the meeting was appointed commenced with these

bold and surring words:
"Brother Radicals—The memorable 16th of "Brother Radicals—The memorable 16th of August, that never-to-be-forgotten day in Manchester, is near at hand, and we call upon you once more to assemble on the plans of Peterloo, and there prove to the perpetrators of that inhuman deed that you have not forgotten nor will you ever forgive it, until 'justice' has been obtained for the outrages that were committed on that day.—Shall the shricks of the butchered children, the plercing cries of the slaughtered women, and the dying areans of the murdered men, be forgotten by the Radical Reformers of Manchester, for peaceably and legally meeting to petition for a reneal of the infamous coin-laws, and a radical reform in the representation of the neople in the Commons' House of Parliament? Fellow labourers in the cause of freedom, we have obtain d a Commons? House of Parliament? Fellow labourers in the cause of freedom, we have obtain d a mock reform in the should-be House of the people, and what is the result to the working classes? We have got a new Poor-law Amendment bill, by virtue of which you may be torn from the hosons of your wives and your offspring, for the crime of being reduced to poverty by a system of misrule, and exiled to a union workhouse; and in addition to that most abominable act, several of our workmen have been transported for nobly defending the rights of industry—to wit, the Dorchester labourers and others. Fellow citizens, bestir yourselves as men determined to be free! Arise from your seeming apatity, and let your oppressors see that, seeming apatry, and let your oppressors see that knowing your rights, you are determined to main tain them.

knowing your tights, you are deter med to maintain them.?

The speeches were in the same spirit as the notice. For example, Mr. Benbow said—

"Poverty, like a desolating plague, had shed its contaminating influence over the dwelling-place of almost every working-man in the kingdom—the naked bodies or threadbare garments, of that class were sufficient evidence of their dearadation and their misery. Now, what could be the cause of all this? Was it to be attributed to the God of Nature? No! The Psalmast stated that 'He openeth his hand and filleth all things living with plenteousness;' and again the same Psalmast said, 'O Lord, all eyes took unto thee, and thou renderest them their meat in due scason.' The fields of nature produced ample, abundant materials for all his creatures—the cause, then, was to be found somewhere else. Where did they think it lay? In the merciless, unmixed aristocracy of the com-In the merciless, unnixed aristocracy of the country—that vile, rapacious, perfidious aristocracy who framed allour laws—that infamous aristocracy by which all the concerns were administered—that aristocracy by which all their Parliament men were bred and trained, and made to make laws to suit the purposes of the vile, the rapacious aristocracy. This was the pestilential source from which all their evils flowed."

We conclude this article with an extract from

all their evils flowed.

We conclude this article with an extract from the London Spectator—the able, independent, and very influential organ of the London reformers.

The movement of the masses did not end with the Birmingham meeting. The men of the North are ready to take part in it. There has already been a large assemblage of the Manchester working people on the fatal field of Peterloo; and preparations are in progress for an immense gathering early next month. These proceedings are managed systematically. Delegates—apostles of agitation—are travelling through the land, with a view to perfect a formidable system of organization; and the improvement of the people in the art of combining is already manifest. Many persons deride the idea of any thing being accomplished by the working classes, without the correlation of leaders in a higher rank of society, and they point to the past for prof of the futility of merely population, demonstrations. We would not advise them to rely to make the past. There is reason to expect more persevences, and better management than heretofore, on the past of the masses. At what period of English history was there such a system in operation, as we now behold, for matting millions in a demand for notitical masses. At what period of English history was there such a system in operation, as we now behold, for uniting millions in a demand for political change? And it is worthy of remark, that nobody ventures to suggest measures for preventing the displays of physical force and threatening numbers, which have been and will be made. There was not the slightest apprehension of a second Manchester massacre when twenty thousand men met in the dusk, and did not separate till deep night, on the scene of the slaughter in 1819. The axe of the military is out of the question; and the Minister sees, that unless he were prepared to bring the soldiery into perpetual contact with the

bring the soldiery into perpetual contact with the people, it would be a mere mockery to pass acts of Parliament to prevent demonstrations such as have taken place in the Midland counties, and will soon taken place in the Antonana Country

be witnessed in Lancashire.

