TRADE. eral feeling pint it was some en offered on lower terms heavy domestics, but roved ineffectual, as no one ssion will take place. our of the the United States, added to te of the harvest, makes the nt unusually gleomy and de-

e neighbourhood of Manchester much within the last month. in the last and present of nearly all their goods, having veavers of fine ginghams, and ered advanced wages, if the work The fancy nankeen proved very much, and the twenin particular request, but wage en much reduced within the last reeds and plain goods are exweavers of coarse numbers have and five days' work per week ers are expecting an improve

> The calico block printing we have known it to be at years past. The hands at to have more work than The printers in the full employment, and at two sets of hands.

TRICROFT .-- The cotton and silk derately healthy state ; the manu-silk mills cannot get a sufficient Lately many families have re laces, and the operatives appear in od circumstances ; indeed, the neigh improved very much within the last

LE.-- The trade in cotton factories has ery much within the last month. and the all the ninety-five firms are generespecting the high prices of the and although they have disposed of goods, yet the prices and profits upon There are fifty-six woolxt to nothing. ies in the parish, and generally hands y employed, but wages are extremely

The fancy hand-loom weavers of coun iltings are very busy, and the ope y appear to be doing pretty wel The miserable circumstances. employed, indeed the t time has not been resorted to so ost of the manufacturing places urers make loud complaints reof cotton and low prices Machine makers, foundry cs are moderately employed, and in any town in Lancashire.

-The silk trade here, conside in a healthy state : indeed, it is on for many years past. Scarfs

fancy goods are in particular re have not been better prospects during the last ten years.

here is a moderate trade in cotleed, there has not been any workne during the late panic, yet the ma-The trade increased within the last four or it present the hands in all the mills employed.

The working of short time her the same as at other places, and chinery in all the cotton mills is in fall of ebut wages are by no means so good as they neighbouring towns ; the operatives, er, appear in moderately good circumstances. uam.--In this borough there are ninety-six lls, two of which are unoccupied, but the in all the rest, with three exceptions, is eration, and the wages are as good as in iny other town in Lancashire. The operatives, who have long been only partially employed, will soon feel the effects of the improvement in trade, manufacturers declare they go next to no-Power-loom calicoes are in better request ustians. The hatting trade is rather flat.

BLACKBURN .--- Since our last, trade has been boping, both in power and hand-loom descriptids; and should the present very unse weather continue, the prospects o ickburn Standard

HALIFAX .-- There was not a very brisk market Saturday in any department of the trade. Su-Our leading manufac-

ail, Sept. 21 lordships. Her Majesty's ministers, I repeat, ten-

ministers, who only held office until their successors were appointed, at last went the whole length of advising her Majesty to reinstate them in the gov-ernment. (Hear, hear.) I say that ministers gave her Majesty that advice; for such was the result to which all their conduct evidently tended. Such a visit be balance of £100, and a delay of which all their conduct evidently tended. Such a will be subject to a fine of £100, and c delay of course of proceeding was never before known to occur in the history of England, and I trust in God that it never will occur again. (Hear, hear.) What, my lords, was the first act of this new govern-Their first act was to draw up a minute. ment? historically formed, argumentatively formed, legally rying the mails from Halifax to Boston will be subformed: and the unconstitutional character of it was ject to a fine of ± 200 . only to be equalled by its folly, its extravagance, Not less than four of the large steam-boats for the only to be equalled by its folly, its extravagance, and its insolence. (Hear, hear.) Ministers, I have voyage across the Atlantic are to be always kept before said, were reinstated in their respective our ces. They declared, previously to their reinstate-ment, that they had lost the confidence of Parlia-ment and of the contry. I now ask your lordships what they have done since they have been reinstat-the smaller ones is not stipulated. The contractor binds himself to introduce and adopt all improve-ments directed by the admiralty or suggested by the progress of science. To secure the goodr set of the vessels, the naval officer in charge of the mails, call-vessels, the naval officer in charge of the mails, callince done, every circumstance with which they have since been connected, has only lowered them still whenever he shall think fit; and repairs which he further in the opinion of the public. So far from gaining increased confidence in the House of Com-mons, all their proceedings have tended to waken

