

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 11.—The Marquis of Normandy (in answer to Lord Ellenborough), said he was prepared to lay before the House extracts &c., similar to those presented to the House of Commons regarding the opinions expressed by Sir John Colborne, as to the limitation of the Canada Council to 1842.

The Carlow Election Committee have declared Mr. Bruen unseated for that county and Mr. Gishorne duly elected. The latter gentleman has taken his seat. He is a Whig, Mr. Bruen a Conservative.

So far as is learnt, the 12th July passed over in Ireland, not only without rioting, but without any sympathetic display of party emblems, beyond the ringing of a few bells and the waste of a small quantity of powder.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange, London, July 12.—No fresh supply of English wheat, but a fair quantity of Foreign has arrived during the week. Former prices are fully supported for good, but the inferior qualities are difficult to dispose of, although in many instances they are offered at lower rates.—Wheat, 36s to 76s; Rye, 35s to 48s; Oats, 25s to 33s; Flour, 45s to 65s per sack of 280 lbs.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 12.—The business is much larger to-day than for some time past; the sales will amount to fully 4000 bales, 1000 of which are American for export. Although there has been more business done to-day, prices are very much depressed. The buyers have been willing to purchase more freely, but at lower rates.

LONDON, July 12.—The meeting of the bank directors, yesterday, gave rise to the usual reports of an increase of the rate of discount, but these anticipations were not realized. A very reasonable addition to the attenuated amount of bullion now in the country has been made by the arrival, from South America, of 1,200,000; and it is believed that this occurrence induced the bank directors to continue discounting at the present rate. No doubt is entertained that the shipment of bullion from Mexico, so long interrupted by the French blockade, will soon pour into this country large quantities of the precious metal.

The English securities still continue firm, and prices of all sorts are rather higher than last week; but the business transacted has been unimportant. Bank Stock is firm, being quoted at 191½ and 192½; and India has been done at 251½ ex-dividend, which is equivalent to a previous quotation of 257.

FRANCE.

A London paper of the 15th contains the following curious paragraph.

The Court of Peers continued with closed doors to deliberate upon the sentence of the prisoners. It was not expected that a verdict would be given before Friday evening. Great fears were entertained of another insurrectionary movement, should the Government persist in executing some of the prisoners as may be demanded to death. Among other republican plots recently discovered is one for the seizure of the royal family, to be kept as a hostage for Barbes, and to be put to death in the event of the execution of that intrepid insurgent. This has filled the royal family with the utmost alarm; none of the princes daring to move abroad unless surrounded by a guard. In fact Barbes is hardly more a prisoner than King Louis Philippe and his family.

The Journal du Havre gives the annexed article, as having been communicated by a deputy.

"It is in consequence of a series of misunderstandings reports that the journals have spoken of the project of the Government to establish a line of Government packets between Bordeaux and the United States. The Minister of Public Works, himself, has just announced that it was the intention of the Government to establish two lines of Steamers, but in the following manner:—One between Havre and New York, the other between Bordeaux, the Gulf of Mexico, and South America. The Minister denies any other project.

THE LATE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BALLOT.

Let not the conscientious enemies of rabble government flatter themselves that the division of Tuesday last, by which Mr. Grote's motion for abolishing the open election of members of Parliament and substituting for it the mystification of the ballot-box, was rejected—let not, we say, such friends of the constitution hug themselves in the delusive hope that the ballot question has been thereby disposed of. Did we think that it had been so, this journal would let the matter rest.

The ballot is not an end. It is confessedly an instrument for the furtherance of other objects. Neither is the mania which gets up resolutions, and votes, and speeches, on behalf of ballot, in itself a specific or original disease. It is but one morbid and alarming symptom connected with a wide-spread breaking up of old political feeling amongst certain classes of the people in this country, and mainly produced by what Mr. Macaulay, with more soundness than belongs to other portions of his ballot speech, called the "revolution of 1832." This fresh infusion into the spirit of English liberty, strengthened and stimulated by the leaders of an overbearing and reckless clique, is an appetite for unrestrained power by the mob, who have thought but unlightened passion to guide them in its exercise.

