arting quite consciontionals, with his five pretty children at home awaiting his early return, I enold have done it with case, as far as exportantly trent See he evidently had no suspicion of that and my pistol was now haded and sure fire. Capt, Powell when my prisoner ten days before, and in maper pengal danger, had shot the brave Capt. Anderson dead, and thus left eight children fatherless. No matter: I could not do it, come what might; so I held a parley with my detainer, talked to him about religion, the civil brails, Mackenzie; party spirit and Dr. Sirehan ; and found to my great and real delight that though averso to the edgest of the revolt he spoke of myself in terms of good will, Mr. McCape, his next neighbor, had lived near me in 1823, at Queenston, and had spoken

so well of myself and family to him as to have enterested him, though he had not met me before. "I am an old magistrate," said I, " but at present in some difficulty. If I can satisfy you as to who I am, and why I am here, would you desire to gain the price of any man's blood?" He seemed to shudder at the very idea of such a thing. I then administered an oath to him, (and with more solemnity than ever I had done the like when acting I showed him on my watch and seals, and in my pocket book, and on my linnen, he expressed real sorrow on account of the dauger-

When be had ascertained my name, which our situation in which I stood, pledged himself to keep silence for twenty-four hours, as I requested; directed me how to get into the main road, and feelingly urged me to accept his erional guidance to the frontier. Farmer Waters had none of the Judas blood in his veins, that's certain. His invate sense of right led him at once to the conclusion to do to his fellow-creature as he would be done by. I perceived, from his remarks, that he had previously associated with my name the idea of a much larger and stouter man than I am.

When I was fairly out of danger he told the whole story to his neighbors—it was repeated and suread all over-he was soon seized an taken to Hamilton, and there thrown into prison, but afterward released. Sometimes ! venture to indulge a hope that the iron role once contended against is quietly passing away; and that Her Majesty will, one o these days, allow me the high gratitication of which I should assuredly avail myself, of taking one other breakfast with Farmer Waters, and shaking hands with his family .-We wouldn't say a word upon politics-not But suppose we did, it would be in the

spirit of Lord Morpeth, as displayed in his speech at the public dinner given bim at the City Hotel here, in 1811: "Why should I not breathe the wish-and a more sincere one could not issue from my heart-that the same feeling of mutual amity which, I feel per-maded, inspires the souls of all who make up our present concourse, should extend in 1. "mem countries, and prevail, under all circummultiples, to all time the The generous mille-multiples wish might have been extended so as at met to include France and "our sister" Manico, whom we now hug so affectionately. have written of late years. I believe it the wrest means of removing the misery and wretchedness of the United Kingdom. No

But it is difficult to repress one's indignablayed little else. Even after the outk, Lord Sydenham, while he was telling Am-Upper Canada Legislature, "I bare reseived Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance wilk the well-understood wishes and interests of the People," was privately assuring his patron, Lord John Russell, that,

Wherever there is a people, and they have the power, Government is only possible by pour the country (meaning the U. S.) unbearable to a man of any education; and the central (U. S. Federal) Government itself is a by ord among civilised nations. I hope that we may five long enough to see this great hubble (the Union) burst; and I do not believe L'on need be very long-lived for that."

. . To control public opinion in Canada, certain Clargaten were paid by the State. Lord S. sold be paid to the Roman Catholic clergy. nent, morrover, would just giv

the hold it wants over the

deshired the eloguent Macaulay for his ton of State persions to Irish Cadell'a move would not hasten Lord Mor-Does pessing the houses of two men

ey, who were getting ready to go re-entered the mountain path, allegestationed. . While in sight of this guard, Amounton very slowly, as if going to meetine but afterwards used the rowels to some santage in the way of propellers. Some hom I passed on the road, I knew. The I didn't. Blang whom I met evidently thew me; and well was it for me that day that I had a good name. I could have been sted fifty times before I reached Smithtille, had the Governor's person or proclama- shelter from the cumity of those who thirsted however, another unseen danger lucked close ever again he a party to, or the advocate of,

A very popular Methodist preacher, once a stly disapproved, and I blamed him .-Unkind words passed between us through the and distuth the tranquility or the old and new Press, he like myself, having the control of a worlds, to extend the dominion and power of journal widely circulated. No doubt many the aristocratic slaveholder, under the plausi-of the readers were affected thereby, and to ble appearance of increasing "the area of this, and not the love of lucre, I have a cribed freedom !" the conduct of the two men who I had interrogated as to the road. I have since learned governing section of the Union-are filled that they warned an armed party, who immediatelytook to horse and after me. I perceived petuity; the native-horn laborer and his unthem when a third of a mile off; a part of happy offspring are their slaves! In Britain their way home.

I thought it safer to endeavor to put my huntamen off the track, and on a false seems, vity! A person born in the United Kingdom than to keep on ahead of them, so I turned finds himself on a social and political equality short to St. Catharines, when I got to at least with other colonists, the moment he Smithville, and seemed to have taken that reaches Canada. He is not branded as "a road down hill at full speed. Instead of doing foreigner." But, unfortunately, the Canadian home very quickly in the stable of a friendly lie is a mere colonist. Canadian, whose sire was a United Empire then ride foriously naward by the St. Catha- to them. By the State and Federal Constiturested for some hours, had a comfortable sup- most inconsistent allegiance, and a numerous per with the family, and what clothes I re- and not unpopular party are most anxious to to mount his horse, and accompany not the 10 that which they now occupy. In the Repub-

Seld, Cons., bad had no connection whatever childhood, and the memory of his earlier with the civil broils in the Canadas: but when years, a bar to his success in life, or political told in strict confidence of the risk I ran, he and social enjoyments. have been the reward of my betrayers.

afflicence, while whole-souled nobles of Nature like Samuel Chandler, who would disdain a dishourst action, have to toil on their weary

way through the journey of life? It was about eight o'clock on Sunday night when Chandler and I left Smithville. We turned our horses' heads toward Buffalo, crosssupper with a friend, whose house was on our way, crossed the Welland Canal and the Chippewa River, steering clear of the officials in arms in those parts, and got safe into Crowland before daylight. We soon awoke Mr. --- , left out horses in his pasture, and he immediately accompanied us, on our way to the Niagara River, on foot.

