图《大道·特》的诗人

Arrival of the Great Western

The most important news which the Great Western brings as is that received in Lendon by the over land mill from Crine, India and Exppt. Although every thing was quiet in Canton at the latest dates, yet the arrival of Admiral Elliott with his expedition, would be the signal of an immedi

is expension, worsto be ince signal of an aliment the commencement of hostilities.

The news from Egypt is of the deepest interest, discovers the determnation of Mehemet Ali to sist all attempts to encroach on what he consid-is his rights; some violent proceeding was hour-y expected, and considerable apprehensions were stationed.

capital at various times, during the first ten days of September.

Her Majesty and Prince After are still at Windsor Castle, but they purpose leaving for Buckingham Patace at the end of this mouth. Inconsequence of this arrangement a large innumber of workmen have been busily engaged in making ex ensive alterations in some of the rooms, for the convenience and comfort of the Queen during her accountment.

Copy of a Letter to N. Moorse, Esq., Her Ma-jesty's Consul at Beyrouts

SER-I beg you will communicate to the Consuls of the different powers, and the British merchants at Beytout, that Great British merchants at Beytout, that Great British, Russis,
Austria, and Prussis, have decided that Syria is
to be restored to the Port. I have demanded that
the Tinkish troops be put and it my i protection,
and that the aims be restored to the minimization of
Lebanon, I trust the Governor will not provoke
hostilities; if he does the responsibility of useless. inostilities; if he does the responsibility of useless-ly shedding blood must be on his own head.—I have the honour to be yours, &c.

CHARLES NAPIER, Commodore.

His demands being resisted, he has since seized and made reprisals on several trading ressels beinging to the Pacha, also a war cutter, a Meaningate, and a brig loaded with ammunition and

This decisive act has greatly incensed the Pa-

muskets.

This devisive act has greatly incensed the Pacha, and great excitement prevails as to the course which France will pursue in the matter.

Commodore Napier temained at Beyrout, a tith four or five ships of war, moored broadsile on to the town, which he could destroy—the people had nearly sil fled to the neighbouring mountains.

The Pacha seems resolutely determined to testist the demands of the Four Powers; and although a specified time had been given, in order for him to delay his reply, yet he has questively the tested his intention to resist, and tells his Consuls they need not wait any delay, as his determination is mevolably fixed. He is making great preparations for war, by the outfitting of shaps as well as by the exection of forts along the line of const. The following letter from Alexandrias, dated 20th, green a good sketch of late proceedings—

The Pacha is still "inflexible?" and even a semething more." In Monday he gave autise eace to Rifat Bey officially, and received to reliable maxium of the tour Powers with his seems sangthan the had already given, and that if the Energy pleased he would give it to him in a riving at the moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moment. This was of course declined, as the few moments are the present of the few presents and the probability result of the provided the provided the provided the provided the provided the present of the few provided the provided the provided the provided

from his placing himself in a hostile position against the great Powers of Europe, and urged him to commider not only the risk, the expense, and the destructive horrors attendant on the contest, but the folly of entering into such a war. "Gentlemen," said Mehemet Ali, "I know I am a poor feeble old man, surrounded by powerful enemies, and passessed of few resources. I am not, therefore, such a fool as to dream of making war upon them. It is for you to reflect upon the dangers and horrors of warfare. I rest content with what God has given me, and seek for no more.—But, as Providence has protected me hitherte amidst every danger, I shall not tremble now, for my trust in God and the grodness of my cause is as inten-ely great as ever."

