te better informed respecting the del'

hike to admit.
Though the discussions of the calinet are kept

The treaty of the four powers vis officially published at London on the 22nd of September, with two additional articles as follows:

Section 7.

If, at the expiration of the been made to after the communication shall have been made to after the communication shall have of section 2,) him (according to the stipulation the proposed arrangement and shall not accept the proposed arrangement and shall not accept the hereditary rangement and shall not accept the hereditary rangement and shall not accept to he hereditary rangement and that have been accept to him.

PROTOGOL OF A CONFERENCE MELD AT LONDON THE 17TH OF SETEMPER, 1840;
Present—The Plenipotentiatic of Great Britain,
Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey.

Intelligence was received at the Admiralty, early this morning, that an attempt had been made to set fire to the Camperdown, at Sheetness. Before the officers had left the ship, or the workmen had left the yard, a smoke was discovered in the after part of the ship, which was immediately listed to its source in the cockpit, and the fire extinguished. On examination it was found that a birch-broom had been placed in one of the midshipmen's lockers in the cockpit, under which was a cock of hay and some powdered resin, to which fire had been applied. The "aily damage done was the destruction of the locker, which a few shillings will repair; but the facts we have stated leave no doubt that this was a wilful attempt to destroy the Camperdown.

destroy the Camperdown.

Lord MINTO and Admiral Adam left town very soon after the arrival of the news, accompanied by the Admiralty Solicitor, to institute a searching investigation on the spot into all the circum-

thority, whatever countenance this wicked attempt may give to the supposition that the Talavera was designedly set on fire, that no evidence whatever has been obtained that such was the fact. The report contained in a west country paper, copied into the Times this morning, that a parcel of chips had been found heaped together in the fore peak of the Minden, is without foundation. We trust, therefore, that this attempt to set fire to the Camperdown will turn out to be the only act of wickedness, produced pethaps by the extraordinary propensity there is occasionally in the human mind to imitate or commit those crimes which from any circumstances excite public attention. thority, whatever countenance this wicked at-

From the Liverpool Chronicle of Oct. 3. STATE OF TRADE.

MASCHESTER .- The unsettled state of the foreign relations of the country continues to exercise an anfaworable influence on this market; and some descriptions of yarms, together with almost all kinds of goods, were a shade lower than during

CHOALE FLANRE MARKET .- We have not MOCHOALE FLANKS, MARKET.—We have not had quite so brisk a market to-day as that of last Monday, though there have been many pieces sold. Fine goods have been more inquired after, and have met with a readier sale than lognerly.—The manufacturers have been trying, but wi bout success, to get better prices for their goods. In the wool market there is no afteration in the re-A st ady business is going on at previous

tivodensfield. - Business is improving, which Attrax.—There is still a very limited demand for most kinds or ter process. Any least of the stillar and the s

HALIFAX.—There is still a very limited demand for most kinds of goods. Scatcely a foreign or ter of any extent in course of execution, and the home trade is by no means adequate to take off the ptoduction. There is no life in any part of the trade, except on light threy things, but this is only a variety unimportant branch. In yarns, a steady

GHAM .- We feel thankful to say

EMIGRATION.—The New York Packet Ship North America, Captain Loovber, sailed on Tuesday week, with 19 cabin passengers and 200 in the steerage. The whole of the steerage passengers belong to a sect called "Lutter Day Saints," and are bound for Quincy, in the State of Michigan, on the borders of the Missisapps, where a settlement has been provided for them by one of their sect, who has purchased a large tract of landin Michigan. We understand that upward of 2000 are in treaty to embark early next spring for the same locality. A great postion of those who sailed in the Korth America are members of the Total Abstinence Society, and are from Leicesterwhite and Hertfordshire. They were stipped by the respectable house of Fitzhagh & Grimshaw, of this town.—[Livetpool Chronicle.]

FRANCE.

At a former day we published the "memorandum" of Lord Palmerston to the French government, explaining the policy of the four powers on the Turco-Ezyptian question; as part of the history of this trave affair we now give M. Guizot's "memorandum," setting forth the views of France on this matter.

MEMORANDUM DELIVERED BY M. GUIZOT TO LORD

interests, and the counsels of presence of the presence of the survey of

the Porte, after exciting them to rise against the Viceroy?

