he poor. I have been, as in duty bound, their conscientious and honest friend, ever anxious to support the rights and advocate the liberties of the people, both in public and private, through evil and through good report, defending them against what I have thought oppression. I have always felt for their distress and endeavoured to remove it; but I will not for a little popularity conceal my opinions of the imprudence of your course. I will, when I think it right, speak out my feelings as to the folly and danger of the course you are pursuing in following the advice of men who have advised you to arm yourselves. And for what? To bring down upon you the punishments of the civil power, and the judgment of a righteous God." - Chelmsford Chronicle.

On Tuesday evening, as the Chartists of Chorley were discussing all the ills they would do to those opposing them in the town, a noise like the firing of cannon was suddenly heard, when a cry of "The soldiers!" was immediately raised. Out flew the Chartists, knocking down each other, whilst those behind scampered over the prostrate bodies of their brother heroes. Many were wounded by the dirks and pikes they had with them, several receiving stabs in the part most likely to be hit in a retreating man. The noise which created such consternation was caused by blowing off a gasometer.-Blackburn Standard.

The magistrates, at Beverley, have committed five Chartists to York Castle, to take their trials for using seditious language at a Chartist meeting on Wednesday.-Their names are Hoy, Vallance, Widdop, Fletcher, and Utloy .- Hull Times.

THE "NATIONAL CONVENTION."-This "imposing assembly" resumed its sittings on Wednesday last at the Arundel Coffee-house, instead of their former rendezvous, the Dr. Johnson's Tavern; the landlord of the latter having compelled them to evacuate, in consequence of arrears of rent, as well as of the discredit into which their proceedings had brought his house. It seems, however, that even in their new location they are scarcely able to muster half-a-dozen members, a number insufficient to proceed with the ordinary business; and these are linked by so slender a thread that a few days may probably see them dispersed. They now deliberate with closed doors! A determination is still professed to raise recruits for the re-embodiment of this "Convention," and especially by Feargus O'Connor.

THE SHOREDITCH CHARTISTS .- The Chartists of the Worship-street district held a meeting on Monday night, on a waste piece of ground in front of Weymouth-ter-race, Hackney-road. The affair was in every respect insignificant and contemptible.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN. From the London Morning Herald.

Has this Prince Albert himself anything to do with such paragraphs as those in question? We cannot suppose it—yet the re-petition of his name in connection with such announcements might lead people to suspect that some injudicious friend of his was endeavouring by statements of this sort to remind the maiden Sovereign of these realms and the British people, that there is a young Coburg still unmarried and ready to share the throne of a Protestant of tant Queen, as his relative shares that of a Roman Catholie, if he be properly invited. Whether the religion of the Prince Albert is the same as that of the husband of Donna Maria of Portugal or hot not, we are not told, but if it be, there is a small obstacle called the "Act of Settlement," which stands in the way of such a union. But the imagination that invented the fable can easily surmount that or any other obstacle.

From the Leeds Intelligencer.

We do not contemplate this alliance with the same complacency as the Post. The Coburg connection is not, in our opinion, to be desired. It seems too much like making a market. We find the young scions of this house mixed up with almost every court in Europe: and we do not anticipate good from such decidedly mercenary and family arrangements. Were there reasons to believe that her Majesty had herself made the choice, we should be silent. We are informed that the fact is otherwise; that the King and Queen of the Belgians have been long exercising all the influence they possess through a German lady who occupies (for the honour and interest of England) a too conspicuous position at Court.— The British nation, we are persuaded, will not look upon this alliance with satisfaction, and cannot, we think, derive any real advantage from it. Prince George of Cambridge (who stands in the same degree of relationship to Queen Victoria as Prince Alhis veins, and all his feelings are British. If the heart be not in the matter, such a union is not desirable. But the fact is, that Queen the fact is, that Queen Victoria and Prince George of Cambridge have been studiously kept apart from each other.

A monument of the late Sir Walter Scott, raised by subscrip was erected at Selkirk, on the 15th inst., the poet's birth-The statue is seven feet and a half high, and a striking like ness. Sir Walter, who was Sheriff of the county for 32 years, is in the costume of the Sheriff, with a roll of papers in his left hand, his is right hand resting on his trusty staff.

SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION. During the last fortnight the via vessel, the Erebus, fitting out for a three years' voyage to the South Pole and Pacific Ocean. The Erebus has been in dock several ways and is rigging with all reral months. She was put out last week and is rigging with all despatch. The Trans home will accommany her. Both these despatch. The Terror bomb will accompany her. Both these ressels are fitted by government, but are only lent by the Admitalty to the Board of Arts and Sciences for the expedition, by whom the whole expense of stores, &c. is to be defrayed. The ships are made are all the expense of stores, &c. is to be defrayed. made exceedingly strong to encounter distress of weather. wales are doubled with 8-inch oak plank, and the bottom with plank of 3 inches: the holds, the ceiling of which is doubled with ight angles, the bulk heads in the holds are built in like manner ade water tight, so that should the bottom be stove in at any part by the sheets of ice, the safety of the ships will not be en weather deck is also doubled with 3-inch fir plank, with fearnought dipped in tallow laid between them. It is stated the two ships will sail on Saturday, the 31st inst. Many persons, however, think the Erebus cannot be ready for a fortnight. The Erebus is comred. The pumps fitted are those of Massie's patent. The manded by Capt. Ross, nephew to Capt. Ross, who attempted a North West passage. The Terror is commanded by Captain Crotier.