That Reform Bill, sharpened in some of its more fearful tendencies by the radicalism of the Municipal Bill, and both of them aggravated by an administration of prerogative, and by a distribution of patronage directed indefatigably to the supposed interests of the faction now in office, have nursed the feverish eagerness for change, which, like the love of dram-drinking, grows upon indulgence, and whether in the shape of short Parliaments, universal suffrage, or the secret and irresponsible abuse of a trust reposed by law for strictly national purposes, under the name of ballot, torments the state, and seeks to drown us in the unwholesome puddle of democracy.

The ballot is eminently a one-sided measure. It professes to secure one class of voters—to wit, the most ignorant, corrupt, and treacherous of all—against a single risk. It utterly disregards the grievous consequences entailed upon all other classes, and on the nation at large, not merely by the abuse of the privileges of secrecy thus bestowed upon those who least deserve it, but even by its most legitimate and just enjoyment.

Lord J. Russell, who, so far as his own vote was concerned, and his own sentiments expressed, appears to have acted in a direct and straightforward manner, crashed Mr. Macaulay in the very first sentence of his speech, and with him demolished the whole edifice of ballot, except where it is resorted to for the furtherance of broad unadmissioned corruption.

"How," says Lord John Russell, "could Mr. Macaulay support the ballot, when one of the slightest objections to that experiment was, that the influence, nay the existence, of public opinion would be destroyed by it?" The essence of security against political or social evil is opinion. Take away the power of the opinion formed by others over the acts of any political or moral agent in society and what follows? Why, that in public life or private a man may be a villain with impunity—with impunity at least in reference to any temporal and human visitation.

It is to us a circumstance of no small astonishment, that in the treatment of this ballot question, one party has been so little deterred, and the other apparently so little strengthened or encouraged, by a reference to one or more of the published arguments in reprobation of the quackery of this absurd and fatal nostrum.

Everybody gifted with a particle of reflection must be aware of the grievous injury inflicted upon honest, bold, and conscientious men by the screen thus placed before the cowardly and deceitful. Grant on the one side that the elective franchise is a trust; grant on the other that it is a privilege. In neither case can the substitution of secret for open voting be defended. The man who values himself on his integrity is desirous to prove by some public record in what manner, and in what cause, and in support of what political principles or persons, he has discharged the trust or exercised the rights of an elector. He appeals to the poll-book, and there stands his name; he turns to the ballot-box, but lo! it is empty. He has no voucher to protect him. He has no evidence

to his consistency or good faith. He has no shield against reproach, or calumny, or suspicion, or guarantee of his honour amidst thousands of the false, for all proof of his innocence and sincerity are obliterated from every tangible or visible substance in the creation.

Again: an honest and zealous politician must be desirous of knowing, if an elector, who they are with whose opinions as to the eligibility or unfitness of any given candidate he coincides; who they are, what class of voters, in what station of life, how qualified by intelligence, character, &c., for the office of discriminating between rival candidates, are they who have made the same choice that he has; who they are that have opposed him; what party he has himself been assisting; what interests he has been serving; whether the opinions in harmony with his own are such as ought to inspire him with confidence in their truth, or with apprehension of their hollowness and error. No such satisfaction as is here suggested can be enjoyed by any elector throughout the United Kingdom, if the votes of all be shrouded in impenetrable darkness. Falsehoods and hypocrisies the most shocking will be practised without a chance of detection. The habit of perfidious lying will overgrow the whole surface of society, and every vestige of old English manhood and morality be for ever effaced.

In attempting, therefore, to force his ballot upon Parliament Mr. Grote must have shut his eyes to the immense amount of individual rights and advantages which it would extinguish, to say nothing of the positive evils which it would, of necessity, produce.

