From the numerous certificates which the propopietor has received of its efficacy, he presents following:— HORT FACTS TO THE AFFLICTED.

HORT FACTS TO THE AFPLICTED, It is sometimes urged that the Rheumatism cantbe cuied by external applications. This may true sometimes; but it is certainly true that distressing complaint cannot be reached by ernal remedies, except by their long and contus, by which perhaps at the same time the term becomes generally deranged, debilitated destroyed. Even were not this the case, how all the great distress of the sufferer be allesia. d destroyed. Even were not this the case, how all the great distress of the sufferer be allevial, while such slow and doubtful remedies have it effect? The answer is plain, candid and set true, use Dr. S. Hewes' Nerve and Bose miment. No name could be more appropriate, reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains steffectually on its first application, and by a reaching a tempoves more effectually and

reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains steffectually on its first application, and by a verpetitions removes more effectually and edily Rheumatic pains, than any internal application was ever known to. Its et its are powerful and immediate. Let those at ted try it but once and they must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

The following is too respectable and the alternat application was ever known to require comment. It to be read.

If I have been afflicted most grievously since 32, with rheumatism and contraction of the dost of my legs, caused by the cramps of the bleta, which I then had in its most severe form, ter trying many remedies in vain, I have found information on the collection of th

JAMES G. REYNOLDS.
The above article for sale at No. 2 Fletchers, at Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., by mister & Co. General Agents, and by aemy ery Dreggist in America.

HAVE YOU'S COUGH?—Do not neglectit ousands have mee a premature death for the mt of a little attention to a common cold—Have you a cough?—They. Dr. Bartholomew's pectorant Syruy, a safe tedical prescription, ntaining no poisonous drugs, and used in an existive practice for several years, will most posiely afford relief, and save you from that awful case pulmonary cogsumption, which

ease pulmonary coosumption, which awful ease pulmonary coosumption, which usually eeps into the grave hundreds, of the your, the , the fair, the lovely and the gay! Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchasottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-trow may be too late. Have you a cough?—Bartholomew's Expectate Syrup is the only remedy you should take to the you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the outsand cases where it has been used, has it faitor relieve.

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Brice of Abbertisiun.

lines and under, 2s. 6, first insertion, and 7 id a subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under id. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent rition; above ten lines, 4d. per line for the first rition, and 1d per line for every subsequent in

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## POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THOMAS H. BENTLEY, AT HIS OFFICE, STORE STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.



AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

TERMS PIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE WHEN SENT BY MAIL.

ERIES, VOL. XXI. SERIES, VOL. III.

[JOHN WAUDBY, Editor.]

KINGSTON, UPPER CANADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1840.

[T. H. BENTLEY, Printer & Proprietor.]

No or Vot. 50.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Herald's third year under its present pro

will expire on the 14th of April next; and our subscribers who have paid us nothing that time will please take notice, that their will then be stopped, and their accounts be in Court for collection. der to avoid in future the great difficulty st expense of collecting debts throughout

ntry, we have determined not to send our any new subscribers unless payment be bance, at least half yearly, at the rate 6J. per annum, including postage. Or, convenience of remittance, the Herald will seven months for ten shillings, and fourteen for one pound. intreal papers have adopted the plan of its in advance, and we find that if we in-

live we must adopt it too. The immense at are sustained on the credit system comfor self-protection to take a better plan. er to explain the importance of this more

we have copied the following article from o Yorker, merely remarking that every aid in it is as applicable to Canada as to

NEWSPAPERS AND CASH.

Indanic experience has convinced us, that the stem is in the long run, the only one upon newspapers and periodicals can be prosy and independently connected. The for subscription are individually so small, so vitally important in the aggregate, that uble and expense of making colections are to absorb all the anticipated profits and to the hopes of the proprietor. A subscriber bunned for a two or three dollar bill is too maidraftly to reward it as a pairty business. onsiderately to regard it as a paitry business ortune him for so trifling an amount. He of reflect, that three thousand subscribers be-the same mind with himself, might, by dehe liquidation of these "paltry amounts," embarrass a large establishment. For t, we started upon the cash system and stick to it. We can see no reason why a old not pay his two or three dollars down abscribing for a newspaper, as well as his ive dollars when starting in a steamboat or ad car. You may say, there is a chance

paper will stop before the year is up. And he steamboat burst a boiler, or the ra froad frown off the track. The contingency in ase is the same. her advantage of the cash system is, that it by to the perfect independence of the Subscribers to newspapers in this country ten too art to regard it as an act of patrotheir part to take a newspaper. It there one word in the vocabulary for which we mattal aversion, it is that same word 'pa-c' It has done more to degrade and emitthe press of the United States than all the uption" that political chicanery,

offrons to a collector once upon a time, ograteful fellow, I have given him my pa-ever since his concern was started—taken er these ten years, and now he sends in his

