

MISCELLANY.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—The following particulars of the Liverpool expedition for the interior of Africa, are copied from a Cork journal.—Its first destination is to the mouth of the river Quorra, forty miles to the leeward of Cape Formosa. The steamer is computed to be 145 tons burden, and propelled by a fifty-horse power engine. Her sides are pierced, and mounted with ten six-pounders. Forward, a very formidable display is made by a twenty-four pound swivel gun, whilst a long swivel eighteen pound cannon stern seems to threaten destruction to every foe. In addition to these precautions against the Spanish pirates who infest the coast, and also such of the native tribes as might prove hostile to the expedition, she is completely surrounded by cheeque de frize, and amply provided with small arms and boarding pikes for forty persons, which will compose the crew. The steamer is named after the river, and is intended to ascend, namely, the Quorra, which is the Arabic for 'Shining River.' Her present draft of water is easy, and in her ascent will not be more than two feet six inches, and is intended to consider that no sacrifice has been made of these operations which constitute the best ideal of a steamer, which the Quorra certainly is. The construction of the party is such that should favorable winds occur, they can be used in place of steam, and receive no impediment to her progress by their immersion in the water. She is schooner-rigged, and rather lofty. The Quorra is intended to ascend the principal streams, and the lesser, which is built entirely of wrought iron, and of a draft of only eighteen inches, is intended to explore all the tributary streams, and likewise visit Timbuctoo, Warree, Sokkoto, &c. &c. The latter boat is fifty-five tons burden, and called the 'Aberkade' which is Arabic for 'Blessing.' The brig Columbine, which accompanies the expedition as far as possible, is principally laden with fuel and other articles for the use of the two steamers. It is expected that the efficiency of wood will be found on the river to generate steam, when the supply of coal is finished, or not easily to be procured. The whole squadron is under the command of G. L. Harris, Gen. R. N., whose experience on the coast during a period of six years, entitles him to the confidence of the promoters of the expedition. The elder lander, the companion of Clapperton, Macgregor Laird, Esq., and Dr. Briggs, of Liverpool, accompany it, the latter as the medical attendant and botanist. Mr. Harris will act as topographical surveyor on the part of the company and government, by permission, and a naval officer on their part, for a like purpose. By the ample provision made, it would almost seem that the expedition was anticipated; every thing that could be procured for the success, safety, comfort, and happiness of our adventurous countrymen has been procured; nor should the fact be omitted, that an abundance of trinkets, &c. &c. has been procured to conciliate the good will of the natives. No correct estimate can be formed of the length of the absence of the expedition. It may however, be naturally inferred that it will not be great, as the steamers will present a facility hitherto unknown in exploring the African rivers, and that the progress will be in no way impeded by the caprice of any of the African chiefs in obtaining leave to proceed, or paying compulsory tribute, &c. for such a favor. A glance at the Quorra will convince any one that her implements of destruction are such as to defy the whole condensed bow-and-arrow force of Africa. The Candrian newspaper says, the Quorra and Aberkade will be at Milford on Saturday last, from Liverpool, to wait for orders and the African traveller Lander, who is expected over land to join the expedition, and the arrival of Mr. Lander, to sail immediately for Porto Praya on the African coast, the place of rendezvous. It is to be hoped, as the voyage is of a trading description, conducted at the entire expense of a body of Liverpool merchants, that the speculation will be attended with profitable results to them in a commercial point of view, and finally, with great advantage to open a trade between this country and the whole of Western Africa.

EXPENSE OF LIVING IN ITALY.—One lodges like a Prince in Florence, and pays like a beggar. For the information of artists and scholars desirous to come abroad, to whom exact knowledge on the subject is important, I will give you the inventory cost of my whereabouts. It at this moment in a window of what was formerly the archbishop's palace—a noble old edifice, with vast staircases and resounding arches, and a hall in which you might put a dozen of the modern brick houses of our country. My chamber is as large as a ball-room, on the second story, looking out upon the garden belonging to the house, which extends to the eastern wall of the city. Beyond this lies one of the sweetest views in the world—the ascending amphitheatre of hills, in whose lap lies Florence, with the tall chimneys of the factory in the centre, crowned with the monastery in which Milton passed six weeks, while gathering scenery for his paradise.—I can almost count the panes of glass in the windows of the grand rooms, and, between the fine old building and my eye, on the slope of the hill, thirty or forty splendid villas, half buried in trees, Madame Caterina's among them, piled one above another on the steep ascent, with their columns and porticoes, as if they were mock temples in a vast terraced garden. I do not think more pointed beauty. Cole, the American landscape painter, who occupied the room before me, took a sketch from it. For neighbors, the Neapolitan ambassador lives

