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VOLUME XIX.]

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[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1837.

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INUMBER 961.

THE PHANTOM SHIP. By CAPTAIN MARRYAT, C. B. CHAPTER VIII. 

Philip Vancetucked was soon able to render some service on board. He studied his way dillegally, for employment prevented him from dwelling to much on the cause of embarkation, and he worked hard at the duties of the ship, for the exercise procured for him that sleep which otherwise would have been denied.

ercise procured for him that sleep which otherwise would have been denied.

He was soon a favourite of the captain's, and intimate with Hillebrant the first-mate; the second male, Struys, was a motose young man, with whom he had little intercourse. As for the supergrap, Mynheer Jacob Januz Von Stroom, he said on rentured out of his cabin. The bear Johannes was not confined, and therefore Mynheer Von Stroom confined himself; hardly a day passed that he did not look over a letter which he had framed upon the subject, all ready to forward to the Company, and each time that he perused it he made sme alteration, which he considered would give sliditional force to his complaint, and would prove still more injurious to the interests of Captain Kloots.

Kloots.

In the meantine, in happy ignorance of all that ras passing in the poop-cabin, Mynheer Kloots moked his pipe, drank his schnapps, and played with Johannes. The annimal had also contracted great affection for Philip, and used to walk the

There was another party in the ship whom we sust not lose sight of—the one-eyed pilot, Schrifton, who appeared to have imbibed a great animotity to our hero, as well as to his dumb favourite he bear. As Philip held the rank of an officer, the street of t he bear. As Philip held the rank of an officer, clerifton dare not openly affront him, but he took very opportunity of annoying him that he dared to o, and was constantly inveighing against him tith the ship's company. To the bear he was nore openly inveterate, and seldom passed it without bestowing upon it a severe kick, accompanied with a horrid curse. Although no man on board appeared to be fond of this man, every body ap-peared to be afraid of him, and he had obtained a control over the seamen which appeared unac-

countable.

Such was the state of affairs on board the good ship Ter Schilling, when in compary with two shers, she lay becalmed about two days? sail to be the Cape. The weather was intensely hot, for it was the summer in those southern latitudes, and Philip, who had be en lying down under the warming remains of the summer than the

"(News for you, my lads!" said he; we've a bit the holy cross aboard, and so we may defy the

Philip, hardly knowing why, had followed Schrifton as he descended the poop-ladder, and was forward on the quarter-deck, when the pilot made this remark to the seamon. "Aye! aye!" replied an old seaman to the pilot:
oot only the devil but the Flying Dutchman to

oot,"
Flying Dutchman, thought Philip, can that refer to — and Philip walked a step or two forward, so as to conceal himself behind the mainmast, hoping to obtain some information should hoping to obtain some information should continue the conversation. In this he was "They say that to meet with him is worse than eeting with the devil," observed another of the

"Wheever saw him?" said another
"He has been seen, that's sartin, and just as sarin that ill luck follows the vessel that falls in
the him?"

And where is he to be fallen in with?" "Oh! they say that's not sarten, but he cruised fithe Cape."

"I should like to know the whole long and short fithe story." said a third

"I should like to know the whole long and short fit he story," said a third.

"I can only tell what I've heard. It's a doom-d vessel; they were pirates, and cut the captain's horat, I believe."

"No! no!" cried Schrifton, "the captain is in the now—and a villain he was. They say, like wife, and he was very fond of her.

"Ilow do they know the said."

"Ilow do they know the said."

ow do they know that, pilot?" se he always wants to send letters hon boards vessels that he falls in with. But,

the ressel that takes charge of them!—sh the ressel that takes charge of them!—she to be lost with every soul on board!??

Onder where you heard all this," said one are, "Did you ever see the vessel?"

1 have!" screamed Schrifton; but, as if ing himself, his scream subsided into his legle, and he added, "but we need not fear? We've a bit of the true cross on board."

on then walked aft as if to avoid being queswhen he perceived Philip by the mainmast.

ow I think of it you are of the same name; it they say that his name was Vanderdecken

such malice towards me. I never in-What I have just overheard confirm

all; but there needed no confirmation. Oh, Amine! Amine! but for thee, and I would rejoice to solve this riddle with my life. God in mercy check the current of my brain," muttered Philip, "or my reason cannot hold its seat!"

tourient of my brain, "muttered Philip, "or my reason cannot hold its seat!"