Ah, sir," says the collector, " it is to the patyou and those like you, that he is or his present embarrassments. If he not continued such names as yours upon his in the fallacious hope that you would one day him his dues—actually supplying thousands ach patrons gratuitously with ne wspapers—he in the thin the have reaped a competence." leaven preserve us from all such "patronage," we.—The word should be repudiated, exged and discarded by every independent and himined man connected with the press. In shot, the newspapers are universally conducted in the cash system. You might as well ask to rusted for your fate from Liverpool to Manister by terailroad as for a year's subscription he London Times. continued such names as yours upon his the fallacious hope that you would one day

are glad to perceive symptoms of the gradure are glad to perceive symptoms of the graduntoduction of the cash principle into the newser establishments of this country. Among
e which have set a good example, is the
REDONIA CENSOR," a spirited weekly journal
lished at Fredonia in this State. In the foling judicious conclusions of the editor we corly concur. We hope they may be universally
pied by the press throughout the Union:
the Publisher of THE FREDONIA CENSOR hererespectfully informs its patrons and the Public,

spectfully informs its patrons and the Public, nost weighty reasons have constrained him, t anxious and mature deliberation, to send out copy of it after the commencement of the next me except to subscribers who shall have paid it advance. This resolution has been wellighed, and will be inflexibly adhered to. No subscritions will henceforth be received withpayment, and on the 18th of March we shall continue sending the Censor to any exheritant. payment, and on the 18th of March we shall continue sending the Censor to any subscribers such as shall have paid in advance. We hope number thus suspended will be small—we hope are are few of our patrons who will forego the ding of the Censor rather than pay for it—but, so many, we cannot relax our rule in their be if. Our determination beneforth to require ment invariably in advance, is based upon the nt invariably in advance, is based upon the

wing, among other reasons:
. Because the Censor is well worth the price if Because the Centrol is worth any thing;
Because it costs us the money (our only reform or our outlay of capital and labor being the fits of Auvertising and Job work,) and those which is paying the naked

For the Upper Canada Herald. THE SPIRIT'S DESTINY. "The tyranny of earth is pomp and pride, Crushing the body, while the chainless mind, To things of nobler her-tage allied, Casting the manucles of dust behind, Soars to a boundless atmosphere away." Aye, there exists a destiny unknown, Which vain the soaring spirit soars to trace;

Which the mind's tho's with fear contemplate on The Spirit's destiny - its resting place. comes upon the heart with fearful pow'r. Morning and eve, and in the banquet night, Flitting around the joyous vestal hour, Nor leaves the soldier in the battle's height-Bears on the soul with mighty dreaded sway, Bidding it spurn "the bondage of its clay." Wild fantasies and dreams bear on the brain,

Yet vain, the mind its calmer course again Resumes, the future it can never view ; Then to the past awhile it gladly clings, Calls back its days of happiness and love, Touches some choid, then with new action springs To higher thoughts, and fondly looks above, There all its hopes of happiness are cast, And lasting peace the spirit feels at last.

Go look upon the earth - the mind surveys

Sag scenes, be wildered ones on life's broad stream Soaring in thought, on happy lengthen'd days, As if existence were in truth no dream; The dance, the festival, the bridal hall, Making all mockery of certain death, Till cometh thought, deep thought, the spirit's pal! And sinks the dreaded certainty beneath, Then man no more regards the world's poor pe Nor judges " all men mortal but himself."

See yonder move in pomp funereal train, A lengthen'd train, but mourn is there are non Proudly they march to the soft music's strain, As if the common herd of men they'd shun. Now thought be busy, wild, bewilder'd thought, Think now how oft the cold and sleeping form Of the proud warrior the battle sought, And bravely stood, grim visor'd, war's wild storm, Firm held the sword where death was raging nigh, And o'er war's din arose his battle cry.

