### Miscellaneous.

The President's Message sent to both Houses of Congress on the 2d, was brought to New York as an expense of \$700 in twelve hours by the Courier and Enquirer's express, and appears in most of the journals of the 3d. It is, as usual, a long document, but there is less in our opinion to interest persons at a distance than usual. From our crowded space, we must content ourselves with two extracts. The first, relative to the state of the negotiation with Great Britain in regard to the North Eastern boundary, is the following terms :-

The question of the northeastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the Resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that Government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

The relations of the American Government with France are not in a satisfactory state, owing to the non-execution of the treaty for indemnifying the losses sustained at its hands by American shipping obtain justice from that power.

further negotiation is equally out of the question.

If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to await the further action of the French Chambers, no furprobably be required at your hands. But if, from the original delay in asking for an approbation, from -the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the omission to bring the subject before the Chambers at their last session, from the fact that, including the session, there have been five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made, and from the delay in convoking the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, it was well known that a communication of the whole of the inmates. But one of the Sac warriors lost subject to Congress at the last session, was prevent- his life, and that was by the hand of a Winnehago ed by assurances that it should be disposed of be- boy, about fifteen years of age. The youth was fore its present meeting, you should feel yourselves constrained to doubt whether it be the intention of ger brother and a sister, when two of the warriors the French Government in all its branches to carry the treaty into effect, and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed to call for, should lodge loaded, he procured it and awaited the return be now adopted, the important question arises what of the foe, who had retreated for the purpose of rethose measures shall be.

and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our Government as they are the He then escaped at the interior of the lodge, made interest of our people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the of the massacre at Fort Crawford. A detachment take place in the town of Kingston, instead of the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties of troops was immediately ordered out in pursuit of former place of rendezvous being a more central for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be the murderers, but, as far as known, without suc- and commodious situation. abrogated or set aside.

ously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade

every bosom. Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which has been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the Government of the United States with a view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy seems to dictate that the question at issue the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interest of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfils her treaty of stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in made by them, that she immediately confessed her case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledg ing these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerate that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of mations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the inter-national code that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself towards Portugal, under circumstances less called to visit a hypochrondriac patient, who fancied at hard labour, breaking stones, and afterwards to questionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, i may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay or our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decisions will not probably be known in timeto be communicated to this Congress I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprinot be made for the payment of the debt, at the aplong endured without retaliation or redress. If she fell, but had strength enough to rise and rush after pure, clear, and sparkling and tastes well, so salt m-

justice, and in violation of the law of nations, make | his room and there shot mingsen nead. just censure of civilized nations, and the retributive indgments of Heaven.

ments are alike to us. If collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head. Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapt-

ed to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as it is authorized to do so.

boat Warrior arrived at this port on Saturday from a half and a half'-when smelling the antroyance, Praire du Chein. We are sorry to learn-as we do he shouted out, "D-n your segar! and a half, and during the last war. After describing the progress by her-that the Indians in that region have again a half, twenty-seven and a half-thirty-thirty-two and failure of the negotiations, the President goes been engaged in hostile acts, and that they portend and a half, and a half-kiel out that man with the on as follows, to recommend the adoption of coer- a serious termination. A short time since, a party segar, and a half, and a cive measures, should they become necessary, to of the Sacs and Foxes attacked a party, or lo ige of going-thirty-five, thirty-five-thirty-seven and a the Menominees, upon Grant River, and killed three half-curse that segar smile !-- and a half, and a The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to execute persons. The murderers were, however, (it was half, and a half-it gives ne the phthisic-and a the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment ascertained at Rock Island,) delivered up by Keoentertained by any branch of this government; and kuc, to a detachment of United States soldiers, under the command of Capt .- They were put on stove; - and a half, and a half, and half-I wish I board the steamboat Winnebago, then ascending had hold of that boy-anda half, and a half-I'd the Mississippi, for the purpose of being taken to a proper place for trial.