On enquiry, he found that all the boats or the river (except those at the ferries, which were well guarded) had been seized and taken care of by the officers of Government. There was but one exception. Capt. McAfee, of Bertie, who resided on the banks of the Nia- of deep regret at the weakness and incongara, opposite the head of Grand Island, was believed to have kept one of his loats locked up beside his carriages. I hesitated me Irish and Scotch Presbyterians usually do. the difficulty I was in to him, in case had be a hoat, for although he had no knowledge of, or belief or participation in, the outbreak, yet he was well known to be a strictly upright, man, benevolent, not covetous, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, very reli-

gions, and in all he said or did very sincere. The brothers De Witt are consuted for giving up to Charles if, (who had been himself a Ingitive) and to a cruel death, three of his father's judges, and the poor and gallant Scotch Highlanders, whom a mammoth bribof £30,000 could not tempt to betray the heir to the Crown, when a wandering fugitive in the native land of his ancestors, are held in honor. The Irish peasants who refused to give up Lord Edward Fitzgerald to his country's oppressors, for gold, the poor sailors who enabled Archibald Hamilton Rowan to escape from Iteland and an untimely tale, with the proclaimed restard on a handbill in their hoat, and the three bold Englishmen who saved the life of the doorned Labedoyere, have the merited applause of an admiring world. Are those noble citizens of Upper and Lower Canada, whom wealth could not tempt to give up, nor danger deter, from aiding and saving their fellow-men, though many of them were opposed to them in politics, and at a time of the strongest political excitement, are they less deserving of the meed of public appro-

Mr. Samuel McAfee is now over 60 years of age, and I think he is of the New Hampshire family of that name, who played their part like men in 1776. Our movement had proved a failure, and he knew it. He was wealthy-had a large family-and risked everything by assisting me, yet he did not hesitate, no, not even for a moment.

As well as I can now remember, it was about nine on Monday morning when I reached his farm, which was one of the finest on the river-an excellent breakfast had been prepared for us, and I was much fatigued, and or on the part of others, on my behalf, to also hungry. But there was a military patrol apply for a reversal of the outlawry, that I on the river, and before sitting down to repast, are thus made an exception, nor to any helief I have proved my friendship to peace by all I thought it safe to step out and see if the on the part of the British Government that I coast was clear. Well for me it was that I am friendly to a renewal of the troubles .did so. Old Col. Kerby, the custom house Perhaps my continued asseveration that the officer opposite Black Rock, and his troop of British and Colonial Governments were, both miller how just our cause was, we risked the mounted dragoons, in their green uniforms, directly and indirectly, full as much to blame sace of the world by rejecting Mr. Hume's and with their carbines ready, were so close of the world indirectly, full as much to blame of the world by rejecting Mr. Hume's and with their carbines ready, were so close of the their opposition, is a upon us, riding up by the hank of the river, cause.

I think so still, and that an impartial history than many beres.

they would have caught me at breakfast. Nine men out of ten, in such an emergency, prove it. But there would be folly in rousing at witnessing an endless round of official would have hesitated to assist me, and to a feeling here against England, to be used and hypocrisy, and our Government escape by land was, at that time evidently impossible. Mr. McAfee lost not a moment -his boat was hauled across the road and launched into the stream with all possible speed-and he and Chandler and I were scarcely affort in it, and out a little way below the bank, when the old Tory colonel, and his green-coated troop of horse, with their waving partment, both personalty and by letter, that dames, were parading in front of his (Mr. McAfee's) dwelling.

How we escaped here, is to me abund a miracle. I had resided long in the district, and was known have very body. A built was in the shore, and the carbines of the military, controlled by the collector, would have compelled us to return, or have killed us for diso-

The colonel assuredly did not see us, that was evident, he turned round at the moment to talk to Mrs. M. and her daughters, who were standing in the parterre in front of their house, full of anxiety on our account. But of his companions, not a few must have seen the whole movement, and yet we were allowto steer for the head of Grand Island with all the expedition in our power, not was there a classes have taken part, because to punish all whisper said about the matter for many months

thereafter. In an hour we were safe on the American shore; and that night I slept under the venerable Col. Chapin's hospitable roof, with a vol-

unteer guard. The excitement which then prevailed Buffalo baffles my powers of description. My opinion as to what should be done, was asked Tasked some questions as to the by many, but was not followed. I was for crossed the Twenty-mile Creek, crossing at once to the Canadaside with plenty crossing at once to the Canada side with plenty of arms, but this was overruind by those who the below where a military guard was knew less of the people. Navy Island was then selected as a rendezvous, and I was one of twenty-six who took possession of it.-After the waste of time there, and its evacuation, I again counseled an immediate crossing near Buffalo, which Mr. Van Rensselaer, as he has stated, successfully opposed.

I am heartily glad that we failed, Having known by painful experience what it is to be a fugitive and a wanderer, seeking been generally respected. As it was, for my life's blood, God forbid that I should any change that would deprive the unhappy African race of the only city of refuge that is salous friend, had taken a course of which I left them from the vengeance of their cruel oppressors on the North American continent,

The Southern States-and they form the with Feudal Barons, who hold the soil ie perown a foot of the soil in the land of his natihas no share in the control of national affairs.