In three days the Ter Schilling and her consorts arrived at Table Bay, where they found the remainder of the fleet at anchor waiting for them.—Just at that period the Dutch had formed a settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, where the Indian fleets used to water and obtain cattle from the Hottento tribes who lived on the coast, who for a brass button or a large nail would willingly offer a fat bullock. A few days were occupied in completing the water of the squadron, and then the ships, having received from the Admiral their instructions as to rendezvous in case of parting company, and made every preparation for the bad weather which they anticipated, the anchors were again with the stream of the season of the southward, until it increased to a gale, and the fleet were blown down to the northward of the bay. Ou the seventeenth day the Ter Schiling found herself alone, but the weather had moderated. Sail was again made on the vessel, and her head put to the eastward that they might run in for the land.

"We are unfortunate in thus parting from all our consorts," observed Mynheer Kloots to Philip, as they were standing at the gang-way; "but it must be near meridian, and the sun will enable me to discover our latitude. It is difficult to say how far we may have been swept by the gale and the currents to the northward. Boy, bring up my cross-staff, and be mindful that you do not strike it against anything as you come up.

The cross-staff at that time was the simple instrument used to discover the latitude in which the vessel must be in, which it would give to a nice observer to within five or ten miles. Quadrants and saxtants were the invention of a much later

observer to within five or ten miles. Quadrants and sextants were the invention of a much later time. Indeed, considering that they had so little knowledge of navigation and the variation of the compass, and that their easting and westing could only be computed by dead reckoning, it is wonderful how vessels traversed the ocean in the way they did, with comparatively so few accidents.

"We are full three degrees to the northward of the Cape," observed Mynheer Kloots, after be had computed his latitude. "The currents must be running strong; the wind is going down fast, and we shall have a change, if I mistake not."

Towards the evening it fell calm, with a heavy oserver to within five or ten miles. Quadran

we shall have a change, if 1 mistake not,"
Towards the evening it fell calm, with a heavy
swell setting towards the shore; shoalsof seals appeared on the surface, followed the vessel as she
drove before the swell; the fish darted and leaped
in every direction, and the ocean around them appeared to be full of life as they slowly descended to

Kloots to the first mate, "and try to tow hynneed."
We cannot do much good, I'm afraid; but at all events the boats will be ready for the men to get into before she drives on shore. Get the tow-ropes out and lower down the boats while I go in to acquaint the supercargo."

Mynheer Von Stroom was sitting with all the dignity of his office, and it being Sunday had put on his very best wig. He was once more reading over the letter to the Company, relative to the bear, when Mynher Kloots made his appearance, and informed him in a few words they were in a situation of peculiar danger, & that in all probability the ship would be in pieces in less than half an hour. At this alarming intelligence, Mynheer Von Stroom jumped up from his chair: it knocked down the candle which had just been light: d.

"In danger! Mynheer Kloots!—why, the water

down the candle which had just been lighted.

"In danger! Mynheer Kloots!—why, the water
is smooth and the wind down! My hat—where is
my hat and my cane? I will go on deck. Quick!
A light—Mynheer Kloots, if you please to order a
light to be brought: I can find nothing in the dark.
Mynheer Kloots, why do you not answer? Mercy on me! he has gone and left me.?'

Mynheer Kloots had gone to fetch a light, and
now returned with it. Mynheer Von Stroom put
on his hat and walked out of the cabin. The boats
were down and the ship's head had been turned

were down and the ship's head had been turned round from the shore; but it was now quite dark and nothing was to be seen but the white line of foam created by the breakers, the roaring of which was awful.

was awful.

"Mynheer Kloots, if you please I'll leave the ship directly. Let my boat come alongside—I must have the largest boat for the Honourable Company's service—for the papers and myself." "I'm afraid not, Mynheer Von Stroom," replied Kloots, "our boats will hardly hold the men as it is and every man's life is as valuable to himself as yours is to you." yours is to you."