Nor is it only among the turbulent population of
the manufacturing districts that movement is to be
noted. At 1 pswitch, in Suffolk, men are demanding universal suffrage and the ballot. In Scutland,
or a gritation in fa-

paper says: -[Mont. Herald.]
6 Owing to the extreme poverty of the natives,
ocasioned by the impolicy and ruinous system pursued by the government of India towards the occupiers and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousued by the government of India towards and Scupiers and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousands have been reduced to utter starvation. On the 14th April last, 78,000 pining wretches, men, women and children, were fed by bounty at Agra; and between the 1st and 15th of March, 71,573 infirm and slightless creatures were relieved in a similar manner. So great have been the ravages of death that the air for miles is tainted with the effluvia from the putrifying carcases of men and cattle, and the rivers of the Junna and Ganges choked up and poisoned by dead hodies. The water and fish of these rivers are rejected as unit for use, and men are kept constantly employed in pushing the accumulated bodies down the torrents. From the July number of the Oriental Herald we learn that starvation, disease, and death, are doing From the July number of the Oriental Herald we learn that starvation, disease, and death, are doing their work at Cawnpore, Mutra, Gwalior, and Delhi, while the wealthier natives look on with unconcern. Though a famine fund has been established by the European public of India, it is found impossible to meet the necessities of the destitute and draws realitingles. destitute and dying multitudes.

Culculta, April 10.—Public attention in this

the Governor General, in furnishing you with some instructions for your guidance in disposing of unsettled militia claims, to state the view which he takes of this subject and has represented to Her Mainstrie Government.

unsettled militia claims, to state the view which he takes of this subject and has represented to Her Majesty's Government.

His Excellency is of opinion that, if any reliance is to be placed on the concurrent testimony of all from whom he has derived information on the subject, the Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Emigration, on which his recent Proclamation is founded, contains but a faint description of the injury i ifficed on this Province, and of the cruel injustice done to militianen, by the manner in which the intentions of the home Government with respect to these claimants have been defeated by the local executive.

It appears to His Excellency, that the intentions of the Prince Regent in awarding land to those officers and men of the militia who had loyally and gallantly served during the last American war, were, in part, to promote the settlement of wild lands and the consequent prosperity of the Province, but chiefly there can be no doubt, to bestow upon that body of loyal and gallant men some extraordinary recompense for the privations and dangers which they had cheerfully incurred in defence of the country. His Excellency is satisfied that neither result was obtained in any but so slight a degree as to be scarcely worth notice. But the Governor General perceives on the other hand, that results occurred, as to the great majority of cases precisely opposite to those which the Home Government bad in view. The official delays and obstacles interposed between the malitial general perceives on the other hand, that results occurred, as to the great majority of cases precisely opposite to those which the Home Government bad in view. The official delays and obstacles interposed between the malitial general perceives on the other hand

delays and obstacles interposed between the manual claimant and the grants to which they were entitled—the impossibility, in many cases, of exerobtaining a grant even after the most vexatious impediments and delays—the mode of allotting the land in such a manner, that the grant, when obtained, was often worth nothing at all, and seldom worth the expense and toulke of ottaining it—the necessity of employee and paying a mission of the crown and and Surveyor General's Departments—the expense, uncertainty, and harrassing trouble attendant upon the pursuit of such a claim; all these circumstances, for which His Excellency is compelled to believe that the public officers were alone to blame, had the effect, he is convinced, in the majority of cases, of converting what the Prince Regent had intended as a boon, into a positive injury to the militiamen. He is assured, as might have been expected, that the militiamen disposed of their claims often for a mere trille, to Land speculators, who have, for the most purch heat the land in a who have, for the most purch heat the land in a who have, for the most party leapt the land in a state of wilderness: thereby defeating the only other intention with which the Home Government other intention with which the Home Government could have determined on making these grants.—
From a careful inspection of the evidence taken on this subject from official gentlemen as well as others, His Excellency is led to concur entirely in that part of the Commissioner's Report which states, that "there has been the maximum of injury to the Province, with the minimum of benefit to the militiamen."
This evaporary the Province of the Province of the contract of the contr

to the militiamer."

This crying grievance, His Excellency firsts, has been over and over again, and in various forms, represented to the government, but without any attempt, as far as he can discover to provide an adequate remedy for it. He is encouraged to hope that the mearure on which he has determined, may, as respects the claims yet unsettled, be the means of carrying into effect, however tardily, the objects of the Prince Regent, by conferring a considerable boon on these meritorious but long-disappointed claimants, and conducting to the settlement of the lands which must thus be alienated by the Crown.

considerable boon on these mentorious out ronging universal suffrage and the ballot. In Scotland,
too, there is an organized plan of agitation in favour of the Birmingham petition.