at Praire du Chein, another massacre took place by a party of the same tribe of Indians. On the island about three miles above the Prarie, a lodge of Winnebagoes was established. It was occupied at the time by women and children only-the warriors being absent on a hunting excursion. Suddenly the Sac and Fox party made their appearance before the lodge, fired into it, tomahawked and scalped ten standing at the door of the lodge, between a younmade their appearance, and fired upon them. Recollecting, instantly, that an old gun remained in the loading their guns. As soon as they appeared be-Our institutions are essentialy pacific. Peace fore him, he took deliberate aim at one of them, fired, and the bullet went through the heart of his enemy. his way for the river, swam it and gave information of the Highland Society of to slow, shall in factors cess .- The Winnebagoes, it is said, had determined 2 That a munter of ge themen who are desenit is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seri- on retaliation, and their warriors were already col- dants of the ancient Gast or Celts, bo b of Scottand lecting. Their foes, it is also known, are ready to and Ireland, although not born in either of these receive them-having been recently arming and countries, feeling an attachment and veneration to equipping themselves for fight. Towards the Win- the country of their anestors, are desirous to prenebagoes, all parties of the Sacs and Foxes have an serve the recollection of the manners and achieveundying hatred. They viewed them as having ments of those heroes from whom they are descendbeen the cause, by their bad counsels, of all the ed, anxiously wish to join the Canada Branch of calamities brought upon them by the late war, and the Society, and therefore this meeting consider it as having acted a treacherous and infamous part expedient to form this banch on a border basis than at the termination of it. Many circumstances con- that of Highland alone, provided the parent Sicicur to make it more than probable, that should a conflict take place, it will be a long and bloody one .-St. Louis Republican.

> EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND SINGULAR RECOVERY .--About six weeks since, Mr. Wittmeyar, boarding house keeper, 109, Washington street, lost a gold watch and \$450 in gold pieces, from a chest in his bed-room. The Keys of the chest were kept under his pillow, from which place they were taken by the thief, who after opening the chest, replaced the keys under the pitlow. Mr. W. had no idea who was the thief, and he had considered the money forever lost, until yesterday, when Mary Anne Damurceur, a young German girl, (who was living in Mr. W's. house at the time of the robbery, and who left there ten days afterwards,) went to his house to bid his family farewell, previous to her departure for New-Orleans, for which place she had taken passage and was to have sailed this day. They had never suspected her of the robbery, and received her with the greatest kindness, and she made the children several little presents. She went into Mrs. W.'s bedroom to take off her bonnet and incautiously left her purse on the bed, and went down stairs to see Mrs. W.'s sister. Immediately afterwards, Mrs. W. went on into her had-toom, and spring the norse lying on the bed, the recollection of the stolen money flashed upon her mind; she opened the purse, poured out its contents on the bed, and saw among them several gold pieces which she recognized, from the marks upon them, as having belonged to her husbind. She called her busband, who identified the money, and immediately charged the girl with the robbery. She was so astonished at the discovery guilt, and was taken by Mr. W. to the Police Ofice. Here she stated that she had expended two hundred dollars of the money in the purchase of clothes, and had left the watch at a store in Chatham-street to be repaired. It was found there, and \$250 of the stolen money was found in her trunk and purse. It is worthy of remark, that at the time she stole the money, there was nearly \$2000 in paper and silver, besides the \$450 in gold in the chest, not one cent of which was touched; the gold only being taken .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

DESPERATE REMEDY FOR A DE-PERATE DISEASE .-They tell a good story of old Dr. Rand. He was dar months imprisonment in the House of Correction, she had swallowed a mouse. On entering the room the lady exclaimed, "Dear Doctor! I am so glad to see you-I am in such distress-such pain! Oh, Doctor! Doctor! I've swallowed a mouse!"-"Swallowed-nonsense," replied the Doctor, in his mild and pleasant manner. 'Oh no! Doctor!" said the patient, "it is not nonsense, it is a mousea live mouse-he ran down my throat when I was asleep, with my mouth open, and I feel him now, creeping about my stomach, and trying to gnaw out. Oh, Doctor, do prescribe something quick, or I shall die." Prescribe, says the Doctor, "yes, I'll prescribe something that will cure yo tin a minute." "What is it, Doctor? what is it? I'll take any thing you order." "Well, then, my dear madain, swallow a cat-if that don't cure you, nothing will." It