As no impression whatever could be made upon him, the Consuls retired; and thus Monday passed. The next morning a courier arrived at the harem with despatches from Beyrout, binging intelligence that the English squadron, with 6,000 Arbanians, 16,000 English muskets, and artillery, &c. on board were arrived on the coast of Syria, and about to land these formidable supplies to rekindle the insurrection. The effect of this news has been to aggravate and embitter the quarrel heyond all possibility of amicable settlement.—The Pacha is 'wroth to a degree.' His remonstrance to Rifat Bey and the four Consuls are energetic even to rudeness, and he characterises in term on peu forte the singular style of diplomacy which sends an Ambassador with proposals of peace and an allowance of len days to consider them, having two days previously sent of men and materials to recommence the war. Rifat Bey seems to think it a capital hit, and tells the Pacha "That's the way they do things in Europe !?"—The Pacha replies,—"There's no man in Europe who would attempt such a barefaced trick but Lord Ponsonby!"

Meantime this affair has furnished the French diplomatists with a new grievance, and an additional impetus to become partizans of Mehemet Ali, and he has not been slow to stimulate their sympathies in

Ali, and he has not been slow to stimulate their sympathies in the matter.

Laying aside all considerations connected with the Pacha's religion and Lord Ponsonby's morality, and looking solely for the moment to the policy of the expedition against the coast of Syria, it appears to be a bad move for the Sultan. The Albanians, or rather Arnauts, are the most disorderly, thievish, and blood-thirsty ruffians that bear arms in the East. The Pacha has numbers in his service, and they are always in mischief, burning, plundering, and quarreling about the spoil. Their chief amusement is firing with ball cartridge in the streets and villages. They only fight when there is a chance of plunder, and would as readily scuttle any of Her Britanic Majesty's ships as seek a town en route.

The general state of trade does not appear to have improved since our last strivel. These had been uveral great panics in the stock markets, and all kinds of stock had fallen materially in the course of a few days before the Great Western sailed.

This is attributed to various causes. Our readers will be better informed on this important subject if we make a few extracts from the, afticles on the money markets.

"There does not appear to be any fresh cause for alarm this morning, as the general tedior of the news from France is desidedly pacific; but, because modity is scarce und a few sales of shocard and prices 'are giving way 'enadly. The failure at Manchester, which we noticed yester day, cannot affect the valid explosion directly a valid explosion of the strength of

of 5000 troops to Cyprus, from which point they will act against Syria, in conjunction with the allies.

The attitude of the German journals on this question is deserving of note, inasmuch as being subject to government censure they may be considered to echo the sentiments of their respective sovereigns. The French, up to this hour, lay the flattering unction to their souls, that something will occur to disappiont the four powers, and prevent the execution of the treaty, but the journals of all the powers, including the ministerial journals of England, speak with entire conviction as to the favorable results of the treaty.

The Frankfort Journal, which is considered to be a sems-official Russian organ, says, in allusion to the boasting of the French journalists with regard to Mehemit. "The journals of Paris, ministerial or otherwise, with marvellous accordance boast of the resolution of the Viceroy, and triumphantly add that such news hadbeen expected in France. We are able to assure these journals that the powers expected the same reply, and that it will not impede the execution of the treaty. In fact, a very poor notion would be formed of the firmness of the four cabinets if it were supposed they would give way. " But let no one deceive himself; the march of Ibrahim will not retard the resolution of the four powers. For years past Mehemit has advanced from one pretension to another in order to destroy the Ottoman empire and undermine the Sultan. Without the aid of the powers, the Turkish throne would become daily more enfechd, conspiracies would continue at Constantinople, the Russian government would be forced to remain on the qui vive at Sebastopol, and the French and English fleets would have perpetually to cruise off the p-ts of the Levant. In fine Mehemit must be driven out of Syria, and his power must be reduced to its natural dimens ons."

This may be c.n.sidered a manifesto of the Russian government.

Austria is reinforcing her navy and the garrisons 'conduct the nego

Austria is reinforcing aer navy and the garisons of her fortresses.

France also continues her preparations. The ordinary credits for war contingencies amount already to nearly one bundred millions.

The Euglish and French governments are reported by the Havie Journal to have signed a treaty of neutrality for all steam vessels containing passengers and correspondence, in case of war.