Now, although it may be very true that these
political enthusiasts exaggerate their strengto, and
aim at some impracticable objects, it is undeniable
that the immense physical force they possess is
now under better discipline than it ever has been
before, and that the extent of their power to obtain what they demand is as yet unknown. For
which cause, it would be prudent to hear what
they have to urge; and, if a storm is gathering,
to dissipate and break its force, by yielding timely to reason, whatsoever it would be unjust as well
as dangerous to hold back.²⁹

The discipline delimination on these mentorious out rongdisappointed claimants, and conducting to the settlement of the lands which must thus be alienated
by the Crown.

The Governor General further directs me to
make you acquainted with his confident expectation, that you will proceed with the utmost despatch not incompatible with accuracy, to determine all unsettled claims that, in awarding orders to persons whose these could not have been
admitted under the or mat proclamation but will
now be held valid, you will take care not to admit any claims except those of the Six Battalions
and others who actually served for the same period and in precisely the same manner as the Six
Battalions. His Excellency cannot doubt moreover, that you will spare no pains in endeavoring make you acquainted with his confident expectation, that you will proceed with the utmoit despatch not incompatible with accuracy, to determine all unsettled claims that, in awarding orders to persons whose the could not have been admitted under the order proclamation but will now held wall to go will take ears and to admitted the country of the cou Recent despatches from India give horrible accounts of the famine which prevails in the upper provinces of the Bengal presidency. A London paper says:—[Mont. Herald.]

"Owing to the extreme poverty of the natives, ocasioned by the impolicy and ruinous system pursued by the government of India towards the occupiers and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousand cultivators of the soil, tens of thousand the complex and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousand the complex and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousand the complex and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousand the complex and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousand the complex and cultivators of the soil, tens of thousand the complex and the comp ue of money at the future sales of Crown Land, and ought therefore to be exchangeable for money, if not for the whole sum named in them, still for

one of nearly the same amount.

I am, Gentlemen, your ob'd't serv't.

CHAS. BULLER, Chief Secfetary.

From the Quebec Gazette, Oct. 1. Copies of letters from the London merchants ca, to Lord MELEOURNE, dated the 22nd and 24th

August, will be found in this day's Gazette.

It will be seen that despatches for the GOVERNOR GENERAL were forwarded from the Colonial Office, General were forwarded from the Colonial Office, on the 6th of September. Various reports have been circulated here for several days past, regarding the Provincial Government and Lord Durham, which are without foundation. We presume, from the general adherence of his Lordship to his public declarations, his determination to resign continues as expressed to the Deputations from the Lower Provinces.

destitute and dying multitudes.

Calculta, April 10.—Poblic attention in this quarter has been eagrossed by the accounts which daily reach the capitol of the horrid ravages of famine in the provinces to the west and north west. It is impossible to compute the numbers who die in their tedious progress from the desolate districts to the towns where food is procurable.—We hear almost daily of mothers descring their children on the highways, of infants crawing a could the granaries to pick ap the greins of ice accidentally scattered during the process of distribution at the doors; of the roads h in: lined with dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackwith dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackwith dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackwith dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackwith dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackwith dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackwith dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackwith dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackwith dead bodies, a prey to the barries actually obstructed by the masses of dead bodies thrown therein, by those who are employed to ciear the highways, of the inhabitants of the large towns of Agra, Cawnpore, &c. being compelled to abandon their evening drive, from the possibility of encountering the effluvia from the putrid corses arountering the effluvia from the putrid cors One day at the Tuilleries, where Talleyrand was in attendance as grand chamberlain, he remained for a considerable time in silent contemplation of the minister of Baden, who was remarkable for a spare habit of body. At length he hooke silence. "His Excellency," observed Talleyrand, "always puzzles me profigiously. I leyrand, "always puzzles me profigiously. I leyrand, "always puzzles me profigiously. I not be driven from the great work he has so well there here, or went three sworts."

pray that His Excellency will continue to admin-ister the affairs of these important Provinces unti-he has matured a system of Government applica-

Wm. Clark & Keeling,

We take the liberty to enclose a letter to Youn Lordship from parties deeply interested in the North American Colonies, particularly in the Canadas stating their anxiety lest the late discussions in Parliament may disturb and cause a change in the present Government of these Provinces.

The parties signing the letter have full confidence in the Administration of the Governor General, and we beg to be permitted to express a wish that Your Lordship will cause the said letter in duplicate and copies thereof to be transmitted without delay to His Excellency Lord Durham, and would suggest that they may be despatched in the Steam Ships Royal William and Great Western, the former of which will leave Liverpool about the first, and the latter Bristol on the 8th proximo.

We are, &c.,

We are, &c., ROBERT GHLESPIE, NATHL. GOULD. (Signed,)

NORTH EAST BOUNDARY. NORTH EAST BOUNDARY.