"But, Mynheer, I am the Company's supercargo. I order you—I will have one—refuse if you dare."

"I dare and do refuse," replied the captain, taking himself, his scream subsided into his right himself, his read of the true cross on board." Sir, —as soon as we arrive. —Lord help us! —as soon as we arrive. —Lord help us! —we are lost. Oh Lord Oh Lord!" And here Mynheer Von Stroom, not knowing why hurried down to the cabin; and in his haste tumbled over the bear Johannes, who crossed his path, and in his fall his hat and flowing wig parted company with his head. "Che mercy! where am I? Help—help her! for the honourable Company's supercarge!" "Cast off there in the boats, and come on board," "Che mercy! where am I? Help—help her! for the honourable Company's supercarge!" "Cast off there in the boats, and come on board," "Che mercy! where am I? Help—help her! for the honourable Company's supercarge!" "Cast off there in the boats, and come on board," "Che mercy! where am I? Help—help her! for the honourable Company's supercarge!" "Cast off there in the boats, and come on board," "Che mercy! where am I? Help—help her! for the honourable Company's supercarge!" "Cast off there in the boats, and come on board," "Che mercy! where am I? Help—help her! for the honourable Company's supercarge!" "Cast off there in the boats, and come on board," "Che mercy! where am I? Help—help her! for the honourable Company's supercarge!" "Cast off there in the boats, and come on board," "There is a light breeze off shore," cried M "I dare and do refuse," replied the captain, tak-

uies."
So appalling was the roar of the breakers that it was with difficulty that the orders could be heard. In the meantime Mynheer Von Stroom laid upon the deck, kicking, sprawling, and crying for help. "There is a light breeze off shore," cried Philip, holding up his hand.
"There is, but I'm afraid it is too late. Hand the things into the boat and be cool, my men.—We have yet a chance of saving her, if the wind freshens."

They were now so near to the breakers that the sea was like a mirror well in which the vessel lay becalmed turned the vessel appear, ti They were now so near to the breakers that the swell in which the vessel lay be calmed turned over here and there on its long line, but the breeze freshened and the vessel was stationary! the men were all in the boats with the exception of Mynheer Kloots, the mates, and Mynheer Von Stroom. "She goes through the water now," said Philip. "Yes, I think we shall save her," replied the captain; "steady as you go, Hillebrant." continued he to the first mate, who was at the helm.—
"We leave them now—only let the breeze hold ten minutes."

ten minutes."

The breeze was steady—the Ter Schilling stood off from the land—again it fell calm, and she was swept towards the breakers—at last the breeze came off strong, and the vessel cleaved through the water. The men were called out of the boats; Mynheer Von Stroom was pucked up along with his hat and wig, carried into the cabin, and in less than an hour the Ter Schilling was out of damper. "Now we will hoist up the boats," said Mytheer Kloots, "and let us all before we is down to sleep thank God for our deliverence."

During that night the Ter Schilling made an offing of tweaty miles, and then stood to the southward; towards morning the wind agan fell and it was nearly calm.

Mynheer Kloots had been on deck about an hour, and had been talking with Hillebrant up-

Mynheer Kloots had been on deck about an hour, and had been talking with Hillebrant upon the danger of the evening before, and the selfishness and pusillanimity of Mynheer Van Stroom when a loud noise was heard if the poop cabin. "What can that be?" sair the captain: 'shas the good man lost his senses from his fright?—Why he is knocking the sabin to pieces.

At this moment the servant of the supercargo ran out of the cabin.

"Mynheer Kloots, hasten in—help my master—he will be killed by the bear!—The bear!" "The bear! What, Johannes?" cried Mynheer Kloots. "Why the annimal is as tame as a cog.—I will go and see."

Kloots. "Why the annimal is as tame as a log.—
I will go and see."

But before Mynheer Kloots could walk into the cabin—out flew in his shirt the affrighted supercargo. "My God! my God! Am I to be murdered?—caten alive?" cried he, running forward and attempting to climb the fore-rigging.

