st, a fertile country nearly e- and are such immense to be taunted by new fledges, and gravely pronounced bitish Empire of her Colan equality with Denmark, resolution which I have the triference we deplied. terference we deplore, and terference we deplore, and and happiness are concerning of the Earl of Durham's lety of doing all we can to p's hands. Even the constagnation of our trade and the greatest magnitude; let nabated confidence in the magnetic confidence in the magnetic composition to impede his or opposition to impede his nag the peace and happiness puntry. I therefore move,

s concurring in a resoluproposed the third resolu-kes concurring in spirit with ceding gentlemen—and was nett Esq. sed the 4th resolution, and alive to the necessity which

alive to the necessity which the noble Earl being exertion confiction. Compared with Dr. B. considered tranquillithe greatest desideratum, solution, Alderman Gurnett eved no person had ever as in the capacity of Government design at this moment did the Earl that the compared to his late measures, and opinion of his motives have a strong reliance in have a strong reliance in d a well founded hope that y into effect those measures y into effect those measures ly establish peace and pros-le (Ald. G.) however, could s without deprecating the es of some members of the our domestic affairs and pro-inst the unjust and insulting member of the House of ur Lieutenant Governor, sed of Mess, the Mayor, the were deputed to draft an presented was as follows:

he Right Honourable John EXCELLENCY: dutiful and loyal subjects, ty of Toronto, respectfully ency with renewed assur-attachment to Her Majesty's and gratifying remembrance

visit to Toronto on the 18th e reception given to Your actitants of this city and vithe congratulatory address,

-and we now beg to reiterconfidence in Your Excelcontained in that address, your appointment as Gover-

risis, any public circumstance fidence in the stability and nent cannot fail to be prosastrous results, encouraging the industry and enterprise g the industry and enterprise impressed with this feeling, y occurrence which might ducing Your Excellency to mment of British North Ablic calamity, imprecedented difficulties in British America were involved.

lency assumed the Govern-secured for the acts of your ost liberal construction, and for them the cordial and un-all those who are interested sperity of these colonies and e British Empire—and we, ed with great concern, as well t necessary to assume in ref-ellency's Administration, ediately interested in those the object of your Excellency

urselves imperatively called to express publicly, our coo-lency, and again to tender to an active and cordial sup-sures you may devise or adopt to the benefit of all classes of this expression of our reliance integrity of your Lordship's from a conviction that your will be directed to the main-nd constitutional rights of Her cets in both provinces, and we like the provinces of the proposillency, undeterred by opposi-tion, on the part of those who ith the true interests of the d to the accomplishment of your mission—the tranquil-orth America, and the ad-eneral prosperity.

District, in Upper Canada, ees at Perth, had voted an Ady, disapproving of the late e in Upper Canada. We are the Address before our readers, wing tenor:—[Mon. Gazette.] Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Excellent Majesty.

Or MAJESTY,

's' most dutiful, loyal and deundersigned Magistrates, and
of Grand Inquest for the Disyour Majesty's Province of
our Majesty's Province of
approach your Majesty with
spect for your Majesty'a Roy.

Voted and zealous attachment
stitution, which has placed
your Majesty's illustrious foretee of one of the most powerful
ed Empires in the worldr voices of congratulation with r voices of congratulation with orner of your Majesty's vasi Majesty's accession to be en-

Majesty's accession to be ens of your people, we have to
voinces, which, in point of exalue, form no inconsiderable
the Empire, should have been an
und burst of joyful acclamation
mencement of your Majesellion, the most uncalled fer
int ever disgraced any country,
ink that your Majesty's leyal
out the aid of almost any reguhajesty and the univaled laws
crushing that foul and unale dust.
er dust.
er dust.
er district that a traitor dare not
ur land, it is with extreme sorhat an attempt is about to be
feelings, and we dread, alleinof a great proportion of your
al subjects, by encroachment
and liberty—the liberty of coning to establish the Church of
ame dominant powers as it posin this Province.
s to undervalue that Church, at
ea and discipline of which many
adhere, nor do we, in this our
your Majesty, mean to advet claim that if or the Church of
y special endowments of land
units or emoluments. But we
to assure your Majesty, that
would be the most unwise aps
that your Majesty's adviseto establish any. Church with within it.
y to shew to Your Majesty

reportion which the members of the Church added bear to the rest of the population, and but feel would at once convince Your Mathat it has not the shade of a claim in point meers to any supremacy, but we trust that bjects, and completely prevent any true

James Wylie Foreman John M'Kay, J. P. Donald Fraser, J. P. Daniel O'Connor, J. P. Josias Tayler, J. P. John Ferguson, J. P. John Haggart, G. J. Arch. M'Ivab, of M'Nab, J. P. John M'Intyre, J. P.
Wm Thompson, G. J.
Anthony Leslie, J. P.
John M'Naughton, J. P.
Mathew Leach, J. P. Henry Glass, J. P. Joshua Adams, J. P. Grand Jury Room, Balburst District, Sept. 12, 1838.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:
We, the undersigned Magistrates and others, composing the Grand Inquest for Her Majesty's out of King's Bench, in the 1District of Bathrst, having agreed to the enclosed uddress to out of the standard of the standard will be leased to transmit it to Her Majesty's Principal exertary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at (Signed by the same gentlemen.)

