Having, with my family made a fortnight's four into the country west of the Grand River, on a visit to my aged Parents, it may not be unaccept-able for me to transcribe a few notes and observams I made by the way, with such reflections

they naturally suggest. We I it Toronto in the steam-boat for Hamilton on Friday the 26th ultimo, and not being able to procure the desired conveyance until late on the iollowing day, we spent about 30 hours in that beautiful town, surrounded as it is by landscape views, which for extent, variety and beauty, are unexcelled, probably not equalled, in the rovince of Upper Canada. But the town itself, which y improved for several years previous to is not on the advance, but, with all its local and relative advantages, exhibits intelligible marks of the "girdle tree?" Government of Sir F. Head and the "Family Compact."

During our stay in Hamilton, the famous meeting of the inhabitants of the Gre District took place, to express their sentiments and wishes respecting Lord Durham's Report, and the state of the

risce. This meeting was called by the riss of the District, at the request of a large Sheriff of the District, at the request of a large number of most respectable freeho.ders—including Mr. Aikman, M. P. P., Dr. Smith, late M. P. P. and others on one side, and Sir Ahaa McNab, and many of his "Family compact? friends on the other side. I was told that much exertion had been employed by the latter, in order to secure the attendance of as many anti-Durham men as possible, so as to obtain a vote of the "men of Gore" in favour of the "compact" and ag inst Lord Durham. But the supporters of "Compact' among the proverbially loyal and intelligent inhabitants of the Gore District, seemed to be as few and far between as rebei sympathizers themselves. The between as rebei sympathizers themselves. friends of Lord Durham's Report seemed al friends of Lord Durham's Report seemed also to have been active in giving as much publicity to the notice of the meeting as possible. The Committee of arrangements drew up and printed in the papers and in hand-bills, the day becore, the resolutions which were to be submitted to the meeting so that every person might have an opportunity to read and denberate, before he gave his vote. Six A. McNab also had all his amendments writte out before he came to the meeting. The meetin took place in the .nidst of hay-harvest, but wa very numerous and respectable. I breakfasted on Saturday morning with a wealthy farmer several miles from Hamilton, who wrought until 11 o'clock mi es from Hamilton, who wronger until at night the evening previous and resumed his work at day-break that morning, in order to secure his harvest and attend the meeting. The cure his harvest and attend the meeting. meeting included the principal merchants, banker and farmers in the District-beyond compariso I believe the most numerous and wealthy meeting that ever assembled in Hamilton on a similar occasion. The sheriff presided, much to the satisfaction. faction of all parties.

faction of all parties.

Certain uncreanary papers in both the Provinces have represented the advocates of Lord Durham's Report as "sympathizers" with rebellion and enemies of the British Constitutional Government. Let the vertacity of these part zans be tested by the facts of the Gore Meeting. The first resolution was moved and advocated by M. Aikman, Esq. M. P. P.; Captain of a Volunteer Company of Cavalry; a gentieman who has devoted many months to hard drill, and has been exceeded by none in his zeal against rebellion and invasion none in his Zeal against rebellion and invasion from the beginning. The seconder was Dr. Thomas an Engl shuman; a good public speaker and forcible writer, highly respectable in his profession, and who has given much more indubitable proofs of layalty than the Editor of the Cobourg Star or the Torouto Patriat. The third speaker in avour of Torouto Patriot. The third speaker in favour of Lord Durham's Report was Wm. Nottman, Esq. Barrister; a Scot. h Presbyterian who was Volunteer under Sir Allan McNab on the Niagora Frontier during the winter of 1837-8; a gentleman of talen's quite equal to those of Sir A. McNab. The fourth speaker on the same side, was the Hon. Adam Ferguson, a member of the Legislative Council; an English gentleman of fortune, the only one in the Gore District, and a Churchman who has built a Church at his own exper who is opposed to the Ciergy Reserve monop dy and the "family compact" domination. Mr. Ferguson's speech was extremely courteous, invincible in argument, and full of heart and energy; electing the frequent and long continued thee of the large assemblage. Sir Allan and the highward church clique appeared to writhe under the luci church clique appeared to writhe under the lucii speech of Mr. Ferguson, invulnerable as Mr. F. was, from his rank, and situation and fortune and character, to the insinuations in which Sir Allan freely indulged hinself, in his several speeches, in relation to others. Such are the men whom the relation to others. Such are the men whom the liters of The Church, the Cobourg Star, the Patriot, and the Kngston Chron cle would clas among midnight roobers and essassins!—Dr. Smith a Canadian, and Mr. Holt, of Dundas, an English man, also addressed the meeting in favour of Lord Durham's Report. Sir Allan McNab spoke several times in moving his amendments, and was suppor-ted by Col. Wm. Chisholm; but, on a division, was left in a minority of about one to ten or fitten in his own town, his own county, and among his

oun boasted "men of Gore!"