on the same floor, the two Grossougs in the ground-rooms below, and the one of the wealthiest nobles of Florence overlooks the garden, with a front of eighty-five windows, from which you are at liberty to select any two or three, and imagine the most celebrated beauty of Tuscany leaning the crimson curtains—the daughter of this same noble bearing that reputation.—She was pointed out to me at the opera a night or two since, and I have seen as famous women with less pretensions. For the interior, my furniture is not quite upon the same scale, but I have a clean snow-white bed, a calico-covered sofa, chairs and tables enough, and pictures three deep from the wall to the floor. For all this, and the liberty of the episcopal garden, I pay three dollars a month.—A dollar more is charged for lamps, boots, and service, and a dark-eyed landlady of thirty-five mends my gloves, and pays me two visits a day—items not mentioned in the bill. Then for the feeding—an excellent breakfast of coffee and toast is brought me for six cents; and, without wine, one may dine heartily at a fashionable restaurant for twelve cents, and with wine, quite magnificently for twenty-five. Exclusive of postage and pleasures, this all is one called upon to spend in Florence. Three hundred dollars a year would fairly and largely cover the expenses of a man living at this rate; and a man who would not be willing to take up once the pilgrim's sandals, shoon and scapellotti.—[Willis's Letters from Europe, in the N. Y. Mirror.]

INSTITUTIONS.—A gentleman called at our office last Friday with a female snake, three feet three inches in length, which was killed the day before in a field at Milcecon, near Newtowards, by two boys, sons of Mr. Bradshaw. It is of the species known to naturalists as the common English snake, and is, we believe, perfectly innocuous.—These snakes are very numerous in certain districts in England; but, thanks to St. Patrick, they have, till lately, been totally unknown in the Isle of Saints. They have, however, recently been seen in different parts of the county of Down; and their appearance has been variously accounted for, some alarmists going the length of affirming that they, with the prevailing pestilence, are only a foretaste of the unhappy fruits to be derived from that horrible measure the Reform Bill. We have also been told that one of the zealous anti-reformers of that county has introduced the breed of these reptiles into Ireland, with the intention of counteracting the influence of other 'snakes in the grass,' which he says are not lived here, but showed its capability of propagating its species—several large eggs having been found in its ovary.—[Belfast Chronicle.]

NEATNESS.—Much will attention to order and regularity contribute to the comfort of your husband. Men particularly love neatness, tidiness and method; any thing soiled or out of place discomposes them; and a littered room makes them peevish. Meals should always be ready at a stated hour; a little decision and firmness will soon make your servants punctual. Rise early; give your orders early, breakfast early; be ready to set down to your work table early. Doing much before 12 o'clock gives you a command of time, and gets you through it with ease. But adieu to all this order and regularity, if you are fond of lying in bed! "Eight hours sleep," say our physicians, are quite enough; and the woman who puts her head to the numerous advantages which early rising produces, would not, I fear, have strength of mind enough to perform more important duties. An hour's rest from sleep does wonders; and your health is benefited by it.—[Whisper to a new Married Couple.]

TRAVELING INCONVENIENCES.—During a very wet day, a worthy old gentleman of comely dimensions had occasion to visit one of our markets, which, from the season of good things, happened to be unusually crowded. After much squeezing he made his way to the tradesman with whom he was in the habit of dealing; and on endeavouring to reach his purse, to pay for the articles selected, he found his hand and fingers so stiff, that he was unable to do so, and was obliged to leave the shop, and return home, with a very sore hand, and a very sore head. He attempted to remove the inconvenience, but finding his efforts unavailing, he turned to the party who appeared to be the cause of his distress. "Sir," said he, "I do not know who you are, but you are aware of the circumstance, but you have put your wet umbrella into my waistcoat pocket." "Sir," replied the party addressed, "I am exceedingly sorry, but I must remain there for the present, as the market is so exceedingly full that there is no possibility of removing it."—[Merchant's Intelligence.]