In the Western and Northern States, Eurooyalist, entered his hospitable abode, he be- peans are, us a class, distinsted in politics, g still at church, beheld my pursuers inter- and kept perpetually in the back-ground .logate a woman who had seen me pass, and Their birth-places prove a perpetual injury rise's soad, and then went quietly to hed, and tions, they are declared to owe a double and quired. A trusty companion was also ready place them on a far lower platform than even niles, to Buffalo, should that attempt prove lie, they member, like the Africans, more than three millions. My wish would be to see a Samuel Chandler, a waggon maker, resides home provided for the European io migrant in the Western States, but I do not now know on this Northern Continent, in which, withwhere, he was 48 years of age when he vol- out being reduced to the equivocal temporary extraced without fee or reward, to see me safe condition of a more colonist, he would find charges to be introduced into the Governments of to Balalo had a wife and 11 children, and himself placed on an equality with his native He is a native of En- neighbors, and never find the place of his

preferred to hazard transportation or loss of Long after my e-cape to this side, the fresheld of 8000 acres of land, which would the frontier, but with very great difficulty. A heat was either obtained from this side, or Other circumstances afterwards excited his built, but the ice above Bullato obstructed its Section, and he joined the party taken at the passage. He was soon recognized by some thert Hills, of whom Lines W. Miller, John southess wretch of Learnit, who got the Count, John Vernon, himself and others, were \$2,000 from Sir Francis Head. Sir George and 9th, which rendered the land utterly unfit to receive the seed. There is some complaint Arthur soon after ordered my much injured to receive the seed. There is some complaint to receive the seed. There is some what injured in appearance, being partially eaten by the wife of the legislator, were, as Lord Durham tells us, quite unavailing; he suffered a painful and the Counters of Elgin, Lady Alice Lambton. In the confidence of the land utterly unfit to receive the seed. There is some complaint to receive the seed. There is some what injured in appearance, being partially eaten by the weevil."

The Earl of Elgin and the Counters of Elgin, Lady Alice Lambton, and suite left Montreal for Quebec on Wedness of Elgin, Lady evening. Apartments have been en-

mean and greedy knaves roll in wealth and which I write, and including Samuel Lount's

case and my own. Earl Grey, father of the present Colonial Secretary of England, who wisely stepped forward to prevent a bloody revolution Britain, by conceding to Englishmen what s to this hour denied to Canadians, gloried n the French insurrection of 1830, and said n Parliament : "The French can now boast that in the course of their revolution there has not been shed one drop of blood more than was necessary to their own freedom and liber-God grant that it may continue so !"-

We of Canada opposed a Government which Sydenham has declared to have been " abominable," and of which Durham had exposed and proclaimed the infumy. We failed-and seenes ensued as horrible as any on record n the annals of the French Revolution of 1792. It is impossible to compare with Canada practice the speeches of Earl Grey, Lord November 21 and 3d, 1830, without a feeling istency of poor human nature, when ennobled, and clothed with irresponsible power.

Mr. M'Afee has sold his farm in Canada and purchased a property at Bellefount, Stevenson County, Illinois, where his family now reside. I wrote him last month, inquiring if I might name him in this parration, and he had no objection. In his letter to me, of the 15th ult, he says :

"The breakfast begun and not finished December 1837, we wish you would come to Illinois and finish. We will give you chicken fixens-prairie chickens, and sweet potatoes. Several tories were vicious enough in those times to have taken my life. Old Colonel Kerby took every means in his power to annov Is it not strange that neither he nor any of his troop that were in plain sight of cs saw us or the hoat? There seems to have been something providential in that. Had i been discovered at the time that I took you over, it would, in all probability, have mined

me. I afterward saved his (Col. K's) building from the tores of the incendiary and himself from assassination. A plot had been laid to burn all the buildings of the tories on the lines-I heard of it, and exerted successfully an influence which I possessed, to prevent its being carried into effect. Thus it was that repaid their ill-will." As far as I know, I am the only person

who was resident in Upper Canada when the civil dissentions broke out into acts of open violence ten years ago, who may not reenter any part of the British dominions. This exception is not owing to any act o

mine, unconnected with the political strife of that period, for on the appearance of Sir R Bonnycastle's book, I distinctly offered, by letter, addressed to Mr. Secretary Stanley, to go at once over to Toronto and stand trial on any charge that had been made by Governor Head, (in his demand made for me upon Mr Marcy,) or that might be made by any other person, relative to the part I took in the death of Colonel Moodie, &c. no matter who might be the judge or the jurors.

Neither is it owing to a neglect on my part,

of the last twenty years would more than in aid of their detestable warfare against the independence of the Republic of Mexico. Governors Durham and Sydenham were

avowedly of my opinion, when sent out to investigate the whole matter-and I had frankly warned the head of the Colonial Dewe would get into confusion, if the causes of offence were not removed, and also that I would, in that case, pursue the course I did. har hale Yale and the party chang identy accorded the river against official orders, it was near me of a want of candor and consistent

> When the British Government had interfered with dissensions, the result of "long misgovernment and sad misrule" in Portugal, very similar to what we are admitted on all hands to have endured for a long time in Canada, Viscount Palmerston wrote Sir Hamilton Seymour, from the Foreign Office, April 5, 1817, as follows:

"A general and full amnesty is the usual

sequel of the termination of a civil war, in

which large numbers of men of various would in such cases be impossible, and to plat particular individuals for punishment scould, as savaring more of personal vengeonce thon of even-handed justice, be useless as an example and impolitic as a measure of adminis-Iralion. Such an amnesty, however, would of course not prevent the Queen from removing to the half-pay list such of the commissioned officers of the regular army now serving with the Junta as she might not wish to retain on full pay; nor ought it to prevent the Queen from removing, if she should think fit to do so, any municipal or other civil officers who have taken part in the revolt, and who hold their offices during pleasure from the

Crown; but there may be some persons falling within this description who have followed the stream in places which they were employed, without having been party leaders, and whom it may not be necessary or useful to remore. The recal of all persons sent out of the kingdom is a measure of indispensable necessity.

Let these rules, compiled for the use o Portugal, he applied to the contrary practice in the Canadas since 1837, including my own case, down to this very hour. W. L. M. New York, Sept. 15, 1847.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hitherts we have been altogether in the dark as to P. E. Island offsite. A few numbers of the Examiner's received, contain matter which has inlightened our darkness a little, and by and by we date say, we shall get our eyes fairly opened to the true state of politics there. This much we have gleaned, that the Governor has completely thrown prerboard the" Family Compact," and became a friend to Responsible Government -Mr. Bastman's congregation passed me, on and Ireland we find twenty-seven millions of This act, on a matter of course, has raised up for him a host of encinies, many of there officials, who he is afraid, or has not the power, to dismiss and surround himself with " good men and true" enjoying the public confidence. Public meetings have recently been held in the country approbabuty of his present and recent administration of affairs, and the work of regeneration and reform appears to have received an impetus, which will lead to good results.