herefore they brought in their second Jamaica bill. into effect to the satisfaction of the Admiralty, or What, my lords, was the pretence for it? To ontinue certain laws which were about to expire stopped out of the money to be paid to the contracn that colony. The bill was drawn up with that riew, and with that pretence; but other clauses The bill was drawn up with that tor by the Admiralty. were grafted upon it, equally pernicious in princi-ple with the bill which ministers had abandoned. That bill, on its second reading, was passed by a majority of ten. So that when ministers had only a majority of five, they confessed that they had forfeited the confidence of the House of Commons; and when they had got a majority of ten, they ven-tured to suppose that they had recovered the confidence which they before admitted that they had un-wittingly forfeited. They felt that their situation uaval stores not exceeding five tons weight, on rewas uncomfortable and uneasy, and that it was neconfidence of their party, and the question which In occurred to them as most likely to accomplish that object was the question of the ballot. It was impos-Cunard £60,000 per annum in quarterly ayments. sible that there could be a subject of greater impor-tance. After the Reform Bill, it was one of the most interesting questions that could be submitted for seven years from the commencement, and to the consideration of Parliament. If ever there thenceforward until 12 calendar months' notice in was a measure on which it was incumbent that the government should act as a government, it was on his very measure of the ballot. The opinion of the government as a government was well known resecting it; but it was thought that it would be useful in recovering their lost influence in the House of Commons, and so the government made the ballot an open question. An open question! Most shabby proceeding! (Hear, hear.) There was, goods are in particular re-them votes in the House of Commons, and it was to afford some members of the Cabinet an opportunity of winning the regard of their constituents;

and therefore it was, that in spite of the reluctance of the noble viscount, it made an open question. But when it cam House of Comn the Cabinet]

making it an o ating it, the e shabiness was complete-

ear.) I cannot, my lords, congratulate the noble iscount on any accession of strength that has acthe second Jamaica Bill was passed, the 9th of July in the bud by the parsimony of the government. the second Jamaica Bill was passed, the 9th of July had arrived. Up to that day not one bill of any great consequence had passed. All was a blank. We had passed, it was true, the Mutiny Bill; we had passed the Annual Indemnity Bill; we had passed nine money bills, of ordinary course and character; we had passed 12 or 14 other bills, some for the amendment, some for the continuance, of former bills, and some for trifling and unimportant matters, to which no opposition could be, or indeed of the contract will be acceptable to our mercantile was, made in either house of Parliament. Such my lords, was the state of things on the 9th of July. Still the table of the House of Commons was cover ed with bills, at once numerous and important. It became, therefore, necessary to inquire what the Government intended to do with them. The sesion was on the point of expiring, and hon. members were naturally auxious to return to their homes

been laid upon your lordships' table, that as soon as tings were, however, in fair request, and this intimation was given to her Majesty's ministers,

delay the departure of the vessels for not more than us to call the attention of your twenty four hours. Iajesty's ministers, I repeat, ten- If at any time, from stress of weather, or other

dered their resignation—that resignation was accep-ted, and it was understood that they only held office unable to reach the Mersey, the naval officer in until their successors were appointed. Then com-menced the communications for forming another mails to be landed at Bristol, Falmouth, Plymouth, administers, who had only held office until their suc-Cessors were appointed, interposed, advised her Majesty, dictated her notes, and were themselves suitable first rate cabin, and snitable accommodation the negotiators with their political opponents. The for a servant, and is to victual the officer like a caoutgoing ministers, the negotiators with their successors ! (Hear.) The result was this-that the mails to the captain of any of the vessels, it is delay. A similar delay in the smaller vessels car-

mons, all their proceedings have tended to waken and degrade them more and more. (Hear, hear.) Bat it was necessary for them to make another ex-periment for the recovery of public confidence, and and the contractor must carry these imprime

In addition, the contractor is to carry, if required each seaman, soldier, or marine, at $\mathcal{L}4$. The price to be charged for such passengers from Halifax to Boston, or from Pictou to Quebec, is to be, respectively. £5, £3, and £2. Moreover, the contracto is to take on board, and carry, free of charge, all ceiving two days' notice that such stores' are to be

In return for all these services, and maintaining The contract is to commence on June 1st, 1840, or an earlier day if agreed on, and to continue in force

writing shall be given to either party. No part of the contract is to be underlet, and no members of parliament, agreeably to act of parlia-ment, is to have a share of it. The whole oncludes by Mr. Cunard binding himself in a penalty of