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE IN PARIS. - Some differences of a pecuniary nature had existed for some tim between the Baron and Baroness P-, which sals upon French property, in case provision shall had brought on a separation. The lady an American, had brought her husband a fortune of £6,000 proaching session of the French Chambers Such a a year, and inhabited a splendid mansion in the measure ought not to be considered by France as a Rue de Faubourg St. Honore, Paris. It appears menace. Her pride and power are too well known to that recently a rapprochement had been effected, expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the which was likely to lead to a complete reconciliation, necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking the The lady had gone to her husband's, or rather facharacter of intimidation is intended by us. She ther-inlaw's chateau, near Senlis; the latter, a man ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an in- eighty years of age, was violently opposed to the flexible determination on the part of the United arrangement, which touched his pride, or what he States, to insist on their rights. That Government, | called his honor. On Sunday week, in the mornby doing only what it has uself acknowledged to be ing, he entered his daughter-in-law's apartment, have lately been purchased by our enterprizing just, will be able to spare the United States the ne- desired her to say her prayers and prepare to die, Townsman, Charles Bockus, Esq. who is actively cessity of taking rediess into their own hands, and and immediately discharged at her, one after another save the property of French citizens from that sei- four pistols. The balls entered above and below zure and sequestration which American citizens so her left breast, cutting off three of her tingers she of the salt which he has manufactured there, it is

senses, but was not expected to survive her wounds. | Capital .- Hallowell Free Press. She is the mother of three children, and about forty Collision with France is the more to be regretted years old. Such is the tragedy which has occurred, on account of the position she occupies in Europe it is said, in a family well known to most of those in relation to the liberal institutions. But in mainwho have frequented the drawing rooms of the French capital .- From a Paris Letter. taining our national rights and honor, all Govern-

so much breath, who talks so fast, and is so lavish ers. He can talk of several different things at once, and without confusion. But he sometimes very ludicrously mixes up different subjects in the same

For instance, lately dropping in at a book auction, there happened to be a man who annoved the company and the auctioneer with a segar. The book had gone up to twenty-seven coms and a half, and the INDIAN MURDER AND PROBABLE WAR .-- The steam | auctioneer dwelling upon it, cried, "And a half and half, an I a half-going, going-forty, forty centsforty-two and a half-who's jutting brimstone on the choke the rascal-and a last, and a half-going. going, who says for y-five-not half the price of the On the day previous to the arrival of the Warrior | book-and a half and a half forty-two and a halfforty-five-now forty-seven and a half, and a halfa treatise on the tooth-ache, gentlemen-who'll give fifty cents for the tooth-ache-and a half, and a half, forty-seven and a half -lookat that boy there-and a half, and a half-pocketing one of those penknives —and a half, and a half—I on't have my eyes every where- and a half, and a half-fifty-two and a half -kick all the boys out of the room-and a half, and a half-going, going, gone."-N. Y. Trans.

### Provincial.

At a meeting held at the Commercial Hotel, in the Town of Kingston, on the 11th December, 1831. of Gentlemen desirous of joining the Upper Canada Branch of the Highland Society of London-

The Right Revd. Alexamer Macdonell, Bishop of Kingston, being called to the Chair-I; was Re-

1. That the meetings of the Upper Canada Branch

ety approve of such an alteration, ] and designate i., "The Celtic Society of Upper Canada."