This is a master stroke of policy on the part of the English cabinet. Sixty emgrant ships leave the British ports monthly for the Australian colonies—alone and without some protection they would be in jeopardy in case of war.

If we may credit French correspondence, England is not backward in making preparations for future war, by cementing her alliances. A courier has been sent to Naples to propose, in case of war, that England should guard the coast of Naples and Sicily, leaving to Austria the care of defending Upper Italy, and English troops are to occupy Sacily.

Another account states that the Lord High Com-

Upper Italy, and English troops are to occupy Sicily.

Another account states that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands has taken possession of two istets off the coast of Albania, which were hitherto the retreat of pirates. Albania is reported to be favorable to Mehemit Ali, so that England may have an eye to hostil ties in that quarter, and therefore will be prepared for every event. A splendid steam ship has been sent to the Mediterranean, with guns carrying one hundred marines. The guns are constructed on a new principle, so as to avoid the concussion, which might damage the steam machinery.

marines. The guns are constructed on a new principle, so as to avoid the concussion, which might damage the steam machinery.

Russia has received another severe check on the part of the Lesghis, one of the Caucasian tribes sooth of Circassia, and allied with the latter power. General Golofief, with ten battalions of infantry, two 66 cavalry, and ten pieces of cannon, advanced upon a fortress about 20 miles to the South of Terck, a river which empties itself on the Caspian sea. When the Russian General had arrived within 16 wersts of the fortress he was attacked by Shemel, a chief of the Lesghis, and after several engagements was compelled to retreat. Shemel then marched into the country of the Tshecheutzes—where the Russians have established military colonies these 15 years past. After he had deatroyed the colonies he was joined by the tribe.—A month afterward, on the 14th of June, the Russians again advanced to the attack, and were a second time beaten, with great loss. The Lesghis encouraged by this success, traversed the Terck, and on the 9th August were tavaging all the country to the Caspian sea. General Grabbe, who had the command of a corps at Havanopol, for the attack of Western Caucasus, is gone to the assistance of his colleague, who is surrounded on all sides by the victorious Lesghis.

SPAIN:

SPAIN.

INSURRECTION AT MADRID.—By a royal decree dated Valencia, the 28th August, the new Spanish Ministry is constituted as follows:—M. Cortazar, Minister of Justice and President of the Councit; General Xavier Espirox, Minister of War; Antoniony Yayas, Foreign Affairs; Firmin Artele, Minister of the Interior; Armeth, Minister of Marrine; Seciades, Minister of Finance ad interlin. At the news of the formation of the ministry, which is in the sense of the majority of the Cortes, the municipality of Madrid declared itself in permanence on the 1st September. The national militia took up arms, and occupied the principal posts. The Captain General Aldams received a discharge which killed his horse, and wounded his aid de camp. He took up a position at the Retiro, with two battalions, a squadron and several pieces of artillery. The political chief Buerens was arrested, and kept at the Hotel de Ville.—Notwithstanding the events of the day, the aspect of Madrid was tranquil on the evening of the 1st September.

In the drama.

Singapore, June 9.—The Waterwich, from China, the 12th ultimo, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing advices from Macao to the same date, and from Canton to the 9th. In consequence of a petition from the American merchants to the Canton authorities, most, if not all of the ships at Whampo had been secured; but it is not expected they would all get cargoes, as there were scarely any teas left. The Americans were still at Canton, but preparing to leave by the end of June, in the expectation of the expedition not leaving Singapore before the 1st July; and, as it will be seen from the list at the foot of the annexed market report affait a large portion of the expedition left this of the 30th and 31st ultimo, and 1st instant, they would be taken by surprise, and could not possibly all be prepared to leave at a moment's warning and a month-sconer than they had been making their arrangements for.

The Cowasjee Family, Sylph, Lady Hayes, and Omega, were all attacked by Junks, and so successfully, that after an action in which the Cowasjee alone expended 40 round shot, besides grape and cannister, the ships were obliged to make their escape, as soon as they could get under weigh, and the wind permitted. We have not heard that any-lives were lot.