The Admiralty have issued a circular, dated the 14th inst., ding that in future, before any volunteer of the first class is midshipman, he shall be examined by some captain or comer, and naval instructor of a ship, not his own, who must n a certificate expressive of his fitness by his attainments etic, geometry, trigonometry, the use of the quadrant, pitting in finding the latitude by sun, moon, or stars, and working a day. a day's work. In case his ship is not in company with any other, he is to be so examined the first opportunity after he has been so tated, and which rating will be confirmed or disallowed according to the result of such examination.—Hampshire Telegraph.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—The business on this tailway continues very rapidly to increase. Last week, notwith-standing the disturbed state of the neighbourhod, it kept up; Sweek it has taken a surprising start; the number of sengers conveyed on Monday having been no fewer than 4365, whilst yesterday they reached 4704; total for the two days, 9069. ckets has full. these two days; and that 1822 passengers were booked at the with perfect case; 621 of whom went by the six o'clock train, the oill for which was given to the guard within four minutes and alf of the usual time. On Monday 1519 passengers were Manchat the Rochdale station with equal case and despatch. ester Guardian.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.—The Rev. Joshua King, of anti-Poor-law Association, thus describes the New Marriage Redurch, near Manchester, in a letter to the South Lancashire gistration Act:—"It is inquisitional—subversive of morality and religion destructive of the peace of families—can be productive possible advantage to Churchmen—and, it is calculated, will the poor-rates £70,000 a-year, towards which Churchmen o contribute somewhat more than £68,000. The aping fact, that in North America, where 'civil contract maran 500 divorces in a circuit, should surely induce every minded man of every religious denomination, to unite in atempting to prevent the spread in this country of a moral pestihe a legalized concubinage, and to erase from our statute-book all a blot, outraging alike the feelings of every virtuous wo-

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF SPEECH.—Sometime about last Christmas a girl in the service of Mr. Drummond, keeper of the Sportsman's Arms, Hungate, in this city, caught a very severe cold which ended in an almost total deprivation of speech, which was not, from that time till within a short period, above a low whisper. Several eminent medical practitioners tried their skill but in vain, and the girl's case was considered a hopeless one. Mrs. Drummond, however, who had been on a visit to Scarborough, brought back with her, last week, a quantity of sea water. This the girl was desired to take, and in the astonishingly short period of two or three days she recovered her utterance, and is now perfectly restored -York (England) Herald.

IRELAND.

THE NEW COLLEGE IN DUBLIN. The clergy of the diocese of Kildare have protested against the establishment of a college for the education of candidates for holy orders in the City of Dublin, unconnected with the University, because, in their opinion, it would be likely to sow the seeds of dissension amongst the clergy and members of the Church, and that if any religious instruction were deemed necessary for stu-dents, in addition to that which is now afforded by the University, it would be more judicious to make an endowment for the purpose within the University itself. A petition embodying these resolutions is in course of signature, which is intended to be presented

DUBLIN, Aug. 21.—Last night the Chartist delegates held another meeting at the public-house called the London Tavern, but they were again opposed by the same individuals who prevented them from explaining the objects of their mission at the first meet-ing. The room was nearly filled by the anti-Chartist party, who succeeded in placing one of their own friends in the chair. A Mr. Clancy appeared as the spokesman of the Chartists; and Mr. Arkins, a member of the Trades' Union, and Mr. Ray, Secretary o the Precursor Society, were the leaders on the other side. some hours the meeting presented a scene of terrible uproar. In the midst of the row a woman, the owner of the house, came in and proceeded to extinguish the candles; but the anti-Chartists ted them, and the speeches and the uproar were renewed.-Soon after some policemen entered, having been sent for by the owner of the house; but they did not interfere. Ultimately the Chartists were defeated, and the meeting separated. The Trades Union also held a meeting last night, at which the Chartists were denounced, and an address was agreed to, on the motion of Mr Thomas Reynolds, warning the public to beware of the machina tions of the delegates. The meeting then separated, after giving His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to coma groan for the Chartists.

mute the sentence of transportation passed upon Mr. Malachi Naghten, at the last assizes of Roscommon, to imprisonment for two years .- Dublin Post.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND .- We have for some time back continued to give copious extracts from all our provincial contempo raries on the important subject of the state of the weather and the crops. Many of these are contradictory; but those which are of a desponding character have been principally written during the last rains, which continued so incessantly for two or three days.— We are happy, however, in being able to state that a most prop tious change has come in the atmosphere, and that for the las of it for a few weeks would most effectually heal all evils which wer partly inflicted on us. The potato and oat crops are in a mos ourishing condition in every part of the country, and an abundant harvest of the former most useful production is confidently expected. The markets have, in consequence, fallen considerably within these few days, and the famine which paid its dreadful visits to so many parts of the country must now, thanks to Pro-

vidence, fly before the face of abundance, —Dublin paper.