3rd. That the object of this Society be to rescue from oblivion the Gaelior Celtic language; to promote the cultivation of seltic literature and music. to preserve the loyal and martial spirit of the ancient Celis, and their attachment to the country of their atternors, and to encourge and assist in their laudable pursuits, the descendants of the Gael or Selts from whatever portion of the empire they may

4th. That the following gentlemen shall form a Committee to draw up a lonstitution founded upon that of the Parent Socty-viz: James Maclarlane, F. A. Harper, M. Sloan, Augus Cameron, Hugh MacGregor.

5th. That a meeting of the Society shall take place at the Commercial lotel, on Wednesday, the

and Mr. Harper being cled thereto, the thanks of the meeting were voted . His Lordship for his dignified conduct in the Chr. --- Chronicle.

# MALTON S COURTDen 10-20

Statement of the number, names and offences of persons convicted at said Court, and committed to the Jail of the Home District. Dec. 4, 1834. Catharine Fagan, Petty Lacceny; six weeks imprisonment in the House of Correction, at such labour as the Magistrates shall direct, and afterwards to be banished the Home District for the space of welve months ! !! (Qr. and should the prisoner reurn-what then?

2. John Sheppard, Grand Larceny; three calenlar months imprisonment in the House of Correcion, at hard labour, breaking stones, and afterwards to be banished from the Home District for the space of 12 months.

3. David Doyen, Assault ald Buttery; fined £5 to the King, and to be impristed until fine be paid. 4. Mary Doyen, his wife, Assault and Battery; to be imprisoned in the Hoise of Correction for three calendar months, at such hard labour as the Magistrates shall direct.

5. Robbert Kilpatrick, Pett Larceny; two calenbe banished the Home Distret for the space of 12 months.

6. John Bedford, Petty Liceny; three calender months imprisonment in the louse of Correction. at hard labour, breaking ston's, and afterwards to be banished from the Home Pistrict for the space of

8. Daniel Sullivan, Assauf and Battery; fine to the King of £2 10s, and to be imprisoned until fine be paid---(paid.) 8. Daniel Sullivan, Assault and Battery; fine to

the King of £5, and to be imprisoned until fine be paid--(paid.) 9. Thomas Platt, Riot; --- to pay to the King a fine

of Ten Pounds, to be imprisped in the jail of the Home District for one calendar month, and to remain in prison until the fine he paid. 10. Edward Feehan, Riot :-- to pay to the King

a fine of Ten pounds; to be imprisoned in the fail of the Holme District for one valendar month, and to remain in jail until the fine be paid.

MEM. The only species of employment known to me, at which the Jailor can employ the Female Prisoners, ordered to be kept at work, is washing Wards, and Prisoners' Apartments, making and | dying the sentiments of these resolutions, should L. nending clothes for Prisoners, darning blankets or Bedding, and washing clothes for Prisoners.

W. L. MAKENZIE, Mayor Toronto Dec. 5, 1834.

We are pleased to hear that the St. Ubes' Salt works near Bloomtield, at present but fittle known, employed in making preparation for extensive operations. We have recently received a specimen should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged the old man, whom she clasped, but who fled to deed that we found a very small quantity quite suf-

reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against less is still living, and Dr Marjollin, who had been We wish the proprietor success, and trust that by injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the three of the balls from her body. She retained her will prove to have been a profitable investment of

There is quite a contrast between the dull sameness that pervaded our streets and the lively and business-like appearance that they now assumerents have advanced 75 or 100 per cent, notwithstanding the immense number of buildings that have THE AUCTIONEER. - There is no man who spends been erected -in many instances several families of words, as the auctioneer. He repeats the same greater number of our merchants have extended sense; and he is witty at the expense of his custom- business-a neat and elegant drug store has been opened by Dr. Powell, we wish him every success in his undertaking .- Cornwall Obscrver.

A man was killed on the Canal yesterday, a little above Millroche, by the falling of a bank of earth, under which, it appears he was employed, unconscious of danger, at the time. Some precaution should be used by the Contractors in order to prevent a repetition of such melancholy accidents.-ib.