But oft even then his wildly wandering brain Reei'd, for his thoughts were on his destiny, His spirit's destiny, and strove ('t was vain,) The future, dimm'd, with eager eye to see; And so the fond youth reading accient lore, And searching ruins to obtain a name, As countless hosts of earth have strove before

Blind for a while to reach the mount of fame

The mount of fame, - how few the path have trod. Asking the gitt of earth and not of God. Yet still upon the stage of life all play Their various parts, contented for awhile ; When suddenly for thought there comes a day, Then vanishes fond hope's deceitful smile; Man's destiny, the second future place,

That his shall be, with horror fills his soul, And vain the fend heart future joys would trace, Truth points out refuge as the billows roll; Humbled, man casts aside the so ld, and lo! In glorious hope his destiny doth know.

Agriculture.

From the New Genesce Farm ON THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF GRASS AND CLOVER, Mesors. Editors-Believing that a mutual inter-

Mesers. Editors—Beneving that a mutual inter-change of our opinions, through the medium of the New Genesee Farmer, is of great advantage to us farmers, I will offer a few remarks on the differ-ent kinds of grass and clover used for hay or pasture in this section.

Red and white clover, timothy or herds grass June Grass, (Agrostis vulgaris,) is considered much more injurious to buggars,) is considered much more injurious thin beneficial. It is never sown by farmers, but it seeds and spreads itself so abundantly, that it appears to spring up spontantaneously in most of our cultivated fields. It yields but very little pasture, and is worth nothing for hay. It is difficult to eradicate, and is very injurious to cultivated crops. In short, it annoys the cultivator and injures the land, without yielding any profit in return; and it would be well for ing any profit in return: and it would be well for Western New York if it was wholly extermina-

ted.

Red Top, (Agrostis stric'a,) is sown to some extent in this section, particularly on moist soils, for which it is better adapted than timothy. It produces plentiful crops of hay on such lands, but is of little worth for pasture. I do not think the hay contains much nutriment, although some intelligent farmers think differently. Sheep can scarcely live on it, and cattle and horses do not thrive well though fed on it plentifully. It also impoverishes the soil and is difficult to eradicate, consequently it is injurious to grain-raising farmers. is injurious to grain-raising farmers.

Timothy or Herds Grass, (Phleum practense. Timothy or Herds Grass, (Phleum practense.)
This is a most valuable grass for hay or pasture;
and on goo. soil it yields heavy burdens. When
intended for pasture, it always should be sown
with white clover, as the two together make the
best and most nutritions pasture. They do not
impoverish the soil unless when suffered to remain
too long without ploughing, as is frequently the

best and most nutritions passure.

3. Because it is fifty per cent cheaper (the comrative amount of reading matter considered,) at any other paper in this region;

4. Because the good paying subscribers to a waspaper ought not to pay (as they do, indirectly, there the old system) for the delinquency of the papering and werthless;

5. Because it is far more reasonable and just that subscriber should tust the newspaper, which he pass has been regularly published for nineteen ears, and is morally certain to be issued for ninetral years longer, than that the publisher should ust the subscriber, of whose character or circumstances he knows nothing;

6. Because it is impossible to issue a good, reditable, useful paper in a country village, and that every body for payment, without losing the paper in a country village, and the publisher is a general laxity of morals.

7. Because there is a general laxity of morals.

is because there is a general laxity of morals with regard to paying the Printer; thousands who may their notes and other obligations with scuppose punctuality, think it and haim at all to keep the Printer out of his due for two or three years, and the end of the printer out of his due for two or three years, and the printer out of his due for two or three years, and the printer out of his due for two or three years, and the printer of the great renovation of our wheat soils. Owing to its more rapid and succulent some more cheerinally than for a dead one.

The Greenlanders suppose that thunder is caused by two old women flapping seal skins in the moon.