In one of his Addresses. Sir Allan, in alluding to recent events, thought proper to couple Mr. Bidwell's name with that of Mack nzie. This was a aworthy of himself, (if he did it intentionally,) as will appear from the following, as well as other facts which have come to my knowledge: Last winter, at dinner with several members of the House of Assembly, Sir Allan said he never could approve of Sir F. Head's treatment of Mr. Bidwell, though he approved of all the other acts of Sir F. Head's administration; that he was in the habit of corresponding with Mr. B.; that he believed him to be an innocent and injured man; that should Mr. Bidwell come to Toronto, and visit the Head of Ascaphly he (Sir Allan) would that should Mr. Diawell come to Formo, and visit the House of Assembly, he (Sir Allan) would take off his cocked (Speaker's) hat to him, and invite him to take a seat in the House beside the Speaker's chair. I feit grieved in my heart that Sir Allan could bring hinself, (I hope unintentionally,) for the party purpose of the hour, to contraveae declarations which he has made on various occasions respecting an individual who has been shamefully and inhumanly driven from the Province on account of his talents and opinions—opinions which Sir Allan saw entertained and avowed by nine-tenths of the consituency and wealth and intelligence of the Gore District—and talents which we are included to the constituency and wealth and intelligence of the Gore District—and talents intelligence of the Gore District—and talents which are a priceless inheritance to any country, and which have always been appreciated and rewarded in England, on whatever side of pasty politics they may have been displayed;—a fact which in no small degree accounts for the vast assemblage of talent that distinguishes the legal and other professions in England. From the speeches of those who either have been Judges and Lord Chancelors, or are at this moment filling those Chancehors, or are at this moment filling those offices in England, I can select passages avowing as extreme opinions as have even been attribut d offices in England, I can select passages avowing as extreme opinions as have even been attribut d to Mr. Bidwell by his opponents. Previous o the passing of the Reform Bill, the present Attorney-General Sir John Campbell delivered speech after apeech exceeding in sentiment and language anything that was ever uttered by any legal-gentleman reformer in Upper Canada. Yet since the passing of the Reform Bill the said Sir John Campbell has been annointed Attorney Canada.

deavour to point out one instance which though purblind be can touch with his fingers.

A late Receiver General failed for £10,000; after much solicitation and by special favor he was sued and condemned to pay the amount without interest, his property has not been soid, and he is now engaged in making a princely fortune and basking in the sunshine of government profe tion.

A late Sheriff failed for £11,000, he was sued by the government, condemned to pay principal and interest, has been incarcerated nearly two years, and must end his days in gool aithough his family has offered to pay the amount by amount instalments of £109.

From the Christian Guardian.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE EDIT 2, DURING A FORTNIGHT'S TOUR IN THE COUNTRY.

NO. 1.

Having, with my family made a fortnight's four into the country west of the Grand Kives, on a last stated upon his short government or into the country west of the Grand Kives, on a last stated upon his short government or into the country west of the Grand Kives, on a last stated upon his short government or into the country west of the Grand Kives, on a last stated upon his Montgomery as a species of the selfishness, and envy and ignorate o had devoted his talents and influence, yet Sir Robert Pecl, during his short government in 1834, settled upon Mi. Montgom ry a pension of £100 a-year, as a testimony and reward for his acquirements and talents. But, in Upper Canada, it has been the policy of the "family compa.t" to proscribe and tuin every man of rising talents and attainments who would not sacrifice to the Moloch of their selfishness. This gothic spirit has developed itself with more than its wonted barbarsm oped itself with more than its wonted barbarsms since the establishment of Sir F. Head's "girlle tree" government. As long as such a Vandal system is continued; the intellect of the Province will be dwarfed down and its en rgies be paralyz ed, and one of the finest and most fertile and heal ed, and one of the finest and most fertile and healthy countries in the world, will be a doomed land,
and remain in a state of political, intellectual,
moral, commerci I, and consequently agricultural
infancy, while the rest of the western world is rivalling all that is enviable and glorious in European enterprise, literature, prosperity and happiness. But I am not without hope for my misgoverned and pillaged native land. The "men of
Gore" have set a memorable sxample, which I am
confident will be followed by more than nine-tenths
of the Province. Upper Canada will yet be presperous and happy.

The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, SEPT'R. 10, 1839. We have placed on our first page the reply of