We have devoted a considerable portion of our columns to-day to the report of a public meeting dant has the local rank of Lieut. Colonel. held lately at Kingston, to consider the expediency of ascertaining, by survey, the practibility of estab- Duke of Bassano, the former Minister of the Intelishing water privileges at that place. The subject rior, has been entrusted by the King with the formais a highly important one to the Kingstonians, and it must have been a source of congratulation to all who either attended the meeting, or are interested in the prosperity of the town, to find the question so ably handled by the Chairman of the meeting. Kingston may well be proud of such a citizen as Mr. Macaulay---the extensive knowledge acquired in the days of his youth, under one of the most able teachers the Province ever possessed, have been ripened and matured by his unceasing desire to increase his store; of useful information—the time, valuable from his numerous offices of responsibility, which alike mark the confidence reposed in him by the Executive, by public corporations, and by private indivduals is freely and disinterestedly devoted to the assistance of every project, calculated either to promote erful smash. The Fort Ctewart negroes have been the general prosperity of the Province, or to advance the local interests of the town---and on all these occasions, we find his interest in the cause not limited to feeling the office of Chairman of the pubic meeting, but his indeflatigable zeal is apparent afterwards in every department--he is, in fact, the great moving principle that directs the whole. To any one unacquainted with Mr. Macaulay, this may sound like extravagant eulogy; and yet we venture to assert, that every word would be continued, even by any liberal person in the ranks of that gentleman's political opposents. We notice that one of the plans proposed, is a survey, with an estimate of Canal, at the head of the Kingston Mill locks. Will works within 50 miles round. On Friday night fears. he respectable. Committee enterstal with the dat d'se reting a compensal person to report on the saleer, peanding to suggest that the civil engineer, so one candoyed on the Ridean Canal, is peculiarly gaalified, by his previously acquired information, to ssist them with his professional services. We a e not even aware whether Mr. Baird is yet released from his late employment by the Upper Canada Executive, and the British American Land Company, to: whether he could at present undertake the sur-

## BRITISH WILL.

vey in question .- Montreal Gazette.

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PUBLISHED THIS DAY. And or sale at the Office of the Barrish Ward, - Observaions on the Rideau Canal," by Edward J. Barker, M. D .-Inscribed (by permission) to His Excellency Sir John Co! borne. Price, one shilling and three pence. Kingston, Nov. 3rd, 1834.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Fur has been restricted, but to inadmissible; the equalities of No Phomson are too insignificant to interest the renders of the Whig.

#### KINGSTON, TUESDAY El'ENING, DEC. 16, 1834.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Ellier, M. P.-The Glabe, the Ministerial paper announces the probable resignation of the Secretary at War, on the grounds of ill health, and ed into a state of conditional freedom. requiring a warmer climate. We should regret much 17th instant, at 7 o'clos P. M. for the purpose of more the Right Hon. gentleman's illness than his adopting the Constitute and appointing Office resignation, and suspect the real cause is, the War-The Right Reverend Shop having left the Chair, mate being too cool. At all events we hope his successor will take a leason from his unpopularity, and avoid the rocks on which he grounded .- Hibernian U. S. Journal.