These questions have certainly not been resolved. But, if this insurrection is repressed, if the Viceroy becomes again the assured possessor of Syria, if he thereby becomes more ittiated, more difficult to persuade, and he answers to their summons by a positive refusal what are the means of the four powers?—Certainly, after having emplyed a whole year in seeking for them, they cannot have discovered them recently, and a new danger will have been created, more scious than difficult to persuade, and he answers to their summons by a positive refusal what are the means of the four powers?—Certainly, after having employed a whole year in seeking for them, they cannot have discovered them recently, and a new danger will have been created, more serious than before. The Viceroy, excited by the means employed against him—the Viceroy, whom France has contributed to restrain, may jeas the Taurus, and again threaten Constantinople. What will the four powers do in this case? In what manner will they enter the sonies in additional and the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the sum of the sultan and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the envoy of the Sultan, and the four considered as the sum of the sultant as the sum of the sum of the sum of the sultant as the sum of the sum and again threaten Constantinople. What will the four powers do in this case? In what mann r will they enter the empire in order to give succot to the Sultan? France conceives that thereby there is prepared for the independence of the Ortoman Empire, and for the general peace, a danger much more serious than that with which they were threatened from the ambition of the Vicetoy. If all these eventualities, the consequence of the conduct about to be adopted, here not been provided for, the four powers will be engaged in an obscure and perilous path; if, on the contrary, they scure and perious path; if, on the contrary, they have been foreseen, and the means of meeting them been agreed upon, then the four powers ought to make them known to Europe, and above all to France, who has always taken a part in the countent object—to France whose moral concur-rence they still claim—whose influence at Alex-andria they still invoke.

andria they still invoke.

The moral concurrence in France in one common conduct was an obligation on her part, but it is no longer so in the new situation in which the powers seem to wish to place themselves. France can henceforth be no tonget directed but by what she owes to peace, and w at she owes to herseli. The line of conduct she will hold under the grave

The line of conduct she will hold under the grave circumstances in which the four powers have placed Europe, will depend upon the solution which may be given to all the questions that have been indicated. She will always keep in view peace, and the maintenance of the present balance between the states of Europe. All her means shall be consecrated to this double object."

The ordinance calling into service the reserves of 1834 and 1835 appeared in the Monteur of September 17th. Also an ordinance opening a temporary codit of 6,000,000 of francs for the fortification of Patis.

Warlike preperations continued to be made with unabated activity. The cannon foundies at Strasburg, Toulouse and Dousi had been put into full operation, and the number of worknen had been doubled at the manufactories of arms at Metz, Rheims, Besancon, &c. The government powder-mills also had been set in full work, and recrusting was going on in several of the provrecrusting was going on in several of the 1-rov-

Works for the fortification of Havre had been

The insurrection in this kingdom had been suppressed. It was confined to the troops, the people taking no part in it, and even among the troops there was neither union nor confidence. The soldiers who revolted had reason to suspect, it seems that their leaders were abut to desert them and take refuge in Sprin, whereupon they shot their commander and then submitted to the royal and loyal forces.

SPAIN

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Intelligence reached London on the 19th of September, that the Queen had acceded to the demands of the junta at Madrid, Previous to this she applied to Espartero for assistance, who, insead of marching upon Madrid, sent her a long letter, virtually advising her to submit. To this advice she yielded, by appointing a new ministry, whose views were in accordance with those of Espartero, the head of the cabinet being Senor Sancho. The letters containing the appointments of the new ministers fell into the hands of the Junta at Madrid, by whom they were opened, and at whose instigation the appointments were declined.

clined.

The Queen, upon this, gave Espartero full powers to form a cabinet and bring about a reconciliation with the insurents, which office he undertook thus combining in his own person the chief civi

The Junta had manifested a disposition to de The Junta had manifested a disposition to depart from the moderate line of policy originally a lopted, by publishing an order for the arrest of the five ministers who advised the adoption of the municipal law which has caused all the trouble. Two of the five sought refuge in France, and the other three proceeded to the Basque provinces, where they set about exciting a movement in favor of the Queen and adverse to the Junta. The Queen herself had thought of flying to France, with her dauntier, but her purpose was prevented by General O'Donnell, who thought it too desperate a measure.

rate a measure.