Grand Jury Room, Penh, District of Bathurst, Sept. 12, 1838.

The Werald.

INGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1838.

The Kingston FAIR commenced to-day, and ore is the finest collection of improved breeds of attle ever exhibited at this place. We are informthat upwards of 150 articles are entered for prens, including cattle, &c.

In our last number we expressed a hope that ord Durham would continue in his government, withstanding the recent suicidal proceedings in Imperial Parliament. It appears, however, at his lordship has decided on returning home, will leave Quebec for England in the Malabar the course of ten or twelve days. His Lordship lless feels that if he is not supported by her esty's ministers and the Parliament, he can do good in this country, as his movements will be red, his measures more or less discredited, and e very plans that he may judge most essential to e welfare of the country may be condemned and t aside by the ignorance and prejudice of men the have but little acquaintance with the people the country for which they profess to legislate. lis authority is also weakened when those who ave him that authority take captious exceptions its exercise. How can the two extreme parties ith whom he has to deal be expected to acquisee in his decisions when his distant employers astily overrule them? His position is thus rened uncomfortable to himself without producing y benefit to the country, or promoting to any od degree the purpose of his mission. He came pacify Canada, thinking that his judges at home ould at any rate suspend their judgments until e whole of his measures and their results were rly before them, and then judge of them as a ole, instead of cavilling at detached parts. hey have taken a different method, and have drawn from him their support, though the utst aid that could be given him was requisite in

er to carry his designs and theirs into effect. Under these circumstances we are not surprised t Lord Durham is going to return home, and deeply regret the events that have rendered ham has failed? There are men equal to the gency, but will they risk their peace and on in such a hopeless, even desperate enrize? We fear not. There have been so ny successive failures in the attempts to reguthe the affairs of Canada, that the most sanguine y be excused for abandoning all further effort

But suppose that another attempt is made, and other competent person is found to engage in oring peace and prosperity to Canada; yet a rable time must elapse before the requisite gements can be made, and what is to be done the interim? Is the country to be kept in its ent unsettled state for another year? Emiion cut off ;-improvements suspended ;-busess reduced to the mere supply of pressing wants; -the value of landed property continually fallings-men's minds continually agitated, and diverted on the sober pursuits of business to the harrassing itement of political strife; - and the whole atry heaving to and fro under the influence of erful causes that are ceaselessly working to itation, depression and increasing losses to conme another year, or even longer if Lord Brougham and the House of Lords so determine ? With them the peace of the colonies is a feather in the scale, when compared with the gratification of vate spleen and party passions.

The next subject for consideration is the effect hich these proceedings will have on the rebels and their " sympathizing" friends. And we must ay that, in our opinion, the recent news will hasanother desperate struggle in both Provinces. We shall be very happy to find that we are misaken on this point; but we greatly fear, indeed me are convinced, that a crisis is at hand, and it been hastened, if not partly caused by the uct of the House of Lords. The different act of the House of Lords. The different es of complainants in this country had confice in Lord Durfiam, and were willing to wait need evelopement of his policy and the establishment of his measures. If an amnesty had proclaimed when he was in this Province; me liberal appointments to office had been e, and some liberal legislative measures promiff sufficient evidence had thus and other-been given that a liberal logd in provided the sufficient of the sufficient end of the sufficient end of the sufficient evidence had thus and other-been given that a liberal logd in provided the sufficient evidence had thus and other-been given that a liberal logd in provided the sufficient evidence had thus and other-been given that a liberal logd in provided the sufficient evidence had thus and other-been given that a liberal logd in provided the sufficient evidence had thus and other-been given that a liberal logd in provided the sufficient evidence had the sufficient evidence that the sufficient evidence is a sufficien en given that a liberal and in partial policy were given that a liberal and in partial policy of mile the country in future,—all would have well; peace would have been restored, conent would have prevailed, enterprise would revived, and prosperity have followed in their The most disaffected would, for the sake ace, have been satisfied with much less than lemanded. There is always so much risk were inclined to resort to them again,—then it was found that nothing was to be led, that every thing proceeded and would into the country of the cone of the country hen if was found that nothing was to be led, that every thing proceeded and would distance before, that neither pledge nor sign training was given; then the most rash and a among the disaffected were not slow in ving new plots, and preparing for another to arms. It is evident, indeed known, that rations have been making for some time back lew the contest. The Montreal papers state one brass cannon, swords, &c., were captured