When this contract comes to be acted on it will ensure a certain, speedy, and constant intercourse between the mother country and the colonies of North America, and between our several North American colonies and the United States, greatly to the advantage of them all. It seems, therefore, a very wise plan, and as the provisions we have quo ted secure the adoption of every improvement on board the mail packets, we cannot find any fault with the number of years it is to last. The provinoble member of the had voted for e best way of de-to this service regularity and certainly, and make

ECONOMY .- From an official statement lately published, it appears that the net public expenditure for the last four years, ending the 5th April, was as follows: -1836, £15,002,940; 1837, £46,590,245; 1838, £47,519,077; and 1839, £48, 263 443 It also appears that the expenditure exyear ending April last, by £430,325. We have not yet forgotten the loud professions of economy

SAINT JOHN, OCT 25 We have no later European dates than

given last week

The Right Hon. CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON the new Governor General of British North Ame-rica, arrived in the St. Lawrence in H. M. ship Pique, on Wednesday the 16th inst. His Excellency had not landed on the 18th, but was prepared to disembark immediately on the arrival of Sir JOHN COLBORNE, from Montreal, who was expected to reach Quebec on the evening of that day.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE .--- We are informed that an Evening School in connection with the Institute. will be opened for the reception of Pupils on Mon av evening the 4th November next, under the suerintendance of Mr. G. B. WATSON. It is also ontemplated to open a Drawing School for the beefit of Artisans and others, proposals are now be ng made to a gentleman residing in the city to nduct the establishment

CONCERT .---- Mrs. Gibbs gave her first Concert on Monday evening last, to a fashionable and nume-rous audience, who expressed themselves delighted

with the evening's entertainments The perform Evening, our respectable Citizens, will again have an opportunity of witnessing the pleasing perform-ances of this delightful vocalist, and we feel convinced that the efforts to please will be rewarded with the spectacle of an overflowing house. Gibbs, proceeds to Fredericton by urgent and parameter of the Cleopatra, we find the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra, we find the fol-cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra, we find the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra, we find the fol-cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra and the fol-cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra and the fol-cleopatra and the fol-cleopatra and the fol-cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra and the fol-cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra and the fol-cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra and the fol-cleopatra and the fol-cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the Cleopatra and the fol-sating quanties of the fol-and the f Gibbs, proceeds to Fredericton by urgent and par-

ALBION UNION SOCIETY .---- The Members of this Society with their numerous guests, celebrated their Anniversary, at Mr. James Nethery's, on Tuesday last, the dinner and wines were good Band of the 69th Regt. greatly enlivened the meet- vy.

Our Native Isle-Albion ! May her sons wheree'er located, ever prove faithful to the land of

their birth. Queen Victoria-May her reign be long, pros-

perous and happy. The Royal Family. The British Constitution—May it ever remain

the bulwark of British Liberty.

The Army. The Wooden Walls of Old England and the brave hearts that man them.

Sir John Harvey.

New Brunswick Our Sister Colonies.

The Duke of Wellington.

3. The Flag—the glorious Flag of England-it ever float on the breeze of Freedom. The Rose, Shamrock, Thistle and Pine. The Palladium of British Liberty—the Press 16. Science and the Fine Arts-May their useful

progress shed their benign influence over society. 17. The Fair.

Liverpool, 9th September, 1839.

SIR,-As Chairman of the British North American Association of this port, I have been directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Resolution passed at a Marting of the Association on the 3d instant, and of the reply of the Right Honourable Poulett Thomson thereto.

I have the honour to be, &c. A. PARLANE, *Chairman*. To the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce,

Saint John, N. B.

At a Meeting of the BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN Association of Liverpool, held the 3d day of September, 1839:

It was Resolved, ... That this Association, having taken into consideration the appointment of the Right Honourable Poulett Thompson as Governor General of the Canadas, cannot altogether dismiss from their recollection the opinions which he has so frequently expressed and the measures which he has advocated, opposed, as they consider, to the in-terests of those Possessions and of this Country; yet the Association feels satisfied that the Right Ho norable Gentleman in entering upon the duties of his high Office will devote himself to the calm con-sideration of the varied interests of those Possessions, and trusting to his dispassionate view of the merits of this great subject and his increasing acquaintance with all its bearings, will become sensialive to the extent and value of the trade of our Colonies in North America, and of the importance

MR. THOMPSONS REPLY.