It was thought by many that the appointment of Espattero had come too late to restore tranquility.—The insurgents refused submission to the royal authority without a manifesto from the Queen Regent, guaranteeing the fulfillment of all their demands. At the latest dates Espattero was on his way to Madrid, there to try his hand at transultation. Almost all the towns in the kingdom quilizing. Almost all the towns in the kingdom had formed Juntas, and they had it in contempla-tion to send delegates to the capital.

CHINA.

There was a report in London that the forts at the Bogus had been destroyed by the British squad-ton, and that some of the smaller vessels had gone on to destroy Canton. So far as we can discover this appears to be only a third or fourth edition of a rumor that had been afloat for a week or two, and for which no good authority could be traced.

EGYPT AND TURKEY. The intelligence from this quarter is the most interesting we have by these arrivels. It appears that on the 28th of August, when the first 10 days allowed the Pacha had expired, he sent for Rifaat allowed the Facia-haid expired, he sent for these Bey, the envoy of the Sultan, and the consuls of the four powers, and made to them his proposals—to wit, Egypt in hereditary right, and Syria for life, without Candia, or Adana. With these proposals Rifast Bey proceeded to Constantinople, whither Count Walewski, the special envoy of

whither Count Walewski, the special envoy of France, had already gone, to urge upon the Sultan the acceptance of Mehemet's offer.

On the 5th of September the consuls waited on the Pacha to receive his reply to the ultimatam.—
Thay were met by two of his high officers, himself hing indisposed, & were informed that the Pacha had no communication to make to them; that his answer woult be sent by Rifael Bey—and that he considered that he had accepted the final proposition of the four powers, subject to his application. tion of the four powers, subject to his application to the Sulian to be permitted to hold Syria for life.

The consuls replied that they could not look upon this as an acceptance of the proposition, and then

withdrew.

Admiral Stopford sailed from Alexandria on the

before the port.
On the arrival of Rifaat Bey at Constantinople grand council was held, at which Mehemet Ali was formally deposed, other officers were appointed to all the poss held by him under the Sultan, and he was declared excommunicated by the chief of the Ulemas.

Correspondence of the Comm Paris, October 1, 1840. We have this morning received a piece of in

swer to the envoy of the Sultan, and the four consuls of the allied powers, Mehemet had assembled not only his ministers, but the Beys and Scheiks of different Arab tribes, in order to consult them on the expediency of abandoning his hereditary claims on Syria, which design was approved by

The Viceroy had received a letter from his son

The Viceroy had received a letter from his son Ibrahim, who declared that he himself was satisfied with the possession of Egypt alone, ander the grarance of the European powers, and begged his father not to insist upon the hereditary government of Syria with any view to his interests. It is quite obvious that Ibrahim, the commander in chief of the Egyptian forces in Syria, whose stake in the affair was nothing less than a kingdom, the possession of which would eventually lead to the certain surjugation of the whole Turkish empire, would not have yielded thus far without the most imperious necessity.

The government of the Suttan continues its preparations. The commander in chief of the

preparations. The commander in chief of the Dardanelles is already embarked for Syria, where Dardanelles is already embarked for Syria, where he is to take the command of the Turkish faces. Since Mehemet Ali has withdrawn his troops from Arabia, the English consul and residents at Maka have been grievously insulted. The consul therefore took down his flag and applied for protection to the English garrison at Alen. This was immediately granted, and Moka is now occupied by English troops.

A memorandum of Lord Palmerston, dated Aug. 21. in agree to that of M. Guzet, dated July 24.

31, in arswer to that of M. Guzot, dated July 24, has appeared, and will supply you with informa-tion as to the whole of this Syrian matter, and es-

tion as to the whole of this Syrian matter, and especially as to the conduct of the French government, which, after having formally signed a collective note of the four powers to maintain the integrity of the Turkish empire, when threatened by Mehemet, has, ever since the accession of M. Thiers, menaced that integrity by attempting to support the hereditary claims of this Turkish vassal to a most important part of it.