Mynheer Kloots followed the motions of Mynheer Von Stroom with surprise, and when he found him attempting to mount the rigging he turned aft and walked into the cabin, when he found to his surprise that Johannes was indeed doing mischief. The pannelling of the state-cabin of the supercargo had been beaten down—the wig-boxes lay in fragments on the floor—the two spare wigs were lying by them, and upon them were strewed fragments of broken pots and masses of honey, which Johannes was licking up with peculiar gusto.

The fact was, that when the ship anchored at

sit was the summer in those southern latitudes, and Philip, who had been lying down 'under the wastern and the common and the to his heels after an effort to save the last box, which was met by the bear rising and attacking him; and Mynheer Von Stroom finding himself alone, had at last sprung out of his bed-place, and escaped as we have mentioned to the forecastle, leaving Johannes master of the field, who was now luxurating on the spolia optima. Mynheer Kloots immediately perceived how the case stood. He went up to the bear and spoke to him, then kicked him, but the bear would not leave the honey, and growled furiously at the interruption.

This is a bad job for you, Johannes, observed

"This is a bad job for you, Johannnes," observed Mynheer Kloots; 'now you will leave the ship, for the supercargo has just grounds of complaint. Oh! well! you must eat the honey, because you will." So saying, Mynheer Kloots left the, cabin, and went to look after the supercargo, who remained on the forecastle, with his bald head and meagre body, baranging the men in his shirt.

manned on the forecastle, with his baid head and meagre body, haranguing the men in his shirt, which fluttered in the breeze.

'I am very sorry Mynheer Von Stroom,' said Kloots, 'but the bear shall be sent out of the vessel.'

Kloots, 'but the bear shall be sent out of the vessel.'

'Yes, yes, Mynheer Kloots, but this is an affair for the most puissant Company—the lives of their servants are not to be sacrificed to the folly of a sea captain. I have been nearly torn to pieces.'

'The animal did not want you; all he wanted was the honey,' replied Kloots. 'He has got it, and I myself cannot take it from him. There is no altering the nature of an animal. Will you be pleased to walk down into my cabin until the beast can be secured? He shall not go loose again.'

Mynheer Von Stroom, who considered his dignity at variance with his appearance, and who perhaps was aware that majesty deprived of its externals was only a jest, thought it advisable to accept the offer, After some trouble, with the assistance of the seamen, the bear was secured and dragged away from the cabin, much against his will, for he had still some honey to lick off the curls of the full-bottomed wigs. He was put into durance-vile, having been caught in the flagrant act of burglary on the high seas. This new adventure was the topic of the day, for it was again a dead calm, and the ship lay motionless in the glassy wave.

'The sun looks red as he sinks,' observed Hil-

vave.

'The sun looks red as he sinks,' observed Hil-

'The sun looks red as he sinks,' observed Hil-lebrant to the captain, who, with Philip, was stand-ing on the poop; 'we shall have wind before to-morrow, if I mistake not.'
'I am of your opinion,' replied Mynheer Kloots.' It is strange we do not fall in with any of the vessels of the fleet. They must be all driven down here.'

ere.'
'Perhaps they have kept a wider offing.'
'It had been as well if we had done the same,
said Kloots. 'That was a narrow escape last night

There is such thing as having too little as well as A confused noise was heard from the seamen, who were collected together, and looking in the direction of the vessel's quarter, 'A ship! No! Yes it is! was repeated more than once.

'They think they see a ship,' said Scrifton, coming on the poop. 'He! he!'

'Where!'

'There in the classification of the seamen, who was a ship,' said Scrifton, coming on the poop. 'He! he!'