But the paramount objection to all others shall not be concealed from the public. The ballot, as a method of voting for members of Parliament, would place the representation of the United Kingdom in the hands of the most numerous, that is the lowest class of electors. And since it is admitted on all sides that the ballot being once carried, universal suffrage must immediately follow, that class of electors would consist of the very lowest of the people. This would verify with a vengeance the *notae* admission of Mr. Macaulay—viz., that "the worst of despotisms is a despotism carried on by means of the machinery of freedom."

Now this is a cession to the mob of a dominion at the same time irresistible and irresponsible over the rest of the community; and it is but fair to state, that we hold such a power in abhorrence as compared with the classes which earn their bread by manual labour—by that species of labour which is most unfavourable to mental cultivation and acquirement of any kind. It is our firm conviction that the proprietary classes, who reside the largest amount of both, have been already more than sufficiently weakened.

Our persuasion is that democracy has become strong enough, too strong perhaps, for steady policy, or for sober, systematic, and enlightened rule.

The purpose of ballot is to aggravate this tremendous evil—to help the onward march of kingly to rabble government—to transfer all power to the numerical majority, to the weakest heads and the blindest and most reckless passions—utterly to overthrow the church and state.

We will not palter with any such wicked enterprises: they must be defeated finally, or they will destroy old England.

Yet it is in circumstances, and at a risk, like this, that the junta which assumes to itself the name of Government dares to treat it as a topic of perfect indifference whether the ballot shall or shall not become the law of the land. It involves beyond all doubt the fate of the monarchy, the alternative of Victoria remaining Queen or not; and yet the Ministers, who boast of Her Majesty's confidence, declare it to be an open question.

Then why, in the name of Heaven—why *à fortiori*, should not the repeal of the union be made "an open question?" That goes to the crown of Ireland only. The Radical projects here strike at the British crown! "An open question" truly!

When former Ministers assumed the government of this country, they settled and announced to the world the principles on which the government should be carried on. If they could not preconceive fixed principles of policy, they did not seek the government or declined it. If they afterwards disagreed on questions of vital policy, they broke up the government which they had already formed.

But in the often-quoted words of their own journal, "they are not a real Government." They can carry nothing; they fear to introduce anything; the reins have dropped from them; their own cattle obey them not. They "eat and drink," but are not merry, knowing that "to-morrow they die."

From the N. Y. Spectator, Aug. 19.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL. 17 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet Liverpool, Captain Fryer, arrived at an early this morning. We have received by her several files of foreign papers comprising Liverpool to the 1st of August, London to the evening of the 31st July, and Paris to the 27th of July all inclusive.

We are also indebted to the agents, Messrs. A. Bell & Co., for papers of the latest dates.

The Liverpool, we understand, brings out 101 passengers, all that could be accommodated on board.—There were a number of applicants who had to be turned away.

Among the other interesting news by the Liverpool we have intelligence of the deaths of Sultan Mahmoud, Lady Hester Stanhope, and Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

Birmingham has again been the scene of alarming disturbances—more alarming than any of previous occurrence. On the night of the 19th July the town was for some hours completely at the mercy of the rioters. A body of about 500 attacked the prison, the windows of which they demolished, without interruption from the police, who were instructed not to act without orders from the magistrates.

Having done their work here, the rioters next attacked a long range of buildings occupied by Messrs. Bourne, the windows of which they also broke to pieces; and then, dividing into smaller parties, commenced more serious devastation. They burst in the doors and flung the contents of the building, consisting of groceries, into the street.

Then they set fire to the ware house, and also to that of a Mr. Leggett, and both were destroyed.

While these houses were burning, the rioters attacked and broke into many stores and shops, pillaging and destroying every thing they could lay their hands on.

Thus matters continued until half-past 10, when strong bodies of the police and military arrived, and the rioters took to flight.

The operations of the chartists were violent and alarming also at Leeds, Stockport and other places.

The government had in consequence of these events brought forward a proposition for the increase of the army, to the extent of 5000 men; and also for the establishment of a police force at Birmingham.