The document of Lord Palmerston shows that Mehemet in Syria possesses the keys of the Turkish empire, and it is easy to conceive that a rebel who is permitted to fortify himself in a part which he has taken by force of arms, would eventually advance still fatther, and with a very little backing on the part of France in exchange for the cession of Egypt to that power, would finally take ing on the part of France in exchange for the cession of Egypt to that power, would finally take powersion of the whole of Turkey, while France at the head of Egyptian troops inured to an Afican climate, would easily overrun the whole of the Barbary states.

Lod Palmerston shows that Mehemet, when finally fixed in Syring and Arabary could at any

trade is by no means adequate to take off the production. There is no life in any part of she trade, except on light incry things, but this is only a very unimportant branch. In yarns, a steady business is coing. In wool, no change.

LEEDS.—Though the market was rather dull on Saturday last, on Tuesday a manifest change for the better, must be noted, and the business done was fair when compared with many late ones.—In the season of the year, and a little increased definement of the season of the year, and a little increased definement on the 3rd of October the season of the year, and a little increased definement on the 3rd of October the season of the year, and a little increased definement on the 3rd of October the season of the year, and a little increased definement on the 3rd of October the season of the year, and a little increased definement on the 3rd of October the season of the year, and a little increased definement on the 3rd of October the season of the year, and a little increased definement of the season of the year, and a little increased defined the though they are so a little dearer, as increases, and such atticles are a little dearer, as an increases, and such atticles are a little dearer, as a breve is no stock. Plain goods of good quality are improving in demand; but it is not sufficient to enable the manufacturer to establish any advance.

A little increased general demand would make the humaning, and wools, if any thing, are looking down of Holland and the tepublic of Texas. It was undered by the definition of the sufficient to enable the manufacturer to establish any advance.

The Ansterdem Handelsided announces the content of the relation of the provision of a treaty of commerce between the king of the Turkish Empire, which France even now professes a desire to prevent by retaining Mehammets.

In the month of September, 1839, when first France sought to back out of the coffective note she had signed, the French proposed on behalf of Mehemet to allow him that part of Syra which is situated South of a line from East to West somewhere near Beyrout and Damascus, and promised that under such circumstances she would join in courtive measures with the other powers, in case of need, for compelling the submission of Mehemet; but this was also objected to by the British cubinet, insamuch as the concession of one part was hable to the same objection as the concession of the whole.

Preparations for war are making on every side. As far as France is concerned we hear enough of them every day, and the work of fortification in the environs of Paris is going on swimmingly.

Austria and its German confederates are arming very quietly. Ancora is to be immediately occupied by an Austrian gartison, and all the frontier towns are reinforced sub rosa. France is about to have a camp of 15,000 men near Metz, and she takes care to p oclaim the news from the house top. Prussia will of course follow the example, but we shall hear nothing of it till the troops are on the ground.

Italy is in some danger, but the allies are no

cops are on the ground.

Italy is in some danger, but the allies are no Italy is in some danger, but the allies are no doubt prepared against every event. The French papers have for some time past industriously circulated reports of incohate insurrections in that country, and of wholesale desertions of the Prussians on the frontier, but I have always taken them for mere inventions.

Ancona was recently said to be in a state of rebellion—the fact is now contradicted, but a new fact of the same kind is advanced in its stead—and we are told of a conspiracy having been discovered in the Roman states, which has led to many arrests.

The Spanish revolution is taking deep root .-The Spanish revolution is taking deep root.— The Queen Regent has announced to all the presidents of the ancient juntas, that she is about to convoke them, in order to escertain the wants of the country. The revolutionary junta of Madiid, after having expressed its satisfaction at the appointment of E-partero, on which occasion it forwarded to the new president of the council a programme of its demands, has received from that functionary a favorable answer. The Bank of Madrid has decided upon advancing a million of reals for the subsistence of the theops, to be repaid both principal and interest out of the war contributions.

ntions.
It is understood that Espartero, who is to nom

It is understood that Espartero, who is to nominate the new cabinet, has already chos in Ferrez, one of the revolutionary junta, as minister of finance. Several new adhesions to the rebellion have been announced—the troops of the respective towns have in almost every case joined the national cause. Some of the Queen's generals have taken flight or are in prison to await the sentence of death as traitors. Segarra and Irriarte are of the latter description.