British merchants were still at Macao, unmolested, but complaining of the delay of the expedition, and expressing their spyrechensions that the differences would be patched up too easily for the sake of the tea revenue.

The Americans were making every preparation to expedite their business, before the arrival of the

differences would be patched up too easily for the sake of the tea revenue.

The Americans were making every preparation to expedite their business, before the arrival of the expedition. Mr. Snow, the American Comsul had left Canton and arrived at Singapore. A report prevailed that the Emperor had at length been convinced of Governor Lin's mismanagement, and had degraded him by three degrees. The Ghibzees were still in revolt, and it was feared that a new rebellion would take place in Nepaul. Schah Soojah had become so unpopular that it was necessary to reinforce the army in Cabul.—Five companies of infantry and some artillery had left Bombay for Aden.

A Chinese boat, laden with tum, silk, and silk piece goods, destined for Macao, had been seized by the Mandarins on the pretext that her cargo was intended for the English. Several vessels had experienced difficulties in entering the Bogue—the Chinese refusing to allow them to pass, on the plea that they had taken in them cargoes at Tongkoo. In some instances these difficulties had been overcome, but several vessels were still waiting outside.

THE PLESHOPERSTERRY FOR CHINA.

It was first reported that Sir George Staunfon had been appointed by the Home Government to

tonduct the negociations with China. After wards it was said, that no less a person than Lord Auckland would go in propriet persons in the Hon. Company's steamer the Queen. The most credible and natural report is, that Admired the Hon. George Elliot, C. B.; will conduct both the corraive and diplomatic business.

The expedition is to direct itself against Canton.

The Bombay correspondent of the London Herlington.

The Bombay correspondent of the London Herald says—

"Of the plan of operations botting to definitely known. It is the general opinion amongs: those whose opportunities and experience eminetity quality them to judge correctly, that, under the most favourable circumstances, at least one year more must elapse before there is any chance of the tenewal of the trade, and this from no apprehension of our expedition suffering any defeat, but from the very nature of the service—the peculiar genius of the Chinese Government and people; as even the lattering down of Canton, the occupation of any of the islands on the coast, or the destruction of several of the sea-board cities, would have no influence whatever on the Emperor. It is only by entering directly on negotiations at Pekin that any good can be expected to result; and this, even supposing very thing were to go on as prosperously as could be desired, must be the work of time; meanwhile the protracted interruption of trade must be productive of the most injurious effects both to India and England. Already is the market of Canton swept of all its teas, which were being bought up at most exorbitant prices, and the defalcation in the English revenue from the short supply of the present, and the entire stoppage of the next year, will be severely felt in England.

Our protege, the Shah Soojah, continues his career of low beastly sensual indulgence, undeterred by the estrangement or contempt of his own subjects—unpersuaded by the hints of the English residents. The time in fact seems fast approaching when the extractions he extorts from the people to be wasted in sensual or in childish extravagancies will be borne by them no longer; and already the queston becomes an urgent one of how far we should wasts the strength of the army and the resources of the exchequer in supporting or contemporing a headstrong despot, with whom a moment's connection exposes our characters to native scorn from the vices he reflects on us.

Dost Mahomed, it appears, was not put to death by the

and 300 at Mahar.

FRANCE.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week, a rioteous movement, of a most alarming nature, occur-red in Paris, however, the troops soon succeeded in its suppression, and all is now tranquil. I send

eous movement, of a most alarming nature, occurred in Paris, however, the troops soon succeeded in its suppression, and all is now tranquil. I send you full accounts—

Symptoms of revolt were perceptible at an early host in that very formidable quarter, "the terrible Faubourg St. Autoine," but, down to this moment, the mob have not been able to raise a regular barricade, and without one, they can raise no resistance to the troops. They made several attempts, however, to construct "works," by overturning omnibuses and other vehicles, but the troops were on the alert, and immdiately defeated them, inaking several prisoners.