INCREASE OF CLERGYMEN IN DOWN AND CONNOR.—Several incumbents in this diocese, themselves resident and active in their respective cures, have found it necessary to appoint additional curates. The Very Rev. Dean Chaine, the Very Rev. Dean of Ross, the Rev. Savage Hall, of Ballinderry, and the Rev. Tho-mas Thompson, of Derryaghy, have each two curates assisting them in their respective ministrations; thus, in addition to othe benefits, being enabled to introduce the blessing of additional ser vices on the Lord's Day into remote parts of their respective pa rishes. An addition has also been made to the number of the clergy of the diocese, in the appointment of clergymen to St. Matthew's, Killagan, Cushendun, Ballyscullion, Drumtullagk, Carrowdore, &c.—Ulster Times.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28 .- A son of Sir Richard Musgrove, Bart. aged 14 years, was amusing himself shooting on Saturday evening around the islands near his father's seat, when unfortunately land ing from his boat he drew the gun after him—it exploded, and th ontents were lodged in his body, causing almost instant death.

COLONIAL.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In the Address from the Magistrates of Guelph published in our last, reference was made to a Declaration on the subject of the much mooted question of "Responsible Government" which, from the lateness of the hour at which it was received, we were at the time unable to publish. We have great satisfaction in presenting it to our readers now .-

OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP O GUELPH, DISTRICT OF GORE, AND ITS VICINITY, IN REFE-RENCE TO THE REPORT OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the undersigned inhabitants of the township of Guelph and its vicinity, deem it our duty, at the present critical period, to give expression to our our duy, at the present general sentiments respecting the state of this province, and more especially with reference to the Report of the Earl of Durham—a do

cannot which now forms the subject of much public discussion.

We are persuaded that the greatest want experienced by Upper Canada at this moment, is that of repose and tranquillity.— We are convinced that our most dangerous enemies are inter-nal strife and dissension. Threatened as we are with a continuance of those predatory violations of our soil, which have been already attended with the murder of our fellow subjects, and the plunder of their property, and which may yet result in a national and bloody war, of which this province must be the theatre, we deeply feel the importance of maintaining unanimity amongst ourselves. We believe that by doing so, we shall best strengthen the hands of the Executive in taking meaures for our defence, and most effectually place ourselves in that state of preparation on which, in a great measure, de pends our safety. Nor is internal tranquillity less essential to the encouragement of immigration, than it is to our successful defence against foreign insult and aggression. Who will cast in his lot among a distracted people?—who will invest his capital who will assert the capital way and the capital way are capital way and the capital way and the capital way are capital way and the capital way and the capital way and the capital way are capital way and the capital way and the capital way are capital way are capital way and capital way are capital way and capital pital where all things appear in a state of insecurity and com-

notion?

Influenced by these considerations, we are most reluctant to take any step to increase the excitement recently occasioned within this province by the report of the Earl of Durham; but as in that report an important change is recommended in the mode of administering the government of this Colony—a change which, plausible as it may appear, we consider to be pregnant with danger to our monarchical institutions, and to expose to much peril our connexion with the mother country, —and as the attempt is now being made to obtain an expression of public opinion in favour of that portion of Lord Durham's report to which we refer, we are compelled thus formally to express our sentiments, lest the resolutions which have been adopted at a few public meetings should appear to be the voice

of the whole people of Upper Canada. We readily admit that Lord Durham's report contains many valuable suggestions, which we should be glad to see caried into effect; but we feel bound to protest in the strongest manner against the adoption of that portion of it which recom-mends that the Executive Government of this province should be rendered responsible for all its acts to a majority in the H. of Assembly. We believe that we already possess a responsible government. Our Executive is responsible to the crown, whose ministers are responsible to the Imperial Parliament. We possess besides, the privilege of a representative House of Assembly; and we know that a law cannot be enacted, nor a tax impos without the consent of the majority of the people of this province given through their representatives in that house. There all public accounts are called for and examined, and all public measures freely debated; and we do not doubt that every representation of that House will at all times command the fullest attention