that it has not the snaue of a claim in point that the state of Lords. Those who were most inclined to wait mill not be necessary, and that Your Majesty for the result of Lord Durham's measures, now see be graciously pleased to take such steps, as that they have nothing to hope for from that quarallay the fears of your Majesty's loyal and allay the fears of your Majesty's loyal and the fears of your Majesty loyal and the fears of your Majesty loyal and the fears of your Majesty's loyal and the fears of your Majesty whatever his measures may be, there is no proba bility that they will ever pass the House of Lords, and without that they can never be blought into operation. Losing all hope of any relief from that quarter, the probability is that the great mass of the disaffected will make another trial of strength, and if they do, it will not be such child's play as they have hitherto shown, but a simultaneous and desperate effort through the whole length and breadth of the Provinces, to wrest them from the control of Great Britain. We do not for a moment imagine that the effort will succeed, but it will

> they can be reached, and then they have always the means of speedy retreat at hand. Some persons may think that we take too gloo my a view of the prospect before us. Perhaps we do, but our opinion is not lightly formed, though the public will of course exercise their judgment on the matter. The facts are before them, and it is right that they should be fore-warned of probable danger, instead of being surprised unawares as

inflict unknown miseries on the country. It is

impossible to guard all points of a frontier so ex-

tensive and exposed as ours, and predatory bands

may tavage and harass to a great extent before

was the case last year. cautions are necessary, though not of that coarse and blustering kind of which we have had too many specimens. Such conduct irritates enemies and alienates friends, without winning a single ally or guarding against any danger. Precaution should not strike a blow until sure that the object was worth striking and was fully within reach; and should be managed with such a just conception of character and state, and with so much delnot one man should be made an enemy who might have been made a friend, and not one enemy should escape who was worth detention. Of that exquisite precaution which defeats itself by its ntation and blundering, and increases the evils it was meant to cure, we have seen enough; but of that tact and talent which are requisite to govern men, and are especially requisite to lead them right when they are inclined to go wrong, we have seen very little. What has been learnt from past failures remains to be seen, but something more than mere bravery must be called into action if we would preserve instead of destroy. The agents of destruction are easily found anywhere, but the power that shall preserve these colonies from grievous loss must be of a higher character. Those who tely on mere force should remember the fable of the earth-born giant, and summon higher qualities into exercise than they have yet displayed.

We stated in our last number that the question decided by the last elections was not in any way whatever connected with the Clergy Reserves .-The question decided was, of course, the question in dispute between the Assembly and Sir F. Head rule, against separation and republicanism. Of this fact no man acquainted with the matter entertains any doubt, and for the satisfaction of others to whom the subject may be new, we will give some evidence showing how the question was understood at the time by the candidates for the people's suffrages. The candidates surely knew what question was before the people and was to be decided by the elections.

The addresses of nine conservative candidates etum expedient, if not necessary. For who to succeed him? Who that is competent to the this paper, and of these nine, only one made the sk will engage to accomplish that in which Lord slightest allusion to the Clergy Reserve question; spirit of clemency. The amendment was withverlooked and forgotten in the superior importance of another. And what that other was is declared even by the one candidate who alluded to the Reserves. (J. S. Cartwright, Esq.) He says in his address to the electors of the counties of Lenox and Addington : "That long debated question of the Clergy Reserves, I consider could be most effectually arranged by re-investing them in His Majesty, to be appropriated to the moral and religious instruction of the people." But even with Mr. C. this was not the chief point to be decided by the elections, for he also says in his address; "The next election may determine whether we are to have British Supremacy or Republican Institutions." The italics are his, and the question at issue was in his estimation, British Supremacy The other eight candidates for the different coun ties all take the same view, and do not mention the Reserves at all, while several of them profes to be more or less reformers. J. B. Marks, Esq. says to the electors of Frontenac: "My Politics shall ever be to support by all Constitutional means, ne ill-defined but mighty end. Is this state of our firm and safe attachment to Great Britain, which nothing must, or can, in word or deed, for moment be allowed to diminish. - In all other constitutional measures, I will go into practical Reform, and improvement in our Laws, as far as any honest heart can wish or desire. Many of our Laws which were made for the best advantage of the first settlers of this Province do now require

A. Manahan, Esq., says to the electors of the County of Hastings: "I shall be found an uncompromising supporter of the GLORIOUS CON-STITUTION we live under, and of our HAPPY CONNEXION WITH the MOTHER COUN-TRY." The italics and capitals are his.