His Excellency Sir George Arthur to the resolu-tions of the Gore District Mee.ing. His Excellency fi st assumes that the question of responsible government involves "most essential alterations in the fundamental principles of the Constitution. This has been repeatedly denied, and the statement is evidently incorrect. This responsible government is a part of the British Constitution and therefore is a part of ours. It is true that this part is not written, but neither is it in England .-There is no law there enacting that ministers shall go out of office when they lose the confidence of the people, so that we stand precisely as they do in that respect. And it is so far from being true that this question involves an "alteration of the fundamental principles of the constitution,22 that it is a necessary consequence from those 'principles.' No one denies that the Assembly possesses the power of stopping the supplies, and can thus coerce the government into an agreement with it. Now, responsible government i. a necessary consequence of the power of stopping the supplies. Ministers can be compelled to leave office when they disagree with the Commons, but they have wisely thosen to do that voluntarily, and retire of their own will, instead of waiting to be driven out; and thus the present responsibility arose. This voluntary retirement passed into a custom which has acquired the force of law, and welch is not less binding because it is unwritten. English common law is also unwritten. Now, as the power of stopping the supplies is a " fundamental principle of our constitution, it is not true to say that responsible government involves an alteration of those principles,-because it is merely a milder mode of enforcing them-merely the parties doing of their own will what they can be compelled to do by the constitution. In fact, they merely withdraw themselves from the operation of that principle, thereby acknowledging its existence and power, but dechang to call it into action. The lion slumbers, but they will not provoke him. It makes no difthe the ference in the meits of the case whether this printhe the triple be brought to bear on a "provincial min stry,"
but or on the governor himself; because, as an adminbut they will not provoke him. It makes no difistration, they are identical, and the responsibility of his advisers is introduced in order to shield him personally from the consequences of ill administration. Is it not then better to grant the milder power of removal by a loss of confidence rather by coercion, why deny it the power of removal without coercion? The greater power implies the less, and has, in fact, called it into being in order to render the exercise of the former unnecessary. And this principle of our Constitution is founded on a "fundamental principle" of natural justicethat those who pay servants shall control them .-If Great Britain pa d our public officers, then she might claim to control them; but while they are paid by the people of this province they must be responsible to those who pay them. This principle of respons bility is therefore stri tly constitu-

tional and strictly just. His Excellency next makes a groundless distinction between the "general influence of public opinion " on the Sovereign in Eugland, and the influence which " the people of a particular portion of the empire may safely possess." We have called this d stinction groundless: we might have called it absurd; because it can have no place or force unless the "people of a particular portion of the empire" claimed to dictate to the whole empire on the affairs of the whole; and this supposition is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. It is in fact, nothing more than the old farce of a minority governing a majority. But ment is to do away with such an where or what is the inconsistency of the "people stirt tone or government. Colo ies w where or what is the inconsistency of the "people of a particular portion of the empire" having an entire control over the local affairs of that portion? Have not the people of Kingston, for instance, a complete control by their Corporation over their if there be no interference, and his Excellency's fears are vain. municipal affairs? But does any man among them ever dream that this Corporation is to govern the whole of Upper Canada? Yet this is Sir George's argument. Because it is unreasonable that the "people of a particular portion of the empire" should control the affairs of the whole empire, it is therefore unreasonable that they compact."

It will be observed that the whole of His Excelshould control the affairs of their own portion!passing of the Reform Bill the said Sir John Campbell has been appointed Attorney-General in place of a tory high churchman, and not banished from the country in which he had raised himself to so high a rank as lawyer and politician. The same sext of high-n inded and notile liberality is so practised in England to men of talent and ming in the walks of literature, whatever may the Excellency's distinction is without foundation. particular part, having a constitution, have a right to influence the government on the affairs of that

Sir George further states that responsible govern nent would render the Colony "practically inde-pendent." This objection is also a shadow. Con that Colony or State be in any sense independent, ill of whose external relations are specially placed beyond its control? As well might you say that a man is independent, who, although he is allowed to do as he pleases in his family, is yet restrained in his business to certain objects, places and persons, as d cannot act at all but in compliance with their requirements. To talk of independence in such circumstances is nonsense. Nor would re ponsible government cause a "complete ascend ancy of popular will in the Colony," as Sir George magines. It would be limited both by be ng restrained to our local affairs, and by the action of another independent branch of the legislature .-Popular will is not completely ascendant in England. How then can it be in Canada if we adop English principles? Does his Excellency suppose that our people have never heard of England, or are totally unacquainted with her history and condition ?

"part of the constitution should not be extended?" so as "to enable it virtually to supersede that legitimate action of the Royal Prerog tive, guided by national will, upon which the connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country must mainly depend." So that, according to Sir George Arthur, the "connexion between the Colony and the Mother Colony The next paragraph of the reply is still more tween the Colony and the Mother Country must er of impeachment. This responsibility we would mainly depend." So that, according to Sir George attach to the governor's advisers, but whether to Arthur, the "connexion between the Colony and him or them is to us comparatively unimportant. the Mother Country" "mainly depends on the If it be decided that the governor shall be removed the Mother Country " " mainly depends on the legitimate action of the Royal Prerogative, guided by national will." If this be so, that connexion is a slender thread. Many persons have represented it as very slight, but never did any one show it to be such a trifling thing as Sir George has done. The connexion depends on the Crown being uncontrolled in its choice of advisers! If it did, the ordinary laws of nature and the gener I rinciples of our government would be subverted. As well might it be said that the existence of the British empire depends on the Crown being un-controlled in the choice of advisers in England.-On the contrary, the Crown has been controlled for 150 years, and in this consists the strength and