Important changes connected with the Government of the feland are talked of. Our opinion is that Sir It. V. Huntly, will be the last Governor as the union of the Island with Nors Scotia, will take place. It will be seen by the following paragraph from the Exeminer, that His Excellency has gone to Canada by sorder of the Governor

H. M. S. " Electra" Com. Bouverie, left this port on Wednesday morning last.-His Excelleney Sir H. V. Hantley being on board. We under Mand that His Excellency proceeds direct to Montreal in the Electra, at the command of the Governor General, Lord Elgin, and that the object of his musion has some reference to important changes contemplated by the Lordship in the Government of this Island simultaneously with the other Colonics. In fine it is pretty generally elieved that electly after Itis Excellency's return which willbe in about ten daye, the question of Responsible Government will no larger be a vain or visionary one on this Island.

Er FALL Suvisc.-A correspondent, writing from the Township of Whithy, on 14th inst., :avs:-" The sowing of winter wheat is now progressing rapidly here; though later by nearly a week than it has been for several years, occasioned by the tre-

to the state of th

MEXICO.

The following is the official account of the Arricles of Armistica between the Missean and American conditions conditional at the City of Missea. The undersigned appointed respectively-the hree fi at by Major General Winfield Statt, com mander in chief of the armics of the United States ; and the two last by his excellently D. An. unio Lopez de Santa Auna, Presiduit of the Mexican republic and commander in sief of the renice, but with full powers which was venfied a the village of Tacology, on the bed day of August, 1847, to cuter into an armeter, for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an proctunity of receiving propositions or peace from the commissioners appointed by he Presi dent of the United States, and now with the American army; when the following attales were

agreed upon :-Art I. Butilities shall instantly and shoolute ly cense between the atmose of the Court States America and the United Mexican Stree with Brougham. Sir R. Peel and Lord Denman of in thirty leagues of the capital of the later States to allow time to the commissioners opposed by the United States and the commissiones to be ap pointed by the Mexican Republic, to nootiate. 2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two government may b engaged on negotiation, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal motice to the other of the creetian of the armatice and for forty-right hours after such metier.

3. In the meanting neither army shill, within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico, ommence any new furtification, or military work of offence or defence, of do anything to enlarge or trengthe any existing work or furtification of therbaracter within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the rame. Any reinforcement in troops or sunitions of war, other than subsistence now apposching either army, shall be stopped at the chance o twenty-eight leagues from the city of Maico. 5. Neither army, nor any detachient from it, shall advance beyond the line it at pesent uc-

6 Neither army, nor any detachmen, or indi vidual of either shall pass the neutral lints coinblished by the last article except under flag of truce bearing the correspondence between the we armies or on the business authorized by the nexarticles; and individuals of cities army who my chance to straggle within the neutral limits, shill, by the opposite party, he kindly worded off areut back to their own armies under flags of truce. 7. The American army shall not be violence

obstruct the passage, from the open coulty into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary upplies of food necessary to the consumption of a inhabi tante, or the Mexican army within the ity; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or saltary, de any act to obstruct the passage of englice from the city, or the country, needed by the werica 8. All American prisoners of war remaining in

the hands of the Mexican army and not cretofer exchanged, shall immediately, or us sus as prac ticable, be restored to the American aria against like number, having regard to rank of Mexican prisoners captured by the American arms

9. All American citizens who were dablished n the city of Mexico prior to the exists war, and who have since been expelled fourthat city. shall be allowed to return to their respective bus ness or families therein without delay infolesta

10. The better to enable the belligeral armie o excente these articles, and to favor thereatob ject of peace, it is further agreed betteen the parties, that any courier with desparties that rither army shall desire to send along the ine from the City of Mixico or its vicinity, to 'ad from Vera Cruz, shall receive a rafe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mex. cone, according to the general and staticunstitutions and laws, by the local authorities of he fowns and places occupied by the American flice, shall not be obstructed in any manner. 12. Persons and property shall be rejected in

the towns and places occupied by the Merican the country the crons are of the most luxuriant forces. No person shall be unitested in very description, and already a very considerable rible explosion; several persons were blown any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily opdered a other hand further disasters have occured just price shall be paid, and trude renty unmo-13. There wounded priseners who all desire

to remove to some more convenient plas for the purpose of being cured of their wounds shall be allowed to do so without nedestation, the still remaining prisoners. 14. These Mexican medical officers who may

wish to attend the wounded, shall have the prisit see in also receive all the stant terms much to the us of feet unless approved by their excellencies the comnanders respectively of the two armies within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the sixth hour of the 23d day of August, 1847. A. QUITMIN.

PERSIFER F. SMIMI. But Brig. Gen. U.S. A. FRANKLIN PIERRE, IGNACIO DE MORAY VILLAMIL.

BENITO QUIJANO. A true copy of the original G.W. LAY, U. S.A. Mil. Sec. to the General in thirf. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY US. ?

Tacubayo, August 23, 1847. Considered, approved, and ratified, withiho exress understanding that the word " suplies," as used the second time, without qualification in the seventh article of this military convention-American copy-shall be taken to men (as in both the British and American armies) and, mu nitions, clothing, equipeneuts, subsistance (for men,) forage, money, and in general all the wants of an army. That word " supplied in the Mexican copy, is erroneously trunslated "tirerses" instead of "recursos."

WINFIELD SCOTT, General in-Chief of the U. S. Atmy.

(Translation.) Ratified, suppressing the 9th article, and explaining the 4th, to the effect that the teoporary peace of this armistice shall be obsered in the capital and twenty-eight lengues acountit; and ngreeing that the word supplies shall be trustated recursos, and that it comprehends cerything which the army may have need of, excel arms

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANAL Headquarters Army U. S. of America, ? Tacubaya, August 24, 1847. I secept and ratify the foregoing quification added by the president general of the Mexican

WINFIELD SOTT. A true copy of the original. G. W. LAY, U. S. APP.