> things we are a transfer and a state of the second cine. and Conservatives on the 30th October, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, in the County of Down. The meeting was convened by the High Sheriff of the County, Lord Hillsborough; and the Orangemer were also specially summoned by their authorities. Every exertion was made to procure a numerous attendance. The landed proprietors appointed places of assembly for their tenantry, and then marched them to the ground. To oppose O'Conneil and the Repeal of the Union, was the ostensible object of the muster; the real one, to alarm the Government by a demonstration of vast physical force, and to aid in perpetuating Tithes and the Church as it is. The numbers assembled are variously estimated; the lowest we have noticed being 10,000, while one estimate ascends to 150,000—the Standard calculates that about 75,000 were present. The assemblage was certainly very large, and its appearance respectable. The report of the proceedings occupied eigh columns of the Morning Herald, which had reporters of its own on the field. On the platform were several ladies-the Countesses of Roden and Clanwilliam, Lady Elizabeth Jocelyn, Lady Mandeville, Lady Bateson, &c. The principal gentlemen were the Marquises of Donegal. Downshire, and Londonderry; Lords Roden, Dufferin, Clauwilliam and Castlereagh; Sir Robert Bateson, Colonel Forde, Dr. Cooke, late Moderator of the Ulster Presbyterian Synod, and between twenty and thirty gentlemen and clergymen of the county. Lord Hillsborough took the chair. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by the Marquises of Downshire and Londonderry, Lord Roden, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Author Hill, Colonel Forde, Lord Clanwilpulation exercised a palpable influence over Minis-Protestant Church; and that an address to the King prepared and signed. Of the speeches, that of the Marquis of Londonderry was remarkable for its length and vehemence: he denounced the Irish Government, and especially Mr. Littleton, in unmeasuzed terms. Dr. Cooke, the Presbyt ram, was aardeat as any of the Orange Loads, in his asservations of zeulous attachment to the Protestant Estab-Indunent. Lord Rosen remisded the meeting of the former days of Trat street ascendency-of the bank of the Payne, and the pious and immortal William the Thurl. Lord Castlereigh asked, what would have been the consequence in the days of James th.

and politics, and of the Government for supporting the United States, she would but add violence to immediately sent for, had I am assured, extracted careful and prudent management, the undertaking them and oppressing the Protestants, formed the staple of almost every oration .- London Speciator

> In consequence of some expressions made by Lord Londonderry at the Down Protestant meeting, which Mr Secretary Littleton took as personally offensia to himself, that gentleman put himself into the hands of Sir Hussey Vivian, who wrote to Lord Londonderry in most courteous terms for an explanation on are necessitated to occupy the same tenement-the the subject. That Nobleman replied that he used the language generally in reference to the conduct thing over again, and never grudges his labor. He their business, and built more capacious stores-three of the Whig Government, and Sir Hussey Viylan is fond of smart sayings and sudden turns in the or four heavy establishments have lately commerced has declared himself perfectly satisfied on the part of Mr. Littleton.

> > Sierra Leon.-The emoluments of the Governor of Sierra Leon are estimated at £2,500 per annum. The late ill-fated Governor (Octavius Temple Esq.) had only received three quarters salary when he fell a victim to the pestilential climate. The gallant officer who has accepted the mauspicious appointment (Major Dundas Campbell) has been taken f. om the half-pay unattached list of 1825. It is said that he is also to have the command of the troops: but that appears very unlikely, as the present Comman-

> > It is stated in the last Paris accounts, that the tion of a new Ministry.

### WEST INDIES.

The spirit of insubordination had appeared even in Jamaica in several of the parishes. The following is a statement of the condition of affairs at St. George's on the 52d of October:-

The negroes in this parish are taking every advantage, and although they have not generally acted with open violence, they take every opportunity to defeat our plans, and are not doing more than one half of what they did before the first of August. Unless some unforeseen receeming circumstances occur very soon, their obstinacy, nachecked as it is, will gather into a head, and burst out with a powfeeling how far they can go, and a number have absconded for some weeks.

The Gibraltar apprentices absolutely refused to enter into arrangemen s made to m unifacture sugar, although they were not required to work beyond the number of hours specified by law; and when they were info med that the erop could never be taken off anless they accorded to the plan to commence work a little car ler in the macning, they declared that they would not work, and went all in a body breathing defiance to to see in authority. The Special Magistrate arrived, and acted with great firmness; the Police were some for express, and formately arrivthe expense, of a cut from the level of the Rideau ed in time to save the burning of the finest set of were entermined that the torch would be employed, and senincle were stationed about the works, notwithstanding which the miscreants succeeded in firing the trash in the stock-hole, which was filled with unguished about 2 A. M. A second attempt was throw out this hint, entirely of our own accord, as we made in a different place, and two shots were fired at an incendiary ends avoring to set fire to the trash

> The mail between Kingston and Montego Bay. had been robbed by two negroes, but very little regret seems to have beer manifested on the occasion. and little effort in de to apprehend the perpetrators.