safety of the empire. In the next paragraph His Excellency assume that "uniformity of policy" is essential to the connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country, to " sound notions of government on Mcnarchical principles, and respect for the Throne." Now this " uniformity of policy " is so far from being necessary or desirable, that it is the very reverse. The Colony must be governed accordi to its peculiar circumstances. We must deal with men and things as they exist here—not as they exist in another quarter of the world, and in a very dissimilar condition. In point of fact, we have not this uniformity of policy now, nor ever can have. A country that possesses such various Colonies as England does, cannot have a uniform policy for them all. To attempt it would be to submit them to a Frogusteen submit them to a Frocustean operation, lopping tome, and racking others, to bring them to a common standard. We might as well try if the cloth ing that suits a man in the East Indies, would suit a man in a Canadian winter, as try to force a uniform policy on countries differing so much as Canada and the East Indies do. We have no "uniformity of policy" with England now. We have ada and the East Indies do. We have no "uniformity of policy" with England now. We have departments of public service which she has not, and she has departments unknown to us. There is a general agreement in many things, and a great diversity in others. Our election laws differ in many respects. The provision for religious instruction differs altogether. The regulations respecting trade differ. In England, with a large manufacturing and commercial people, agriculture is protected by the Corn laws, and trade is free; but in Canada, with a population almost solely agricultural, agriculture is not protected, and trade is restrained, so that we cannot import tea, &c., agricultural, agriculture is not protected, and trade is restrained, so that we cannot import tea, &c., only from certain places. Here is an entirely opposite policy, and one greatly to the disadvantage of Canada. The English Banks are restrained from issuing one pound notes, but our Banks are allowed to issue notes as low as five shillings, and to suspend specie payments long after the necesity had passed away. Let us hear no more ab heavily on Canada, showing that our interests are sacrificed to Imperial interests. The admittance of American wheat, flour, pork, &c., into Canada iree of duty, while ours are charged with duty in the States, and the same articles are protected by heavy duties in England, is a difference of policy on the most important matter that can effect any people,—the staff of life—which has robbed Canada of many hundred thousand, pounds. Talk of uniformity of policy, indeed! let us see more of it where it is needed for our interests.

But did it never strike His Excellency, that responsible government is claimed on the ground of its being uniform with Imperial policy? O what beautiful consistency! Certain principles are claimed in order to make our institutions uniform with those of the Parent State, but they are refused on the ground that they are "incompatible"

with those of the Parent State, but they are refused on the ground that they are "incompatible" with uniformity! The people of Canada require a uniformity of rights with their brethren in England, and they are answered that it cannot be granted, because it would be "incompatible" with "uniformity of policy?" thus right is sacrificed to policy, instead of policy to right.

Sir George speaks of "the powers required to be creded to the no nlar branch of the Levisleture."

ficed to policy, instead of policy to right.

Sir George speaks of "the powers required to be ceded to the po ular branch of the Legislature."

No cession is required of any power. The Assembly has the power already, if it chooses to act in the matter, and the question is whether that power shall be exerted, or the government will render it unnecessary by its voluntary action, as power shall be exerted, or the government will render it unnecessary by its voluntary action, as is done in England. The power of stopping the supplies involves every power essential to the working of the constitution. As they can stop the machine, they may surely regulate its motion.—The want of harmony and danger of collision with the Imperial authorities feared by his Excellency, are just as likely to occur under the present system; indeed they have occurred with both Tory & Reform Assemblies. Besides, Sir George's argument assumes that the Province is still to be governed in its local affairs by despatches from the Colonial Secretary; whereas the present move-Secretary; whereas the present move-

if there be no interference, and his Excellency's fears are vain.

Sir George States that "Her Majesty's Government" has strove "to act as much as possible in accordance with the vi ws of the Provincial Legislature in all local questions." In some things they have; in other things they have not. And when they did agree their joint action was too often thwatted by the irresponsible "Family Compact."

Because the people of Kingston have no right to rule the whole province, they have no right to govern their own local affairs by their Corporation!

On the contrary, we maintain that, as the people of the whole empire influence the Sovereign in the government of the whole, so the people of any particular part, having a constitution, have a night the governor. A responsible ministry was no part of the British Constitution originally. There is of the British Constitution originally. Inere is nothing to prevent the Sovereign from taking all responsibility on himself, except that custom which has acquired the force of law. And in this Province, the government may be responsible to the people, whether there be a responsible ministry or not. Hence we have always treated this latter as

a secondary consideration, and so Lord Burham considers it, as would be seen by his speech given in our last. Whether the governor or his advisers as responsible makes but little difference, so long responsible makes but little dinerence, so they are responsible to the people, ins ead of Downing Street. Sir George Arthur says that e is "ar swerable for h s measures and conduct," and does "not seek to be relieved" from his "high responsibility." That "high responsibility amounts to very little, so far as the people of this province are concerned; for it is mere in England, and therefore is of very little pratical avail to this people. Besides, this legal remedy does not meet the case. It is not enough that we have the liberty of prosecuting a governor for mala liministration, for that is a case which may very rarely occur. What is wanted is, the power of influencing a governor's policy, by havcy is disapproved by a majority of the p There is a wide difference between doing worthy of impeachment, and pursuing, pe nost conscientiously, a course at variance with he people's wishes. The responsibility to which Sir George Arthur is subject, is not to the people and is but little available by them: nor does it touch the point in debate, being available only for whenever his policy does not command the approval of the As-embly, so be it. A responsible ministry is a nere screen for the head of the government, and if he refuse the screen we have no observed the screen we have n jection to decide every controversy with him per-sonally. The difference will not be in his favour at any rate. But our rulers must remember, that, having grant d us a Constitution, they must take the consequences. By giving us the powe stopping the supplies they give also the pow removal. If we can, as they admit we can, starve them to a surrender, they may as well go out with-out being starved. The question will come to this isme at last, that the people will not pay politica issue at last, that the people will not pay pointed servants who pursue a course of policy contrary to their interests. If England insists on keeping the control of our pub ic officers, she must pay them. There cannot be a plainer principle of justice than this, that those who pay servants ought to control them. Either, then, our people must control their public officers, or they will cease to pay their wages.