Military Secretary to the General inChief. Headquarters Army U. S of Amisca, & Tacubaya, August 23, 1847. To His Excellency the President and General in Chief of the Mexican Republic

Sin: Under a flag of trace I seed Lieut counce, of the United States Navy, which ill have the honor to exchange with such officer a may be appointed for the purpose, the ratifications the military convention that was signed yest Jay by men from the American und Mexican

I particularly invite the attention of vour exellency to the terms of my ratification, od have he honor to remain, with high considertion and respect, your excellency's must obedient sivant, WINFIELD SCIFT. General-in-chief of the U. S. Mmy. [Translation.]

National Palice of Merco. Argust 23, 1817. I have the note of your excellency of him date. in which you are pleased to say that I sulcount Semmes, of the many of the United Syles, will exchange with another officer pasted forfiert purpose, the ratification of the military effection which was signed yesterday by commissioners of the Mexican and American atmics, and alls porticular attention to the terms of the ratio prion. The most excellent President orders in undersigned to say to your excellency, as he has the charged to direct the attention of your eccliency

I have the honor to be ke., LINO JOSE ALCORIA, Minister of State, and of War and Parine. Unned States of America.

IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH TO THE LAsociety, the laboring man is the most dependent. Health is his only wealth, his capital, his stock in trade. When disease attacks daily toil; and, unlike many who acupy a that fallow samples is somewhat injured in higher position in society, he cannot do his the expense of sickness is subted to it: loss of acting upon high authority, allowed the income; and too often he recovers only to find his place occupied by another, and the ploynent .- Dr. Guy.

WHIG BRITISH

"Opifer per Orbem Dicer." SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847. Notices of Births charged 2s. 6d. Maniages 5s

COUNTRY LETTERS SINCE OUR LAF R. C., Montreel; J. R., Coburg; R. H., Sry, sour East, with rem ; C. M. B. Coborg ; C. II

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Loxnov, Sept. 3, 1817. The elections are now brought to a close, and the journals are now in bot dispute respecting the strength of parties. So great : ifference exists between the calculations of the daily papers, that I think it unsafe to rely implicitly on the statements put forth by any one of them; I therefore simply give the conclusion to which some of them have arrived on the subject, leaving your readers to form their own opinion from the data thus fur-The Times reckons 320 Liberals, 197 Pro-

ectionists, 111 Peelites, and 26 doubtful .-

will recollect that in my letter of the 18th ult., I predicted that the ministerial majority rould not exceed 15, if even that number .-The Post gives 322 Liberals, 247 Protectionists, 86 Peelites, and I Nondescript. The Britannia makes them 334 Liberals, and 322 Conservatives. And the Atlas gives 337 as iberals, 115 Poel-Conservatives, and 203 Protectionists. The Morning Herald divides them equally into 328 on each side. This classification is made on the principle of including under the general term of Conservatives, all members whose sentiments lead them to take their seat on the opposition rather than on the ministerial benches; and giving the Liberals the benefit of Whigs, Repealers, Radical Reformers, Chartists, Disenters, and all who are understood to be more favorable to a Russell than a Stanley Gorern ment. It is certain from the foregoing calculations, that Lord John Russell will have to depend more on the justice and comprehensiveness of his measures, than on a majority composed of his own immediate party. The present time is favorable for a calm discussion of public affairs. There is a suspension of political hostility, and people generally who have any business are attending to it; and those who neither toil or spin appear to be luxuriating by the sea side, or grouse shooting in the Highlands. For those who live by the sweat of their brow there is some cause for present rejoicing and future hope. In every part of breadth has been cut and housed. On the the grain trade. Additional gloom has been thrown over the metropolitan and provincial markets by the announcement of the suspension of Messrs. Castellain, Son & Co., a firm of old standing and one deservedly held in estimation. For some days the position of the house had been a matter of anxiety, in consequence of the beavy blow inflicted upon it by the failure of Fraser & Co., of Antwerp. The supension of another House, that of Messrs. W. R. Robinson & Co., caused more excitement in the public mind, from the circumstance of the senior partner being the Covernor of the Bank of England. The liabilities of the firms which have already fallen beneath the pressure of the crisis are estimated at from three to five millions sterling. I have

reason to believe that the following estimate will be found tolerably correct :-Dauglas & Son. £300,000 Leslie & Alexander..... 589,000 King & Melvil..... 200,000 Coventry & Sheppard 150,000 Giles, Sos. & Co...... 500,000 Castellain, Son & Co..... 150,000 W. R. Robinson & Co...... 150,000 Six more in London 300,000 Stockton...... 100,000 Glasgow...... 250,000 Waterford 200,000 Cork and Limerick 150,000

Total liabilities The papers continue to be filled with de tails of Her Majesty's marine excursion to the Highland residence of the Marquis of Abercorn, where the Court will be assembled for some time to come. As usual, the Queen has been fortunate with the weather, and every thing has concurred to make the excursion : pleasant one to Her Majesty, and a most gratifying one to her northern lieges. The Queen of the Isles has been welcomed on her watery domain along almost every league of her progress, and the ocean has presented the same gay and exulting scence as greets her Majesty's presence on shore whenever she moves among her dutiful and attached people. The novelty of the spectacle may attract many, and curiosity may have a considerable effect upon others; but there is no doubt that the prevailing feeling is one of loyalty to the rown, and of a discriminating appreciation of the virtues, constitutional and personal, of the illustrious individual who reflects so much lustre on her exalted position.