ARCHERY MEETINGS.—We find in the papers the annexed notices of these sports. The Hon. Mrs. Rusout gave an archery fête on Saturday, to a select number of fashionable, at her beautiful residence, Wanstead House. Shooting commenced at four o'clock, and was continued with great spirit till seven, when the party partook of an elegant *déjeuner à la fourchette*; and afterwards retired to the ball room, where dancing was kept up till midnight. The first meeting for the season of the Royal British Bowmen, was held on Friday, at Princes, the seat of the Hon. Thos. Kenyon. The day was remarkably fine, and the sport excellent. The prizes were awarded as follows:—The hat and feathers, which confer the distinction of Lady Patrons for the year, to Mrs. Lynd, of Kheg; the Ladies' prize, a splendid bracelet, to Miss Kenyon, of Cefn; and the gentlemen's prize, a beautiful silver bread basket, to C. Townsend, Esq. of Trevalya. A sumptuous dinner was afterwards served to upwards of two hundred persons of distinction, in a spacious marquee, erected for the occasion. A FINE CHAPEL.—We were given on Wednesday, by Mr. Harrison, at his villa, at Cheshunt, to upwards of three hundred of the first families in the neighbourhood.—Shooting commenced at one o'clock, on the spacious lawn, and at four the company retired to an elegant *déjeuner*, which was served in two magnificent saloons. Dancing commenced at dusk in an extensive room brilliantly illuminated, and the festivity was continued till two o'clock the following morning.

UNITED STATES.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE. EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The subject of the vacancy in the Diocese of Ohio was yesterday resumed by President Duer, of the Convention in an address of more than two hours, of great ability and research. He recapitulated the remarks made by him on the preceding day, in regard to the resignation, rather renunciation, of Bishop Chase of the Episcopate of his charge from Ohio to the Territory of Michigan, the sale of his property in Gambier, and his refusal to withdraw his resignation, when requested to do so by a deputation from the Ohio Convention, as a sufficient warranty to adopt the resolution of the committee under consideration, viz., that the resignation of the diocese of that church be confirmed by the General Convention; that his appointment, not being of Divine origin, there was no temporal power existing to prevent the exercise of his right; he had asserted. He mentioned, as precedents, the translation of Bishops in England from one bishopric to another, implying a resignation of their first stations. He cited several instances in the reigns of Henry VI. and Henry VIII, where bishops had resigned, and their successors were appointed. He alluded to the case of Narcissus, in the early age of the church, and the objection of Jerome, who, being charged unjustly of an infamous crime, and his accusers condemned and punished, having, from excessive sensibility on the accusation abandoned his place of abode, and retired to a solitude in Jerusalem, and was hailed as one risen from the dead. Narcissus was then declared coadjutor of the incumbent bishop, and so continued till the end of his life. He alluded to the case of John Jovian, the Earl of Roden, Lord Bishop of Clogher, who, accused of an infamous crime, fled to Italy, and the appointment of a successor in 1822; also, the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Londonderry, whose case was similar to the last. In support of his argument, he said that our own country was not without precedent in the case, and related large the circumstances regard to Bishop Provost of New-York, who resigned in 1801, on account of ill health. The vacancy was filled by the appointment and consecration of Bishop Moore, with the consent of the Bishops assembled, Bishop White presiding. A controversy, however, grew out of the case; and it was settled, that although Bishop Provost was not to be considered as the head of the diocese, yet that his diocesan functions had not ceased, but he had a right to officiate at large in all pertaining to his order which did not come in conflict with his brethren. Thus he officiated at the consecration of Bishop Hobart of this diocese, and the consecration of Griswold of the Eastern Diocese, in 1811. The President cited authorities from the English canons, making it imperative on Bishops to have domicils in their own jurisdictions, and not to reside out of them. He urged the necessity of a prompt action to remove the impediment, and in regard to the feelings of the members of that diocese, and those of the Bishop elect, and urged with great eloquence and pathos the divine blessing on their final decision. The Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D. of Pennsylvania, took the negative of the question on the adoption of the resolution, and in a very eloquent and impressive manner, the interference of the Convention, in reconciling the conflicting parties in Ohio to an adjustment of the difficulties which have given rise to the question before the Convention. He proposed that the Convention should take place between the Bishop and his late diocese, and exhibiting testimony to prove that at this Convention, after deliberating maturely on the subject, should recommend to the Episcopal Convention, Bishop Chase would not withhold his consent. Dr. De Lancey, having occupied the floor at length, and having read the address of a large audience during the time, took his seat, with the intention of going more fully into the subject this morning to which time the Convention stands adjourned.