H. Ruttan, Esq., in his address to the elector of the County of Northumberland, says of the majority of the late Assembly: "They professed REFORM, whilst their acts have, beyond a doubt, proved that they seek REVOLUTION." The

italics and capitals are his. Thus the question to be decided by the elections was strongly stated by all the candidates, while the question of the Clergy Reserves was never even named, with the one exception to which we have alluded.

We have not access to the various addresses o the other candidates throughout the Province, but we believe that very few, if any, of them alluded to the Clergy Reserve question at all, and it was to his Lordship.

never pretended by any man that this question All the resolutions passed unanimously. M. never pretended by any man that this question was in even one instance the turning point of the G. Webster offered a resolution requesting He elections. The general feeling throughout the Majesty to change Her Ministers, but no one sec-Province was the same as in this District, and onded it, as being trivial and foreign to the bus when eight out of nine conservative candidates entirely omitted all mention of the Clergy Reserve | Lord Durham's going home may lead to some question, we may be cure that it was but hitle change in the Ministry, which may place him in

didates to whom they had an objection on the Reserve question, rather than throw the country into the hands of what they regarded as a repul lican faction. How they have been rewarded we need not declare. They will be wiser next time.

PUBLIC MEETING ON LORD DURHAM'S RESIGNATION.

In pursuance of a requisition addressed to the Mayor of Kingston, he summoned a public mecting of the inhabitants, which was held yesterday at noon in the Court House, and was numerously attended, in order to consider the propriety of addressing his Lordship, and requesting him to remain in the Government of these colonies.

The Meeting was organized by calling the May or to the chair, and appointing A. McNabb, Esq. Secretary.

The first Resolution was moved by J. S. Cartwright, Esq., and seonded by Anthony Manahan,

Esq., and is as follows:

Resolved—That we, the Clergy, Magistrates and other inhabitants of the Town of Kingston, learn with regret, that His Excellency the Governor General intends to retire immediately from the Government of British North America, an event which we consider will be desastrous in its consequences to the general prosperity of these Colonics.

Mr. Cartwright remarked that the late proceeding in the House of Lorde had considered. Esq., and is as follows:

ings in the House of Lords had caused great disquietude in this colony-that Lord Durham had net had an opportunity given him of perfecting It may be inferred that, at all events, some pre- his measures - that such frequent changes of Governors were injurious to the colonies, and all persous here had confidence in his Lordship's talents and patriotism. That situated as we are, his Lordship's retirement from the government would have a most depressing effect, though relieved by the should be secret, swift and sure: should not be knowledge that we are not to be deprived of that either seen or felt until a just occasion came; gallant veteran, Sir John Colborne. That if Lord Durham had exceeded his powers, his legal advisers were more to blame than he was, that the ordinance complained off was a merciful one, and the course pursued by the Provincial governments icacy of touch and precision of arrangement, that in both Provinces was merciful, and ought to have been commended rather than censured. That the censure cast upon Lord Durham's ordinance was disastrous, as no person of independent mind could accept the government after his Lordship's resignation under such circumstances. Mr. Cartwright made some other remarks bearing on the resolution.

which were well received by the meeting. The second Resolution was moved by the Hon. and Right Reverend Bishop McDonell, and sec-

onded by Jas. Macfarlane, Esq.; and is as follows Resolved-That in common with our loyal fellow Colonists in this hemisphere, we fondly anti-cipated that the policy which His Excellency the Governor-General intended to pursue, would be eminently calculated to heal all animosities, to restore peace and good will to strengthen and per store peace and good will to strengthen and per-petuate our connexion with the Mother Country, to consolidate and promote our commercial and ag-ricultural interests, to bring into usefulness our vast natural resources and advantages, and by the in-troduction of the superabundant capital and the redundant population of the Mother Country, make British America, British in fact as in name.

Before passing this resolution an amendment was noved by Jas. Nickall, Esq., seconded by C. Armstrong, Esq., which went to condemn the lenity that had been shown to the rebels in Lower nada. This amendment gave rise to some debate, and Mr. Manahan made a speech in commendation of the measures that Lord Durham had nearly matured, as they were stated by a correspondent of the Montreal Courier. Mr. M. also emarked that even in reference to the pardon of the rebels, men began to look on that with a more favourable eye, now that their excited feelings had subsided. In France, where revolutionary outbreaks and attacks on the King occur so frequently, yet very few have suffered on the scaffold. On the contrary amnesty succeeds amnesty, and the British Government were actuated by a similar drawn, on a verbal alteration being made

resolution, making it as given above.

The third Resolution was moved by Mr. Manahan, seconded by Mr. C. Armstrong :

Resolved-That in public opinion, the Ordinance the subject of debate in the Imperial Parliament, could not operate as an edict of oppression or tyranny, inasmuch as it was conceived in a spirit of clemency, too favourable to the guilty in times of civil discord; moreover it has trad precedent in an enactment of the Legislature of this Province, under which wiseness who exhausted each test. der which prisoners who acknowledged their trea-son, have been sentenced, some to banishment, others to the Penitentiary.