of the Imperial government. This is all the responsibility we desire; and we are sure that it is all that is compatible with our connection with England, as one of its colonies; for we cannot forget that we are not an independent nation, but a province of a great empire. We find it admitted by Lord Durham that the system which he has recommended would render this province independent of the mother country, so far as relates to its internal government.—Such being the case, we see nothing to prevent the popular branch of the Legislature from assuming the most democratic form, and establishing universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and the distraction attendant on annual parliaments, with a House of Assembly so constituted, and an Exe-

proves that every species of public fraud and corruption may prevail, or if the particulars above mentioned should be regulated by the Imperial Parliament, we believe that the spirit of independent legislation, without any reference to the imperial government, would soon acquire such strength (more especially when we consider our soon acquire an eighboring republic) as to issue in repeated at-tempts to throw off what would be regarded as the yoke of England,—we mean English determination of our form of government English regulation of our foreign relations and of our trade, and the disposal by the British government of the public lands of this ters Lord Durham proposes to reserve for the control of the mother country. And when we consider how liable to fluctuation and change is the popular will, and how often a few designing men succeed in inflaming the minds of the people, and in leading them to adopt opinions which, when left to their own unbiassed judgment, Assembly of Lower Canada, under the rebel Papineau, and the Assembly, under the traitors Bidwell and Mackenzie, we fear that the control of the Mother country, or, to use another expression of Lord Durham, "A subordination on the part of the Colony," would be but ill secured by the authority of part of the Colony, would be but ill secured by the authority of the Imperial Legislature, by the protection which we should de-sire against foreign enemies, by the beneficial terms secured to our trade, or by our share of the reciprocal benefits which would be conferred by a wise system of colonization, which are the only guainterest suggested by Lord Durham. Such another Assembly a Mackenzie's might, by some misfortune, again misrepresent the province; are we prepared at its bidding to turn rebels against our sovereign and become republicans? We answer, "NEVER."—And yet we are convinced that such is the condition to which the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada would be involuntarily reduced in consequence of the adoption of the Responsible government renmended by Lord Durham.

To conclude, we are far from intending by this declaration of our To conclude, sentiments to give it as our opinion, that there are no evils affecting this province which call for redress; on the contrary, we be-

ing this province which can for redress; on the contrary, we believe that measures ought speedily to be taken to relieve this colony from the difficulties under which it labors.

We are of opinion that the honor and dignity of the British Crown, and the peace and happiness of her Majesty's subjects in this province, imperatively demand that such measures should be adopted as shall effectually oblige the American government to restrain its citizens from continuing their disgraceful outrages against the lives and properties of the people of this province, so that no longer harassed by fears of lawless violence, the inhabitants of U. Danada may devote themselves to their several pursuits in secu-

We believe that the high price of the wild lands of the Crown resent a most serious obstacle to our prosperity, and that it should peedily be reduced within the lowest possible limits. We are decous of seeing immigration promoted on an extensive and well-gulated system, calculated to promote the comfort and welfare all who may be induced to settle amongst us, and that a firm ine of policy, involving the complete and final settlement of all the great questions now pending, should be promptly adopted by the Imperial government. We believe that if these measures were taken, Upper Canada would rapidly flourish, that its inhabitants would gladly repose under the powerful and fostering protection the British empire. Grateful for British law, because it affords them British freedom, and unwilling to exchange its long tried blessings for the crude novelties and republican theories of Lord Durham and his admirers.

From the ADDRESS delivered by the Hon. James Crooks, at the Meeting held at Dundas, on the 26th day of July last, on his having been called to the chair.

The present meeting is called to take into consideration " The Report of the Earl of Durham, in reference to which I beg leave to say, that, in my opinion, his Lordship has gone deeply into our political condition, and exposed many of the causes of our present embarrassed state;—that in some things he has been mis-informed is not to be wondered at. Taking it as a whole, it conveys to the people of England so much information that can be relied upon, that the Imperial Parliament can no longer delay the enactment of those remedial measures (from the want of informa tion) on which alone depend our future prosperity and advance ment, and did I sée in what way the "Responsible government he recommends could be carried into practice, without endangerin the safety of our connection with the mother country, I would renuously contend for it; but it does appear to me, that to adopt that there has hardly been a parliament of late years in which there did not exist a strong party feeling. Sometimes it was a strong Radical House; sometimes equally as strong a Tory house—each of them had their own views, and the leaders in their turn, cach of them had their own views, and the leaders in their turn, forgetful of the true interests of the country, sought only their own aggrandisement and the attainment of political influence, and we all know and feel the effects of such a course. If, however, the House of Assembly controlled the Executive Government, it would at once destroy that balance in the constitution which the visdom of ages has established as the surest safeguard of our liberties, and the effect of which would entail a tyrauny upon us worse than ever existed in the world before, if we except that of the national convention of France. But elect such men to represent you as I have before hinted at,—and such surely it would be a li bel upon the country to say you cannot find—and you want no other "responsibility" than you already possess. The government at home, I am persuaded, seek only your welfare and happiness, and had the Governor a House of Assembly to deal with, who ould go hand in hand with him in carrying out for the benefit of the country, instead of being thwarted, and driven to seek quiet by giving effect to their intrigues, and the personal aggrandisement of those who style themselves leaders, you would presently find your condition improved, the resources of the country developed, and contentment and happiness once more smile