There are two, and some say three, varieties of ed clover, the Small, the Medium, and the Large. Farmers are not all agreed as to the relative value of the different kinds, particularly for hay. I pre-fer the large kind for all purposes, especially on a hard dry soil. It is more luxuriant and productive, and more cleansing and fertilizing to the soil; and, hard dry soil. It is more luxuriant and productive, and more cleansing and fettilizing to the soil; and, oving to its stronger and deeper roots, it is less liable to suffer from frost or drought. When red clover is intended to remain for hay more than one year, timothy should be sown with it. The large clover and t mothy come to maturity at about the same time, so that the full benefit can be obtained from both. When the large clover is intended for mowing, it should be pastured awhile in the spring, so as to reduce its growth and prevent its loging. It may be pastured ill midsoumer; and it will afterwards yield as much hay as the small kind. I find this early feeding of much advantage to me especially when I have a large flock of sheep. I frequently pasture my clover meadows until the 20th of June; and this past season I pastured one piece until the first of July, and mowed it after harvest, and it then yielded me full a ton and a half to the acre. If the land is poor, and the season dry, it will not answer to pasture so late, nor will it do so well with the small kind as the large. The small kind should be mowed early, and it may be cut a second time in October, or it will afford good pasture in antumn. This is an advantage to those who have time to make hay before harvest. Those who want much clover hav, will do best to sow both varieties, as the difference in time of maturing allows a longer time for cutting and securing the hay which is a great advantage, as it is very; essential that all clover should be cut when in full bloom, or as near-And mad tho't strives the future to break thro' a great advantage, as it is very essential that all clover should be cut when in full bloom, or as near-

Arrival of the British Queen. FROM LONDON.

ly so as possible. WM. GARBUTT. Wheatland, Feb. 22d., 1840.

FROM LONDON.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, March 18.

The steam-ship British Queen, Capt. Roberts, was announced by telegraph at 7 o'clock this morning, and at about 12 o'lock we received out files of English papers. The Queen departed from London on the 1st of March, and from Potsmouth on the vening of the 2d; consequently she has made the passage in about fifteen and a half days, the shortest time, we believe, in which it has been done from Portsmouth. done from Portsmouth.

Our files of London papers are to the 1st of March, and Liverpool to the 29th of February in-

We are also indebted to Messrs. Wad worth & PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

By the Great Western we had the proceedings down to the 18th of February, inclusive, which was Tuesday. We now commence, therefore, Wednesday the 19th. House of Lords not in

session.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tallourd's copy right bill that by second reading.

Thursday, Feb. 20th. In the House of Lerds answers were received from the Queen, Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, to the addresses of congratulation. The Duke of Buckingham called for despatches relating to late events in China. The Earl of Minto said that, in consequence of Aomiral Maitland's death, Admiral Eliot had been ordered to Singapore, to superintend the naval operations in China.

In the Commons there was no quorum.

Fr.day, Feb. 21. In answer to a question, Lord Melbourne intimated that an arrangement would be made with the East India Company, to defray part of the expense of an expedition against Chi-

part of the expense of an expedition against China. Also that information had been received, that the Shah of Herat had rejected offers of assistance from England, in the war about to be renewed

In the Conmons, notice was given of a motion a abolish the punishment of death for all offences

except murder.

Lord Palmerston said, in answer to a question, that the affiris of Turkey and Egypt were still under negotiation, and he could not say when they were likely to be settled.

Mr. O'Ferrall moved the navy estimated Mr. O'Ferrall moved the navy estimates for the year. He asked for an increase of 461,000 pounds; of 1000 men, and fifteen ships in commission. The number of ships in commission, January 1st, 1829, was 224; in 1840, 259. Whole smoont asked for, 5,659 051 pounds, for the service of the year. On this motion there was a long political debate but halbedy armoved a reduction, and debate but nobody proposed a reduction, and the motion was agreed to. Both houses ad-journed to Monday. Monday, Feb. 24. In the House of Lords

a long debate on Spanish affairs.
In the Commons another on the municipal corporation bill for Ireland.
Tuesday, 25. In the Lords, debate on

Spanish affairs resumed.

In the Gommons, a long debate on East India commercial affairs, rates of duty, &c.

Auther on Ireland. Motion that the sheriff

Adother on Ireland. Motion that the Sherin be liberated pro. tem, in order to wait upon the Queen with an address from the Cor-poration—debate, and motion denied, Lord John Russell orposing it. Wednesday 26. Lord Mahon in the Com-Wednesday 26. Lord Mahon in the Commons asked if arrangements had been made with any foreign government for international copyright. Lord Palmerston said no, but negotiations had been commenced, and he hoped they would be successful.