There in the gloom? said the pilot, pointing to where the horizon was darker than elsewhere, for the sun had set,

The Captain, Hillebrant, and Philip directed their eyes to the quarter pointed out, and thought they could perceive something like a vessel.—Gradually the gloom appeared to clear away, and a lambent pale blaze to light up that part of the horizon. Not a breath of wind on the water—the

the vessel appear, till her hull, masts, and yards were clearly visible. They looked and rubbed their eyes o help their vision, for scarcely could they believe that which they did see. In the centre of the pale light, which extended about fifteen degrees above the horizon, there was indeed a targe ship about three miles distant, but to all appearance she was bufficing in a violent gale, although it was a perfect calm, plunging and lifting over a suface as smooth as glass—now careering to her bearing, then recovering herself; her topsails and nainsail were furled, and the yards point. to her besting, then recovering herself; her topsails and nainsail were furled, and the yards pointed to the wind; she had no sail set, but a closereefed foresail, a storm staysail, and a trysail abatt.
She made little way through the water, but apparently neared them fast, diven down by the force
of the gale. For humber she was plainer to the
view. At Lest, she was seen to wear, and in so
ther fack, she was so close to them tast they
could distinguish the men on board—the forming
water hurled from her bows—here the shrill whistle of boalswain's pipes—the creaking of her timbers, and the complaining of her masts; and
then the gloom gradually rose, and in a few seconds she had totally disappeared!

"God in heaven!" exclaimed Mynheer Kloots,
Philip felt a hand upon his shoulder, and the cold
darted through his whole fiame. He turned round
and metthe one—eye of Schrifton, who screamed
in his ear—

PHILIP VANDERDECKEN, that's the Flying

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE CANADAS.—The present condition and fu-ure prospects of this part of our continent, are at-racting more attention at this moment than they have done at any time since the revolutionary war, have done at any time since the revolutionary wars, and as might naturally be expected from their proximity to ourselves, the interest with which the passing movements are regarded is scarcely greater even in the mother country than in our republic.—We believe that the general feeling among us upon the subject is wholsome and laudable—that is, adverse to any participation, either by word or deed. adverse to any participation, either by word or deed in the events that are taking place, or expected on the other side of the frontier, and adverse also to any closer connexion than that which already exists between Canada and the United States; the nnexion, namely, that pertains to proximity of situation and reciprocity of commercial interests.

It must not be denied, however, that there are some among us, who, either from the restless desire of change, or from an ill-judging hostility to England, or finally from a want of knowing better, do seem disposed to ferment the troubles of the merica. A good deal of indiscreet slang-whang-ing, to use an expressive though not particularly elegant expression, has been put forth upon this, subject, and as might be expected, has excited considerable dissatisfaction in Canada; and this be-ing the case, we think it the duty of those who are naturally looked upon as the exponents of public opinion, to make profession of their sentiments, in order that both the parties in the provinces may be enabled to form a distinct and accurate judment as to the part that will be taken by this republic, is

The state of the case may be described very biefly, with sufficient accuracy forour present purpose. The mass of the people in Lower Canada, which is the principal seat of the difficulties, are of French descent—and although, ever since the whole political control of the province has remained in the hands of the small minority who claim

in a population so completely divided in origin, re-ligion, and manners.

In process of time, however, "friends of the peo-ple" sprang up, who began to enlighten them touch-ing a vast number of cruel grievances under which, they were sorely oppressed—without knowing it— and to show them how right and proper it was that they should by no means rest content with being well governed, and prosperous, and comfortable, when it was the evident progative of mankind totolerate no government at all, co nomine, although totolerate no government at all, eo nomine, although under the title of democracy the most oppressive under the title of democracy the most oppressive and burdensome government may be submitted to with the utmost composure. Then the eyes of the habitans, as the French Canadians are called, began to be opened, and they discovered that they were the victims of numberless abuses of which until then they had no suspicion whatever.

We would not be misunderstood, however, as asserting that there were no real defects in the administration of the government in Lower Canada.—There were grievances, practical and theoretical.

There were grievances, practical and theoretical, but the latter far exceeded the others in importance. but the latter far exceeded the others in importance. Upon theory, the power was too exclusively in the hands of the English, and it is probable that they did occasionally suffer this truth to become too practically evident, either for justice or wisdom.—There were matters of actual moment, also, in which reforms were desirable, and should have been conceded at the first demand. But on the whole, the Canadians had really very little to complain of; and if they could have contented themselves with demanding and obtaining such reforms as were actually just and proper—which, by the way, no people has ever yet done, when once engaged in the exciting work of striving for organic changes—they might have done pretty much as they pleased, in reason, for certainly a greater spirit of concession was never displayed than has been by the government, ever since the beginning of the troubles.