I see you have not said much lately of the boundary question. I have the satisfaction of assuring you that the mere act of the Mairie commissioners in searching for certain highlands, will won be constitued muc a hostic said, by the Brilish government. So you may be assured that rothing will transpire to mar the good understanding in that quarter. —[Montreal correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

* We gave assurance to our readers of this fact, several weeks ago, on private information, which we knew to be worthy of all confidence.—[Eds. Com. Adv.]

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Names of the state Prisoners at Kingston order-Names of the state Prisoners at Kingston ordered to be liberated on giving bail.
William Nelson, Peter Milnie, Joseph Gofild,
Hugh D. Wilson, Horatio Fowler, Joseph Hart,
John Arthur Tidy, James Bell, Peter Rogers,
Thomas Watts, Wm. Poole. Several other prisoners from the London District (some of whom
were confined in the jail of this City,) were ordered to be liberated by an order in council two or
three weeks since, but they received no intimation of their intended release until Friday and that by mere accident, so careless or capricious appear to be the underlings of office.— Communicated. [Examiner, Sept. 26.]

There was some effigy-burning in town last night, of Brouham, Melbourne, and it is said, Glenels; there was also a ludicrous transparency. The figures were well got up, and were drawn on a low carriage by donkeys through some of the principal streets.—[Ib.]

Lord Brougham was also burned in effigy at

It is confidently affirmed that His Excellency It is confidently affirmed that His Excellency the Earl of DURHAM is desitons of placing the administration of the Government in the hands of Sir John Collogae, merely reserving to himself, during the remainder of his residence in this Province, the exercise of his functions as High Commissioner in British North America. No definite arrangements, however, have as yet been made.—[Mont, Courier, October. 5.]

From the last New York Sun, just received, we extract the following supposed consequence of Lord Durham's departure:

The rebellious will seize upon the occasion—

The rebellious will seize upon the occasion—
the plans of organization among them will be prosceuted more openly—and even the loyal may in
their secret fiearts begin to ask whether such causes of excitement as have sprung from the distance
of the supreme government from the Colonies are
or are not inseparable from a state of Colonial dependence. Lord Brougham may figure in history
yet, as the author of the separation of the Canadas
from British Empire.

Yesterday the following persons were sent down to Kingston from Toronto Jail for safe keeping, as prisoners of War!—They are some of the party who were taken at Point au Pelee: —Philip Jackson, Diogenes Mackenzie, Philip Brady, Benjamin Warner, Isaac Meyers, Samuel Woods, James who were taken at Point au Pelee: —Philip Jackson, Diogenes Mackenzie, Philip Brady, Benjamin Warner, Isaac Meyers, Samuel Woods, James who were partially under

Mace.
There are only three state prisoners now left in Toronto Jail, viz. Enoch Moore, Ebenezer Wilcox, and Wm. Carroll.
Moore was sentenced to death at London, but

We notice by Hand Bills issued at Ogdenshurgh in the State of New York, that Mr. Hiram Norton one of the Members for this Country, is to sell off all his Household Furniture by Auction on Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. H. is we are informed about to leave for the State of Illinois.

The error has been discussed in the State of Illinois about the leave for the State of Illinois. all his Household Furniture by Auction on Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. H. is we are
informed about to leave for the State of Illinois
where he has an extensive contract on a Canal,
and where he has been, or is about to be appointed
of partial government, and with the discovery
ed Cashier of a Bank, several individuals residing
inght have been blended a conviction, that to

The Herald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1888.

In every arrangement that may be proposed for the future government of these colonies, it must not be forgotten that a large part of the friends and supporters of the government are also the friends of a liberal and impartial policy, and cannot give their continued support to any other. This has often been declared, and in various ways, yet seems to have been but little considered. are certain persons and classes who would support the government in any and every thing, right or wrong, wise or foolish, liberal or illiberal. These thick and thin" supporters of government are its bane and weakness. Their injudicious counsels and indiscriminate praises lead to false measures, foster a false security, and cover with a deceptive veil the ruinous issue of their mistaken course. Their principles and policy are adapted only to despotic rule, and they very seldom condescend to consult the public intelligence, or take its declared will as their primary guide. But if it be intended to settle the affairs of these Provinces on a permanent basis, ? due regard must be had to large part of the population who would gladly supporta liberal government, and without whose support, in fact, no arrangement will have much chance of being permanent. They have only to copy Sir F. Head's example, and stand "with folded arms," and the government would find itself in a very different situation from that of permanent rest. That example cannot now be impugned by those who have maised it to the heavens, and the government cannot be surprised if the people copy such an approved pattern. If he did right, they cannot do wrong by doing as he did, and they will find the method very easy and convenient. We do not make this remark from any expectation that the example will be followed, but merely to remind the "thick and thin" supporters of government, that many of their lauded proeedings can be easily turned against themselves. ceedings can be easily curved administration of affairs, for neaven knows it is difficult enough of affairs, for neaven knows it is difficult enough affairs, for neaven knows it is difficult enough. but the administration must regard existing and topose on a wider base than formerly if it would continue its repose. Are not the most narrow-minded advocates for a