I have the honour to be, &c. C. POULETT THOMPSON.

No. 11, Leadenhall-street, London, ?

Committee of Trade, Montreal.

Her Majesty would be pleased to cancel the ap-

13, South Andlers st. 5th september, 1839.

leral in the Colonies is considered to be entitled respect of those over whom he is appointed. to rule; and the circumstance of that individua ng personally obnoxious to them would not be Fish River to the Aroostook held a justification for any failure on their part to

office.

In consequence of the recent rebellious in the Canadas, the hostile aggressions upon them from the neighbouring States, the gallant conduct. of the loyal inhabitants, the great sacrifices to which they loyal inhabitants, and even the objectionable who was at Fredericton las In consequence of the recent rebellions in the never before accomplished in one year. appointment now under discussion, the affairs of tish Commissioners, who was at Fredericton last appointment how under discussion, the attains of the North American Colonies occupy at present a much larger share of the attention and of the sym-pathies of the people of this country than at any former period. The Committee deem it to be of great importance that these feelings should be conuned and increased-and with that view they preume, with much respect, to urge upon all the habitants of the Colonies who are desirous of perpetuating their connection with this country, propriety and importance of avoiding any demon-

stration whatever of disrespect to their Governor, or which may tend to embarrass his adminstration I have the honor to be, sir,

Your very obedient servant, ROBERT CARTER, Honorary Secretary

HALIFAX, Oct 19. Her Majesty's Ship Cleopatra, Captain Lush-ngton, arrived from St. John's, N. F. on Tuesday last in the short passage of 74 hours, having left St. John's on Saturday at 11, and anchored in this harbour at 2 o'clock on Tuesday-respecting the sailing qualities of the Cleopatra, we find the fol-

Blonde freely admitted the superior powers of Cleopatra, and the too ships having exchanged salutes, seperated for their respective destinations .-The Blonde, we hear, is considered to be one of the glees, and fine singing, with good music from the fastest sailing vessels of her class in the French Na-

QUEBEC, 18th Oct.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. On Wednesday morning, shortly before three o'clock, one of the Aides de-Camp of the Right Ho-

norable CHARLES POULETT THOMPSON arrived express from l'Islet, bearing the intelligence that Her Majesty's ship Pique had arrived in the St. Law-rence, and was, when he left her the previous even-ing, at anchor off l'Islet. Major General Sir Jas. McDonnell soon after receiving this information desputibled the tremer Course her second despatched the steamer Canada to tow up the Pique and an express was, we learn, at the same time forwarded to Montreal with the news. During the greater part of Wednesday all eyes were turned to the river and the telegraph, but it was not until 5 p. m. that the Canada was seen rounding the point without, however, anything in tow, which circumstance led to a variety of conjectures. The impres-sion that the new Governor had embarked on board the steamer was very general and a Guard of Ho-nour of the 11th Regiment was ordered down to the Queen's wharf, and a large number of people assembled at every place where a view of the ex-pected landing could be obtained. But disappointment ensued, for, on the Canada coming to the wharf it was found that she had left the Pique at Crane Island in consequence of experiencing a heavy wind from the westward, and that the New Governor General and the Commander of the Forces, Sir R. D. Jackson, remained on board the frigate with their respective suites, with the excepion of Mr. Murdock (the Civil Secretary) and an Aide-de-Camp who came up in the Canada. The Guard of Honour was, in consequence, marched back to barracks and the spectators went home .-Mr. Murdock was the bearer of despatches to Sir John Colborne, Sir James McDonnell, and, we are informed, to the Chief Justice of the Province; those for Sir John Colborne were sent off by the St. George, steamer which left at 8 o'clock. The The tow up the Pique, and at 10 a.m., yesterday was reported by the telegraph 36 miles below on her way up. At 1 past 2 p. m. she came round the point, this time with her expected charge, the Guard of Honour was again ordered down to the Queen's wharf and the spectators once more repaired to the most likely spots for witnessing the disembarkation. At 3 o'clock the Pique had anchored off the Cul-de-sac and Sir James McDonnell immediately went on board. An hour and a half passed away, at the end of which it was ascertained that the Governor

would not disembark until the arrival here of His Excellency Sir John Colborne, who is expected to-His Excellency the Right Hon. P. Thompson will hold a levee in Quebec on Monday next, and it is said on Tuesday he will leave for Montreal, hold a levee in that city on Thursday, and then proceed en route to Toronto. It is further stated that His Excellency will be determined by future events as to whether the seat of government be established at

