

England. We shall not at present indulge in anticipations of the results, which we believe will be disastrous, confirming the opinion we expressed on August 11, "that to overthrow Lord Durham's great authority is to strike a heavy blow at all authority."

From the Times.
It seems that we were right in our construction of Wednesday's article in a ministerial morning paper. Not many hours after our remarks for yesterday's publication of the Times had been written, where, in we inferred that there was some "big secret" between his High Mightiness in Canada and the dozen of Low Little-ness in Whitehall, up comes the express from Bristol, with "confirmation dire" of all our most melancholy forebodings. "The Great Western's Intelligence," that the Earl of Durham had resigned, was indeed half anticipated in the city, and would have been looked for by her Majesty's Ministers had they been men of even as much decent pride or spirit as the nobleman upon whom they persuaded her Majesty's person to force the arduous government of North America, and whom they afterwards ignominiously abandoned, when the confidence and protection due to him would have endangered the tenure of office which they unworthily took. In the position wherein Lord Durham now finds himself—under a dark cloud of presumptive error, and in some sort self-punished for faults of others, by the difficulties with which they surrounded him, and for any thing we know to the contrary have been the rest—justice and honour, and every right feeling, preclude us from saying a single word in the shape of censure or disapproval against him. We have never wished to see the Noble Lord, nor suspected him of an indifference to right or wrong, when both lay plainly before him. We shall, therefore on this occasion, and until Lord Durham has an opportunity of meeting face to face in person the spiteful enemy who led the assault upon his character, and the false friends who sneaked away, leaving an absent man, who relied upon their fidelity exposed to a light of unenviable arrows from behind—until the day of reckoning, we shall refrain from the utterance of our opinion upon the public measures, apart from the personal appointments, proposed or executed by the Noble Lord, seeing that he has never yet been heard in explanation of them. One thing, however, is necessary to be borne in mind upon this subject. When the ordinances of Lord Durham respecting the deportation of state criminals came to be questioned in each House of Parliament, the Conservatives, started in passing a bill of Indemnity. The Conservatives acted in no spirit of hostility towards Lord Durham. All the lawyers, without exception, in whom they put their trust, and by whose opinions, had the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel had often, they would have been implicitly guided—all those constitutional lawyers, without exception sitting on the conservative side in either House of Parliament, pronounced the Durham ordinances to be against the law. The conservatives, therefore, with this doctrine of their own legal advisers placed unequivocally before their eyes, could in the nature of things have done no otherwise than resort to one of the two following courses:—1st, a vote of censure; 2nd, a bill of Indemnity, which latter would have been an admission that the law, strictly speaking, had been violated by Lord Durham. There was not breathed a syllable indicative of anxiety to thwart, perplex or mortify the Noble Earl, or cast a shade of suspicion upon his motives, or at least by any conservative Lord or Commons in either House. But the case was far different with the official Radicals and Whigs. Their selection of Lord Durham for a post of embarras—the extensive powers wherewith they entrusted him—the manifold, undefined, and vexatious duties they exacted from him—the fearful responsibility which they imposed upon him, and the unexampled snares for a public officer he had planted on his path, were all in the nature of the "missions he must discharge—all demanded of him the Ministers, as men imbued with the rudest elements of honour and generosity, that they should go to the utmost verge of what was possible for the protection of a nobleman so committed in their service. Now, the Whig Lord Chancellor, and the other lawyers of that faction, maintained in opposition to the conservative lawyers, that the acts of Lord Durham were perfectly justified, in not a constitutional policy, merely, but in strict and positive law, and, therefore that a bill of Indemnity was a superfluous proceeding—no more, an inconsiderate step, and a gross injustice, to Lord Durham. But what was the conduct of the Queen's Ministers as a body? Did they act upon the assurance of their own law advisers, by which they might have been honourably bound? No, the Ministers, in taking counsel of their own low minded imbecility, mingled with a deep rooted hatred of Lord Durham. They flung away the authority with which their own colleagues, the first judicial officer of the realm, had armed them, they maintained in direct contradiction to his words, that the ordinances of the Noble Earl, and his disposal of the prisoners were illegal; they did not make the practical use which they might have done in a very obvious and most interesting fact, that Lord Durham's banishment of prisoners, upon whose crimes, whether as to their certainty or their heinousness, no two honest men could have differed, had been done in a spirit of mercy and humanity, and that to have been looked at, even if they had from pure, unmanly, cold-hearted selfishness, which the conservatives were forced to do by a conscientious sense of duty in spite of their declared resistance, and sacrificed the head of their own Executive Government in North America, because an adverse vote in the House of Commons might have compromised their own wretched salaries, and given them nothing in exchange but that reward which they have never yet tasted—the sympathy and esteem of those with whom in judgment they differed. We have abstained throughout from expressing so much as the hint of an opinion upon the political merits of Lord Durham's Canadian Administration. We know too little in detail, but we have in the above-mentioned data ground more than sufficient for asserting that never was public man more securely or basely deserted by those who were pledged, by obligations