petty and partial policy convinced by this time that they are engaged in a hopeless struggie ?-For ten or even twenty years they have been endeavouring to carry on the government on their own principles and policy, and with every successive year their difficulties have increased, their opponents have become twenty times more nucrous and bold, and they are at length violently checked in their career by an attempt to wrest the reins of government out of their hands, and

twenty years? Starting from the present point, ly be used as the last rescrt when all other means and proceeding at the previous rate and manner, have failed, and on measures on which the sense nat region or state of tumult dire shall we reach of the people cannot be mistaken, so that it is cersufficient to make us adopt a course different from essential points the late Assembly failed. They in our progress? Is not a peep into the future petty policy had every thing their own way.— ly new, and they totally mistook the sense of the There was none to oppose them, none even to question the propriety of their conduct. Then, if they were not able to preserve their unbroken and nquestioned power, or prevent the rapid growth and extensive spread of opinions fatal to their policy, how can they hope to succeed when they are powerfully assailed on every hand, and thousands are combined to displace them from the seats on which they tremble while they sit? In the progress of years they have become weaker and weaker, and now they see confronting them a power which claims a superiority over them, and stands ready to grapple with them for the highest place, and wrest the symbol of sovereign rule from their impotent hands. And this power is advancing to its prime, whilst they are becoming weaker with the lapse of years. It is youth and vigour confronting age and decay. It is all the stirring and aggressive principles of our nature oused to wage battle on the usurpers of their rights, and making full use of the advantages which attack gives over defence. If the supporters of a system of favouritism in the government could not prevent the rise of such a formidable actagonist, how can they check its further progress? If they could not subdue it when weak, now can they now that it is strong? If they have by the madness of some who were partially under its influence, and who resorted to physical force for the accomplishment of their ends, but this no-tion has proved deceptive, as they might have Moore was sentenced to death at London, but afterwards reprieved by the Government, and will be liberated on his finding bail, himself in £500, and two survites in £250 each. Wilcox was tried and convicted in London, and afterwards sentenced to death in Toronto. He is respited until Her Majesty's pleasure is known.—Wm. Carroll is about 18 years of age, and belongs to the district of Niagara. He was taken in arms at Point ou Pelee, but being a subject, he is not accounted a prisoner of wor. He has not yet been tried.

Before removing the Pelee prisoners to Kingston they were clothed at the Government expense.

[Toronto Colonist, Octr 4.]

pursue their former course would involve them in Town of Kingston. A similar notice is given for ercer contentions than they had ever known, with no chance of being favoured by another act of immense folly in their opponents. However, they may, perhaps have learnt at length, that the government, to obtain general support, must be conducted on the principles of strict impartiality, and an enlightened and liberal regard to the opinion and interests of all its people. It is certain these are the only grounds on which the continued support of great numbers can be expected. And the experience of the past presents but little encouragement to renew the strife against the peo-

ple. The favours that have been shown to some persons or classes have been gained at a price far evond their value. To favour ten or a thousand, and disgust ten thousand, may be wisdom in some person's estimation, but in ours it is the extreme of madness. The ten thousand can and will return the compliment at the hustings, and show small regard for a government that shows no re gard for them. Retaliation may have full scope when rulers forget their dependence on the pec ple, and presume to favour themselves and their creatures at the expense of those for whom and by whom they exist.