The rappel was beaten in all the arrondissements and, by four o'clock, a large detachment from each legion marched on the menaced district. The intended ritters, intimidated by this immense show of means, crossed the river, I am informed, and proceeded for that district equally "renowned" in the feats of the first revolution—the Faubourg St. Marceau, where they expect to find a kindred spirit alive.

It is more than probable that the measures taken by Government for repressing any emeute will be successful, but the aspect of the city is more menacing than at any period since the revolution of 1830. The whole working population is either involved in this affair, or predisposed to enter into it. Excitement and alarm are universal. In many parts of the town the shops are already closed. The streets and windows are filled with "curious" Under my windows, which face a certain public building, are two cavalry videttes of the National Guard.

September 11.

Ashes.—There has been a good inquiry for Montreal Pot Ashes, and an advance of 1s. per cwt. has been obtained, 27s having been given for new Ashes, and 26s for the brand of 1839; for one or two trifling lots of 1840, 27s 6d has been paid, but 27s is the highest price paid for respectable parcels, at which rate, however, the market is exceedingly firm. Pearl ashes were dull in the early part of the week, and prices declined to 28s 6d; during the last day or two the demand has rather improved, and there are now few sellers under 29s. The quantity of Ashes of all descriptions sold during the week may be about 700 bargels.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKETS TO SEPT. 11.

A few parcels of home-grown new Wheat have been purchased by our millers at prices varying from 8s 6d to 9s 6d. per 70 lbs., most of it being in soft condition. We have had a good deal of heavy rain during the week, but having had nice dry winds, we are not aware of any material injuty to the crops. Duty has been paid here this week on 24,202 qrs. Wheat, and 31,158 barrels Flour.

In the Price Current of the 11th, American Flour is quoted at 33s a 34s. per bbl. duty paid.

London Conw Exchange. Sept. 11.—We have

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 11.bad fine weather during the whole of the week, which is much wanted for securing the northern harvest. The supply of English wheat has been moderate since Monday, and that day's prices have been realized.

The recent news from China does not appear to have operated injuriously on the tea market, the public sales now in progress going off steadily, and at prices fully equal to those realized at the last suctions

The Cornel market has not been so good today the fall on the highest price of yesterday being one per cent. On the closing prices of yesterday, however, 87% the decline has not been & per cent.

The measures taken by the Bank of Facility.

The measures taken by the Bank of England have been of a restrictive character and money was therefore scarce. The same course was to be persisted in till the foreign exchange of the country were brought into a safe position.

The Dutch papers of Wednesday morning, only just arrived, notice a good deal of unsteadiness and fluctation in the funds at Amsterdam, up to the close of business on the previous day.

Our accounts from the Continent are of a more pacific tenor this morning, and especially those from Belgium, which express a confident opinion in the maintenance of peace, and cite in support of the view taken, the fact of orders having been issued from head quarters to allow of the prolonga-

After wards tion of the leaves of character granted to different fore came dewn from Kingston, and while the Lord Auckofficers and privates, which we such is desired for the Hole star field out of the Boat, and imbediately went to be necessary.

Eittle or no hopes were entertained of the re-London, SEPT. 11.—We understand that a pack et is off Liverpool, with advices one day later from New York.

the HARVEST.

The HARVEST.

London, Sept. 11.