On this Mr. Manahan remarked that Lord Dur ham's ordinance was justified by the precedent set by the Parliament of this Province, The fourth Resolution was moved by Mr. Cart

wright, seconded by Bishop McDonell: wright, seconded by Bishop McDonell:

Resolved—That while we forbear remark upon the spirit that dictated the conduct, as well of His Excellency's political opponents and Her Majesty's Ministers—we take pleasure in expressing the high confidence we entertain in His Excellency's patriotism, talents and intentions, and, therefore resolved, that we humbly but earnestly solicit His Excellency not to withdraw from the Government until the has matured those wise and beneficial measures, in the promise and prospect of ficial measures, in the promise and prospect of which we have placed so much reliance. On this Mr. Cartwright remarked, correcting

an impression that some of the speakers seemed to entertain, that Lord Brougham was a political opponent of Lord Durham, as they were both of the the wants of our increased population, rand] these Laws shall have my ready attention.25 might be he could not tell, but must suppose them personal, as they could not be political. Mr. C also said that confidence in the Home government must be restored, and that speedily, as the pros pects of the Province were dark, and so much so that the darkness might almost be felt. No man knew what the next 12 months would produce, and our very existence as a colony might even now trembling in the scale.

The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. C. Amstrong, seconded by Mr. Gildersleeve.

Resolved—That the Chairman of the Quater Sessions of the Midland District, the Mayor of Kingston, and Messrs. Manahan and Roy, be a committee to draft an address, founded on these resolutions; and that the Clergy, the Magistrates and the Mayor of Kingston, be authorized to sgn the same on behalf of this meeting.

It was then moved by Mr. C. Armstrong, s onded by Mr. Walter McCuniffe, that the Magor be requested to forward the address to C. Bulle Esqr., Lord Durham's Secretary, to be present

ness in hand! But it is not at all unlikely tha some brass cannon, swords, &c., were captured a waggon on Sunday evening week, by the weight in determining the result. The fact is change Mr. Welster wanted.

that many electors thought the crisis so full of A meeting was held at Cobourg last Tuesday, danger to British supremocy, that they voted for and attended by both political parties, when reso lutions were passed similar to those of the Kingsten meeting.

> The following account of Lord Durham's reply to the delegates from the Lower Provinces, we ropy from the correspondence of the Con Advertiser.

"After the answer had been given to the dele atter the answer had been given to the delegates, Jord Durham spoke to them in the most ampressive manner for some ten minutes, expressing his sentiments more fully than he had done in his written answer. He thanked them for their normalines in comments promplies in complying with his invitation to meet him, for the purpose of consulting on the welfare of the several provinces. He was happy to find that but one sentiment prevailed—a determination never to be separated from England—the home of their fathers. His lordship said that amid all the perplexities which nad surrounded him, he had found consolation and pleasure, in looking forward in the amid all the perplexities which had surrounded him, be had found consolation and pleasure, in looking forward to the prospect of a settlement of the many difficulties which presented themselves at almost every step. The calling together the delegates from the lower provinces was a subject on which he had bestowed a good deal of thought, and he had entertained hopes that some plan could be adopted which would benefit each province, and strengthen the bonds of the whole, thereby shedding a lustre on that country which of all others might be considered the glory of the world. His Excellency remarked that difficulties might have presented themselves in the arrangement of a union, but he assured the delegates that his great object would have been the good of the whole, and not particularly that of the Canadas; he would have endeavoured to satisfy all. He dedared that whatever he did should be done openly and fairly, and never would he make use of decaying the greatient to grieve with the results and not provide the content of the ly and faitly, and never would he make use of de-ception to gain any point; that was the language he used to the Emperor of Russia, when he was ambassador to that court, and that course should guide him in all pursuits through life. Lord Durham then alluded to the Canadas—said they were very imperfectly known by those of

Lord Durham then alluded to the Canadas—said they were very imperiectly known by those at home. He knew very little about them while in England. He came out, he said, not to gratify his own personal feelings, but to obey the commands of his sovereign. His views of this country had greatly changed since he became acquainted with her resources, and with a portion of her inhabitants; and wherever he might he called, and however employed, he should always cherish an ardent wish for the prosperity of this vast country.

It had been his aim and the dearest object of his wishes, to be able to inform her Majesty that her fine possessions in British North America might be considered one of the richest gems of her dominions—that the entire population were in a perfect state of harmony and friendship, and that each party was striving which could most promote the good of the whole. He had not yet brought into action those measures which were intended for the good of the country, but several of them were nearly completed and would almost immediately have been made public.