The Toronto Examiner has copied our article of the 25th ult. on the Clergy Reserves, but takes exception to the ascription of "revolutionary projects" to the late Assembly. The Exam should have noticed that we were not giving our own opinion on the matter, but merely stating the general opinion at the time. For immediately after the words to which he objects, we say, "Whe ther the opinion that was formed respecting the late Assembly was true or not, (and it has proved true of some of its members,) it was this opinion that formed the touch-stone of every candidate, and the turning point of the whole elections."-That this was the general opinion at the time, we proved last week by a reference to the addr of the candidates for the people's suffrages. It is not necessary for us to go into the question whether that opinion was well or ill founded, but we may correct a mistake into which the Examine has fallen, and which we intended to notice las week, but it escaped us. The Examiner says that we cannot call the stoppage of the supplies a revolutionary act, because we have "threatened" the same. We have done no such thing. We the same. We have done no such thing. We predicted it, and the Examiner altered our language and converted our prediction into a threat. When speaking of the Clergy Reserves being pos sibly disposed of contrary to the oft-express opinions of the people, we remarked that if this were done, a new Assembly would bring in a bill to repeal such a disposition of the Reserves, "and if the Council reject such a bill, the old course will be renewed of quarrels between the Houses, and a stoppage of the supplies." These words the Examiner changed into the following-" The U. C. Herald says, 'if any unpopular measure should be carried through the present House of Assembly, the next House SHOULD REPEAL IT, and if the Legislative Council refuse their assent, come to a QUARREL, AND STOP THE SUPPLIES."

How widely these words differ from ours need not stop to declare. Besides changing our prediction into threatening advice, the Exam applies it to " any unpopular measure", to which, that angualified way, we decidedly object. We admit the right of stopping the supplies, but we would confine the exercise of that right to such unpopular measures as have been thoroughly discussed and determined by the people, and on which consequently, their determination cannot be mistaken. Such a measure is this of the Clergy Reserves, on which the people's will has been declared for ten or twelve years without any variation. But such a measure was not the Executive Council question, on which the late Assembly stopped the supplies; for that was the first time that it had been brought before the Legislature, and it had never been discussed at all by the peo punish them for the mal-administration of its powit had been brought forward before were local, not past, what is to be our doom for the next ten or general. The stoppage of the supplies should ontain that they will sustain the step. In both the stopped the supplies on a measure that was entire people on it, for the latter refused to sustain the former in their course. We know that there were some other matters mixed up with the Executive Council question, but that was the main point on

which the decision turned. The Examiner will also observe that we have not formally argued the Clergy Reserve question. We have merely stated the case, and the past proceedings on it, and what they will probably be in future, instead of arguing its merits. We have has long ago been exhausted. All that can be said on each side has been said; the people have heard and considered the pleadings and witnesses, and have given their final judgment on the case again and again. To that judgment we bow, though it differs from our own, as we stated at first; but we have no notion of keeping up an everlasting quarrel after all the means of convincing their judgment have been tried in every shape, until the public ear is wearied of the continual uproar.—

There is a world of difference in the justifying done this because, in our estimation, all argument There is a world of difference in the justifying reasons, between stopping the supplies on a new question, on which the people in general had given no opinion, and on which when they were appealed to they differed from the Assembly, and stopping the supplies on a question which has long ago been determined, so far as the people can determine it. But we hope that our public affairs will soon be settled on such a basis that the stoppage of the supplies will be no more necessary.

MELANCHOLY EVENT .- Last Tuesday evening an inquest was held at the New Hospital, by Thos. Corbett, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a respecta ble young named WM. Joice, a native of Aberdeen, who shot himself through the head some and the follies and crimes of some advocates of time that forenoon. He had been insane for sevequal rights and privileges can never be allowed cral months, and had been placed in the riospital. who advocate the same ends in a legitimate way. ed, and was allowed to walk about the grounds and

Aid yet it was thought this voice was for ever significant.

That marries he hereward a lead Aid yet it was thought this voice was for ever si- to the Town. That morning he borrowed a load- expenses of his mission to a coned fowling-piece from a boy, in order to shoot paltry sum. These patriots were some birds, and with it destroyed himself. some birds, and with it destroyed himself.

tuling, pitiful detage! How could they think hat a principle of human nature could be so eatly eradicated? How could they suppose that at 10 o'clock on his route to Lower Canada, to power which had confronted them on more than confer with the Earl of Durham previous to his

the Town of Brockville.

The Gazette also announces the appointment of Richard Alexander Tucker, Esq., A. M., to be Secretary and Registrar of this Province, vice the Hon. D. Cameron deceased; and also the Hon. John Macaulay to be Inspector General of Public Provincial Accounts, vice the Hon. G. Markland, both appointments are until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

A number of the BOTANICO-MEDICAL RECORDER, published at Columbus, Ohio, has been sent to this office, addressed to GEN. JOSEPH DIL. LON. As we do not know such a person we give this notice to him or any of his friends.

We copy from the London Watchman of August 15, the following account of the increase in the Wesleyah Methodist Societies the past year:

In addition to the nett increase in Great Britain of 4,108; in Ireland, 221; and on the Foreign Stations, 801;—(Total, 5,130;)—there were, on the English and Scotch Schedules, at the March Quarter, very considerably above 10,000 on trial.