Another fruitful theme for the English and French journalists has been the horrible murder perpetrated in Paris upon the Duchess M. P.'s, is kept in funds. of Praslin, by her husband the Duke, who has since committed suicide. Of this man's cuilt no moral doubt can be entertained. He burn. seems to have partaken of that general demoralization which pervades Parisian society. The night before the murder his wife had repreached him for an improper intimacy with on Italian woman, who was the Governess more to do, that he orders its retificat a within of their children, and the consequence was, the time agreed in the armitties; and is is also that in the dead of night he entered the apartto the terms of the ratification by his ecclioney ment of his sleeping wife, and most savagely murdered her. The feeling in the publi mind is, that his death has been connived at by the authorities. Contradictory accounts To his excellency the General-in-Cycl of the have been given of the means by which it was effected. At one time landamum was said to have been the poison used. At another for the same article is 21s to 26s. The Cotton BORING CLASSES. - Of all the members of assenic - and at another a mixture of landanum and arsenic. The facts seem to be, however, that the wretched being took him, the very source of his anheilence is landanum before his arrest; that he recovered dried up. He must earn his daily stead by from the effect of it, and that subsequently he swallowed arsenic in his cell at the Laxwork by deputy, not postpone the dobt of it bis health is te-established. Dobby day

The conclusion is that the officers of justice

> miserable being to effect self-destruction, The trial of Lieut, Munro, for killing his

ago, but Lieut. Munto left the country in- the defaulters thus gibbetted. mediately afterwards. In consequence of his prolonged absence he lost his commission, and was reduced almost to poverty. Rather, herefore, than live in this hide-and-seek manuer, he returned to England and surrendered himself. There were many extenuating circumstances in this duel, but the duty of the Jury was confined to the simple fact whether Colonel Fawcett met his death in a duel with Lieut. Muuro, and the fact being established by evidence, they had no alternative but to find him guilty. Sentence of death was thereupon recorded against him, and altho' the extreme penalty of the law will not be carried into offect, yet there is every reason to believe the sentence will be severe one. Here then is an officer of high standing, killed in a duel in cool blood, and another whose honorable conduct, kindliness of disposition and military skill, are attested by some of the first officers in the Army, and some of the highest civilians in the country, is tried at the felon's bar, and receives a entence that must deprive him of his liberty and bring ruin upon his family. For what? Because having mutually received offence, the injury according to the laws of honor, would not be wiped away without a duel! Strange paradox that the most select portion Taking the Conservatives as one party, they of the most civilized nation, cannot adjust amount, by this calculation to 308, leaving a quarrels without resort to a practice, the most majority of only 12 to the Liberals. You arbarous in its character, and the most amentable in its results. There is not a ingle argument in favor of such a custom .-Reason and common sense stand opposed to it, and a false idea of honor is its only shield .-Fortunately for our fair fame, the practice of duelling-of man killing man in cool bloods becoming more and more rare.

> After many unsuccessful attempts, that agnificent steamship, the Great Britain, has at length been floated. The 27th Aug. was the day fixed for the final attempt, and preparatory to that the engineers in charge of the operations, had fitted up forty pumps, quite sufficient to keep the vessel affoat. One of these throws three tons of water in a minute. As soon as the tide rose, the hands on board, consisting of the majority of the crew of the Scourge steam frigate, and a portion of the Birkenheed, also a steam frigate, commenced, under the directions of Capt. Claxton, to weigh the vessel off. The measures taken were successful, and the Great Britain was first towed into Belfast and afterwards into Liverpool, where she is now in dock. As soon as the necessary repairs are completed, mercio. she will again commence her Atlantic trips. One of the most frightful steam boat explosions that ever occurred in this country, took place this day week on the Thumes. As the Cricket, a steamer which runs from Hunger ford Bridge to the city at a balf-penny fare. was proceeding on her royage with about 150 persons on board, her boilers burst with a terwere covered with the wounded and the dying, and up to the present time it has been ascertained that five persons bave been killed and fifty wounded.

The Minister has been rewarding some o his followers after the approved Whig fashion, by the cheap bauble of a peerage. The five noblemen and gontlemen mentioned in my lead are threated as known Peers. During the entire period of Sir R. Peel's administration-from 1841 to 1846-only two peerages were conferred-those of Hardinge & Gough, for the Indian victories.

James Morris, Esq., has been elected Governor of the Bank of England, in the room | timetum. of Mr. W. R. Robinson, whose failure disqualifies him.

The coasts of Sutherland and Caithness have been visited by a most awful storm.-A large emigrant ship is said to have been driven upon the rocks of Far-Out Head, near Dunness, and 300 unhappy persons perished. the whole that the ressel contained swallowed

in in one common loss. The conduct of Austria in the states of the Church is one of the leading features of continental politics. . The Austrians have possess-Pope has no means of opposing the aggressive and French fleets have been ordered up the Gulf of Venice. This would be the best possible step; it would baffle Austria without even a struggle, which if once begun, would be of the most bloody description, and allow scope to the wreaking of vindictive memories ages old.

In the Siberian Peninsula matters are a he remembered, was eajoled by Louis Philippe into matrimony with a half-idiotic and semiimbecile husband. She has since parted from him in disgust; and it is openly asserted in Spain that every means are being taken to drive her to desperation, that she may abdicate her Throne in return for a divorce, and then leave clear way for her sister and her sister's husband, the Duc de Montpensier, Louis Philippe's son.

In Portugal affairs are in a deplorable state,

and government seems impossible. There is a complete dearth of news from reland. The Repeal Association still continues its meetings, and by the exertions of the priests and the contributions of the converted

I have to announce the deaths of Col. Sir II. McLeod, and Major General Sir J. Cock-

As before, the markets for foreign grain here have been much depressed, and prices ower than ever. Canadian wheat fetched n Mark Lane, on Monday last, 50s to 54s per or. The sales are slow. Indian corn may se noted at 25s to 33s per ur. The losses sustained on this single article have been frightful-they are the cause of many of the ulures. A fair business has been done in the hest brands of Western Canal Floar, the best bringing 26s, and the secondary sorts 21s to 25s per bbl. Canadian flour may be quoted at 23s to 26s per harrel. At Liverpool the figure market there is dull. This afternoon the London grain market closed with a firmer ap-

From Willmer & Smith's Times. Inggano,-The discontinuance of the reed with any inconvenience. Mr. Twistleton, the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, has

fortunate circumstance occurred four years Gonville, French, and Mrs. French amongst The Irish Confederation appears to thrive ; Lord Wallscourt and Mr. Chisholm Antsey,

the new member for Youghal, baving jus been entitled members. At the weekly meeting of the Repeal A enciation on the 23rd ult., the rent was £51 18s, whilst the amount last Monday increased it was said, to £100, the sum of £50 having been remitted from Boston, U. S., accompan ied by a series of resolutions and a communi cation from Judge James. In reference to the following resolution (one of the series ad-

verted to)-"That the people of Ireland, upon the demise of the illustrious Liberator, having indicated their intention to appoint a successor to take the lead in their national struggle for legislative independence; and it appearing, from satisfactory manifestations of popular opinion, that an overwhelming majority of that people have called John O'Connell to the vacant leadership, it becomes the friends of Ireland to recognise this manifestation of the will of the majority in such proceedings as may be connected with her social and political regeneration."