wages.
We shall say only one word more. If Sir George
Arthur remain Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada
for two years lenger, he will wish that he had a ministry.

The following article was excluded last week hrough want of room.

We gave in our last number an account from the Examiner of the politions respecting Lount and Matthews, and we copy from the same paper this urther notice of the matter. It is passing strange hat so many of the petitions should have been nacknowled; ed; and still more so that the Execntive should have stated that the Flamboro' petition was not in favour of Lount and Matthews, prived. though it petitioned "in behalf of all the unhappy prisoners now under sentence of condemnation for high Treason." In the language of common men, all means EVERY ONE; and therefore Lount ar Mattiews were as much petitioned for as if their names had been mentioned. It seems that in the Court language of Toronto, all means some! This subterfuge is disgraceful to those who employ it. It is pretended too, that this petition was only a congratulatory address, another subterfuge; for the congratulatory part occupies seven lines, and the petitioning part cleven. And in his reply Sir George Arthur confined himself chiefly to the latter part of the address, thus considering it as a petition. His reply to the congratulations occupies five lines: but his reply to the petition about seventy, So much for its being a congratulatory address. Besides the undernamed petitions, there was one from Cobourg, signed by 368 persons, making the total already ascertained 21,574, instead of 4,457, the number stated by the Executive.

to the petitions, which we have already ascertained to have been presented in favour of Lount and Matthews, and we are in correspondence with parties who we have understood presented others. parties who we have understood presented others. It is possible we may not be able to prove 30,000. We cannot get information from all those who could give it if they pleased and we admit that there may have been, as is generally the case on such occasions, exaggeration. For instance, the Flamboro petition we always heard estimated at 10,000. It was only about 6,000. Here, however, is what we can prove :— The petition of Isaac Webb and others, estimated by His Excellency at 3290,

tan be sworn to as
The petition presented by Rev, Mr. Brough
not acknowledged at all
The petition of Rowland Burr and others, also omitted, although the receipt was ac knowledged, say
The petition of the City of Toronto, also omitted, presented by the Rev. Mr. Ry-erson, signed by Jos. Rogers, Esq. and several of the special jury, about The Flamboro' petition, acknowledged at first, but afterwards set down as "a congratulatory address."
'he petition of Ann Henderson and others, The petition of S. Bently & others, adm't

The petition of J. B. Warre & others, do Five small petitions, as follows, 83, 80, 65, 56 and 111, only acknowledged as two, 21,206 In juxta position with this statment we place the official account transmitted by his Excellency: Isaac Webb, and 3289 others, that a pardon may be extended to Samuel Lount
Ann Henderson and 787 others
788

Jacob Gill and 74 others
James WcKay and 66 others
Sam'l Bently and 196 others, that a pardon
may be extended to Peter Matthews
John B. Warren and 156 others 157 4457 Sen. & Confid'l Clerk, Executive Council.

788

We feel quite satisfied that the foregoing statement is substant. ally correct. The exact number in the five small petitions cannot be positively sworn to, neither can Mr. Burr's, nor the one from the city of Toronto; but there can be no erior of

An article in the Toronto Colonist of the 4th An article in the Toronto Colonist of the 4th inst. under the head of the River Trent Improvement, contains serious charges against George Strange Boulton, Esquire, one of the Commissioners of that work. Mr. Boulton has been absent for some weeks on a tour in the United States, and having been at Kingston for a few hours on his return, and read the article, which a friend of his mentioned to him, he gave us the following explanation, and as we believe his character for honour and integrity has always stood high, we explanation, and as we believe his character for honour and integrity has always stood high, we deem it an act of ju-tice to him that the public sltould be in possession of the explanation, as well as the article containing the charges. In the first place, Mt ssrs. Sides, Craigie and Glover never contracted with the Commissioners of the Trent, by whom John S. Cartwright, Esq., one of the Board, was appointed Treasurer, but with the Commissioners of the Inland Waters of the District of Newcastle, who appointed the honourable