I need hardly remind you that the foundation of our constitution is three estates. By what I understand to be the opinion entertained of "Responsible Government," it is, that the House of Assembly should control the Executive. Were this the case, every one of you must at once see that the effect would be to destro the balance in the Constitution, which secures its permanance, and makes it work so well for the general good. In the United States this is not the case. The Executive there is wholly indepen dent of the Legislature, except in some high appointments to office, which must be concurred in by the Senate; but by the plan proposed, this Power, indeed I may say all power, would virtually centre in the popular branch of the Legislature. The President has not even an Executive Council. It is true he may consult the heads of departments, but they incur no responsibility for what advice they may think fit to give, nor is he under any obligation, either direct or implied, to follow it. Responsibility is, therefore, in that country, the same as with you—namely at the polls. That the president and subordinate officers may be impeached, I think it very likely—perhaps there is no doubt of it. Let me ask, can you not do the same?

Having a large stake in the country; having resided in it nearly all my days, and feeling as I do, that on our connection with the all my days, and feeling as I do, that on our connection with the mother country depends our future prosperity, advancement and security—to-say nothing of those feelings of attachment to a country which stands pre-eminent in Arts and Arms. I have deemed it my duty to point out to you what I consider but for your interest, honour, and welfare, and to guard you against the dazzling scheme of "Responsible Government," by making the Executive of this Province subservient to the House of Assembly to the subservient to the House of Assembly to the subservient to the House of Assembly the subservient to the Hou by. The responsibility of the Ministry in England to Parliament—I beg leave further to say, does not, in my opinion, apply here, nor do I think it could be carried out into practice in this colony. You see that it does not exist in the United States, colony. You see that it does not exist in the United States where, had it been deemed necessary to the security of their liwhere, and institutions—it would, without doubt, have been made part of their system. Nevertheless it is no more than my opinion, but that opinion is founded upon much experience, and an intense feeling for your good. Should these be disregarded and evil results follow a course different from that which 1 have and evirtes and the send and th

From the Hamilton Gazette.

What rational liberty or advantages, we would ask, do the republicans seek to obtain, which they do not enjoy at present? They have liberty of conscience, liberty of the Press, the liberty of voting for their representatives, ancontrolled by the direct of indirect influence of Government—they have trial by Jury—they indirect influences are not taxed but by their own will, as expressed by their freely chosen representatives;—they have the liberty of refusing the supplies by the same expression of their will—their commerce is supplies by the same expression of their will—their commerce is unimpeded—their exports find a hangry market—they receive into the country, annually, upwards of £250,000 of British money, in the shape of payment to the troops, and to the civil servants of the Crown;—they are protected without charge they enjoy their full share of the benefits arising from the Commercial and Manufacturing superiority of Great Britan;—they know and feel but little of the Government under which they ungratefully writhe, except in the beneficent and maternal protection which is afforded them,—and if they would but smooth away the political roughnesses, and give stability to our provincial affairs the overflowing wealth and population of Great Britain is ready to pour into our bosoms, a stream of prosperity, such as never fertilized any other country under heaven; and the imperial legislature would be unwearied in endeaveuring to rectify any minor grievances, which impede the advancement of our interests. If the people of Upper Canada can, it their calm, sober senses, even think of bartering these solid advantages, for the question eutive responsible to it for all its acts: we are of opinion that we of government under which the experience of the United States

republican experiments in the delusive theories of yesterday-if they can reject the munificent charity, the unbought love; the beneficence which gives all and receives nothing, of the land of their forefathers; to throw themselves into the arms of that mon-strous confederacy, which, if it receives them at all, will receive them with distrust; if they can exchange the light imposts of Upper Canada, for the ten-fold taxation of the United States; or like silly children, sneering at the rock-founded stability heir parent state, they would totter forth in their infantine weak and would essay to build their own house on a foundation of sand,-if they can do all this, let them die in their folly. Woe be to Upper Canada when those days come-for the loyaland the well-thinking are neither so weak, nor so few, nor so contemptible, as to submit without a struggle to a form of Govern-ment which they abhor—or to principles of action morally detestable in their origin and nature.

COLONEL PRINCE. From the Western Herald.

We have seldom experienced greater satisfaction than the perual of the papers which we give below, and we have no doubt that our readers, who must all have been aware of the unfortunate state of party feeling existing in this District, from the causes therein contained, will be as gratified as ourselves, that all animosities are now at an end, and that harmony is restored anong so many of the principal men of the District. Further comment is unnecessary and we will at once proceed to the statenent of the documents which give certain evidence of a renewal of all kindly feeling, and of the exertions made by the gentlemen to whom the differences were referred, to bring them to a happy and amicable termination.