Thursday, 27th. In the Commons, an

Thursday, 27th. In the Commons, an immensely long debate on a moien to protest against the pension granted Sir John Newport, on resigning the Compfrollership of the Exchequer, to make room for Lord Monteagle, being drawn into a precedent. Opposed by ministers, and they defeated by a majority of 28. This is, in fact, a censure on ministers for granting the pension. Friday, 23th-Debate in the House of

Friday, 25th—Debate in the House of Lords on French aggressions upon British commerce on the coast of Africa.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell, in answer to a question, stated that Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Chartist convicts had sailed for Botany Bay.

Long debate on the navy estimates.

Both houses adjourned to Monday March 2cd.

THE PRIVILEGE CASE.

On the 2d of February a great meeting of the electors and freeholders of Midflesex was held in London, to consider the proceed-ings of the House of Commons in the privi-lege affair. Many members of the House were present, among whom were Mr. O'Con-nell, Mr. Wakiey, Mr. Hume and Mr. War-

nell, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Hume and Mr. War-burton. Their presence, and a motion to make Mr. Hume-chairman, caused a tremen-dous row, of which, the papers sey, it would be impossible in give a description. Mr. Wakley addressed the meeting amidst frequent interruptions. Presently the under-sheriffs came in, with a party of friends, and fight soon after commenced. The under-sheriffs retired. Mr.O'Connell tried to make a speech, but the people would not hear

him. A resolution approving the course ta-ken by the House was put, and declared to be carried—and then the meeting broke up. In the meantime the under-sherifs and their party went into another room and or-ganized, and a resolution was adopted, decla-ring that the meeting of freeholders had been

violently broken up, &c. &c.
The Tory papers are vehement in their deum-nisutons of what they call the radical management of defeat the olject of the mesi-

Among the deaths we notice those of Sir Jeffrey Wyattville, the favorite architect of George IV., for whom he designed and su-George IV., f. r whom he designed and superintended the improvements of Windsor Castle, and by whom he was knighted—and of the Princess Elizabeth of Brunswick, once the wife of Frederick William II. of Pru-ia, but disorced from him in 1769. She died of apoplexy, on the 18th of February, in the 94th year of her age.

STOPPAGE OF THE SIRMINGHAM BOROUGH BANE.

Birmingham, Thursday evening, F.b. 20.

The Birmingham Advertiser of this day contains the following announcement:—

"Trade—We are sorry to say that the aspect of commercial effairs in this town is but gloomy. Several disagreeable reports were in circulation yesterday; one or two of which, we fear, were but too well founded."

This unpleasant prediction has unhappily been fully verified. At mose o'clock this morning the following announcement appeared in the windows of the Borough Bank in Bull street.

"The Directors of the Borough Bank find themselves under the painful necessity of suspending the payments of the bank."

It affords me sincere pleasure to state, that although the failure of this newly established banking company may occasion considerable loss to some of its shareholders, and possibly at the same time must unfortunat ly tend for a period to shake credit in the town and neighborted, there is every reason to believe that all demands upon the bank will ultimately be met to the uttermost farthing.

From the Dublin Evening Mail. From the Dublin Evening Mail.

Neither Father Mashew, nor Lord Ebrington, appears to leve done more to restore the tranquity of Tippearsy than either Mr. Justice Moore at the Marquis of Normanby. There are now in the county jail of Tappearsy 493 prisoners, of when over seveny are charged with nurder; the double calendar for this county at the assizes willbe heavy; there being for trial in Chonnel 91; in Nenagh 87.

Nenagh 87.

The district of Borrisokane is particularly disturbed. The magistrates have applied for as additional constability force. Outrages of themost alrocous kind characterise this disturbance; such as a sessults in the dwelling houses, with intent to do bodily harm, female abduction, rictous sessentlages to resist the landlords' rights, and murder.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, Feb. \$9.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester, Friday Evening, Cotton
Trade.—It is difficult to describe correctly
the state of trade here; for low as prices
were for cloth and yarns on this day se'nright, spinners and manufacturers are comthat day; and even suce fuelday prices that day; and even since Iverary prices are a shade lower. This continued drouping is evidently attributable to the declining prices of cotton in Liverpool; and as immense arrivils are expected, prices for this great staple are confliently anticipated to be lower in a month than they have been for the last four years; and until it arrives at this point, a steady or extensive trade cannot reasonably be anticipated.