Mr. O'Connell observed, that he felt himself perfectly unworthy of the position which his kind American friends had allotted to him; but if asseidnty in the public service, and a faithful developement of his father's policy, entitled him to the honor which was tendered him, why, in that case he would not hesitate to accept the leadership. Henceforth he would work ardently, perseveringly, and with untiring energy would devote his humble abilities to the success of that question to which his father had consecrated his life. In conclusion, the hon, gentleman read a commu-nication from Philadelphia, and handed £10 11s 3d, Repeal Rent from Liverprol.

The accounts respecting the polalo cro differ; but from the various statements which reach us, it is evident that wherever it has re-appeared, the disease has assumed a less destructive form, and in many instances potatoes diseased have, after some interval, recovered their original soundness,

The reports of the grain crops, north, east, outh, and west, are of the most cheering nature, and field operations are affording ample employment at this moment to the people The amount of subscriptions for the national monument to O'Connell amounted on the 6th

Spain .- Narvaez has returned to power, at the request of the Queen, but in opposition to the wishes of her mother and the king of the French, whose intrigues he is plidged to op-

The Queen of Spain is enciente-her acconchement is expected in the winter. The King says he cannot return to the palace, as a husband, until after that event. Her favorite, the young general Serrano, is still "the power behind the throne." She has applied to the Pope for a divorce. Four of the secret Police of Paris have ar-

rived at Madrid, charged with an intrigue to seat the family of Louis Phillippe on the throne of Spain. So says the Madrid Com-In Spain, public excitement is still unabated The Queen has intimated her intention of

calling the celebrated Narvaez to the head of OVERLAND MAIL .- The overland mail from India has been received. The general state of the country is satisfactory. Trade was somewhat depressed at Calcutta and Bombay: hut brighter prospects cheered the merchants IRRLAND .- The furniture of the late Mr. O'Connell, at Marion square, Dublin is adverinto the air and fell in the river, and the decks | tised to be sold. It is expected to realize siderable amount. The library is not mention ed. Reports are circulated of ravages by the potato rot, many of which are well authenticated. Although the Iriish grain crops are one fourth larger, the crop of sound potatoes, it is confidently asserted, will not exceed that

> The wreck of bark Canton, of Holl, with the loss of 350 emigrants, is reported to have taken place upon the West coart of Scotland. week or 10 days been visited by a succession of disastrous hurricanes, which have caused incalculable damage to shipping.

Notwithstanding the war speech of Lore Palmerston on the subject of the Spanish onds, there is little fear entertained in England that an appeal will be made to the UI-A smart engagement took place on the 15th

of June, at the Cape of Good Hope between a small party of British troops and an overwhelming number of armed Kaffirs, in which

the former suffered a defeat.

The large sums of money annually drawn by the United States from Canada, for goods and articles which could be as readily made at home, operate as a serious drawback upon the prosperity of the Province, and which is fact could not be supported, were it not for ed themselves of the city of Ferrata, which the equally large sums of money expended by is said to resemble a fortress surrendered to a the British Commissariat for the support of the foreign enemy. The protests of the Portugal Troops. The difference between consuming authorities are treated with disregard. The the manufactures of the Mother Country, and those of the neighboring Republic, consists in acts of Austria, but the King of Sardinia has this: Great Britain buys of Canada a suffiplaced his fleet and army at the disposal of ciency of Lumber and Bread-stuffs to pay for Pius IX. There are rumors that the English | the manufactured goods she exports. The United States buys of Canada positively nothing, and takes her pay for all she sells in hard dullars. The balance of trade, as old Ricardo would say, is sadly against us. Knowing the evil, can we suggest a mitigation? We think we can. For goods the produce of other countries, such as tea, sugar, coffee, French wines, &c. &c., and for a few articles had as ever. Her Spanish Majesty, it will of native growth, such as tobacco, rice, tar, turpentine, &c. &c., Canada must continue, for many years to come, to be a large customer of the United States; but for manufactured goods of all kinds, now largely imported from Yankee Land, including clocks, printing paper, types, presses, household furniture. stoves, cotton and woollen goods, cewn multis aliis, it is very possibble to do without, by manufacturing the various articles themselves. And this brings us to the subject of our pre-

sent theme. Within the last few years the Upper Province was almost totally supplied with that very necessary commodity, a Stove, by the people, of the United States, who charged extra prices to their Canada customers. At length the article began to be manufactured in Western Canada. (For many years stoves had been made in Lower Canada, at Three Rivers and other places, but there olways existed in Western Canada a prejudice against them.) After a very short trial, it was found out, that owing to the low price of iron, stoves could be made here cheaper and better than in the United States; the ninterial was stronger, the stoves were heavier, and they stood the heat better. Still the prejudice in favor of the American Stoves existed, and arge numbers animally continued to be sold There was a little more taste and fashion displayed in the make, and that was the sale advantage. But in time the prejudice were away. An exceeding good manufacturer at Hamilton in 1815, drove the Yankee Stoves out of the market in the western portion of the Upper Province; and last year Mr. Miller, and Mr. Owens, of Kingston, and another maker at Brockville, by the pains they took in the manufacture of their commodities, did the same thing in the eastern. Very few lief system in Ireland has not yet been attend- American Stoves comparatively speaking, were sold in Western Canada last year, and been appointed to the head of the new Itials what were disposed of, were partly sacrificed Breland. The names of some of the defaulters may be done in other things, (printing paper first hours of convalescence spent in an anxious, and too often a fruitless, search for enploynent.— Dr. Goy.