At a moment when he was about to complete those plans which had been maturing, party spirit had interposed her withering hand, and blasted all his hopes for the welfare of the Canadas. He could not, he did not wish to conceal from the It had been his aim and the dearest object

had interposed her withering hand, and blasted all his hopes for the welfare of the Canadas. He could not, he did not wish to conceal from the gentlemen present, that the recent intelligence from England, although not official to him, had made a very deep impression on his mind. Opposition from Lord Brougham, and from those acting with him, was no more than he might expect, but he was compelled to say that he had been put down—sacrificed by his friends !—those whose duty it was to stand forth in his defence, at a period when his political enemies were using their utmost energies to destroy him.—[Here his lordship was so overcome that he had to ratire to a distant part of the from.] Returning, he offered an apology, but none was needed, for every one present had partaken of the same feeling that had come over his lordship. He continued :—It was, he said, the duty of her Majesty's ministers to support him in, the hour of persecution, and not to join with his bitter foes in striking at his head.

Deprived of all ability to do any thing for Canada, it could be of no use for him to remain longer in the country, and he should leave it as soon as he received the official account of the Pärliamentary dougs. It was his intention to be on, his way for England by the 10th of October. He then took an affectionate farewell of the delegates, tendering to them the steam frigate Medea to convey them home. That beautiful vessel sails in the morning at 7 o'clock, with a portion of them, and the resi-

home. That beautiful vessel sails in the n

at 7 o'clock, with a portion of them, and the residue go up to-night in the Canada, and will visit the city of New York, via the Falls.

Yesterday and to day a large number of highly respectable persons called at the castle, and left the names to an address praying his excellency to remain in charge of the government at this critical juncture. critical juncture.

THE CROPS AND THE MARKETS.—The statements from all parts of the country agree in the opinion that the wheat, 19e; and all other early crops have been unusually heavy, and the conclusion that bread stuffs must be abundant for a year and a half to come is inevitable. In the year and a half to come is inevitable. In the midst of this plenty, we have again high prices for wheat and flour. This has been partly caused by drought which has rendered many mills inoperative, but that is not likely, in the nature of things, to last long. The recent accounts from Europe are more favorable to their crops, and an abundance is anticipated. If those expectations are realized, wheat must soon fall to a resonable price. We would, under these circumstance advise those who have wheat to sell, to do it soon.

TOedensburgh Times.]

Everies who have wheat to sen, a do it soon.

[Ogdensburgh Times.]

Beveries Navigation.—We are quite satisfied that our friends in the back country, will be gratified to learn, that His Excellency, Sir George Arthur, has directed the Officer in Command of the thur, has directed the Omcer in Command of the Rideau; fully to examine into the practibility, and expense of constructing a Lock, at the Whitefish Rapids in South Crosby, and to report thereon for His Excellency's information. The showing ratifying intelligence, we are authorised to state has been communicated by His Excellency's Scretary, in a letter, addressed to Mr. Gowan.

[Statesman.]

[Statesman.]
NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Commi oners appointed by Governor Kent to run the undary line between Maine and the British provinces, were to leave Bangor on Monday, for the disputed ferritory. A small party of only six men were to accompany them. [New York Courier, Sept. 27.]

Birth. At the Tannery House, on the 27th ulf the Lady leut. G. R. Kennedy, Royal Artillery, of a daug Married.

At Watertown, Jefferson County, on the 19th all by the Rev. J. R. Boyd, Mr. Allan Neil McLean, so of John McLean, Eq. to Miss Catharine Isabell Strange, niece of John Strange, Eq. all of this place.

In this town, on Friday-morning, Mrs., Jane Harold wife of Mr. David Harold, much respected by her acquaintances, and beloved by ber small family, now be reaved of an effectionate parent.

At Canterbery, England, July 20th, Emma, elder daugter of T. Wood, St. Margarets Street, aged 1 years.

WANTED.
FEMALE SERVANT, who understands
plain Cooking. Apply at this Office.
Kingston, 2d October, 1838.

FOR Sale a few POCKETS OF HOPS, of excellent quality, this year's growth. Apply to G. WEBSTER. Kingston, October 2, 1838.

OST—Between Kingston and Glenburnie, the Waterioo Road, a Lady's Sable BOA.
One dollar reward will be given when returned the Herald Office. Ringston, 2d Oct. 1938.

COMMERCIAL BANK, M D. NOTICE is hereby given, that, a meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will take place at the Bank, on Tue day the 30th day of October ensuing, at eleven o'clock, forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Director in place of J. R. Forsyth, Esq., resigned.

By order,

F. A. HAPPER,

Cashier

Commercial Bank, M. D. Kingston, 28th September, 1838.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED. THE subscribers beg to inform their customers and the puolic generally, that they have received their Fall and Winter supply of FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, which consists of a large

and STAPLE GOODS, which consists of a large and general assortment—the whole of which having been selected by one of the partners in the British markets on the best of terms, they are enabled to offer them to the public at prices uncommonly low for cash payments.