The point at which the spirit of demand on the

by the government, ever since the beginning of the troubles.

The point at which the spirit of demand on the one side has at last been met by the spirit of denial on the other, is the constitution of the Legislative Council—or as it may be considered, the cabinet of the executive. This body is appointed by the crown—the malecontents have been stirred up to insist upon its being elected by the people, as well as the House of Assembly. It is evident that by yielding to this demand, the British government would virtually cease to exercise any power in the province—that its governor would become a mere cipher, except so far as the application of the veto might prove an exception; and that even the veto would prove no very serious obstacle to the will and pleasure of two legislative bodies, holding the exclusive control of the finances.

As we have stated the demand of the malcontents in Lower Canada, for an elective legisla-

As we have stated the demand of the malcontents in Lower Canada, for an elective legislative council, has proved the bone of contention between the colony and the British government—and recently the determination of the latter not to yield this point, has received the sanction of the imperial parliament. The coercive means for gaining it, adopted by the house of Assembly—in which the agitators have a large majority—was a stoppage of the ordinary supplies for defraying the expenses of the government; a weapon entirely at their command, inasmuch as the imperial parliament neither has nor claims any power of taxation within the previnces.

It is now about five years, if we remember

It is now about five years, if we remember ightly, since this measure was resorted to by the Assembly; and its consequences have been ex-tremely vexatious and embarrassing, as may well be imagined, to the executive department. In

largely from the military chest—that is to say, from the funds provided by the home government for the support and maintenance of the garrisons, &c.—and when it could not borrow, it has been cooliged to run in debt. Until very recently the the resistance of the malcontents has been limited to this negative, yet very efficient instrument; but the experience of five years has shown that it is not sufficiently prompt and active for the purposes of the agitators, at the head of whom is Monsieur Papineau, speaker of the House of Assembly, and very much resembling in character, talents, and aptitude for his vocation, the celebrated "lord of misrules" in Ireland.

Enjoying like O'Connell, a retue countymen, of misrules in the content of nower, Monsieur

Bijoying like O'Connell, a rery, account yaars, what bear any free tact in acquiring and proving this dangerous instrument of power, Monsieur Papineau has recently adopted the system of agitation, so long and successfully pursued by his Hibernian exemplar—and if we may judge from the beginning, with a fair prospect of such consequences as have been produced in Ireland. Numerous meetings have been produced in Ireland. Numerous meetings have been held at various points, and the assembled people have been addressed in seditions and exciting language, to which, so far as we can learn, they have lent a willing ear, except in Quebec and Montreal, which are the strong holds of the British population.

Resistance to the constituted authorities has been strenuously advised and recommended, especially in all matters relating to the collection of revence—and as was to be expected, the spirit of this advice has already been followed in arts of personal violence and attempts at murder. It is

ersonal violence and attempts at murder. It is rue that the Canadians have not yet gone the ength of their fellow subjects in Ireland; assas-nation and murder have not become matters of aily occurance, nor has it become a point of wisdom or the lovalist to haviends his door and for the loyalist to barricade his doors and windows, and see to the loading of his guns & pistols, every night, before trusting himself and his household to sleep; but the feeling that leads to such a state of things is aroused and spreading through the land; and those by whom it has been called into being, do not manifest any great anxiety for its extinction. Nor can we perceive any strong evidences of the conservative spirit which alone can successfully oppose and counteract the designs of the agitators, except in Quebec and Montreal—the points already designated as the strong-holds of

the points already designated as the strong-holds of the loyalists.

In these cities, indeed, the destructives or facthe loyalists.

In these cities, indeed, the destructives or factionists are decidedly outnumbered, as was shown by a late election in the former, and by the results of a great public meeting held by each of the parties in the latter; but elsewhere in the province, so far as we can learn, the star of Monsieur Papineau is in the ascendant, & we fear that if the question between his followers and the loyalists shall actually come to the arbitrament of the sword, the struggle will be violent and protracted. We entertain the hope, however, that no such calamity is to fall upon our northern neighbours, little claim as they have upon us for political sympathy.