The harvest though very far from being secured in the average of the kingdom, may be reasonably estimated fully equal to the produce of the average of years—but so extreme is the deficiency and exhaustion of every description of old grain, that the corn markets do not decline materially, or indeed in any degree whetsoever excepting for the damp and inferior new samples of wheat. There is, however, a nominal decline of about 3s 6d per quarter in the weekly averages gazetted last night, and this on the average of the six weeks, brought town the general average to 71s 10d—and this being 2d under the rate of the preceding wheat to 6s 8d per quarter—or 4s higher than the duty at the time of the departure of the Britannia steam ship. The duty has at the same time risen to 4s per bbl. of flour of 196 lbs. All the stocks of foreign wheat and flour were taken out of bond at the duty of 2s 8d, and though the American flour expected at the ports will for one week from yet-lerday arrive ander a duty of 4s per bbl.. It is to be observed that the averages are only 2d below the rates which may cause the duty again to recede to 2s 8d on Thursday next. The probability of this change is greater through the firmness of the London corn market on Wednesday and this afternoon—and therefore the true probability is that the duty on foreign flour may again be lower, but at least that the rate will not very soon be higher than 4s per bbl., which is only a small duty to be paid in any event.

The crops in Britain (hops expected,) are spo-ken of very favourably. If not over they will at least be equal to average.

Liverpool, Brunswick Dock, South end,
August 31, 1840.

Remarks.—Pine Timber—On comparing the imports of this month with the corresponding one last year, there appears to be a deficiency of nearly one-half, the arrivals being 17,377 pieces, by 34 vessels, of 18,447 tons, against 30,169 pieces, 33,706 tons last year, and from the commencement of the year to the present time there appears to be a falling off in the supply to the extent of one-third. Confidence, however, in the security of the havest, and consequent improvement in trade not having been sufficiently established, prices have ruled lower than from the short import might have been reasonably expected, and the importers of Quebec have, with some exceptions, stored their cargoes in the hope of prices improving soon which expectation there is a fair chance of being realised. St. John's Timber has, met ready sale as it arrived. Three cargoes of 54, 59, and 60 feet averages have been sold at 21d per foot and one of 49 at 20 1-2d per foot. Although one cargo of Quebec, of very choice quality, brought 19d, others of only middling quality have not commanded more than 17d to 174d, and a lot of 7,000 feet, by auction, 16 1-2d per foot quality in the month a cargo of inferior Cape Breton was sold at 15 1-2d per foot.

Red Pine.—Of Quebec, the supply has not been excessive, and some parcels have been sold, with cargo, at 22d per foot. This article is likely to

FLOUR.—All the Upper Canada Fine that has come forward this week has met a ready sale at 22s 6d., and to-day 28s. 9d. could have been obtained, but a lot to the extent of 100 bls. could not be met with in first hands. Of United States the ales we have heard of embrace about 1000

sales we have heard of embrace about 1000 barls. at 27s. a 27. 3d. Receipts, 10,700 barls. Frovisions.—About 250 barls. Mess Pork have changed bands this week at \$18. For Prime several buyers are in the market at \$144, but holders will not take less than \$15—at which price we have not yet heard of any transactions.—[Courier.]

thiness of public favours, and they will be with their deepest reprobation and nucessistility.