which cannot be broken without ruin, to those who disregarded them, to have made a rampart of their own bodies round their friend and delegate, and to have identified their political existence with his. Independent of all feeling, *pro or con*, towards Lord Durham, was it not a painful thing to hear from the lips of any English gentleman a passage like that which follows? In concluding his verbal address to the Provincial delegates of British North America, "which we gave a brief sketch yesterday, put a full report this day, the Noble Lord stated that opposition from Lord Brougham, and from those acting with him was no more than he might have expected; but he was compelled to say that he was not—sacrificed—by his friends—those whose duty it was to send forth in his defence—at a period when his political enemies were using their utmost energies to destroy him." The sting of this reproachful passage is its unquestionable and ungracious truth. Is it not true that the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, and the rest of them, was to defend Lord Durham? Suppose the Duke of Wellington in such a situation, and one of his colleagues so attacked by one of the tribe of the "man—my the illustrious Duke would have cut his own throat, rather than hand from his body rather than have betrayed, as these Ministers have done the absent man who trusted in him for support. No party can stand against political enemies as Lord Durham's implacable. The people of this country have tolerated before now, all manner of objectionable Ministers but one, without any signs of more than excusable impatience. A corrupt Ministry, an imprudent Ministry, a careless Ministry, a wasteful Ministry, a stupid Ministry, a tyrannical Ministry—each and all of these the British nation has ere now felt the sweets. But there is one sort of Administration which the people of England have not yet borne themselves, nor is it their nature to bear. It is a Ministry, did, mean, perfidious, and unmanly Ministry. To assist in ridding themselves of such a nuisance they would seek help, we almost persuade ourselves, from Fergusson, Sharman Crawford, or Lord Durham himself, from any quarter, never unpromising, except O'Connell or Lord Brougham.

From the British Journal, Oct. 27.
The intelligence relative to Lord Durham and the Canadians, brought to our port last week by the Great Western steamship, has furnished the newspapers with generalities with simple materials for discussion and controversy, at this unusually dull season of politics. We were prevented by a pressure of local intelligence last week, from especially alluding to the fray, which it was always predicted would take place between the Ministers and Lord Durham, when he heard of their conduct towards him in the passing of the Indemnity bill. During the week that has elapsed, we have well weighed the opinions of our contemporaries, and with steady attention we find that they consider the decision which Lord Durham has come to, must eventually, if not immediately, lead to the breaking up of the Melbourne Cabinet; for it seems almost as unanimously agreed that Lord Durham is at great a favourite with Her Majesty as Lord Melbourne, and that the appointment of the former to the Dictatorship in Canada arose as in his appointment to Russia, from Lord Melbourne's desire to get rid of a formidable rival. Next to Lord Melbourne's acknowledgment that several acts of his Government have inflicted a heavy blow and given great discouragements to Protestantism, we consider his Lordship's unrelenting callousness about the person of our young Queen, one of the most ostentatious signs of the times. "Up to the thirty-first January, Lord Melbourne," says an observant London print, "had dined at her Majesty's table upwards of one hundred times." Since that period, he has been absent from her Majesty's table, and the latter end of August, when his ship took up his residence altogether at Windsor Castle, where he still remains. Surely the voice of the country cannot be much longer silent upon his Lordship's conduct, that testifies his duty in the Council Chamber, for the frivolities in the hour of the Castle; instead of serving his country for which he is so richly paid, in devising the means.

In the hope that Lord Durham's threat to resign may not have been carried into effect, it is said that laudatory and soothing letters from Lord Melbourne, Lord Stanley, and from the Queen, herself, have been written to him, to request his reconsideration of the step he has taken. But what he has passed, and the opinion he has openly expressed upon the whole conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers towards him, in his conversation with some Delegates from Nova Scotia &c. with whom he was conferring upon a Confederation of the British North American Provinces, he emphatically acknowledged, and he is compelled to say, *I have been put down, as I have stood forth in my defence.* And again, in allusion to the passing of the Indemnity bill—"It was the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to have supported me in the hour of persecution and not to have joined with my bitter foes in striking my head." When he also complained, that "his authority had been so weakened, as to render it totally inadequate to the grave and important duties which he had undertaken," it is not even probable that his resolution will be shaken, either by Royal compliments or Ministerial sycophancy.