The prospects of the harvest throughout England were good, but not extraordinary.

Mr. Webster made a great speech at the agricultural dinner in Oxford, producing an immense sensation.

The Canadian prisoners, John G. Parker and eight others, were released, somewhere about the 12th or 13th of July. Those released were J. G. Parker, R. Wixon, Wm. Alves, R. Walker, Finlay Malcolm, Leonard Watson, James Brown, Ira Anderson and Paul Bedford.—Linus W. Miller, and John Grant yet remained in prison, but it was thought they also would be released.

miral of his fleet has made unequivocal overtures to the Pacha of Egypt, and that the Sultan's new divan was disposed to follow the example. It was affirmed, too, that the Pacha had been invited to Constantinople, and was preparing to go thither at the head of a large army.

Intelligence from the Bengal army reached London on the 31st of July. The army entered Candahar on the 21st of April, without opposition. A few days after Shah Soojah was crowned, all the chiefs, with the exception of the Barukzyes, giving him their adherence. Dost Mahomed of Cabool, had sent his family to Bokhara. The British army was to proceed forthwith to Cabool, as also the army of Runjeet Singh.

Despatches had been received overland at London from Canton to the 7th of April. Capt. Elliott, the British resident, together with thirteen of the principal English merchants, had been sent prisoners into the interior.

Negotiations were in progress for a loan of fifty millions of francs from the Bank of France to the Bank of England, and it was reported at the latest date that the arrangement had been completed.

The Chamber of Peers of France had passed sentence on the insurgents. Barbes alone was condemned to death, and the rest to different degrees of punishment. The sentence of Barbes was, contrary to the advice of his ministers, changed by the King to confinement at the galleys for life. The celebration of the three days had passed over without any material incident.

From the London Courier, July 31.

Cry, 12 o'clock.—Opinions upon the affairs of the Bank of England must for the present be conjectured. We believe, however, the alarm bell which has been so often sounded of late will in a few days be silenced. The Money Market in the mean time is kept in a most unsatisfactory state, and money for discounting purposes is very difficult to be obtained at six per cent. In the Stock Exchange there are takers at five per cent, and offers at six.

"The English and Foreign funds are altogether heavy. Consols have declined to 91.5-6 to 91.5-7, and 91½ to 92 for the account; exchequer bills are 11 to 13 premium; bank stock has fallen to 185 to 186 for money and account. The three per cent. reduced are 92½ to 93; three and a half per cent. do 99½ to 99; new three and a half per cent. annuities 28½ to 29; long annuities, 1860, 14.5-16 to 3-8; do 1859, 14.2-3 to 2-6.

"The settlement of the Foreign account is passing off as usual. Shares are generally lower. Two o'clock. The Stock market is quiet. Four o'clock. Consols 3 per cent. for account 91½ to 2."

From the London Globe July 31.

Money has been in very great demand in the open market during the last three or four days, and the rate of discount is gradually trending upward. This is probably caused by large sums being withdrawn by the Bank, through the medium of discounted bills falling due and encashed by them daily. In the stock market also there is more demand for money than there was a few days ago; and the settlement of the monthly account in foreign funds, which takes place to-day, does not seem to throw loose capital, as it has done on one or two late occasions. The stock market is heavy, both for English and foreign securities.

From the London Standard July 31.

There is a report in the city that the negotiation for the 50,000,000 francs, to be imported into this country in gold, by the Bank of France, is not entirely broken off, and that the bank directors have some hopes of accomplishing their object.

Half-past one.—Since the early part of the morning, Consols have receded from 92½ to 91½, and at present may be quoted at 92. 20,000 Exchequer bills were sold by the government broker, but it is not ascertained whether it was for the Bank or not. The news from China has not had any effect on the market Exchequer bills, 11 13 p; Bank Stock, 185½; India 253.

Four o'clock.—Consols for 29th August closed at 91½ to 2. From the Manchester Guardian of July 31.

STATE OF TRADE.