We see in this Act how little the settled ions and feelings of the people of C nada as sulted. The act is not formed nor intest please them, but is framed to please the Church party in England, with a small mition for appearance sake to others. Thus the please the church party in England, with a small mition for appearance sake to others. Thus the please interests are sacrificed, their rights as their deliberate judgment contemned, this scientious objections disregarded, their sight the Government repaid with careless as the Government repaid with careless as while its enemies are honorited and rewales the whole machinery of the State is employed the state of the state is employed and, enrich the few, and depress and erish the many. By this act the greated it of the few and the colony, appeople are taught that they must not experience to interests is created in the colony, appeople are taught that they must not experience to the colony, and another nothing stall instead of equality, some are made minor the partition of interests is created in the colony, appendiculated to regard the other as fagraters of their rights, by whom they are deput their just standing in the community, their share of a common property, and the amazing equal progress in the march of simprovement, Instead of beholding the saling his light and glory on all slike, we as sented with a mocking orb, shorn of half his On one side there is light and fertility; and We understand that an order, from the Horse Guards, has been received, by the last mail from England, for raising a Regiment of 1,000 strong for service in these Provinces. It is to bear the title of the Royal Canadian Regiment, and is to be composed of "good conduct men," of fifteen years service Volunteers from the Regiments returning to England. They are to have every indulgence in following their respective callings or trades and we presume, are intended for out-post duties. The officers wit be chosen probably, from the seniors of the several ranks who may be willing to accept advancement in a corps destined solely for a limited Colonial service; and that there are many, still capable of doing good service for some years, who will nevertheless gladly receive promotion which will confine them to a healthy station cannot be doubted, when it is recoffected that there are always numerous candidates for commissions in corps that are, without relief, employed in the most unhealthy of the British West India possessions and pestilent coast of Africa. The numbers already reported to have volunteered, of given in their names from different Regiments, that have lately left this command, or are on the point of leaving st, will we think amount to af least half the proposed establishment of the new Colonial Corps.—[Quebec Mercury.] improvement, Instead of beholding he saiding his light and glory on all alike, we at sented with a mocking orb, shorn of half but On one side there is light and fertility is other darkness, storm and barrenness. Interpretation of the rule of a wise and imparitiply providing equally for all his children, we not be sentently on the rest to provide for themselves. The has left the senate hall, and folly is enhancher stead. Instead of bunding the people they have severed them asunder. Instead of the senate hall, and folly is enhancher stead. Instead of bunding the people they have severed them asunder. Instead of the senate hall, and folly is enhancher stead. Instead of bunding the people they have severed them asunder. Instead of senate them as the senate hall, and folly is enhanched the senate hall and the senate hall and the people they have severed them as under the senate hall and the senate

The sentence of the Naval Court Martial on Robert Collins, for murder, was put into execution on board Her Majesty's ship Cleopatra, this meaning at eight o'clock, by hanging him at the yardarm at the foremast of the vessel. We believe this is the first instance of a similar execution in this port.—[Quebec Gazette, Sept. 28.]

that the people were either dead of indifference these things, those who imagined this site that they have committed a world mistake false legislation will be condemed in a that cannot be mistaken. The government DROWNED.—On Menday night Martin Brady, a private soldier of the detachment of 4th Battalion of Incorporated Militia. He had only the day be-

bottom. All efforts to save him were man the man were man

The Berald.

centry must be impartial, or it wand therefore feeble and embarra power being required to surmounterated by stems and its efforts be conded, by a divided people; dipower that ought to have united

New York Commercial Ada

cted his veracity in his states

boundary. We did no shi

Assizes closed on Saturday.

ences were passed by the Cou-

ted of larceny,-1 year in the

each 2 months imprisonment in iam O'Brien, for assault, fined

nd over to keep the peace, bin o sureties in £25 each. Johnston, for assault, fined £

weather has been very stormy

b last Wednesday evening, and about 70 miles down the Lal

ain to Toronto. On Friday

e same port on her downward red a very severe gale, by wh 200 barrels of flour. She was

bit barrels of flour. She was chiefly by the good managem mer, who then had charge of he detail the engineer at one twessel, and advised Captain rashore, but he replied that or perhaps most of the passeng at their orly safety consisted it wind. The steamer Ome o'clock on Sattriday moint to land her passeagers, and has down the river for shelter.

on the south side of the Nap ich 3 stores, 3 hotels, 3 taverns

and I office were destroyed; d at £30,000, part insured. T and Sarah, of Newcastle, cau

GOVERNMENT

We did no such

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER .

The Great Western arrived at New York the afternoon of Sunday the 27th ult., let news by her did not arrive direct from New t until the Sunday following. A governmen senger by the Western atrived here with d es on Wednesday night, but no New York a came until Sunday morning. The storms have partly caused this delay, but we thin must have been neglect somewhere on the side. The news, however, reached here of Montreal on Saturday merning, and an paper the day before.

the Imperial Legislature for disposing of the Ca

gy Reserves in these provinces. Its plots

are the same as when we formerly mentioned.