Quebec or Montreal On coming round the point, the Pique's fore-top-

For the Ra Under date of October 6 writes :-- " I intend next we

believe, is about forty miles, in all, about him the courtesy usually extended to the one hundred miles of road will be open this season in the North eastern part of the State-an amount we never ran the line, and no reason is known why such a distinguishing mark should be placed there

It is believed by many, that the British Commissioners are prosecuting their examination and survey with all possible despatch, in order to report to eir government in time to have a commun made to ours before or during the session of our next Legislature. We hope this may prove cor-rect; and if true, it is ominous of good, and indicates a disposition on the part of England to settle the vexed question as speedily as possible and use the vexed question as speedily as possible, and upon the principles of right and justice.

'What will the next Legislature do ?" is a ques tion often asked. As we conceive, there is but one honourable road, and we must push forward in it. We cannot give ground—we have obtained and shall hold possession. The public property will be shall hold possession. The public property will be protected, and unless the aspect of affairs should change very materially, we think Maine should assert and enforce jurisdiction up to the extreme limits of the treaty.

MOBILE. Oct. 1 .-- Health of the City .-- We had indulged the hope that by this day, the first of Oc-tober, we should be able to announce to our distant friends a perceptible abatement of the dreadful epidemic, which for the last six weeks has raged with such awful severity in our city. But it is our unpleasant duty still to repeat the painful declaraon, that there is no improvement in the health of

A large portion of our population have recovered from attacks of greater or less severity, and with the exercise of common prudence are not considered subject to a re-attack. We understand that there have been several cases during the past week, exemely malignant in their character.

We therefore feel it our duty to solemnly warn those who are absent, not to think of returning to the city, until we shall have had a thorough frost. Since the first appearance of the epidemic among us, which was early in the month of August, number af deaths has been five hundred and thirty-three hundred and eighty-three of which have been in the month of September .- [Advertiser.]

The Liverpool has brought a very valuable car go, including sixty cases of figured silk, of every rich fabric, and of the value of $\pounds 10,000$ each.

New York Express.] Six Hundred Thousand Pounds for figured silks, or *Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars* ! Who is to pay ? Who can wonder at the constantly occuring bankruptcies of individuals, and the sus-pension of payments by the banks, in a nation that olerates such unheard of extravagence? What a disgrace to the people of this country, to be laid un-der tribute to a foreign nation for an article of superfluity in dress—a people, too, who, if they would, might clothe and feed themselves and half the world beside, from the products of their labour and the physical resources of the country. Nothing under heaven but the re-enactment of a protecting tariff, and a rigid adherence to the American system, ca save us from utter ruin and eternal dependence of England and France, for a supply of the necessarie of life .--- Boston Courier.

THE PRUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS AT BUFFALO. emigrants continue to excite attention ; and their prolonged stay in our city has led some to think that they would remain during the winter, and be-come a tax upon us. No fears of that kind need be entertained. The party now here are from Prassian Silesia, and number about 700. In a few days they expect to be joined by 300 more, next spring by 1200, and during the next summer by perhaps St. George, steamer when ren are o clock. The by 1200, and during the next standar by prime in all steamer Canada again started the same evening, to 1000 or 2000 of their countrymen, making in all not less then 3000. They are Protestants of the reported by the telegraph 36 miles below on her Lutheran Church. A new organization of the religious establishment in Prussia having been effect-Ignous establishment in Prussia having been effect-ed, the king ordered all his subjects to join it, threat-ening certain penalties for non-conformity. Im-prisonment, confiscation of property and persecu-tion in various forms, were the consequences to the recusants. Finding they could no longer retain their homes in confort, numbers of the old school, meang when are these new here notificing his among whom are those now here, petitioned his Majesty, for permission to quit the country. After more than a year of fruitless exertion, they were at last allowed to depart; and with lighter hearts than they had experienced for many years before, they left their land forever, knowing that, afar off, there was another land in which they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. We learn that Mr. W. A. Thomson, hardware

merchant of this city, who acts as their agent, has been put in possession of a sum of money sufficient e them on their lands in Wisconsin, and feed them for eight months, if necessary, independent of the original purchase of the soil. Milwaukie. We congratulate Wisconsin on the prospect of this valuable addition to its population, and to our city it is a matter of no small moment to have the West filled up with such hardy, industrious settlers .- Buffalo Com. Adv.