The uncertainty which still hangs over the Liverpool cotton market appears to prevent the restoration of confidence here.—The demand for yarn yesterday was rather more limited than on the preceding Tuesday; and the buyers generally endeavoured to supply themselves at lower prices. In this attempt, however, they were not very successful; the business done being generally at the prices of yesterday week; but those prices were by no means so readily obtained as on that day. In goods, also, there is not quite so much doing, with the exception of printing cloth, which was about the same as on yesterday week, though scarcely as good as on Saturday last.

From the Mark Lane Express.

THE CROPS.

With the exception of Thursday, when the weather was tolerably fine, we have had more or less rain every day this week; during Friday it poured down incessantly from morning till night, and this day we have had some very heavy showers. At the present time (Saturday evening) it rains in torrents, with every prospect of a wet night. This state of things cannot be otherwise than highly unfavourable to the growth of crops generally, but more particularly to wheat on forward soils, where the ear, having nearly arrived at maturity, must, from its increased weight, be the more susceptible of injury, and we much fear that extensive damage has already been done.

Of the ultimate result it is as yet impossible to form an opinion; but, in comparing the accounts lately received from different parts of the country, unfavorable statements certainly predominate over those of an opposite nature; and from the character of the weather during the last two days, there is too much reason to apprehend that the intelligence to be expected on Monday will be still more discouraging. We begin to doubt, therefore, whether the produce of this year, even allowing for the extra breadth of wheat sown, will come up to an average.

At all the leading provincial markets the value of wheat has had an upward tendency this week; but the actual advance at Leeds, Hull, Wakefield, &c., was not of much importance, which must be attributed to the absence of any decidedly unfavorable symptoms in the appearance of the outstanding crops in that part of the country.

Our Scotch letters inform us that a considerable quantity of rain had fallen, and some severe gales of wind been experienced in that country, particularly on the western coast, by which the outstanding wheat had been partially lodged, and otherwise injured; but the oat and barley crops not so far forward, had escaped without any material damage. The markets were generally firm; and at Edinburgh, on Wednesday, fine wheat, in some cases, brought a slight advance on former prices. From Ireland we learn that the weather had there also been unfavorable, though not particularly so; and the continued shortness of the supplies, had caused the holders of grain to ask higher prices, and on most articles a trifling improvement had been realized.

COLONIAL.

We understand it is contemplated by some of the Papineau party and by some of their aiders and abettors, who speak the English language, to attempt the interruption of the course of justice in regard to the rebels, who, it is supposed, expected, and believed, will proceed very soon to New South Wales.

We sincerely trust Sir John Colborne will act with that firmness the occasion demands, and not suffer the quibbling of any limb of the law, or the fellow-feeling one rebel entertains for another, and which may prompt to equally impudent efforts to prevent the transportation of the convicted rebels, as those to shield the murderers of Chartrand, to impede the march of justice.

During two years have these wicked and stupid men sought to bring ruin upon the British inhabitants of Canada, and to shed their blood; during two years have the British inhabitants been mocked by a contemptible lenity,—it is time there should be mercy to the loyal.—Montreal Courier.

Arrival of the Lieut. Governor.—On Monday last, about one o'clock P.M., the government steamer, having his Excellency and suite on board, passed this town and came to the wharf at Windsor; and at half past 2 his Excellency and suite, in plain military costume, and mounted on fine horses, with a body-guard of four of Capt. McGrath's Lancers, rode into Sandwich, and thence to the common in the rear of the town, where were drawn up in line the three companies of the 85th regiment stationed here, at present under the command of Capt. Taylor. A large number of the townspeople were assembled to witness the review, and among them we noticed several Yankees. The soldiers appeared to considerable advantage, but yet suffered much disparagement for want of their regimental caps, or caecos. By command of Capt. Taylor, who was mounted, the three companies marched past his Excellency in open order, first in slow, and then in quick time.—

They were then formed in line and put through the Manual exercise by Capt. Brockman to the evident satisfaction of all present. Various other manoeuvres of an interesting character, which our limited knowledge of military tactics will not allow of our describing, were afterwards gone through with, when his Excellency dismounted, and personally inspected the men and their accoutrements: after which their knapsacks were thrown off, and their contents subjected to the closest scrutiny. This being over, the men were then marched to their barracks. His Excellency was personally greeted by individuals of his acquaintance on the ground, and then proceeded to inspect the Barracks and Hospital in the town.