The trial of Lieut. Monro, for killing his to the poor rate have been published in a black list, with a view to show them into a ploynent.— Dr. Goy.

The trial of Lieut. Monro, for killing his to the poor rate have been published in a black list, with a view to show them into a ploynent.— Lord Dillon, the Hen.

Capital to make the essay.

THE ASSIZES.

Yesterday the Assizes for the Midland District commenced, before Mr. Justice Jones. The calendar is not very heavy, but it contains two cases of murder. One case, the man and woman accused of killing their own, children in Loughborough ; and another case, the Canadian who is accused of killing his fellow laborer, in the unsurveyed lands on the Ottawa River, yet within the limits of the Midland District. To bring this prisoner to Jail, the constable had to travel with him several hundred miles, by all kinds of roads and conveyances, and the expense to the country must be very heavy. As these unsurveyed lands are becoming populated, both with settlers as well as lumberers, it is high time that they were properly surveyed, and formed into another District. The amount of Civil Business is not yet ascertained, but it is presumed to be of a fair average quantity .-No failure of Crops among the Lawyers.

The Grand Jury is composed of the followng gentlemen, viz :-

JOHN COUNTER, T. W. Robinson, II. SADDLIKE, SAMUEL CLARK. W. WILSON. John Asmer. H. GILDERSLEZVE, SAMUEL CARRY. PETER DAVEY, LEWIS WORTMAN, ORTON HANCOY. D. ROBLIN, I. AAKEW. J. P. BOWER. Јоня Сисвеи. P. Dort, AND, J. H. GEERS.

D. PRINTERS Esquis R. HAM. Of whom John Counter Esq., is Foreman. The Attorney General, for Canada West, the Hon-Henry Sherwood is attending to the business on the part of the Crown.

All day yesterday the Court was occupied in a case of Breach of Promise against a gallant son of Mars to will a Secreant of the evidence was given, and when this papelyras made up, no verdict had been returned. We need not add, that the defender of injure innocence, the Counsel for the plaintiff, was Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie. We believe this is the first case on record in Canada, in which a non-commissioned officer of the British Army has been a defendent in a suit of the

MILLS' MANDARIN SAUCE. We are happy to find, that this ferr exrelient house is daily growing thto repute .-

The manufactures wishing his article to be more generally known, forwarded a small parcel of it to His Excellency Lord Elgin, the Governor General, who has been pleased to signify his approbation in the following man-Montreal, Sept. 6, 1847.

Sir .- I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acknowledge the receipt of some buttles of your Mandarin Sauce, which you sent His Excellency, and which he approves highly. I am, Sir, your ob't, serv't., A. G. RUSSELL, A. D. C.

P. M. Bunbury, Esq., Coburg. OUR CITY COUNCIL AND THE NOR-

MAL SCHOOL. MAL SCHOOL. DEAD SIR,-As your liberal Press is always open to discussion, and averse to party or other feel-

ings, tending to disturb the peace of this thriving City, you will do me a favor by inserting a few lines on the subject of the Common Schools of the city. I am seldom a visitor at the meetings of our City. Rathers, and really, I must confess, it was amusing, to to bear some of that worshipful body, on the subject of the Normal School, and on the means to be taken for sending two. Teachers to that establishment, to be modelised for this City. There were four candidates in the field, namely, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Stratton, and Mr. Mooney, the latter, a Roman Catholic. From the several opinions of the Conneil, on the subject, I must say, that I was totally at a loss to know what to think of the matter; some were for sending none, others ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES for sending two, to be sent as Gentlemen, others recommended £12 10s. each, to be advanced for their expenses, Thems-lves, to pay any balance that might be required for further expenses. All these measures I disapprove of, and so does every honest citizen and inhabitant of Kingston. It is well known, there must be Teachers of Common Schools so long as the School Act is in being, and why not send two to the Normal School as well as any other town or city in the province; but, at the same time, send them not as gentlemen, nor yet, as beggars. Let the Council pay their way; let them add £10 more, making £17 10s. each, which will-pay their way for three months, will prevent the ery of beggary, and also, send them not as gentlemen, but as students. I abserved two Protestants to be proposed out of the four candidates, and as a Protestant, I believe this is not dealing fair with our Catholic neighhors; no wonder then, that they should murmur at the conduct of some of our City Fathers. Hearing sometestimonials read, and finding none to testify of Mr. Mooney, I sent young gentleman to know the reason why he had not testimonials before the Council, lest it might he a barrier to his being appointed; in reply, he informed the gentleman, that he did not deem it expedient, as he was well known to every member of the Council; moreover, that he had the City Superintendent's letter before the Council, and that he was the only applicant who had got the same, as the others were not personally known to the Superintendent; that he believed, the Chairman thought it sufficient, to have the same read to the Council. The night his application was received, I procured a copy of the letter, which I submit for publication. I would be happy to hear, that in this case, the Conneil would allow themselves to lay party feelings and prejudices aside, in the nominatio of these two candidates, for the following reasons, namely: That, should the Council choose from among the present candidates, two Protestants, their situation would be permanent, and it will not be in the power of the Board of Trustees, to remove them during cond conduct. Should this Board appointed by the Council, have a majority in favor of Protestants, the Catholic Community will be totally deprived of any right, in the education

> Normal School. I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours most respectfully, A FRIEND TO EQUAL PRIVILEGES. Kingston, 30th Ang. 1847 I have great pleasure in certifying that I have, for some time, known Mr. Patrick J. Mouney, (Feacher,) and that I rateom him on man of upright character, and continue him fully qualified, by ability, and continue to the full him to be a full

of their chibben; and yet, they have to pay

the School Assessments, as well as those who

reap the benefits. This would not be equal

priviles to our fellow citizens. Hoping that

the Council will take the present opportunity of settling this important matter, by the nomi-

oution of a l'intestant, and a Cathalle, for the

ruce, to teach an English S. hool, Kingston, 24th South 1947.