Zacheus Burnham treasurer, which office he continues to fill to the present time. Mr. Boulton gentlemanly and intelligent vonce. Zacheus Bernham treasurer, which office the continues to fill to the present time. Mr. Boulton paid, however, a large proportion of the money on that Contract, and whenever he procured proper vouchers for the money advanced, he obtained credit with the Treasurer, Mr. Burnham, for the vouchers for the money advanced, he obtained credit with the Treasurer, Mr. Burnham, for the same. The greater part of the money was paid to one of the Contractors, althor Cragie and Glover had each received money from Mr. Boulton, as well as Mr. Burnham, during the progress of the Work, and each of them were informed from time to time of the monies so paid. At length the Commissioners, in November last, seeing that the Contractors did not proceed satisfactorily with their Contract, resolved that no more money should be paid to them, as they had already been paid so much in advance, but that the work should go on under their direction, and the wages be paid to the workmen by the Engineer. Several sums were disbursed by the Engineer in this way, until this Spring, when the Contractors, finding the Commissioners would advance no more money except missioners would advance no more money except to the persons who actually did the work, abanto the persons who actually did the work, abandoned the Contract. None of them are persons of property; they are unable to fulfil their Contract, and now blame the Commissioners. As to Mr. Boulton having retained any money from Mr. Sidey on account of a debt due by the latter to Mr. B., it is not only untrue, as Mr. B. states, but he has since the Contract was entered into, paid nearly £300 to prevent an Execution being put in force against Sidey, and taking away every thing he had, and materially injuring him and his coforce against Sidey, and taking away every thing he had, and materially injuring him and his co-contractors in the prosecution of their work. Mr. Boulton declares he has received no part of this £300, and is apprehensive he will lose the greatest part of it. For the correctness of every thing connected with this work, so far as Mr. Boulton is concerned, he desires that reference, if necessary, may be made to his brother Commissioners, the Hon. Z. Burnham, Alex. McDonell, Esq. M. P. P., Andraw S. Fraser, and Robert Jameison. Esquires. Andrew S. Fraser, and Robert Jameison, Esquires, as also to their Engineer, N. H. Baird, Esquire,—If any impropriety had occurred, from the names of the Commissioners, we must believe they would have been the last to wink at it. Mr. Boulton states that the Commissioners have investigated the matters upon the complaint of Messrs. Cragie and Glover, and that the insinuation that he had retained any money from the Contra tors on account of the debt due to them by Sidey was satisfactorily refuted. Mr. Sidey, moreover, has accounted to his partners for the whole money received, except a very small sum, about £200, a Mr. Boulton thinks, and from having employed n efficient person to keep their accounts t is not improbable that omissions may have taken place

to that amount.

The Colonist is requested, as an act of justice to Mr. Boulton, to give this explanation publicity.

The New York papers give accounts of the capture near Long Island of a vessel filled with slaves from Cuba. Their owners had embarked them at Havanna, with the intention of taking them to their estates on another part of the island. On the voyage the slaves rose and murdered the captain and three sailors, and then forced one of their owners on board to steer for Africa. The facts will be understood by the following extracts. The negroes have been committed, some of them to take their trial for the murder. They did what most other men would have done, strive to recover the liberty of which they had been violently de-

U. S. BRIG WASHINGTON, New London, August 26, 1839.

"While this vessel was sounding this day be-tween Gardner's and Montauk Points, a schoone

"While this vessel was sounding this day between Gardner's and Montauk Points, a schooner was seen lying in shore off Culloden Point, un'er circumstances so suspicious as to authorize Lt. Com. Gedney to stand in to see what was her character—seeing a number of people on the beach with carts and horses, and a boat passing to and fro, a boat was armed and dispatched with an officer to board her.

On coming along side a number of negroes were discovered on her deck, and twenty or thirty more were on the beach. Two white men came forward and claimed the protection of the officer.—The schooner groved to be the "Amistad." Capt. Ramonflues, from the Havannah bound to Guanaja, Port Principe, with 54 blacks and two passengers on board; the former, four ninhts after they were out, rose and murdered the saltain and three of the crew; they then took possession of the vessel with the intention of returning to the coast of Africa. Pedro Montes, passenger, and Jose Rues, owner of the slaves and a part of the cargo, were only saved to navigate the vessel. Acad of 4,457, the number stated by the Execut ve.

After boxing about for four days in the Bahama

"We shall now state the number of signatures"

Channel the vessel was steered for the Island of St Andrews near New Providence : from thonce she went to Green Key, where the blacks laid in a supply of water. After leaving this place the vessel was steered by Pedro Montes for New Prov-

vessel was steered by Fedro Montes to Techniques idence, the negroes being under the impression that she was steering for the coast of Africa—they would not, however, permit her to enter the port but : nehored every night off the coast. The situation of the two whites was all this always heard estimated at time truly deplorable, being treated with the great-about 6,000. Here, how-est severity, and Pedro Montes, who had charge est severity, and Pedro Montes, who had charge of the navigation, was suffering from two severe wounds, one in the head and one in the arm, their lives threatened every instant. He was ordered to change the course again for the coast of Africa, the negroes themselves steering by the sun in the day time, while at night he would alter their course so as to bring them back to their original place of destination. They remained three days off Long Island, to the Eastward of Providence, after which time they were two months on the

after which time they were two months on the ocean, sometimes steering to the Eastwa'd, and whenever en occasion would permit the whites would alter the course to the Northward and W. s waid, always in hopes of falling in with some vessel of war, or being enabled to run into some port, when they would be relieved from their orrid situation.