THE KEMBLE IN PHILADELPHIA.—While these distinguished strangers were completing their engagements in New York, it was hinted by some of the savans of Philadelphia, that when they made their appearance in this city of straight streets and long faces, they would meet with critics well qualified to see defects. What has been the result? On Mr. Kemble's debut, the press treated with sage and cool criticism his Hamlet, that almost made a shudder, and the editors nibbled their pens with extra composure to notice Miss Fanny's forthcoming appearance. She appears—'Twas all ov'ry with the cool gentlemen. She carried them by *coup de main*, and the notices of her performance surpass in extravagance all that had been written in "Old Gotham." The fact is, we nor they have ever seen any actress at all comparable to this talented lady, and our anticipations exalted as they were, have actually been surpassed. We submit, from the Philadelphia Gazette, the notice of her performance in the "School for Scandal," merely to show the admiration she has already elicited, and the full houses the announcement of her appearance already draws. What will they do when she appears as Julia in the Hunchback!—[Spirit of the Times.]

The School for Scandal caused the other house to run over. Many persons took back their money of the ticket keeper, being unable to obtain a standing place. Having resigned our usual locum tenens to a venerable friend, we sought through all the house for some convenient nook, in which to settle and be gratified. We succeeded, with our neighbor of the United States Gazette, in pressing into one of the upper boxes, and formed for a few moments a component part of the immovable mass of humanity which there wedged together;—tarrying, however, only long enough to see the eye of Lady Teazle flash indignantly upon the sentimental Joseph Surface, and to hear her calm, sweet words float up through the suffocating atmosphere. What with the sultry air, and the buzz of applause that ran through the multitude, little could be heard or seen from our point of observation. We learn, however, from those upon whose judgment we have been accustomed to place much reli-

ance, that Miss Kemble enacted her part, with infinite versatility and spirit; and that Mr. Kemble was altogether happy in his character. This comes from his adaptation. Charles Surface, maugre his convivial generosity, is a gentleman; a part perfectly managed with Mr. Kemble, and never affected, nor foreign to him, in public life or private.

FOREIGN.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the Aurora, Kingston papers have been received to the 28th ultimo. The Gazette says:—We regret to find that there is still on the island, considerable discontent, and that many individuals, suspected of treasonable conduct, are exposed in their lives and property. We find that \$2100 reward is offered by the magistrates and owners, for the apprehension of the persons who had been guilty of setting fire to the Bog Estate, owned by John Morant, Esq. Mr. Fenton, the most unwarrantable proceedings are going on against certain Baptists and Methodists, on account of their supposed guilt in stirring up the blacks in opposition to their owners. Mr. Fenton, Comptroller of the Customs at Savannah-la-Mar, has been removed from office by Lord Mulgrave, from an impression that he was engaged in the late riots at that place. The editor of the Courant condemns this act, as there is no proof of Mr. F.'s guilt. Party-spirit runs high, and the editors of the different papers contribute but little in allaying the discontent. A quarantine was required of vessels from American ports where the Cholera existed but much less protracted than at Havana and various other places. The brig Louisa, from Baltimore, was released after 6 days. There had been some recent incendiary attempts, particularly at Savannah-la-Mar. The store of a Mr. Mabre at that place was partly burnt on the 19th, after having been robbed of £30 or £100 in money. The whole loss of Mr. M. is estimated at £1200.

LOWER CANADA.