A great meeting was held at Montreal yesterday week, in order to express the public confidence in Lord Durham's administration, against the attacks in the House of Lords. We have not room for a full report of the proceedings, but we will give the resolutions and some of the speeches, copied from the Montreal Herald.

Yesterday at two o'clock, the public meeting to express confidence in the Administra-St. Ann's Market, and, as we predicted, it was the most numerously attended and the most ananimous, of any meeting we have seen i this city. We have not space to print the speeches delivered on the occasion, in this day's speeches delivered on the control to lay a report paper, but we will do our best to lay a report readers to-morrow. The of them before our readers to-morrow following are the resolutions passed:— Moved by S. GERRARD, Esq., seconded by J.

BOSTON, Esq., Resolved, 1st-That this meeting is desirous Resolved, 181—I had to sincering is desirous respectfully to convey to flis Excellency the Earl of Durham its firm persuasion that in the performance of the arduous duties of his high and responsible office, he has been actuated by an earnest desire to accomplish the objects of his important mission; and to express a deep regret that the proceedings in the have discouraged the hope of its successful issue, and endangered the welfare of British North America. Moved by T. PENN, Esq., seconded by W.

BADGLEY, Esq.,

Resolved, 2d—That this meeting laments His Excellency's determination to resign the Government of these Provinces at a time when confident hopes are entertained, that by llis Excellency's residence among us he has acquired accurate information as to the true cause of the difficulties which exist; and that these difficulties would be met by some comprehen-sive measure calculated to take from the tur-bulent and disaffected the power of using their political rights to the injury of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants. Moved by G. Moffat, Esq., seconded by C. D.

Day, Esquire;
Resolved 3d-That this meeting respectfully submits to His Excellency its settled convic-tion, that in the consideration of a comprehen-sive measure for the future government of these provinces, the Legislative union of the Canadas, and the exterior bearing the Canadas, and the exterior and the endicinal Legislature therein, afforded the only means of accomplishing their pacification and of perpetuating their connexion with the Empire, and that any general federation of the British North American Colonies would, in the opinion of this meeting, be inadequate for the second the control of the control n'on of this meeting, be inadequate for the at-tainment of these important ends, and multiply the present subjects of discord.

Moved by A. Ferrie, E.q., seconded by H. Driscoll, E.q.;

Resolved, 4th—That this meeting would Resolved, 4th.—Inat his lifeting women consider the relinquishment by His Excellent of his high office at the present critical period, as a public calamity, and respectfully, but earnestly, entreats His Excellency to disregath the attempts made in Britain to prejudice the public mind against his administrat continue in the exercise of the high functions with which he has been honoured by He Majesty, and thereby secure to himself the enduring gratitude of the inhabitants of British North America.

Moved by Henry Dyer; Esq. 5 Thos. M'Adam, Esq;

Resolved, 5th—That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting be requested to traisming a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to flir Excellency the Earl of Durham. The Hon. Peter McGill was called to the

hair and addressed the meeting as followed

My Fellow Citizens-It would be fas in me to commence the proceedings of the day, by deprecating the choice you have made, sind I have been often honored with your soffrager on similar occasions. I am however fully conscious of my inability to discharge the daily f your Chairman to day in a manner tory to myself—and must trust to your us indulgence in overlooking my deficiencies undertaken a mission of a very arduous saunt at the pressing and carnest solicitations of he Majesty's Ministers, apparently with the unatimous approbation of Parliament, and of the whole nation; a mission, the success of which was not only of the deepest import to the Colonies, but to the empire at large, and that of the execution of his duties, he has not off been assailed, abused, maligned with the material corons and disgusting ribaldry by his personal and political enemies, but shamefully descried, abandoned and sacrificed by his friend, we cannot be surprised at the conclusion has come to—though we may deplore the fleet which it is likely to produce on the pear and tranquility of the country. Is it not pair fect which it is likely to produce and tranquility of the country. Is it not p ful, gendemen, is it not humiliating, is it past endorance, when we contemplate baneful effects of party spirit in the Impe Parliament, in whose hands are the desif Parliament, in whose hands are the of so many millions of the human rate poor Colonists appear to be the spot become the victims of, this infernal become the victims of, this infernal become the victims of, this infernal Searcely had his Excellency, been at Some birds, and with it destroyed himself.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur arrived at this place last Wednesday morning, and proceeded at 10 o'clock on his route to Lower Canada, to confer with the Earl of Durham previous to his Lordship's departure for England.