To the Editor of the Western Herald. Sandwich, 23d Sept., 1839.

May I request that you will give publicity to the accompanying May I request that you will give passiently to the accompanying documents in the columns of your paper—the reasons for this request, and the cause of its being made by me, will be explained by a reference to the documents themselves.

I have the honour to be, Your obd't serv't J. HILLYARD CAMERON.

WE, the undersigned, being desirous of putting an end to the discord and dissension which have so long existed in this District, arising out of an engagement which took place with the American Brigands on the 4th of December last, and the subsequent pub lication of various matters connected with it, do hereby pledge ourselves that we will stand to and perform whatever Sir Allan N. McNab, the Rev'd William Johnson, Major Lachlan and John Hillyard Cameron, Esquire, in whom we place the utmost confidence in this matter, may consider just and honorable for the lue settlement of these differences, and for the purpose of bringing about an amicable arrangement, which may restore the harmo xisting in the Western District previous to the above mentioned engagement and publications; and that to that end we will subscribe such document as they may prepare for our signatures, which they shall be at full liberty to make such use of as they shall think proper.

John Prince,

Rahy,

Charles Elliot, William Elliott, James Dougall, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, Robert Mercer, J. G. Watson, John Cowan, Whereas great discord and dissension have long unhappily

existed in the Western District, arising out of an engagemen with the American Brigands at Windsor on the fourth of De with the American Briganus at windsor on the fourth of De-cember last, and the subsequent injudicious publications of vari-ous matters connected therewith arising out of the naturally con-flicting opinions of parties on the subject, put forth in the local newspaper, as well as in a printed document entitled the Battle of Windsor; alternately reflecting on the characters of the gentle men hereinafter named opposed to Col. Prince in opinion, and on that of Colonel Prince himself;—
AND WHEREAS out of these matters have arisen an action of

libel by John Prince, Esq., against John Cowan, Esq., and bills of indictment about to be prepared by the former against the lat-

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of putting an end to those unhappy dissensions, and restoring the wonted harmony of the District, the whole of the above parties viz: John Prince, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois Baby, Francois Baby, Francois Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, John G. Watson, Charles Baby, Francois es Elliot, William Elliott, James Dougall, Robert Mercer, John Cowan, and Thomas Jones, Esquires, have magnanimously agreed to refer themselves and those several matters to the award nd decision of Sir A. N McNab, the Reverend William Johnson, Major Lachlan and John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., and have

pledged themselves to stand to and perform whatever those gen-tlemen may consider just and honorable in the settlement thereof, and to that end, to subscribe such document as they may propose for their signature, and to allow them to make such use of the same as they may think right and proper:

And we, the above named Sir A. N. McNab, the Reverend W. Johnson, Major Lachlan, and John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., having accepted of this very responsible Office, and in the hope of establishing a permanent reconciliation among many of the leading Gentlemen of the District, and having dispassionately examined and investigated the various documents, papers and things laid before us, are unanimously of opinion, that as going happy sources of discussion and disagreement among the parties would answer no good purpose, and might, possibly, tend rather to increase than allay those discordant feelings, the existence of which is so much to be regretted, all the parties concerned should be unreservedly willing to express at once their unfeigned regret at what has unfortunately taken place, and look forward to more happy and harmonious times; taking which liberal view of the case, we are unanimously of opinion, that while on the one hand John Prince Esquire should have no hesitation in expressing his unfeigned regret that he should have been led to give utterance to the hasty, intemperate and provoking expres-sions made use of by him in a speech made to his Officers at his house on the first of January last, as subsequently published in the Sandwich Herald newspaper of the eighth of that month, or at any subsequent time, as applying to any of the gentlemen above named; on the other hand, the gentlemen above mentioned, whose names are connected with the printed paper entitled the Battle of Windsor, should have equally little hesitation in expressing their unfeigned regret at the publication of the said pars, the evil tendency of which they did not at the time fore and in avowing that although they might disapprove of the summary execution of the Brigands as it took place, they were always advocates for shewing them no quarter in the field.—That they do not question the personal courage of Colonel Prince, and that they believe he was actuated in his proceedings on that occasion by the information brought to him, however erroneous some portion of it turned out to be. This important preliminary

withdrawn, and no further proceeded in; and that in particular each of the parties in the said action of John Prince vs John Cowan should pay his own costs. Finally, we are of opinion that written acknowledgements of the expression of feeling expected from all parties, drawn up in terms similar to the words above recited, should be signed exchanged by the respective parties in our presence, and that the same should be the signal for all further reference to the variou

being disposed of, we are further of opinion that in accordance

with the true spirit of mutual forgiveness and renewed harmony all and every of the action and indictments above alluded to, as

well as any other actions or indictments now or hereafter to be brought, for any matter or thing of or concerning or arising out

of the said engagement, or the said publications, or any or either of them, by all or any of the said parties, should be abandoned,

matters in dispute being forever buried in oblivion.