Sir John Colborne—the firm supporter and protector of our Colonial rights.
The memory of Nelson.

£15,000 to fulfil his part of the contract The provi-

s the best way of de- to this service regularity and certainty. eating it, then here are shaddiness was complete-y beaten by its shill more intense hypocrisy. Thear, We pretend not to give an opinion whethe

crued to his administration from the course he has pursued upon this question of the ballot. When the second Jamaica Bill

form the principle means by which Mr. Cunard will be remunerated. In conclusion, let us state that the outline of the agreement has already been published, but, nevertheless, we think an abstract

Were, then, the bills on the table to be proceeded with or not? I find, my lords, by a paper that has year ending April, 1838, by £1,428,534, and in the

ing, and the whole concluded in good harmony. The following Toasts were given from the chair.

the values and and was given to her Majesty's ministers, and the professions of economy and receiving your and receiving your as not much doing in either of turday and Tuesday. The business be confined to heavy goods. It seems on of most connected with the trade on of most connected with the trade on of most connected with the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) the expenditure has risen in a regular and rapid that things will not improve until the prevention of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevation of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevention of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevention of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevention of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevention of Writs (Scotland) that the result of the prevention of Writs (Scotland) the space of the strengt was association of the prevention y crisis, but the result of the pre-in harvest is ascertained. Prices is sowing to a greatly reduced the District Prisons Bill? Abandoned. The Di baudoned. The Factories' Regulation Bill-a bill frequently discussed in both houses of Parliament. production

and of vast importance to the interests of humanity ? Abandoned. The Collection of Rates Bill, and onty Courts Bill, the Embankments in Ireland nany other bills of different descriptions ?

prin.

North

but the fact is, that the expenditure of the last two and that it will be my earnest desire to promote by years greatly exceeded that of 1830, the year at the close of which the whigs came into office. The assist and increase it, as well as to adopt whatever the close of which the whigs came into office. The expenditure of the last year of the Duke of Wel-measures may be for the advantage of the Colonies lington's administration was $\pounds 46.976,321$, being \pounds interastice in the arts $\pounds 1,287,122$ less than that of the last financial year I have the honour of whiggery of which we have any account. ned (hear, hear), because minis-the from not being possessed may be reminded of the extraordinary expenses A. PARLANE, Esquire. racter, capacity, or the arising out of the rebellion in Canada, yet to what To the Secretary of the

Sempt with which they are regarded at home abroad, which encourages the promoters of sedition and treason with the prospect of impunity to crime, if not success to their projects—are we to attribute the disturbances in our colonies which have cost the country so much? But if we must admit the le gitimacy of these demands upon the pockets of the people of England, and the propriety of putting down rebellion, what are we to think of a government that allowed discontent to assum the form of armed rebellion without making a single effort to check its progress ? Verily the case of Canada is an apt illustration of the soothing influence of whig councils.—Leeds Intelligences.

Book S e Establishment. HE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, his friends and the Public, that having lost by the late Fire his old stand in Dock Street, he has removed his Establishment to failing to make any impression in that quarter, they the Bank of New-Drunsates, and sinch a Colonies, and ange name of great respectability in London, and of that liberal patronage he has always and Ship Owners of great respectability in London, in an Address to the Queen, humbly praying that DAVID PATERSON.

SUBSCRIBER

and for sale at the lowes Market S and half boxes best M SCATEL sins; 6 bbls. Water Crickers; LOT BREAD, and sugar BISCUIT, ANA CIGARS, key Figs. arrels Rye Flour, do. Corn Meal,

go TEA, 15 Quintals Codfish Mustard, together with a general

CHARLES P. BATTS, No. 8. Kin Street.

from the Country thankfully renally attended to.

at the meeting on Wednesday, and which is now in the course of being signed by the loyalists of this It presents a strange contrast to the "Goscity. ford manifestations."

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal sub-jects, Inhabitants of the city of Montreal, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with sentiments of the highest respect, and to assure you of our un-feigned regret at your approaching retirement form feigned regret at your approaching retirement from the government of this Colony.