Manchester, Tuesday.—There was no improvement whatever in our market to-day. The demand both for varn and goods were exceedingly limited, and prices continue to droop.

droop.

Leeds, Tuesday. We are still very dull in almost every branch of our trade, and prices are only kept from declaning from the prudent course adopted by the trade in continuing their reduced make. There is searcely any thing done on forcign account, and less for America than almost any other market. About this season of the year trade was generally very good, when things were prosperous. There are not very heavy stocks in the halls, but still much too heavy for the state of the money market, as it has been for a long time.

the halis, but still much too heavy for the state of the money market, as it has been for a long time past. No change in wool.

Bradden, Thursday. There is still very little doing in our piece market, less, perhaps, than for the last three or four market days; but this is unaccompanied by any change in prices of any description of goods. Some of the finer qualities of goods are rather in better demand than others. goots are rather in better demand than others.—Yarns: The good sense of the spinners in not producing more yarns than the limited manufacture of goods required, enables them to command late prices, though those prices are by no means such as some consider remonerating. There are, however, no stocks, but the prospect for both spinners and manufacturers is more gloomy. Wool: There is a general small decline in wool this week; and the opinion is, that it will be still lower.

HALFAX, Saturday. We cannot notice any

the opinion is, that it will be still lower.

HALIFAX, Salurday. We cannot notice any
general difference as to the state of trade this week
from those of the two previous ones; if any thing,
however, it is that the demand is hardly equal to however, it is that the demand is hardly equal to last week in any department. There is no change in the value of yarns, but they are fully as good to sell. In wool no alteration to notice.

HUDDLEFFIELD, Tuesday. This market has been much the same as for two or three weeks past—dull and inanimate. Buyers were more numerous; but the demand was very limited, and the prices ruinously low. Generally speaking, we selviom knew the prospects for spring trade so discouraging as they are at present.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Monday. To-day there has been some little improvement in the

Half-past one.—The British market is in a sing-nant state, and in the foreign the favourite specu-lation is in Spanish stock, which reached in the course of the morning to 291 \$.

Consols maintain the morning quotations, 902 91 for the April Account, and 908 \$ for money.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET TO FEB. 28.

February 25.—There was only a slack attendance of either town or country dealers at this day's market, and the excent of business transact-d was extremely limited; old and new 'Vheat brought the full prices of this day se'night, but the demand was cor fined to our own dealers. American flour, sweet, is quoted at 42s. a 43s. 6d.

Feb. 28.—The continued prevalence of contrary wind kerps our market extremely have of fresh supplies, either coastwise or from Iteland, and while we are still without any farther arrivals of floor from America, have only to report from Europe two cargoes of wheat. In the transactions which have taken place between Tuesday last and to day our late currency has been fully supported particularly for fine wheats, the stocks of which, we may report are gradually getting into limited compass; but the sales altogether have proved merely of a retail character. The only change in duties for the ensuing week is an advance on barrans and leding count of 4s. 10d, ner quarter, At the rejection should make no difference, and the contract of the samples of any tumuit that might erise.

It is said that the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent that might erise.

It is said that the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent a floor of the disaster, burst into a flood of tears; and that the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent that might erise.

It is said that the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent the Louke of Contract with the time? Should the result that might erise.

It is said that the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent of the disaster, burst into a flood of tears; and that the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent of the disaster, burst into a flood of tears; and that the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent of the disaster, burst into the sing's sons, when he heard of the disaster, burst into a flood of tears; and that the Duke d'Anmale, the young attent of the disaster, burst into a flood of tears; and throwing his attent, bur duties for the ensuing week is an advance on barley and indian corn to 4s, 10d, per quarter. At our market to-day the wheat trade assumed a more steady aspect than in the preceeding part of the week. At the same time duty-paid foreign flour moved rather more freely, at an advance of 6d; and of American in bond, 3000 barrels have here disposed of at 30, 6d to 31s, partly to strive. been disposed of at 30s 6d to 31s, partly to arrive.

From the Court Circular of Feb. 26.

The Queen held a Court yesserday afternoon at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of addresses on the Throne.