Allan N. McNab,

R. Lachla R. Lachlan, J. H. Cameron. William Johnson,

I, John Prince, cheerfully acquiescing in the opinion expressed by Sir A. N. McNab, the Rev'd Wm. Johnson, Major Lachlan and John Hillyard Cameron Esquire, as contained in their award of this date,—do hereby declare my unfeigned regret that I should have been led to give utterance to the hasty, intemperate and provoking expressions made use of by me, in a speech to my officers at my house on the first day of January last, as subsequently published in the Sandwich Herald newspaper of the eighth of that month, or at any other time, as applying to Charles Baby, Francois Baby, W. R. Wood, J. G. Watson, Charles Eliot, William Elliott, James Dougall, Robert Mercer, John Cowan

and Thomas Jones, Esqrs. or either of them.
Sandwich, 21st Sept. 1839. JOHN PRINCE

WE, the undersigned, cheerfully acquiescing in the opinions expressed by Sir A. N. McNab, the Rev'd Wm. Johnson, Major Lachlan and John Hillyard Cameron, Esquires, as contained in their award of this date, do hereby declare our unfeigned regret at the publication of the paper entitled the "Battle of Windsor," the evil tendency of which we did not at the time foresee; and that although we disapprove of the summary execution of the Brigands, as it took place, we were always advocates for shewing them no quarter in the field; and we further declare that we do not question the personal courage of Colonel Prince, and that we believe, that he was actuated in his proceedings on that occasion, by the information received by him, however erroneous some por-

Charles Baby, Francois Baby, Robert Mercer. John Cowan, James Dougall, J. G. Watson, William Elliott, Charles Eliot. William R. Wood. Sandwich, 21st Sept., 1839.

From the Toronto Patriot. At a meeting of the Orange Lodge, No. 167, on the 3d instant, held at the Deputy Master's house, Whitby, Dr. Low, the Master, having been called to the chair, after a most animated discussion, the following resolutions were agreed to without a dissenting Resolved,—That the members of this lodge entirely disapprove

and repudiate with indignation the attempt lately made by R. Gowan Esqr. (Grand Master) to substitute for the standard pledge required from applicants for admission into our loyal and regious association, a vague and ambiguous declaration, open to isconception and likely to introduce tenets poisonous to allegiance misconception and likely to involve the possible of all true faith and loyafty.

Proposed by Brother William Hyland, D.M., seconded by bro-

Resolved,—That we are firmly determined, both from inclina-tion and principle, to support the constitution of this Province, and connection with the parent country, to the utmost of our

Proposed by Brother George McGill, seconded by brother Gco.

eathcote.

Resolved,—That it is with much regret we are obliged publicly to denounce and discountenance the views taken by Ogle R. Gowan Esq. of Responsible Government, in the Statesman of the 27th August last, and we unanimously disapprove of them as a tissue of sophistry, which if carried out, must lead to a separation from Great Britain, to Republicanism, infidelity, immorality, and all that wretched train of evils consequent upon Lynch Law and Mob

Proposed by Brother George Heathcote, seconded by Brother J.

Resolved,—That in consequence of the opposition given to the government of this province for the two preceding years by Colonel Gowan, together with his newly adopted principles, we deem him an unfit person to continue at the head of so numerous, respectable and loyal a body as the Orangemen of Upper Canada.

Proposed by brother John Hyland, Sec'y, seconded by Brother
Wm. Clindennan.

Resolved,-That our Secretary, Brother John Hyland, be diected to communicate with the Grand Secretary, requesting him o call a meeting as early as possible of the Grand Lodge, to take into consideration the expediency of removing O. R. Gowan Esq. from the Grand Mastership of the Orange Institution.

Proposed by Brother Alexander Balmer, Treasurer, seconded y Brother James Nesbit.

Resolved,—That the editors of the Church, Patriot, and Co-bourg Star newspapers be respectfully requested to give insertion to the foregoing resolutions. (Signed)

GEORGE H. LOW, Master. WM. HYLAND, D'y Master. JOHN HYLAND, Sec'y.

More Incendiarism at the Falls .- The extensive and ecently built stables, which were attached to the Pavilion before that handsome building was similarly destroyed, were burnt down on the night of Saturday last. No doubt is entertained but this

We understand that while the stables were burning the "citizens" of Manchester assembled at the Ferry, and were remarkably loud in their vociferations of joy. General Birt, of Buffalo, happened to be there at the time, and he, disgusted at the utter want of right feeling evinced by his countrymen, took the opportunity to rebuke them in very becoming terms. He told them that if persons from the States crossed over the river to burn down the houses of the Canadians, the Canadians, having just as little the houses of the Canada, the boundary, might take it into their heads that they would be quite justified in burning down the nouses of Americans; and he advised them to do all in er to prevent mischief, rather than rejoice over the perpetration of

Such advice ought to have an effect and we sincerely trust it will, for the soothing result of retaliation in the Lower Province has made a great impression on the minds of the people hereabouts.