Several times they were boarded by vessels

Several times they were boarded by once by an American schooner from Kingston.—On these occasions the whates were ordered below, while the negroes commended and traded with the vessel; the schooner from Kingston supplied the vessel; the schooner from Kingston supplied the vessel; then with a demijohn of water, for the moderate sum of one doubloon—this schooner, whose name was not ascertained, finding that the negroes had plenty of money, remained lashed alongside the "Amistad" for twenty-four hours, though they must have been aware that all was not right o board, and probably suspected the character of the vessel-that was on the 18th of the present month; the vessel was steered to the northward and west ward, and on the 20th instant, distant from New York 25 miles, the pilot boat No. 3 came along-side and gave the negroes some apples. She was also hailed by No. 4; when the latter boat came near, the negroes armed themselves and would not permit her to board them; they were so exasper-ated with the two whites for bringing them so much out of their way that they expected every

much out of their way that they expected every moment to be murdered.

On the 24th they made Montauk Light and steered for it in the hope of running the vessel ashore, but the tide drifted them up the bay and they anchored where they were found by the brig Washington, off Culloden point. The negroes were found in communication with the shore, where they laid in a fresh supply of water, and were on the point of sailing again for the coast of Africa. They had a good supply of money with them, some of which it is likely was taken by the people on the beach. After they were disarmed and sent on board from the beach, the ringleader jumped overboard with three hundred doubloons jumped overboard with three hundred doubloons about him, the property of the captain, all of which he succeeded in loosing from his person, and then permitted himself to be captured. The schooner was taken in tow by the brig and carried into New London."

Tuesday, 12 o'clock, M. We have just returned from a visit to the Washington and her prize, which are riding at enchor in the bay, near the lort. On board the former we saw and conversed with the two Spanish gentlemen who were passengers on board the schooler, as well as owners of the negroes and most of

gentlemanly and intelligent young man English fluently. He was the owner

judge from the martyr like

gents, Messrs. Shelton, Brethers & Coon, and Peter A. Harmony & Co. of I whom were his, were very much attac and had determined after reaching the Africa, to allow him to seek his ho he could, while his poor companion was to rificed.

On board the brig we also saw Cingues

master spirit and hero of this bloody that itons. He is about five feet eight inches in 25 or 26 years of age, of erect figure, we and very active. He is said to any two men on board the schooner. gent, evincing uncommon de with a composure characteristic of and nothing to mark him as a malici is a negro who would command in New 0.1 under the hammer, at least \$1500. He is said to have killed the captain and with his own hand, by cotting the also has several times attempted to take the Senor Montes, and the backs of several means groes are scored with the scars of pects to be executed, but nevertheless ang froid worthy of a Stoic under similar With Capt. Gedney, the surgeon of the

and others, we visited the schooner, which chored within musket shot of the Washing there we saw such a sight as we ne fore and never wish to see again. The and sides of this vessel are covered with be and sea-grass, while her rigging and sail an appearance worthy of the Flying De after her fabled cruise. She is a Baltim vessel, of matchless model for speed, at vesset, of matchies broads for speed, a tons butthen and about six years old. On her deck were grouped, amid vai and arms, the remnant of her Ethiep deck in the most fantastic manner in the finery pilfered from the cargo, while of state of nudity, emacrated to mere skelet coiled upon the decks. Here could be segro with white pantaloons and the sal which nature gave him, and a plante's cambric shirt, whose becom was work his ne ber proportions were enveloped in of gauze or Canton crape. Around the were gathered the three little girls, from thirteen years of age, the very images

Over the deck were scattered, in the mos ton and disorderly profusion, r isi bread, rice, silk, and cotton goods. and hold were the marks of the same crapes, calicoes, cotton and laney descriptions, glass and hardware, olives and olive oil, and merous to mention

ou. hand on a cold object, which we s ered to be a maked c black bombazine. In removing it held the rigid countenance and gl poor negro who died last night. It's no unclosed and still wore the ghast y explain last struggle. Near hy him, I ke som ing fiend, sat the most horrible creature w saw in human shape, an object of terror to the n blacks, who said that he was a cannibal. teeth projected at almost right angles for mouth, while his eyes had a most savage a

moniac expression.

We were glad to leave this vessel, as the helations from her hold and deck were thing but "gales wa ted over the gardens Capt. Gedney has despatched an express United States marshal at New Haven, wh has made the most humane arrangeme health and comfort of the prisoners, and the neath and comfortof the prisoners, and me reflection of the prize. There are now alive the grees, three of whom are girls; a out 10 and died. They have been at sea 63 days.

The vessel and cargo were worth \$40,000 and they left Hayana, exclusive of the negree, with

cost from \$20,000 t, \$30,000. Vessel and converge insured in Havana.