The negroes in St. Thomas, in the Vale, Green Vailey Estate, a property called Old England, and at Robert-field, had entirely ceased and refused to work, and no means were at hand to compel them to do so. Three attempts were made to set fire to the town of Savannah-la-Mar, and the negroes generally were manifesting a determination to resist labor. On Shrewsbury estate, to which there are attached upwards of four hundred apprentices, and where they formerly used to make thirty hasheads of sugar per week, the only quantity now manufactured is only one hogshead. This has principally arisen from the resolution tak in on the part of the apprentices not to work beyond the hour of six o'clock ---The will neither work after hours for wages, nor will they make an exchange of time, until strong measures are resorted to, to compel them to labor with more alactity than they have done since they emerg-

The Demarara news to which we have alinded is contained in the following article from the Guinea Chronicle, which pre-supposes the acquaintance with office being made too warm for him, and not the cli- disturbances in that colony, the particulars of which we have not received, although the general fact of insubordination among the blacks has been more than once named in that journal.

This day's impression concludes our reports of had been theted at the cuders in the commonous

Thirty-six, out of thousands of negroes in open nsurrection in this colony, have been selected as examples for the rest of their fellow-laborers, on whom the law exerts its power and vindicates its insulted majesty. The selection appears to have been judiciously made from among the ringleaders.

Of the thirty-six, one only has been capitally convicted-that circumstance, however, is attributable to the humanity and merciful disposition of the court,-not but the crimes of many others deserved, and might have received, with justice, the same punshment, as it was the remark of the Chief Justice, that if the court saw it necessary to condemn them

to death, the sentence might be carried into effect. Although one only is to undergo the last dread penalty of the law, several others, however, have been made terrible examples of—one is transported for life, and three for fourteen years. Here then are four human beings, who have so lately acquired the inestimable boon of freedom, that have now in one moment swept away by their crimes not only the advantage they had just gained, but have plunged themselves into a state of servitude and exile where horrors, hardships and miseries, can, we believe, be but adequately described by those who have witnessed or experienced them.

The remaining thirty-one of these offenders have all been sentenced to very severe floggings, varying, however, in extent of punishment, as the nature of their crimes required.

The sentences have given the most unqualified satisfaction to the whole community, in the earnest liam, Lord Duffering, Dr. Cooke, Sir Robert Ba e- hope that, as warnings, they may deter others from son, the Reverend Holt Waring, and Mr. David a commission of like crimes, and induce a more Ker They were to this effect---that the state of the peaceable and obedient disposition amid the labor country was very alarming; that evil disposed men ing class. Terrible warnings indeed these sentences were plotting to sever the British connexion; that are, and such as ought to produce the intended good seditions and dangerous leaders of the Catholic po- effects-but does it augur well, we ask, for the realization of these reasonable and just hopes when we ters; that the consequence of this was the emigra- learn that at the very time when this Court was sittion of peaceful subjects and the spread of crime; ting-at the very moment when the dread edict of that a union of Protestants in all parts of the country death was proceeding in solemn accents from the was now necessary to maintain the integrity of the lips of the Judge, the negroes of a large estate not very distant from town-the Garden of Eden-were and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embo- in a state of open and voilent rebellion: - nay worse than this- that after this awful sentence had been some days pronounced, and when the salutary warning had been made known to the Colony, the gang of another estate -- Peter's Hall-behaved in a similarly rebellious and outrageous manner.

This very day likewise, twenty-four negroes from no Little Diamond, were brought to town for trial at the District Court for insubordination.

From St. Lucia, the interagence is nearly as bad is from D. marara. The negroes are doing little or nothing, and forming themselves into gangs, are perambalating the Island, indolent and reckless .i he Barbadoes Glooc contains the following extract Second, of issuing such a commission as that now of a letter from St. Lucia, dated the 10th of Septememployed in numbering the different sects in Ireland ? ber :--