His Excellency dined at the Officers' Mess, where he received the calls of several gentlemen, among whom we noticed J. B. Babington Esq., James Aikin Esq., H. Richardson Esq., Wm. Anderson Esq., J. P. Cl. Prince, Capt. Lewis, J. A. Wilkinson Esq., and Wm. Baby Esq.

We understand his Excellency embarked the same night, and proceeded to Port Sarnia and Goderich.—Western Herald.

Sad Accident.—On Monday last, about 6 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Robert Breeze, Ordnance writer, and Mr. Wm. Moore, gun-maker, of this town were preparing for the night's duck-shooting, and were standing in the entry of Mr. Moore's house, at Barriehill, the latter gentleman, also an Ordnance writer, standing by their side. While in this situation, Mr. Wm. Moore was scaling his fowling-piece with a small portion of powder, but the gun not going off, incautiously, in rubbing the nipple with powder out of a heavy and well filled flask, he suffered the powder to come in contact with some latent fire, and a fearful explosion was the consequence. Mr. Robert Breeze and Mr. Wm. Moore's faces were dreadfully scorched, and were instantly deprived of sight, from the effects of which, although much better, they have not as yet recovered. But the greatest weight of the accident fell upon Mr. Joseph Moore, the task flying from his brother's hand, and striking him on the mouth and side of his face, lacerating the flesh in all directions. We are, however, happy to say, that although for some days in danger, he is now in a fair way of becoming convalescent.—B. Whig.

Memorandum of the numbers of the Petitioners in favour of LOWRY and MATTHEWS.

Table with names and numbers of petitioners: Isaac Webb, and 3,289 others, that a pardon may be extended to Samuel Lount, 3290; Ann Henderson, and 787 others, 788; Jacob Gill, and 74 others, 78; James M Kay, and 66 others, 67; Samuel Bently, and 195 others, that a pardon may be extended to Peter Matthews, 197; John E. Warren, and 156 others, 157.

Total, 4574

The above document, certified by the senior and confidential clerk of the Executive Council of this Province, has been recently published with other papers by order of the House of Commons. If the "file-keeping vipers" who furnish falsehoods to "distinguished statesmen" as the Examiner styles Mr. Buller—a man, by the way, who never was, and never had the reputation of being, a statesman of the slightest eminence at all—can overturn the truth of this statement, let them do so.

The annexed extract from a dispatch of Sir George Arthur to the Colonial Secretary puts the dissimulations of Lord Durham in a very strong light.

"I have been the more surprised at finding the passage respecting Lount and Matthews in the High Commissioner's Report, from the circumstances that at my first interview with the Earl of Durham, in the presence of Sir John Colborne, his Lordship, when speaking of the ordinance which he had just before published, observed 'that the same course of proceeding which had been followed in the Upper Province could not be resorted to in Lower Canada, as they could get no juries to convict;' and I distinctly understood his Lordship to approve of what had been done; certainly he expressed nothing approaching to a different opinion upon the subject."—Niagara Chronicle.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE AT THE FALLS.—An occurrence of the most thrilling interest took place at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon, attended with imminent peril to the lives of two individuals, but resulting in a most happy and providential deliverance.