Mr. President Van Buren was lately at Osses in the course of his porshern tour. From h answer to an address at that place, we make the following extract bearing on the manufacture among our neighbours. It is said that the free dent has dismissed Mr. Hawley, the Post Mate at Oswego, for his share in the Patriot process

"I take this occasion, Sir, to assure you, that encourage, by all proper means, the dis-this time happily so prevalent,) to preve rence of the series, now justy and exideprecated—to scothe, and if possible to all getter the asperities among our own which have grown out of differences of our own. on the subject—to afford every facility power for the restoration of that harmony a feeling to the social and business relations inhabitants of the cifferent sides of this extense and important frontier, which is so essential to the happiness and welfare of both, and to draw a vei of charity and oblivion over the past, so far as the can be done consistently with a proper respect for the obligations of law and justice: these will be far more agreeable offices to the federal authorius, than were many of those which it became the duty to perform.

4 In respect to the steps taken by the gension of the steps nhabitants of the eifferent sides of this

government upon this disturbing subjet but think, and I derive much gratific the reflection, (because our system emines quires that the greatest respect should be the deliberate and unbiassed course of pubtiment,) that a dispassionate review of the si with the benefit of its experience, must lead or ingenuous mind to the conclusion, that although with the benefit of its experience, must read ingenuous mind to the conclusion, that alike the estimation of some, apparently hand mere taken, their wisdom and necessity has most fully demonstrated in the sequel, Italian much satisfaction to have my co. indence upoint confirmed by the observations you have pleased to make in regard to it. Many cf. itons which were at the time treated as may speculation, may now, without violence to be viewed as established conclusions, these is the assumption, that if a continu Wash-military incursions from the United States cannot former in general by general war with Great Burning and spanish of the measures of the federal by it, we would have been at this manner of involved in a general war with Great Burning and the second se

To illustrate this by argu no man of sense and observed to it. The bond present themselves should present themselves man who is in a situation to this last and fearful resort Is our quarrel just? and de country require that we sho these can be answered is and pusillanimous rulers we possible consequences. But calamity can befal a nation is ets, present and future, a war growing out of the chave described, have been we have deceived oursel was so? The laws of a declared opinions of Washi and of their contemporaries public service, and the cor public service, and the co-islation of Congress, from a present day, all answer no of mankind, of our own good by the provisions and spi should have been placed in indertake to estimate the co in the natural course of eve in the natural course of cv.

it to both countries, and to
lar; or the fearful respons
here incurred by those wh
to prevent them, and failed
tention or unwil ingness to
duties of their stations. To
out experience on the subje
by taking into consideration
ment of the country, and gr
tion since that period, for ment of the county, and, for tent of the evils which ha mhabitants who have been by hostilities, do not alway return of peace. Set in a they are tempted to adopt. understand it to be the opinen on this frontier, that it years to recover from the 1812."

The yellow fever is pre Augusta, Mobile and New twenty deaths per week by and as many per day at Ne Do Saturday a new S

ONTARIO, was launched at to the Hon. John Hamilton over the rapids of the St cades, within 30 miles of I s built long and sharp, 204 She will have two engines paddle wheel 26 feet d ame The engines will be made The Brockville took down arge party, some of them the launch. Many were wille and Prescott. The plied with lunch and wine Hamilton. The Ontario adopted element, after a Ti a cold bath. It is confide ill be able to accomplish does, it will be a vast impr tion of the St. Lawrence, canal an expensive waste The Literary Garland 1

Mary's Note Book " Is c article, entitle 1- "Intelli virtue," is a well-timed fallacy of the agr. JALBERT, accused of the had his trial in Montreal had not rendered their ve

ceived. The reputation

is now well established.

patronage, and well deserv

the interesting and ansura

last accounts. A very handsome Gold was presented at the house morning, by the Officerrs of nac Militia, to Col. Sergea with the following inser Colour Sergt. W. Hall, 83 of the 1st Regt. Frontenac his valuable services as the

The Grand Gala of efit if the destitute suffere was to have taken place th until further notice, in con of the Mayor, HENRY CAL

MEETING IN LENOX A number of Freeholde Lenox and Addington met in the 7th instant, to take est and most proper methodes their opinion of the of Responsible Government America. When Mr. JOHN CLAPS

When Mr. JOHN CLAP:
Choir, and ELISHA SILLS a
It was moved by Mr. J.
Seconded by Mr. David
That a Publick Meetri
sense of the People of the
Addington upon the prin
Earl of Durham's Report.
Moved as an amendment Moved as an amendment Seconded by Mr. Daniel That the sense of the pe Mr. Nathan Fellows's

by the casting voice of the C When the following re mously adopted by the me-Resolved 1st .- That has regret through the median abuses and great exciteme wicked and unprincipled p meetings, and wishing as I with the duty we owe to a generation, to avoid any at generation, to avoid any at generation and the expression of the commend that the expression of the commend that the expression of the country, even the commend that the imperior of the Country, even the country of the Country, even the country of the people of the Country, and make and happy.

4th.—That the present has province does not represent majority of the people of the Country. That the friends ment in this Province ought to be forthwhat the opinions of the py a new election.

5th.—That the friends ment in this Province ought to be forthwhat the opinions of the py a new election.

5th.—That the following mittee, with power to added the country that the present the country that the present that the province ought to be forthwhat the opinions of the py a new election.

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