Espartero's brother Antonio is the president of the revolutionary junta established at Almagro.

A letter just received from Valencia, the present residence of the Queen Regent and her daughter, states that the English ambassador seems to have a preponderating influence in the direction of affairs. The Regent has inquired of the regular junta of Valentia as to its intentions in the present state of affairs, to which it has replied that it will make common cause with the suprementions, or revolutionary government of Madrid.—

Her Majesty, overwhelmed with grief, frequently transacts business with her councilors, and sometimes is occurred until 3 or 4 in the regrence, and Her Majesty, overwhelmed with grief, frequently transacts business with her councillors, and sometimes is occupied until 3 or 4 in the morning, and her health is greatly impaired by agitation. All the avenues of the palace are guarded by numerous sentinels, and strong patroles constantly parade the streets. General O'Donnell, the commander of the garrison, seems to be devoted to the Queen's cause, but desertion takes place to an alarming extent.

extent.

But amid all this, the Basque provinces have published a manifesto, in which they declare that they will remain futhful to the Queen, according to the ouths which they took on the field of reconciliation when they abandoned Carlos, and as Louis Philippe has upward of 30,000 Carlist soldiers to let loose upon Spain in favour of legitimaths are put in the property of the part of the property of the prope ey, the revolutionists may turn out not to have ron the battle yet.

The weather in the Northern part of England The weather in the Northern part of Englands and in Scotland, appears to have been rather unfavourable, for several days before the departure of the steam-ships, for the housing of the crops. The Glasgow Herald of the 2d inst remarks; 11 is now six days since we have had four hours of sunshine together, and during all that period it may be said that harvest labour has been completely in abevance."

From the London Times, Oct. 3. MONEY MARKET.

The money market has been in an uneasy state throughout the day. The appearance of hostile preparations leads to the appearance of hostile money will be wanted by the government.

The important intelligence from Marseilles has had the effect to cause Consols to recede from 871

to 871 1 Three o'clock .- About half-past two a panic took place in the Consol market. £100,000 consols were offered at 86, but a few minutes after £100,000, were bought, which caused the market to be steady at 864.
FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for Account closed at

## The Werald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1840.

On the first page of this sheet will be found the commencement of the news brought by the steam ships President and Acadia, the former having arrived at New York and the latter at Boston. The information received by these arrivals is of a very mportant nature ; so much so that fears are entertained by those better acquainted with the complex character of the matters at issue than we can possibly be, that a general war in Europe may be provoked before the eastern question becomes finally settled. It would be idle in us to hazard a single opinion respecting the probability of an Euopean war; and we find very few writers who pretend to know much about the policy of the belligerents, or the effects anticipated from the present breaking out of hostilities between the allies oreaking out of hostilities between the allies and the Viceroy of Egypt. That war has actually taken place is certain; and the destruction of the city of B-yrout on the coast of Syria, has been the effect of the first collision. Notwithstanding this, people generally are of opinion that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed; that opinion appears to us to rest upon no firmer a foundation than a more wish. We all nope that a war may not occur; but should that feeling blind us to a sense of the threats and the menaces of one power to another mere wish. We all nope that a war may not occur; but should that feeling blind us to a sense of the threats and the menaces of one power to an abstract, which has repeatedly taken place within the last few years? We have seen nothing to convince us that an European war is at a very great distance, even should the Turco-Egyptism question become settled. The great naval and multiary preparations making by all the consequential powers are indications that some important custom is expected. The ill feelings of the French prople towards the English government; the natural lealousy between the Russams and the English, and the for aer and the French, together with the great powers, may lead to a rupture sooner than many at present imagine. There is fittle confidence now entertained in each other's professions, duplicity marks the character of the differ in plenipolentiarie; sublety hides itself within the folds of every diplomatic sheet, while avaice and tytanny are the secret incentives which arge fine nations to covel each other's possessions, and trample upon each other's insmunities.

War at ell times is a destructive and lamentable incidence; but what must be the effects of a war at this day between the great powers of Europe, with their present tremendous means! The miseries, the learner, the desolations, the weetched and lingering deaths, and the heart rending suffer-

whose love of rule so excessive, that nothing short of drenching the easth with human gore will appease their sensuality.