The loyalty of the Eastern District has long been proverblal, and its foremost stand, whether in the expression of its sentiments of devotion to the institutions of Great Britain, and adherence to the connexion that exists between her and this Colony, or in the difference of those institutions, and the suppression of rebellion and treason, has been so frequently and so conspicuously manifested, that it needed no further proof to establish its claim to the highly honorable position it holds in the Provinces; although we have frequently witnessed with pride and exultation the manifestation of those feelings and principles, we have not upon any former occasion had an opportunity of being present at so large and so respectable a meeting of the Inhabitants of the district as was convened on Tuesday last for the purpose of addressing his Excellency Sir John Colborne on his departure for England; nor have we at any time noticed such a unity of sentiment and feeling as that by which the meeting was characterized—indeed there seemed but one sentiment to pervade the whole assemblage—a sentiment of the deepest respect and veneration for his Excellency, and of the sincerest regret for the occasion which rendered it necessary to call together the Inhabitants of the District. The proceedings of the meeting evidence more powerfully than we are capable of pourtraying, the feeling that pervades this District towards His Excellency Sir John Colborne.—Cornwall Observer.

COMMERCIAL. Ashes, both kinds, are in good demand—at 26s to 26s 6d for pots, and 30s 6d to 31s for pearls.

FLOUR.—A good many sales have taken place, during the week, American superfine and fine at 36s 3d cash. Nothing done in

GRAIN .- From a Kingston paper we learn that "the general rice of wheat, through the various ports in the Bay of Quinte, is is 3d per bushel, for merchantable. At this price extensive sales are effected, and the country merchants say that they never had etter prospects for an active winter business." We have heard of Provisions.—Sales are few and unimportant: a lot of Ameri-

can prime, at auction, brought 13 dlrs. EXCHANGE on England is without variation. The banks again refuse to take U. C. notes in deposit, in consequence, we believe, of an apprehension that they will not resume, as was expected, on the 1st prox .- Mont. Gaz. Oct. 5.

BRITISH SADDLERY WARDHOUSE. Removed to Wellington Buildings, King-St. Toronto.

> ALEXANDER DIXON, SADDLER AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public of Upper Canada that he has just received [direct from England] a very extensive and Fashionable assort-

SADDLERY GOODS,

equal in quality to any in the first Houses in Britain, which he is resolved to sell at the lowest CASH prices, viz :-

Ladies' Saddles, improved pattern.
Ladies' Fancy Bridles of every description.
Hunting Saddles, improved.
Saddle-trees, with Spring Bars, &c.

Silver mounted Carriage, Tandem, Jockey, and Ladies' Whips, in great variety.
Silver plated, Brass, and Japanned Single and Double Harness

Furniture, latest Patterns. Horse and Carriage Brushes. Needham's Silver Plated, Brass and Japanned Spurs. Horse Clothing and Blankets, of the first quality.

Breaking Bridles, Cavasons, &c. &c. &c. N. B .- Every description of single and double harness, manufactured with English Leather, constantly for sale,

with every other article in the Trade. Toronto, August 29, 1839.

At St. George, U. C. on Tuesday, the 24th ult., the lady of George Stanton, Esq. of a son. MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 17th September, at St. John's Church, Sandwich, by the Rev. William Johnson, John Frederick Sparke, late 5th Fusiliers, and Captain 2nd Incorporated Militia, to Hester Loftie, daughter of the Rev. William Johnson, M. A., Rector of Sandwich.

At Burley's Hotel, in Hamilton, on Saturday last, very suddenly, G. H. Dunbar, Esq., late Captain of the 93d Highlanders. In Niagara, on the 28th ult., John Jordan, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 66th Regt., and Inspector of the Niagara District, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

At Thorold, by drowning, accidentally, on the 30th ult.,

Samuel Cuthbert, youngest son of Jacob Keefer, Esq., aged 4 years, 8 months and 12 days.

At Kingston, on Monday the 7th inst., Mary Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, aged 10 months and 13 days.

LETTERS received to Friday, Oct. 11th:-

Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. G. Archbold, rem.; T. S. Shortt, Esq. add. sub.; Rev. G. Mackie; Mrs. P. Smith, rem. in full 2 copies; D. J. Smith, Esq., rem. in full Vol. 3; Geo. Hughes, Esq. do.; J. G. Rogers, Esq. do.; H. Smith, Esq.; Rev. T. Greene rem.; Rev. J. Cochran; T. Saunders, Esq. rem.; M. Jellett, Esq. rem.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. subs.; Dr. O'Brien; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; J. Crooks, Jun. Esq.; J. Somerville, Esq. add. subs.; Rev. W. McMurray, add. sub.; C. B. Turner, Esq.