The new bridge to Iris Island is planted in a frightful rapid where the current is from twenty to thirty miles an hour, and is only about 100 or 150 yards above the brow of the great precipice or perpendicular fall. A carpenter by the name of Chapin was engaged with others in covering the bridge, and while at work upon a staging about one hundred feet from Iris Island, accidentally lost his footing and was precipitated into the rapids, and in the twinkling of an eye swept away toward the great caernet. Speedy and inevitable destruction seemed to await him; but fortunately he was uninjured by the fall, and even in this most hopeless condition retained perfect self-possession. Turning his eye toward the only point of hope above the fearful precipice, he succeeded, by great dexterity in swimming, in effecting a landing upon a little island some twenty feet in width and length, the outermost of the group of little cedar islands situated some thirty or forty yards above the falls, and about equi-distant from Goat Island and the American shore.

There he stood for an hour, looking calmly and beseechingly back upon the numerous spectators who lined the bridge and shores, but with whom he could hold no conversation on account of the distance, and the roar of the rapids.

There is a man in the village of the Falls by the name of Robinson, of extraordinary muscular power, great intrepidity, and an admirable boatman—and he was probably the only one that could have been found within 50 miles—who generously volunteered his services to attempt to bring Chapin off. A light boat, similar in construction to the White Hall race boats, was soon procured, and he embarked.

He proceeded with great deliberation and consummate skill, darting his little boat across the rapid channels, and at the intervening eddies holding up to survey his situation and recruit his strength for the next trial. In a few minutes he neared the island, but a rapid channel still intervened, sweeping close to the island and rendering the attempt to land very difficult. He paused for a moment, and then with all his strength darted across and sprang from his boat—his foot slipped, and he fell backward into the rapid current. With the spectators it was a moment of thrilling interest and breathless silence; his boat seemed inevitably lost, and himself in fearful jeopardy. Retaining, however, his grasp on the boat, he sprang in, and again seizing his oars brought up under the lee of the little island. All again felt a momentary relief, but still the great labour and hazard of the enterprise remained to be overcome. A cool head and a strong arm could only effect it—Robinson proved equal to the task. Taking his companion on board in the same careful and deliberate manner, though at infinitely greater hazard and labour, they effected a safe landing on Goat Island.

There the spectators assembled to give them a cordial greeting. A scene of great excitement ensued—the boat was drawn up by acclamation that a collection should be made upon the spot for Chapin and his noble hearted deliverer Robinson. It was a generous one, and was thankfully received, but the reflection to Robinson that he has rescued a fellow being under such circumstances will be to his generous heart a much richer one. After the collection Robinson and Chapin took their seats in the boat, and were carried in triumph on the shoulders of their neighbours to the village.

The intense interest of the whole scene was heightened by the presence of Chapin's wife and children, who stood on the shore watching with unavailing horror and agony what seemed his inevitable and fearful fate. With what devout and heartfelt gratitude must they have thanked God, when the husband and parent once more stood by their side safe and sound!—Buffalo Adv. and Journal.

LETT THE MURDERER.—It appears the ruffian, as we apprehended, had remained in the country, and found his way to Gananogue, a distance of 126 miles. It is probable he may have done this by his own efforts, but we are inclined to think he had assistance, the more especially as we are informed he changed his clothes at the house of a person in Pittsburg, and on his arrival in the Land of Liberty he returned the clothing he had borrowed, and got his own back again. He was captured by Capt. Angus Cameron, and a small party on Grindstone Island. He made no resistance. As the Island belongs to the United States he was given up to the American Authorities to be dealt with according to their laws. If we may judge from former proceedings, he is not in much danger of punishment; the worst that is likely to befall him is to be confined in gaol for a few days, from whence he will be bailed or allowed to escape as may be most convenient to them. Perhaps his murdering Capt. Ussher will be considered a political offence,—he will of course be liberated and more than probable have a subscription raised for him.—Kingston Chronicle.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—The Steamer Commodore Barrie, on her route to Toronto on Tuesday morning last, at 2 P. M., near Point Peter, saw the steamer William IV. on her way from Toronto to this place, at some distance. The Barrie, as is usual, kept to the right or land side, supposing that the William would do the reverse, and that they would pass without any difficulty, but by some means or other the William steered for the Barrie, and notwithstanding the former was hailed and warned of the danger of coming in contact, she continued her course and ran into the Barrie's larboard wheel house, smashing the water-wheel to pieces—disabling the engine—destroying the cook house—in fact making a complete wreck of the larboard side of the boat from the wheel-house forward. The William's cut-water is damaged, but she is able to continue her route. The Agent of the Barrie has made an offer to the Agent of the William to leave the matter to arbitration,—if the offer is accepted the whole matter will undergo a thorough investigation. The public have a right to know all the particulars of an affair in which they are so much interested.—From the statements of the passengers of the Barrie much blame appears to be attributed to the William, but we have not heard both sides.—Ibid.