In addition to their former, they liave taken the Wholesale Warchouse in Front Street, formerly occupied by Mr. McNabb, and adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. Charles Hales, where they purpose opening a

WHOLESALE BUSINESS: they will constantly have on hand a general assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS by the piece; also assorted Crockery by the Crate. Wm. & JOSEPH WILSON. Kingston, 18th Sept. 1838. 23-4w

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. WO BRICK HOUSES, with suitable Outhouses, and a good Carden to each, and a never-failing Well of Water, situated at the top of Store Street, and at present occupied by Assistant Commissary, Laily, and Captain Biscoe, Royal Engineers, at an annual rent of thirty pounds each. Also, FOUR COTTAGES, situated in Grave-street, each let at a rent of £6 15s. per annum. The above being the property of Mr. George Webster, will be sold at such a price, as to make it a capital investment for any, person having the command of cash—as for cash it must be sold. Apply to William Wilson, Esq., Merchant, Kingston.

Kingston, August 21, 1838.

UPPER-CANADA COLLEGE. THE COLLEGE will re-open, after the Summer Vacation, on Thursday, the 27th of Sep-

THE COLLEGE BOARDING-HOUSE. having been considerably enlarged, affords ample accommodation, for at least Seventy Boarders. CHA'S. MATHEWS. A. M. Acting Principal Toronto, Sep'r. 6, 1838.

FRESH ARRIVALS. TOME WOUND BEGS the particular attention of his custom

to the variety and cheapness of his fresh supplies for the Fall Trade, CONSISTING OF Pilot Cloths, Fancy Vestings, Trowser Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets,

Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy Prints and Dresses of the most elegant Patterns, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Regatta

Stripes,
Plain and figured Silks, Satins, and Gros de Naples, Merinos, Bombazette, and Scotch Plaids, Domestic Cottons, Stripes and Checks,

30 pieces Brussels CARPETING which will be

J. M. assures his customers that he is determined to sell at the lowest possible remunerating price5 Cash paid for WHEAT, POTASH and FLOUR.

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION BUSINESS. THE undersigned would very respectfully beg to inform the citizens of Kingston, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Kingston, and from his long experience in the Auctioneering Business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage, and will hold himself ready to attend to any sale of

MERCHANDISE; FURNITURE;
Or otherwise, on the shortest notice, and will, use every exertion to give general satisfaction at all times, to those who may favour him with Business.

Any order left with N. J. Coons, Merchant, on Brock Street, will be promptly attended to. REFERENCES.

Kingston, 20th July, 1838.

LAMETON HOUSE, LATE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Store Street, Kingston, Upper Canada.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the inhabitants of Kingston and the travelling community at large, that he has taken this establishment, and that he has re-opened it in a very superior style. The House has been throughout refitted and ornamented, and furnished with new and splendid furniture, combining utility and elegance in the highest degree. The Subscriber is aware that to cater successfully for the public requires nice discrimination, unwearied exertion, and obliging behaviour, and he flatters himself that his experience in this department has qualified him to assume the task with every prospect of giving perfect satisfaction to the most refined. The Table D Hote will be regularly supplied with alt delicacies in season; the wines and liquours are just laid in and of the finest quality; careful and obliging servants are engaged; and every attention will be giver to ensure the comfort of all who may honour him with their patronage. His intention is that travellers shall find in this House the charms of Home united with the advantages of a public establishment. If this he designable, he hopes the of Home united with the advantages of a public establishment. If this be desirable, he hopes the public favour will genable him to carry his inten-tion into effect. The situation is in the centre of

Carriages will be in attendance to convey passengers and their baggage to and from the Steamboats. A LIVERY STABLE is connected with the citablish-ment, where Herzes and Carriages may be had at all Kingston, 17th August, 1838: H. WEERS.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

40 or 50 good workmen will find constant employment and good wages, on application to the Master Shoemakers of Kingston.
Kingston, September 17, 1838.

ROBERT CROSS, an indented apprentic having left the service of the subscriber, the public are hereby cautioned against harbouring or trusting him on my account.

ROBERT ANGLEN, Kingston, 25th Sept. 1838.

ARMY CONTRACT FOR STRAW.

Commissatiat, Kingston, 22d September, 1838. til Thursday at noon, on the 4th day of October next, for supplying and delivering at the Ordinace Barrack Department at the Posts of Kingston; Fort Henry, Point Etederick, and Dependencies, 18,000 Bandles of Straw, of 12 lbs. each, to be delivered by the Contractor at such time and places as may be required by the Barrack Master. The Tender to express the rate in Currency for which each Bandle of 12 lbs. will be delivered.