The members of the Religious Society of Friends having, a cording to ancient custom, been uncovered by the Yeomen of the Guard, were then interceived to the manner of the Mainstein the Court of the Court o introduced to the pr sence of her Majesty on the Throne, and p esented to her Majesty the follow-

To Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

The respectful address of the undersigned, members of a meeting appointed to represent the religious Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland.

May it please the Queen, As a Christian and loyal body, permit us, on the important and deeply interesting occasion of thy marriage, to convey to thee the renewed assu-rance of our cordial attachment to thy person and

government.

The institution of marriage we have ever regarted as a Divine ordinance, and it is our prayer to God that his blessing may richly crown thy u-nion, and render it conducive alike to thy own

happiness and the welfare of thy people.

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we anticipate thy future happiness in this union, and eatnest are our desires for thee and for thy consort, that, walk-

our desires for thee and for thy consort, that, walking in the fear of the Lord, your example may be so ordered in all things by that wisdom which is true religion and virtue throughout the land.

The real prosperity of our beloved country is an object dear to our hearts, and under this feeling we woull express our helief that in proportion as pure practical Christianity is permitted to sway thy con sels, and is promoted emong thy subjects, will their prosperity he most effectually advanced, social order maintained, and thy throne established in the affections of thy people.

lations.

I feel with you that the prosperity of nations is most effectually secured by observing the precepts and cherishing the benevolent spirit of the Christian religion.<sup>27</sup>

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, during the presentation of the addresses, stood by the side of the Queen; and near her Majesty, by the Throne, were the Misterses of the Robes, site Duchess of Bedford, Lady in Wa ting, the Lord Chamberlain, and the master of the horse.

Her Majesty was attended by the following members of the cab. net—the first lord of the treasury, the secretary of state for the Home Department, and the chief commissioner of the woods and forests. and forests

Her majesty's hon. corps of gentlemen at arms, commanded by their Lieutenant, the Hon. Sir E. Butler, lined the throne-room.

Deconport, Feb. 24—A special measuring arrived here yesterday morning, with dispatches, ordering off the Bloode to China, which was immediately done. The Pylades sailed this morning with farther dispatches.

FRANCE. Correspondence of Commercial Advertiser. Paris, Feb. 27, 1840. RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTERS - REJEC

merous; but the demand was very limited, and the prices Tuinously low. Generally speaking, we seliom knew the prospects for spring trades so disconvery with the property of the prices of the prices.

The dofsion bill of the King's son, on his sproaching martinge, has been ignominously thrown to the Chamber, the Court is covered with disgraces, and the ministers are discharged. I use market has been rather that, and prices Tetalouary.

Makeyikath Noo. Market. For long woods the demand has rather increased, and for such as were clean, full prices were made; whilst for chere kinds, a little reaction must be noticed.

Other kinds, a little reaction must be noticed.

Other kinds in fair demand at steady prices.

Blackborns. If our trade in yarns and clothe at all different from the report given has a week we should say that it is still more gloomy, with no better appearance as to any improvement, except what arrises from the very seasonable state of the weather.

From the Standard of Feb. 27.

Hefpstar one.—The following has just been posted at the Bank of England:

"The Gornar and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice that they are ready to receive applications for loone upon the deposit of the weather.

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The Gornar and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice that they are ready to receive applications for loone upon the deposit of the weather one, Fachogue-thill and East I disagrated the same quotations they closed at yet itself to the standard of the consequence of the standard of the consequence of the standard of the consequence of the weather and the same quotations The dotation bill of the King's son, on his ap-

It is quite unn cessary to describe the consternation of the royal family. A courier was immediately despatched to the Duke of Naze Cobours, the father of the intended bride, now at Brussells, to make, him acquainted with the royal discomiture. The garrison of Pais was ordered to be on the slert, and prepared for the suppression of any tumult that might erise.

It is said that the Duke d'Aumale, the youngest of the kine's sons, when he heard of the disease of the kine's sons, when he heard of the disease of the kine's sons, when he heard of the disease of the kine's sons, when he heard of the disease of the kine's sons, when he heard of the disease of the kine's sons, when he heard of the disease of the kine's sons.