LAW REPORT.—[COMMUNICATED.] DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. IN THE KING'S BENCH. The Attorney General, *pro se*, against James T. S. Stuart, and others Defendants. The following application was made in the District of Quebec, on the 15th day of October instant. The case was placed on the Law List, and upon its being called on for hearing, it was moved, on the part of the Defendant, that the hearing should be postponed until the first day of February next, unless cause to the contrary should be shown *instanter*. This application was supported by the following affidavits:— "The Honorable Francis Ward Primrose, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, one of the attorneys of the defendants in this cause, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say; That in consequence of an opinion expressed by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and intimated to this Deponent on the seventeenth day of October instant, by a letter from the Civil Secretary of His Excellency, delivered to this Deponent about two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, that it is inconsistent with the duty of this Deponent as Deponent of the King's Domain to act as Advocate in a cause adverse to the interests of the Crown, such opinion having been expressed and intimated in reference to this cause, he, this Deponent, conceives it to be his duty to withdraw from this suit as one of the Attorneys on record for the Defendants in this suit, and to abstain as Advocate from arguing the merits of the cause as an Advocate, or to give instructions to any other Advocate for that purpose. And this Deponent further saith, that he this Deponent had the sole management of the conduct of this cause, from having been the Attorney of the Defendants, and having received their instructions previous to this Deponent having entered into partnership with William Bell, Esquire, his partner; and this Deponent hath not had since the communication above mentioned, an opportunity of consulting with or obtaining the consent of all the Defendants in this suit, or the substitution of another attorney in his room or stead; some of them residing at Montreal and others residing here not having been able to be consulted in the short interval which has elapsed since the communication above mentioned. The Solicitor General shewed cause against the granting of this application, and insisted upon the cause being immediately called on, and that as the Counsel for the Defendants had not been consulted in reference from that of His Excellency, the reasons upon which the application was founded were insufficient. The Counsel for the Defendants abstained from offering any observations to the Court upon the subject, but silently submitted the application to its consideration. The Chief Justice stated this application to be one of a novel, and at the same time of a very important character, for two reasons:—First, Because it is the undoubted right of every individual to appoint his own Advocate, to support his interests in this Court, and that in this instance, if the application were not granted, it would be denied that right, and under the authority of the Plaintiff in the suit;—and secondly—because the Counsel for the Defendant were to be directed by the Court to proceed in the ar-

DOMESTIC.

The following Charge to the Grand Jury of the Home District, was delivered by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, at the opening of the present Assizes. Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury.—It does not appear that you will have much to occupy your attention during the present Assizes, for there are but four prisoners in actual custody awaiting their trial, and these are all charged with larcenies which, for any thing that is stated in the calendar, are of the ordinary character. In reference to a subject which engaged the attention of the Grand Jury, at the last Assizes for this District, I have much pleasure in adverting to the prospect of the speedy accomplishment of an object of much importance to the well being of this Province; I mean the erection of a Penitentiary, or the establishment of some public house of correction, which has long been called, in which convicts shall be received, and disposed of in such a manner as may make their imprisonment less burdensome to the community, and at the same time, a punishment more likely to be of service to themselves. It can not be denied, that under the present system, imprisonment is merely productive of unmitigated misery to the convict. There is nothing to begeth or leads to his reformation, besides the mere sense of suffering, which his crime has produced. Unfortunately it is not found that this has a very indirect effect in preventing the repetition of offences, but that it has rather the effect, and is considerably increased if the convict be made to spend his days in labor, instead of consuming them in a profitless and unwholesome idleness. Idleness is the parent of most crimes; the greater number of offenders, therefore, are persons who have a natural repugnance to hard labor. By compelling them to labor, besides the effect of the natural inclination, they are most sensibly and effectually punished, and in such a manner that they receive no permanent injury, while they are made to contribute, in some degree to the public good. When a convict finds himself engaged in hard labor within the walls of a prison, and under the compulsion of a legal sentence, it is scarcely possible but his situation must force upon him the obvious and salutary reflection, that he had much better have been applying the same exertion in gaining an honest living for himself. There will always be some offenders too headless for reflection, or too profligate to be reformed by experience; but this can hardly be the case universally, and at any rate, it is most desirable that we should make the experiment, for certainly the present system of punishing by mere imprisonment, is too much to be respected objectionable, to admit of its being continued long after a country has become populous. Policy and humanity both concur to recommend the construction of a penitentiary of length to arise. We have the advantage of a long experience of this system both in England, and in the United States; we may hope that now be found not unequal to the expenditure which the establishment must, in the first instance, unavoidably occasion. The Legislature, in their last Session, committed to two gentlemen, doubtless well selected for the task, the important duty of collecting information upon the building and management of penitentiaries, and their report will be of great service in directing the measures to be adopted. In the mean time, as these are measures of general concern, and in which all who are engaged in the administration of justice must take particular interest, I am sure I may venture to