Security required for the performance of the Contract.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!! JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE by the subscriber, Store Street,

COOKING & PARLOR STOVES of various patterns and sizes; and of superior cast-ng. The Cooking Stoves furnished complete. A general assortment of HARDWARE, Japan ned and Silver Plated Goods, Cordage, &c.

100 kegs WHITE LEAD, 28 lbs. each. Kingston, 25th Septr. 1838. S. MORLEY,

TO BUILDERS, & OTHERS. OFFICE OF KING'S COLLEGE!

Lot-Street, Toronto,
Opposite the College Avenue.
SEPARATE Scaled Tenders, for the undermentioned Buildings, of the intended University of KING'S. COL-LEGE; Toronto, Upper Canada, will be received by the Bursar of the University, on or before the first day of No-

rember next, viz : No. 1 .- The South East Building, containing the Student's Apartments, &c. No. 2.—The South Side of the Quadrangle, containing the Chapel, Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, &c.

No. 3.-The South West Building, containing the Hall, (pro. tem.) Proctor's Apartments, Steward's Rooms, &c. of The drawings, Specifications, &c. of the several Buildings, may be seen at the effice of Mr. THOMAS YOUNG, Architect No. 98 Newgate Street, between the hours of Ten and Four, the 20th September to the 1st of No-

vember, 1838. Each Contractor to provide two good and sufficient Sureties for the duc performance of his Contract or Contracts; and the envelope of each Contract to be numbered and directed as above described.

The Council reserve to themselves the right of deciding whether any of the Tenders are such as they will accept; and they do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender, unless they are satissied of the competency of the person tendering to perform his undertaking in a workmanlike mainer.

By order of the Council of the Uni-

versity of King's College, bearing date this Fifth day of September, 1838. JOSEPH WELLS,

Registrar & Bursar, SHERIFF'S SALE.

Merinos, Bombazette, and Scotch Plaids, Domestic Cottons, Stripes and Checks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
30 pieces Brussels CARPETING which will be sold at a lower figure than the article has been hitherto offered for in this market.

American SALT, Sole and Upper LEATHER TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

J. M. assures his customers that he is determined to sell at the lowest possible remunerating prices Cash paid for WHEAT, POTASH and FLOUR. Kngston, September 1, 1838.

SHERTF'S SALE.

Middand District: WILL BE SOLD at that to will be sold at a lower figure than the article has been of King's Bench, at the suit of Edward Tupper, against the Lands and Tenements of Edward Fidlar and Henry McMullen, viz:—All that certain Tract or parcel of Land, known as Lot Number Eleven, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Rawdon, in the Midland District.

Sale at 12 o'clock, nom.

All persons having claims against the above Laid or any part thereof, are requested to present

All persons having claims against the above Land or any part thereof, are requested to present the same to me on or before the day of sale.

RICHARD BULLLOCK,
Sheriff, Midland District,
Sheriff's Office, Kingson,
Stheriff's Office, Kingson,
Late Sale of August next at the same hour and place.
RICHARD BULLOCK,
Late Speriff Mid. Dist.
By R. J. HOPKINS,
Dep. Sheriff's
Kingston, 9th June, 1838.

Kingston, 9th June, 1838. The above sale is further postponed until Saturday the 23d day of February, 1839; at the same hour and place.

RICHARD BULLOCK,

Late Sheriff, Mid. Dist. By R. J. HOPKINS, Dept. Sheriff.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

RICHARD BULLOCK,
Late Sheriff Mid. Dist.
Kengston, 1st June, 1838.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

Midland District. Py virtue of a writ of Attro wir.

To wir.

By virtue of a writ of Attro wir.

To wir.

Lachment, issued out of Hendingsety's Court of Kings Bench, and to me directed, against the estate real and personal of Henry C. Sayler, an absconding, or concealed debtor, to satisfy William Robertson for the sum of Five Hundred Pounds.—I have seized all the entate, real as well as personal, of the said Henry C. Sayler, & unless the said Henry C. Sayler, for the will be said Henry C. Sayler, & unless the said Henry C. Sayler feture within the jurisdiction of the said Court, & put in bail to the action within 3 Calender months, or cause the saidclaim to be discharged; all the real & personal Estate of the said Henry C. Sayler, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

RICHARD BULLOCK, IN THE KING'S BENCH

RICHARD BULLOCK. Late Sheriff, Midland District. Sheriff's Office, Kingston, 5th February, 1838.

CASH

PAID for Merchantable Wheat, Corn, Rye,
Barley and Oats, delivered on the Commercial Wharf, at the foot of Store Street; also for
Cord wood, by
Kingston, August 28th, 1838, 18

KEPT CONSTANTLY FOR SALE. ONONDAGA, Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, Bay of Quinte Fine Flour by the barrel, best Brands.

HUGH: CAEDER.

Kingston, August 28, 1838.

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.