The marriage of the young Priors has be take place, nowithstanding the Channer's return to previde for bim. The Lather of his bride, who, by the wy is a Princess of Saxe-Cohurg, and cousin to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, is reported to have said that the rejection should make no difference, and the King of the French will make provision for his son out of his own resources. To report the various efforts to form a new min-

To report the various efforts to form a new ministry up to the present hour would be an endless task. Guizot is quite out of the question, and he has taken his departure to London on his embassy. The Duke de Broglie was directed to r.ke the work in hand but failed. M. Thiers is now commissioned to construct the cabinet, and Marshal Soult has declared that between him and Thiers there can he no possibility of union.

The Eastern question is still in abeyance, and France evidently keeps aloof from the other powers. This is quite manifest from a declaration of Lord Palmerston in his place in the British Parliament, in answer to a question from Sir R Peel, as to the construction of a passage in the Queen's address, to the effect that the unani nity of the five powers had prevented the breaking out of hostilities, and expressing a hope that the same unanimity would bring about a final settlement, so as to pressrive the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

The hope, said the foreign minister, was founded on a declaration of Louis Phillippe in his address to the Chambers, in which the malutehance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire was stated to be the policy of his government. The hope was also founded upon the keep leave the definition of the policy of his government. the policy of his government. The hope was also founded upon the knowledge which he had of the sentiments of the other three powers; and his lordship added that negoti tions were still in progress on the subject. [As the policy of the four powers has, from the commencement, remained unchanged, while France has avowedly wheeled about, the only possible negotiation that can exist must arise out of that untoward circumstance.]

nust arise out of that untoward circumstance.]
It is a fact of some importance in respect to this question, that the British government, in moving the navy estimates, has recommended an additional marritime force, on the sole ground that the navy of France has been considerably increased. They who doubt the additional marritime force, on the sole ground that the navy of France from the first additional to the following separation; but the positive declarations of Lord Palmerston, in answer to the taunts of his Tory tormentors in the House of Commons, lead to an inference directly opposite, If, said he, there was a growing jealousy on the part of France toward England, he was not surprised, seeing how every thing relating to that social order maintained, and thy throne established in the affections of thy people.

May He, by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, bless thee. O Queen, and increasingly make thee a blessing to thy own and to surrounding nations, and mayest thou, at the end of thy days, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus on Saviour, be received into everlasting glory."

Her Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:—

"I carnestly join in your prayers for the welfare of my prople, and acknowledge with thanks your interest for my happiness, which is inseparably connected with the subject of your congratulations.

I feel with you that the agreement of the state was a glowing Jealousy on the part of France toward England, he was not surprised, seeing how every thing relating to that country was objected to, exageerated, or misrepresented, by the tories in Parliament, or by the press which is supported by that party. He professed his ability to furnish satisfactory proof that the France government was perfectly convinced that union and peace were as desirable between the two contrives as hitherto, and as much for the interests of France at for those of England; and added, that France had afforded another instances of amicable feelings in granting to England the right of search when French ships were suspected to participating in the slave trade.

On the other hand it is declared, that a treaty has been sighed between England and Russis, for

has been signed between England and Russia, for mutual co-operation, in case of Mehemet's ad-vance toward Constantingle, and an attempt is made to show that the Anglo-French compact is ipso facto violated; but this inference is far from

The occupation of Port Mahon by France, with the consent of the Spanish Government, for a military hospital, has aroused the bile of the English Tories, who have displayed a temper on this subject which is not creditable to any party. This island, situated midway between Algiers and France, we accupied by the United States also for a hospital, on payment of an annual rent.—Your Government assigned the lease of the buildings to France, and that lease, having expired, has been since renewed by Spain, with the perfect knowledge and implied consent of Great Britain.

fect knowledge and implied consent of Great Britain.

Dispatches of the 15th have been received from Marshal Valee, which state that nothing new had occurred in the province of Algiers. He is silent, as might be expected, as to ulterior proceeding in meditation against his Arab fors, but a private letter announces the approaching departure of a little expedition to Cherchell, in order to avenge the capture of a French vessel by the inhabitants of that port. The chief of them have already sent a deputation to the Governor, disclaiming all participation in that piratical act, and offering to pay the value of the vessel; but the marshal has declined to accede to this proposal.

While this force is being employed against the pirate fort, the Arabs encamped in the neighborhood of Blistan will be compiled to measure their strength with a French force which is to be sent against them.

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