There is one feature in the case which must not be overlooked by the people of this country, and which requires a decided expression of opinion from all those among us who have the means of making their sentiments known. In the speeches of the agitators, and in the articles of the papers which advocate their purposes—for they have vigorous and able co-djutors in the Canadian press—we see constant and confident references to the assistance which they may expect from the people of the United States, in the event of such an issue between the parties as shall give room and opportunity for assistance hy constitute the contribution of the proper in the constant and opportunity for assistance hy constitute and the constitution of the contribution of the contr

sue between the parties as shall give room and opportunity for assistance by something more than

ed in the hands of the small minority who claim. It is important to both parties to understand that
Butish origin, for more than half a century the unitall such expectations mustiprove fallacious. We expect feeling has been remarkably harmonious; have nothing—can have nothing, and desire to rapidly gaining ground. The troops of the Brazand perhaps there never was a more striking instance of uninterrupted kindliness and contentment, to the Canadians; we do not want their territory, seession only of the towns of Ric Grande and Puertion was a properties of the republition of the content of the canadians is the content of the canadians in the content of the canadians is the content of the canadians in the canadians is the canadians of the canadians in the canadians is the canadians of the canadians of the canadians is the canadians of the canadians of the canadians is the canadians of the canad donot want them as members of our confederacy, for we are already too many, and by far too various in character, feelings, and habits; in short, whether they achieve their independence or more wisely come to the knewledge that they are well, and may be worse instead of better from a change — and it is a matter of perfect indifference to me which they de—the only relation which can exist between us and them, is that of neighborhood and frientship, involving commercial intercourse, but not pilitical alliance or identity. Such, at least, is our feeling, and we believe, the feeling of all rational and discreet observers of events, within this republic. We wish the Canadians well, but whether as citizens of a new republic, or as subjects of the British Crown, we desire to see them maintain their distinct political and national existence.

Lowin Canada.—We perceive that a contemporary in Montreal, in referring to some remarks made by us a few days since on the subject of the present state of affairs in Lower Canada, takes exception to the general terms in which we spoke of the French Canadians as a party, and alloges the "French Canadians" are now no longer a single party; though till lately they may have been.—They are divided, and a part only of them are adherents of Mr. Parinaav. How large that part may be, there have not yet been sufficient means of judging. That it is very far from being the whole, we have had of late abundant proof, in the disregard they have generally shewn to all the Lower Canada.-We perceive that a center

may be, there have not yet been sufficient means of judging. That it is very far from being the whole, we have had of late abundant proof, in the disregard they have generally shewn to all the spells of their once successful leader. The old lines of party distinction are fast wearing away, and sever, and we frust happier party combination forming."

This may be correct for aught we know. It is a question which those on the spot can best decide. We lave no disposition to enter on the enquiry important astit may be to those immediately interested. Our chief object in referring to the subject stall, was to disabuse those who, in the landing of the Morning Courier of Montreal, "adhere so yertinaciously to their mistake of fancying the Americans of the North and East to be as anxious for the acquisition of Canada, as their trethren of the Soth West have shewn themselves for that of Texas,"—thus representing the people of the United Stites as ready on all occasions to run a muck whe's territory is to be gained. We might have said aigreat deal more on this point. There is not the lesst similitude between the two cases, and the lesst similitude between the two cases, and the less timilitude between the two ficks of action have been exhibited, had it not been for their fortion of which had remained by death. The remedy made use of in Demartar, returned home after having finished the suppose of the disease, was said to be certain in its benefit of the lands and algenial climate. The barren soil and finished the proof of the stream of the lands and algenial climate. The barren soil and the lands and algenial climate. The barren soil and finished the lan

John Bull rather a rougher customer than those that were encountered at San Jacinto. We would not fear him in a good cause, and that cause our own, but we would rather keep out of a quarrel with so valuable a friend, than engage in one for the mere love we bear Messieures les Canadiens.

[N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, July 21.]

## FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have through the kindness of Mr. Gilpin of tle Ex hange News Room, a file of the Buenos Ayres British Packet to the 27th of May inclusive, Ayres British Packet to the 27th of May inclusive, from which we obtain the not unexpected information that the Argentine Republic has issued a formal declaration of o'ar against Bolivia and Peru, or rather against General Sauta Cruz, styled the The declaration of the Argentine Republic white the process of any arrangements whatever with General Santa Cruz, and he shall evacuate the territory of Peru, and leave that republic free to dispose of its own destiny. ose of its own destiny.

The declaration is accompanied by a manifesto of the causes which justify its issue; and this manifesto occupies six columns and a half of the Packet, and has "To be continued" at the end of the portion published. The course of the Argen-tine government seems to be much approved by

The Packet of May 20 contains the formal re-

The Packet of May 20 contains the formal recognition of the independence of the Argentine Republic by the kingdom of Sardinia, and a recognition of a consul general from that kingdom by Gen. Hosas, the Gevernor.

In the Packet of May 6, we find an abstract of the proceedings instituted against the Brazilian brig Eloisa, which was scized by the authorities in June, 1836, when on the point of sailing ostensibly for the Caps of Good Hope, but as was suspected, for the coast of Africa, to engage in the slave trade. This suspicion proved to be correct, and the Brig has been confiscated, with all her cargo and equipment. The attention of the Government was first directed to the Eloisa, by the British minister, who has written to General Rosas a letter of thanks for his prompt interposition.

From Monteyupes.—The intelligence from the

FROM MONTEVIDEO.—The intell'g ince from the Oriental Republic is interesting also. The standard of revolt has been again unfuried, and the territory of the republic again invaded by Don Fructues Rivera, in conjunction with a band of foreigners. On the 2d of May, a circular to the chiefs of the National Guards in the several departments was issued by order of the President, directing them to assemble and hold themselves in readiness for action at such points, as would be indirecting them to assemble and hold themselves in readiness for action at such points as would be in-dicated; and orders to reinforce the ranks and material of the army covering the line of the Ur-uguay, were immediately promulgated. Passports were recalled on the 3d, and notice was given that none would be issued without the approbation of the government, on special appli-ration.

In Buenos Ayres the decrees of August 1st have been revived against Lavalle, Rivera, and Colonel Calderon. These decrees prohibit the granting of passports from the Argentine Republic to the Oriental, except with the approbation of the government, on special application, forbid the supplying of any powder, arms or munitions of war to the rebels, and exclude all persons who have taken any part in the rebellion from the Buenos Ayrean territory. Infringement of the decrees, or either of them, to be punished with death.

We have no particular information as to the movements of Rivera, farther than that he was advancing in hostile guise, at the head of a considerable force.

FROM RIO GRANDE.—The cause of the republi-

to Allegre—and in these they were in daily expectation of being besieged by their enemies. Bentos Manuel had joined the latter, and proposed the election of a president for the new republic.

Captain Grenfell was on the river Gonzola with six gua boats, for the purpose of preventing the republican forces from passing that river. On the 11th of May the steamboat, having in tow a gunboat with 200 men, left Rio Grande to assist Grenfell, but put back finding their force insufficient.

in short it is evident that the province of Rio

In short it is evident that the province of Rio Grande is dismembered from the Brazilian empire. The government troops were joining the enemy, in large bodies, or surrendering without resistance, and the president, recently appointed by the imperial government has himself fallen into the power of the independents.

Bentos Manuel, whose defection we have noted above, was the most influential personage attached to the imperial cause. We may expect soon to hear that the independence of Rio Grande is firmly established.

From the Gaceta of the 30th we learn the re

From the Gaceta of the 30th we learn the result of the trial of the assassins of General Quiroga, in 1835. The principal criminals, namely the four brothers Reynate, Jose Vicente, Franciso, Jose Antonio, and Guillermo, and eleven others, are condemned to death, and to be hung in chains. Seventeen others are also condemned to death as accomplices. Some thirty or forty more are condemned to various terms of imprisonment and banishment—two are found guilty but discharged in consideration of their long imprisonment, and eleven are acquitted of all participation in the crime.

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