We should be wanting in justice and gratitude to your Excellency were we to forbear to acknowledge that if we have escaped the calamities that in the late times of trouble and commotion have af-SIR,--I am instructed by the Committee of the flicted the families of many of our less favoured fellow subjects, we owe it chiefly, under Divine North American Colonial Association to address you for the purpose of conveying to the Commit-tee of Trade at Montreal, and through them to the Providence. to your military skill and energy, to your promptitude in disconcerting the machinations of the disaffected, and to your unceasing vigilance Mercantile communities of the North American Colonies the views entertained by this Committee, and anxious solicitude for the protection of our persons and property.

and the proceedings adopted by them, with reference to the appointment of the Right Hon. C. P. It has fallen to the lot of Your Excellency to pre-Thompson as Governor General of these Colonies. When they first understood that such appoint side over this Province at a period of unparall difficulty, when industry and enterprise languished, ment was contemplated, believing that it would be highly obnoxious to the loyal inhabitants of the Coand our constitutional rights were suspended ; yet, with the limited means placed at your disposal you lonies, and that it would retard the settlement of the affairs of the Canadas, the Committee were imhave given an impulse to agriculture and commerce -you have caused many useful and salutary laws celled by their increasing desire to further the Coto be enacted-and encouraged and sanctioned the lonial interests, to represent to the Prime Minister establishment and support of several humane and

Though the intimate connexion that has long Prince William street, in those premises pext but joined with nearly every person connected with the subsisted between Your Excellency and the Pro-te to the Bank of New-Brunswick, and solicits a Colonies, and a large number of other Merchants vinces of Upper and Lower Canada is about to be severed, yet we feel satisfied that your anxiety for their welfare will remain undiminished.

We therefore cherish the hope, that when Her Majesty's Government shall submit to the Imperial Dependence of the second secon directed with great anxiety to the arrival of Mr. Thompson at the seat of his Government, and the that you will aid in maturing and perfecting such that you will add in maturing and perfecting such as may seem to you best calculated to ensure their permanent tranquillity, and make them a valuable appendage of the British Empire. On taking leave of Your Excellency, we beg to

A division of opinion among them on this point might have fatally injurious consequences, in its bearing upon the arrangement of the many import-ant questions relating to the Canadas which require settlement: as might also any action on their part which should be opposed to public opinion in En-gland where as the representative of Her Majesty,

A young woman named Maria Mare, 23 years of age, committed suicide by throwing herself from the top of the London monument. Her body was much mutilated by the fall. and was found lifeless. She left her bonnet, shawl and veil at the summit. She was not identified until evening. She had

Mr. Shiel has been re-elected for Tipperary with-ont opposition, and also Mr. Wise at Waterford. But at Cambridge Mr. Gibson, the Liberal candidate. lost his election, Mr. Manners Sutton being chosen by a majority of 105 votes. In Manchester, Mr. Greg, the Liberal candidate, was chosen by a majority of 140 over Sir George Murray, the Tory candidate. The votes were for Greg 3102-Murray 2962.

Switzerland. A revolution has been carried into effect in the canton of Zurich-resulting in the overthrow and expulsion of the Executive and grand Councils. The trouble was of a religious character, and commenced in the appointment of Profes-sor Strauss to the chair of Theology, his opinions being considered heterodox. Some of our readers, perhaps, are acquainted with his works, which have made no little sensation for some years past. In one of them he argued at great length, not only aof the divinity, but against the very existence of the Saviour. Upon his appointment followed pa-titions and remonstrances, but they were unbeeded. Next came a project of a law for national education, in which infidel principles were alleged to be dis-tinctly embodied. More petitions followed—the Executive Council prohibited the assembling of the people to sign petitions. Prosecutions were com-menced-delegates were arrested-troops were assembled-and finally the exasperation of the people broke out in violence. On the night of September 5, the people of Zurick were nucler arms, and a sharp conflict ensued the next morning, in which ten were killed, and thirty wounded—among the latter one of the Executive Council, whose hurt proved mortal.

Reinforcements joined the people-and, to make short the story , the government was forced to re-sign, and a provincial conneil of state was formed. after which the people retired to their homes, and

In the Valais also there had been popular commotions, the cause of which we cannot distinctly trace. Several persons were wounded, and one of the gend' arms was killed. The trouble arose in some way from the promulgation of a new constitution, under the sanction of the Diet, which way opposed by the aristocrats and priests.

The English government has offered a premium