The whole continent of Europe is in a state of anarchy. Scarcely is there a nation the destruction of whese existence is not threatened by its own subjects. It is evident that a contest is taking place between men for the predominance of principles; and who shall dore say, that before the heavings and agonies of political Europe become entirely calmed down, some of the present reigning monarchs will not have lain down their sceptres, or been forced to admit the adoption of liberal principles as the essential attributes of their constitutional governments! Napoleon predicted the present convulsions; the prediction is not yet entirely fulfilled, neither bas the time a lotted expired. It was the opinion of one of England's greatest modern statesmen, that the next European war would be a contest between liberty and despotism. When that war commences, we are confident it will be between the principles of British freedom and those of Russian slavery, and in the present enlightened day it is not difficult to discern which shall conquer.

The next arrival from England will be looked for with the greatest interest. The steam ship Caletonia may be expected about the 3.1 of No vember, when we shall probably hear again from the seat of war.

S. G. W. Arch Bild, James B. Uniacke, and that district was visited by this singular ph that district was visited by the singular ph 10th inst., as Executive Councilors of the Province of Nova S-otia. The discharge of the old tory members, and the appointment of these truly liberal gentlemen as Councillors to Lord FALK-LAND, are a practical illustration of Responsible Government; for they have been long known as having possessed the confidence of the people of laving possessed the laving that Province, and been leaders in the ranks of the reformers. We predict the happiest results to that manly and independent people; and this one act of the Governor General will redound more to his praise, and secure more real friends to his administration, than the influence of all the hysering tory editors in the colony. The people in the Canadas are anticipating the same correct views to govern his Excellency in the appointment of the new Legislative Council for the United Province. Much depends upon the selection of that branch of the government; indeed, should it please his Excellency to call such men as Chief Justice Robinson, Dr. Strachan, and many others of the old Upfer Canada Council to that important station, his patriotic intentions would be materially circumscribed, public confidence in his sincerity would he shaken, and his present enlightened circumscribed, public confidence in his sincerity would be shaken, and his present enlightened principles could not be brought into efficient operation. There are men in this Province, as well as in the Lower, who are abundantly qualified, as respects intelligence, influence, wealth, character, and general standing in society, for the all-important duties of Legislative Councillos, without resorting to any branch of the "Family", either clerical, judicial, or civil; and we feel an extrest conviction that the discernment which has hithertocharacterised his Excellency's policy will dietate to him a line of duty consistent with his reitate dissigns of assimilating his government with ered designs of assimilating his government with the well-understood wishes of the people.

REFORMERS-AWAKE -Perhaps in no town or county in the Province, are the Reformers so ac- B. Stevens. The Magnet, we are happy tive and thorough going as in the city of Toronto. Caucus meetings are held at stated periods, and committees have been appointed in each ward to or in other words, tories. This, we think, ascertain the number of votes that can be depend- error, for the following editorial extract so ed upon for the Government candidates-Messrs. little of the sentiments which govern tulput L'unn and Baldwin; the result is stated to be a At any rate, we treely endorse the language respectable majority for these gentlemen. A joint recommend its appeals to the elector of committee has been chosen to super ntend their Canada, as worthy their candid tellerimi election. This is the best plan that could be adopted; and we wish we could command the voice of a trumpet, f. at we might sound it into the ear of every Reformer in Frontenac. Here we are literally dead—dead to every thing pertaining to the well being and good government of the country. Every one now admits that as the administration is decidedly liberal, the Members of Parliament should be liberal also; but an inert feeling paralizes every patriotic emotion which might for an instant swell the breasts of the elections. There are no leaders in Frontenac to step tors. There are no leaders in Frontenac to step tors. There are no leaders in Frontenac to step tors. tors. There are no leaders in Frontenac to step forward at this important crisis, when the country requires every latent power, both mental and physically the every latent power, both mental and physically the every latent power, both mental and physically the every latent power of these seat leads. ing principles, which are the fundamental charac-teristics of the British Constitution. The reformers ed with having neglected them. The are destitute of organization; enterprise stirs not a fibre of their souls; while the noble feelings of patriotism are absolute strangers to the great body of the people. We hope, for the bonor of Frents-nac, that the electors will stir themselves; and follow the praiseworthy example of the metropolital reformers. There is no time to lose.