Fatal Affray at Natchitoches.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived last evening from Red river, that a son of General Gaienne had been murdered at that place. It seems that some difficulty had arisen between Gaienne and a young man a clerk for Mr. Norma; a challenge passed, but Gaienne refused to fight, except at the plantation of his father, to which the clerk objected, and the duel was dropped. Gaienne, it seems, owed Norma an account, and was soon after requested to call and settle it. When he called, Norma threw in his face as he entered a tumbler of ground Cayenne pepper, which had apparently been prepared for the occasion, and told his clerk to shoot. He fired immediately, and the young man fell dead. Both Norma and his clerk were soon arrested, but not, however, before they attempted to escape.—N. Orleans Louisianian.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Morning.—We are enabled to state, upon good authority, that a Court Martial will immediately assemble in this Town, for the trial of the prisoners implicated in the Cobourg Plot. Lt. Col. Bethune is appointed President; and Henry Sherwood, Esq.,—Queen's Counsel and Lieutenant Colonel,—Judge Advocate. We are also given to understand that a strong addition to our present military force, together with a detachment of Provincial Dragoons, for the purpose of patrolling, may forthwith be expected down here. Sir George Arthur, who returned to Toronto last Saturday, seems determined to act with promptitude and energy.

We learn from the Montreal Gazette received this morning, that on Friday (to-day), Major General SIR JAMES MACDONELL, will be invested with the Military Order of the Bath by Sir John Colborne,—preliminary we suppose to his assumption of the Command of the Forces, on the departure of our present venerated and beloved Governor-in-Chief.

The Assizes for the Newcastle District commence on the 10th September.

We understand that the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan, and the Venerable Dr. Spencer, Archdeacon of Bermuda, were to have been respectively consecrated Bishops of Toronto and Newfoundland, on the 4th of this month. The ceremony was to have taken place at Lambeth, and we suppose the Archbishop of Canterbury must have officiated on the occasion.

EDUCATION.

MR. HUDSPETH, Classical Teacher in the U. C. Academy, will, at the close of his engagement there on the 15th Oct. next, open classes in Cobourg, for the usual branches of a liberal Education.

In the mean time, Mr. H. will take a limited number of Boarders, and will be happy to meet with intending day-pupils, privately, mornings and evenings. Board, exclusive of Washing, £30 per Academic year, for Young Gentlemen under 14 years of age, and £40 for those above that age.

Book-Keeping, the Classics, Mathematics, and higher branches charged extra. Students can also be accommodated with Board, &c., in one or two respectable families in the village.

Further particulars may be known by application to Mr. H., if by letter, post paid. Cobourg, 20th August, 1839. tfs

BIRTH.

In Cobourg, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Walter W. Boswell of a son.

MARRIED.

In Cobourg, on Thursday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Street, Mr. W. Kent Hobdy, to Miss Mary Eagleson, both of this place.

DIED.

In Colborne, at the residence of his son, J. A. Keeler Esq., Mr. Joseph Keeler, aged 77 years.—Mr. K. was one of the first settlers in this part of the country,—not an inhabitant, except the natives, within 16 miles of him. He came here in the year 1765, and after struggling through all the hardships and difficulties peculiar to a new country, he became an extensive and respectable farmer, and has left a large circle of friends and