say that any suggestions in respect to them which you may desire to make either collectively as Grand Jurors, or in your capacity as Magistrates, or indeed, as individuals, will receive due consideration. The increasing population of this Province demands attention to all that is connected with public justice and police. The inhabitants of this District alone now number more than 40,000, and to say nothing further of the importance, on ordinary grounds, of maintaining the efficacy of the laws among so large a body of people, the melancholy events of the last summer have placed, in a striking point of view, the indispensable necessity of a due vigilance on the part of the Magistracy, and of courts of justice, in enforcing, as far as the law enables them, the duties of order, cleanliness and sobriety. We must not encourage the presumption that it is in the power of man to combat, with perfect success, the terrible and mysterious disease which has recently appeared among us, but we cannot fail to discern the wisdom and goodness of God in exciting us to the practice of duties so necessary, at all times to our happiness, by supplying us with the strongest of all motives to human action, the desire of self-preservation. It is to be hoped that the warning we have received has been too strongly impressed upon us to be speedily forgotten.—If that warning shall not be received, individuals may, indeed, be led by a disposition to which our nature is prone, gradually to relax from the vigilance which the presence of danger inspires; but it is the duty of public bodies to guard as much as possible, against this tendency, and to take measures which may be permanent in their character, and supply a continuing remedy. In this and in every other branch of your duty the Court, and the proper officers of the Crown, will readily give you their assistance. As there are many of you who have the honor to be in the constant attendance of the Court, I think gentlemen this may not be an improper occasion, while we are met for the purpose of administering justice, to mention to you that, in one of the districts of this Province, it was lately made a matter of complaint to me, by the Grand Jury at the Assizes, that the criminal business of the Grand Quarter Sessions, was very often impeded, and not unfrequently left unfinished, from the difficulty found in procuring the attendance of a proper number of magistrates. This, when it occurs, is something more than a public inconvenience, it is a public evil of no ordinary magnitude, it ought never to exist, for it cannot be justified, and it should not be suffered to continue; because it not only must tend to the increase of crime, and to the insecurity of property, and of the public peace, but it inevitably, and greatly injures the character of the government in the most important point; by depriving the people of the assurance of that protection which the law can afford them, only so long as they are duly administered. Indeed, a neglect, such as allude to, is so hurtful from the example it sets, as well as from its more direct consequences; that I am bold to persuade a gentleman who has been thought worthy by the government to fill the honorable situation of a Justice of the Peace, would be willing to contribute to such a state of things if he reflected deliberately upon it. It will be happy if it could convince myself that any remark upon this subject is wholly out of place in this district; but I fear, there is no observing, that I believe there is less respect of government, a better attendance of Magistrates than it is sometimes found possible to procure in the Court of Quarter Sessions, is necessary to give facility to the public business, and to secure the measure of respect for their proceedings. Those of you who have lived in the country, from whence we derive the incomparable institution of Justices of the Peace; must well remember, with what exemplary fidelity, and scrupulous attention, persons of the highest rank discharge the duties of that office, entering with patience into all its details, and exhibiting to the people of the several counties, the most praiseworthy regard for their welfare and protection. It is true, (and every considerate person must see, and admit it,) that in this country there are few whose circumstances leave them sufficiently at leisure, to afford the same services, without serious inconvenience to themselves. That undoubtedly is a difficulty, but though it may furnish something like an excuse, it cannot possibly be admitted to justify a want of attention to duties so indispensable in their character, and so solemnly undertaken; and certainly it is a difficulty which must have prevailed more in this country at an early period; when, nevertheless, I believe there was less reason given than at present, for the complaint which has been openly preferred, in a neighboring district. I should be most happy to see a pious magistrate in every populous district, to whom I should be most anxious to refer, as a model to be followed, and a pattern to be imitated. I should be most happy to see a pious magistrate in every populous district, to whom I should be most anxious to refer, as a model to be followed, and a pattern to be imitated. We are requested to state that the publication of the following documents has been delayed, in consequence of the gentleman to whom they were forwarded being absent when they reached Bath.—Ed. Hsa.

Government House, }
Sir.—I am directed by the Lieut. Governor to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of the Address to His Majesty, from the inhabitants of the County of Lennox and Addington, which had been duly laid before the King, and informing His Excellency, that His Majesty had derived much satisfaction at this proof of the loyalty and attachment of his faithful subjects of this Province. I have the honor to be Sir, Your most Obedt. Humble Servant, Wm. Rowan. A. B. Hawke, Esq., Kingston.