MR. GEORGE MONR), his addressed the Electors of Toronto, in opposition to the Solicitor General. In his address, this loyal gentleman makes use of the tollowing jargon.

"With regard to my public principles, I think if necessary to state, in order that there may be no m sunderstanding, that I am a Conservative in principle and practice, but, at the same time, a strong advocate for the rights and liberties of the subject—a warm admirer of the British Constitution—and will support, to the latest needed. -and will support, to the latest period of my existence our connection with the Parent State and may Divine Providence grant that that con-nection may continue for ever."

What think ye, reader, of the following comtentary upon the foregoing, by the Toronto Colo- Montreal Courier and the Cobourg Star, at

"We have extracted the foregoing in justice to Mr. Moore, that the public may be informed of his present views, and to counteract the effect of his former 'Conservative' declaration, 'that the youth of this country will not submit for 51 years longer, to be ruled by a gov rument 4000 miles off;' but as Mr. Monto is not a particularly young man, he did not probably intend to include himself, amongst the number of those rebellious youths."

The Commercial Messeager an immediate visit in that city by Mr. of the Star, no doubt to test the Courier with the assume cognomen. We beg to Courie with the assume that there is same cognomen. We here to the same cognomen. We here to courie with the assume that there is same cognomen. We here to courie with the assume that there is same cognomen. We here to courie with the assume that there is same cognomen. We here to courie with the assume cognomen. We here to courie with the assume cognomen. We here to courie with the assume cognomen. We have the same cognomen. We here to courie with the assume cognomen. We have the same cognomen which the same cognomen we have the same cognomen. We have the same cognomen which the same cognomen we have the same cognomen which the same cognomen we have the same cognomen which the same cognomen we h

the lip-loyalty used now-a-days. Actions speak louder than words, and silence is oftentimes " ex-

ings of innocent and defenceless beings, which would follow in its train, are subjects of the keenest regret for the contemptation of the philanthropist. Yet there are men, now holding the peace of Europe within their own grasp, whose ambitton is so boundless, whose avarice is so selfish, and whose love of rule so excessive, that nothing short of drenching the earth with human gore will appease their sensuality. locations. In swill be the n cans of recisin from a bowling wilderness a large extent of an country. The climate is represented to be a brious, and the means of communication shortly be such as to accommodate the enign who may make that section of country their in

Mr. WELLER, the enterprising stage propis has started a line of covered stages between town and Toronto, running every day except &

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—On Saturday etc. ing the 10th instant, a little before 9 o'clay flash of light, resembling lightning, succeeded quick succession by two reports like those of b vy cannonades, were experienced in this long It appeared to us to originate in the north and to die away, after rumbling for the spin perhaps two minutes, in the south-west, at once were of opinion that it was an earthe We are infor ned that some houses in town bled violently. Nothing having bled voiently. Nothing having been so the creomstance by the inhabitants of the we retrained from noticing it at the time, mg it might possibly have been a sudden a thunder. However, we have since heard was felt at Y rker's Mills in Longhboron in different parts of the District. The re-perceive by the following communicating gentleman in Picton, Prince Edward Dist

"On S turday evening, the 10th inst.

A rumor has been current for some i Sir G-orge Arthur intended vacating the ment of this Province, and proceeding futh England, in consequence of his freble stable and health. It is now stated that Sir George mi leave so soon, his improved state of health and ing his immediate departure peremptory.

THE MAGNET .- This is the title of a neatly printed weekly periodical, published town of Hamilton, G. D., by Mr. Ruthren, s-ller of that place, and edited by Mr. Ont professes reform principles. But we pero Montreal Courier classes it with conen

"Upper Canadians I you have long land ed with having neglected them. The de will test the strength of the reformers, at wait with perfect confidence for the result?

THE HAMILTON JOURNAL AND EXPRESS. hail with pleasure the Express in its enlarge and we hope its new dress may wear well not fade by frequent exposure to the will breath of the oligarchy. It is cheering to the improvements and additions continuity ing place in the reform periodicals of this ince. If the "Press" is the julie byte prople's sentiments are felt, our ranks are of ing randly. ing rapidly.