rly five thousand men, who have their duty to their Queen and ce, we considered ourselves in a very situation; rebellion was staring use the considered ourselves in a very stream of the considered ourselves in a very stream of the considered outside the considered outsidered stroned. We are assured by him-er can be no deception in a man of stacter and political integrity, that an engaged in the framing of many ided for our good, that his carnest promote our prosperity, and to imp littal and social position, by the i n and extention of British Institution in an extention of British Institution and extention of British Institution of the page of the property and the page of the property of the page of the n basis, our permanent connexion Parent State. Among other mes ears that His Excellency has had to psideration, one of a grand and core nature, intended for the future got the British North American Color I have reason to know, that that not yet matured and that its origin not yet matergone some important on has undergone some important ons, and may still experience further on has must still experience further will not enter into any detail rest as his Excellency however, may, from the four to himself, not withstanding the of so many thousands of his fellow eave us soon, it has been considered hat so large and respectable a meeting on the intelligence and wealth and comprising all classes and all politics, should give an expression on this vitally important and interest in the properties of the months ago, gentlement this place, and pledged a cordial a co-operation in carrying on "an improved."

this place, and predged a cordinal a o-operation in carrying on "an imposistent administration of the gove e have no reason yet, I think, to re-edge. Doubtless, we have all of unoledge. Doubtless, we have all of decided opinions with respect to one plated acts of his administration, but bated acts of his administration, or e unfair, it would be ungenerous, it nijust, to prejudge his general adm of the government from the settlem ling to the best of his judgement, of complicated in its character, and aught never to have had to decide u ought never to have had to decide u gentlemen, though I feel warmed subject, and indignant as I am pers all are, at his Excellency's treatmenthe weak and inadequate defence the ministers of the Crown, I must impose on your patience and good entering more at large on matters be much better brought under your tion by those gentlemen who have to propose for your adoption, but con the hope, that a man of his Lordshor mind, of patriotic and philanthro the hope, that a man of his Lordsh or mind, of patriotic and philanthro will soar above the malignant atta personal and political enemies, and on the calamitous results that may many of his countrymen, will disar calculations, and gratify our wish maining to complete our political re in fine, gentlemen, let our proceed ducted with order and decorum, so credit to ourselves and the city we The first resolution was proposed The first resolution was proposed Gerard, who spoke as follows: But a short time has elapsed sin sembled in these buildings to congr Excellency the Earl of Durham on

repress crime, and restore trangood government to this agitated of had no sooner entered on his impor-tion to the time to the time to the most serious consideration the unh-tion of several persons then confine ed political offences; and being temper mercy with justice, and to lenity that was consistent with the fare, he sanctioned certain ordinan-cil, whereby the majority was resto by a few were transported to Bet a few were transported to Ber from the country, were forbidden it, under certain pains and penal these ordinances had arrived in En nent, on which occasion a embers voted that one of the illegal, and as such declarati nd paralise his efforts for the suc ement of our difficulties that he close his mission and return t The consequences that must result Excellency's determination, should in it, must be most deplorable; as of the resolution, which I am about honour to move, is to assure him bounded confidence in his admit the Government; to express our bounded confidence in his admis-the Government; to express our at the inefficient support he has a the Imperial Parliament and Ho Ministers; to request that he wi-from the government at this criti-and to declare our opinion that a would endanger the welfare, not colony but of British America.

o this Province, and to express out not the extraordinary powers with ras invested, would be used by a f his elevated rank and distinguis

colony but of British America. MEETING IN KINGSTON TOW LORD DURHAM'S RESIGN. A Meeting of the Freeholders of of Kingston was held yesterday, in press their confidence in Lord Durha

ration. For the following account of ngs we are indebted to a gentleman In conformity with a requisition number of the most respectable freeh Township of Kingston, a meeting of tants of that populous Township was het! Vanalstine's Inn at Witerloo This meeting was converged for the is meeting was convened for the p his Excellency to remain in the his high official functions until his high official functions until hachieved the objects of his mission. The meeting was organized by c Marks, Esquire, J. P. and Treasure and District, and M. P. P. for the C tenac to the Chair, and appointing

ng the object of the r the worthy Chairman did in a very appropriate address, he took occasion it was not fit that these Provinces, ges of the British Crown, should be not the warfare carried on by polithone. frue spirit of the British Constitution for any less—that we had nought to Durham's political or personal enemance here to consult our best interestant mote our prosperity and happiness, existed no doubt he would do so he alone. As an abstract opinion, the ted, that it was competent to us to opinions on all subjects that aggrievought to tell the ministry at home to do any thing that was opposently, or send us men that were nus, and that when they had sent us by ought to have fought manfull