The Clergy Reserve monies now invested in lish funds may be invested in Provincial at the option of the Governor in Council, a may assume that they will be invested in Pm and as the rate of interest is greater. The a nount of proceeds of Reserve Sales is uping £300,000, which will give above £18,00, annum. Of this year, £1,500 will be paid to Catholic Clergy, (transferred from the Casal Territorial Revenue to the Clergy Reserve and about £2000 to other Churches, £14,500 to be given to the Churches of Far and Scotland, at the rate of two-thirds to the mer, and one third to the latter. And of all in sales of Clergy Reserves, the two churches have haif or the amount, in the same ratio, as we have formerly remarked, the Church England and Scotland are endowed with all that is of any value in the Clergy Reservation all that has been obtained from them, with salight exceptions, and half of what may be tained in future. To such unequal privilegal members of other Churches will not submit. State knows no such distinctions in its required of duties. In what a partial, invidous and pressive light the Government is plated by Act, putting equal burdens upon all, but coin its chief benefits on a favoured few. Here the government expect equal support which dispensing unequal favours? And how on pretend to desire to allay contention in the pince while formishing in its town Acts the set reasons and incentives to jealousy and as its professions are set at naught by its Acts. It take good care that quarries shall not can supplying constant occasion for quarrel. In preach peace but provoke war. They preserved the preach provide the provide war. They may equal justice to all, "and illustrate then amby the most unequal distribution of publicy ty. Thus they mock and insult the peak, these were no other cause of contention as sufficient. It will be a standing reproach occurry—and a standing insult to large his the people—that they were not counted to of receiving equal justice and equal benefits the Imperial Legislature.

How long will this injustice continue? In those surely did not expect a long life for banting. They could not suppose that an the government expect equal support while

The final analysis are discovered in the first and the second of the first and the second of the first and the fir and Satah, of Newcastre, caurasts, rigging, &c. but the himal craft were burnt. The firsparks from the chimney of Aylmer, which bodged in the right Co's. store, and were funne wind. A Mr. M. Grott, of fell from a roof on which he results that and was so much burt that Thomas Kirkpatrick, Alexander McDonell, Anthony Manahan, and Henry Sadlier - Esquire ctors of the Provincial Pe PROVINCIAL SECRETA Provinctal. Security
Toronto, 29th Sep
S Excellency the Lieutemant
been pleased to appoint Samue
Esten, and John Thomas W
sy, to be Commissioners to in
into the business and affairs o
my.—Commission dated 22m

British Queen steam ship le ally at the hour appointed for l kes 83 passengers and a full on her letters we leatn ano flour market is firm, receipts he vance of 64 2. per bbl. is ger sales of Genesee were made in the grain market .- [N. Y Britannia left Boston for I a, at one o'clock—the wind e cr. She has on board fifty fo

tpool, and six for Halifax—already engaged at Halifax.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq. Oct. e 30th September, by the Rev. Junes FAUGETT, to Miss CHARL

Kingkton.

8 21st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Wa
Clauch, New York, Collie Mis
Commissary General, to Jana, di
aq., of this place.
teacott, U. C., on the 20th ult, by
William Briony, Eng., To
orre Taucos, Step Daughter of
q., Paymaster of the 4th Bat. In Dieb. ormin, on the 28th uit., ofter a st Da. Farnan; Surgeon Dentist, i Y. He was a young must of per relession, and of exemplary chara-greatly ismented by all who kne

SCURRENT IN KINGSTO (CORRECTED WEEKLY 64 per cwt: 12

6 per cwt: 12

7 per bush

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6 do. do: 3

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es do. do: 1
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r 100 lbs 17
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ortime mess,
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O

PRINTIPIND
ILL BE SOLD on Tues at the dwelling house of A. Po at Street, his HOUSEHO , consisting of Dining, Draw, , and Kitchen Furniture, Tea, and Breakfast Betts, , &c. &c. &c.

at 10 o'clock. Ston, Oct. 2, 1810.

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