The Lad'es' Companion for October his to Land. This highly popular and certaily able monthly continues to maintain its rept and we think this number rather superior of its late predecessors Every article is mi

WAR IN PROSPECTIVE .- A " heady fight been going on for some short time below editor of the former journal, in the sangu the contest, has called the latter any thin gentleman. The Commercial Messenger and an immediate visit in that city by Mr. Class of the Star, no doubt to test the Courier's the same consensus. ouths."

degrees, and his personal appearance be limits of Cobourg would be marvellond

It has been insinuated by some per have nothing better to occupy their pens, are inclined to oppose the policy of the enter stalesnian who now " governs men, and go stood when we say we do not wish to ob opposition to the government; we shall so

o operation, before they we le condemnation of them, r, for people to be alive to on the part of those will ensure ed discussion and the liber concomitants of a liber en men will take the paffls ardly digest the present po de administration, they will tice, and the correctness of re now intended to apply to of the Union Bill; and, we result without endeavormane intentions of the administration of the administration

ite a wintry appearance:

e have been some flurries o Ploughing Match of the G. t Ploughing Match of the G-Society took plare in the a on Saturday the 17th instantizes off-red by the Society Scotch Plenigh was contests of the Genancone Society a pittsburgh. Much interest proceedings, and the a ere were almost twenty plus Judges chosen were the Judges chosen were on't Waddy, and R. Dar in ring awards, viz:
Ramsay, of Pittsburgh,

Bown, fir the Society's Waddy, evening, a party of about tial Dinner at Mr. D. C e Hon. J. McDonald in the e Hon. J. McLionau appropris-nts were drank, and the p-ly hour, much pleased with and resolving to meet lags best patterns of Scotch plo-the prizes.—[Chronicle.] OF THE ROADS.-Mr. We

roads from this place to To good condition and gre he last few years. He s the plank road on this side the plank road on this side it vastly superior to the nd says that he would rath always singularly evident always singularly evident inference in the expence roads is very material. infermed that the surplus a instruction of the Macadam t road, with the interest is sufficient to furnish a newer years. The intelliged of Works, Hamilton Kill d of avorts, Hamilton Kill as some time since, that a of the plank road, he 'l-rourable opinion of it—as e-r this climate. The mode-imple—wooden sleepers are at the intervening spaces fi —the plank is then laid acro-sence with subseeepers with spikes, much a og a barn floor. This is of public consideration. fortunate accident occ

the given occasion for an young man named Jo an apprentice of Mr. rsuing his duty in the or, when another young as not transpired, came ing tip a gun that had it y left loaded, and wh bib y left loaded, and whe d that he wanted to get ther notice proceeded at ection of poor Varen, in his abdomen, and stated, caused his death. on the body yesterday Esq., coroner, when the nely. The young ma, it was found upon inquite the States, with the of getting money to parties said to have teen my

equence of his careless ington, on the 7th Oct., by Wm. Dickinson, Esq., of Kin of the late Wm. Smith, Esq., Dies. donia Springs, on the 14th ins d 52. The deceased has been va in this Town, and his deat Town, on Tuesday morning of Mr. Alderman Noble, age

UND-In the Union C seek ago, a Plain GOLD s requested to call at this of ld Office, Kingston, 21st O WIMPORTA

RIES, CROCKERY, LIQUACCO, GLASSWARE, & HOLESALE AND R ing Mr. Clarke's Tavern, Store Street, Kingst A. THIBO NKING the public for t announces that he is

to offer at very low pri the art cles he has now on ha Of var ous desc and qualities and quaffties and quaffties and quaffties and pickles, Sances, fied and pickles Cod Fish allow Baskets, Loys, ackery and Glassware, indow Glass, Paints, Putty ushes of every description were and Shot.

large Assortment of mos HAVANA CIGAR ow receiving a very externs, Women's and Children OOTS AND SE low; for example—Men's 13s, 91.; children's from 1s olesale much lower. trade are respectfully requence. ion, Oct. 27, 1840.

E Sale of Household F divertised to take place of British American Hotel till Monday the 2d of plars will be issued in h top, 21st October, 18

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