Arrival of the Liverpool.
We are happy to announce the safe arrival at New York of the steam ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer. She sailed from Bristol on 20th October, but having encountered extremely rough weather, and very high seas, she put back on 28th, on account of the great consumption of coal, and put in to Cork. She remained there taking in supplies, till 6th Nov., when she sailed, and arrived at New York on the morning of 22d Nov.

The passengers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Fayrer. Mr. Shaw, agent of the Transatlantic Company, was on board, having embarked at Cork in compliance with the request of the passengers. In external appearance the Liverpool does not differ much from the Great Western, with the exception that she has two smoke funnels, whereas the Great Western has only one. Her speed is not believed

by the white streak of the latter, and that she has only three funnels. Her cabin is very neatly furnished.

The Western Luminary says that the rumors of divisions in the Cabinet were true. That Lord Glenelg resigned, and his resignation was accepted; that Lord Spencer and the Duke of Richmond were successively offered the Colonial Secretary's portfolio, but both declined it; and as yet no successor to Lord Glenelg had been found.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Normandy is to be the governor of Canada. The London Morning Herald contradicts the report that the Queen had written an autograph letter requesting Lord Durham to remain in Canada. It says there was no foundation for the report. It is generally thought in the military circles that our forces in America will be increased, by establishing provincial battalions to be raised in Canada, and to be commanded by old officers of long standing in the army, and by officers taken from the half-breed.

Placards were yesterday posted up in the Tower, and on Tower-hill, for "petty officers and able-bodied seamen to serve in the navy, on board vessels from 10 to 120 guns."

The Premier is now so completely domiciled at the palace that he is treated by the royal Establishment in all respects as "Master of the House."—Morning Herald.

The Queen dower arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th October, and was received with royal honors. She embarked again on the 18th for Malta.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 4th of December, on which day it was supposed the houses would meet for the despatch of business.

Louis Napoleon was in London, staying at Fenton's Hotel.

The packet ship Wellington, arrived out on the 29th October, in 17 days.

Lady Russell, wife of Lord John Russell, died at Brighton on the 24th instant, a few days after her accouchment.

Major John Palk, commanding depot 32d regiment, died at Permy, after a short illness of fever, much regretted by his brothers.

The steam ship Royal William arrived at Liverpool on the 5th of November. She left New York on the 20th of October.

The packet ship Sheffield was to sail on the 3d from Liverpool, with a number of the Liverpool passengers.

The London papers state that 1000 tons of potatoes had lately been shipped from the Thames for New York.

It has been ascertained that the steamboat Northern Yacht is lost. She was seen to sink, and it is supposed that all on board were lost, except two in a number.

A terrible explosion had taken place in a coal pit at Lowca, near Whitehaven, in which forty of the workmen were killed. Two men and two boys were blown out of the mouth of the pit, like bullets from a cannon, and fell into the water, where they were severely wounded, but the four fell back down the shaft, and was dashed to pieces. Thirty-four of the men who were at the bottom, were found crushed together in a mass, horribly disfigured.

In the morning, it appeared to be some prospect of a compromise of claims, but the cruel and disastrous evil wars of that country might be terminated.

A tremendous hurricane visited the eastern, southern, and a portion of the west part of England on the night of the 28th October, doing immense mischief to the buildings in London, and in the vicinity, and shipping all round the coast, in the parts, and occasioning considerable injury to persons; but happily did not cause any loss of life, that has been ascertained. Some idea of the force with which the hurricane raged, may be gathered from the fact that on the Great Western rail-way four of the cars were driven along the road by the force of the wind, two of which did not stop until they had traversed 25 miles.

War between Great Britain and Russia was the topic of speculation, and by many politicians believed to be inevitable.

Conv. Nov. 5.—The London Journals are much occupied with discussions regarding the death of Russia.

London, Nov. 1.—This weekly average of the price of Wheat, published today is 65s 4d, or 11d higher than last week.

The French power in Africa is threatened with a new and a formidable war in the spring. The name, Abdel Kader, is said to be indefatigably at the head of his resources, and strengthening himself by alliances among the surrounding tribes.

The King of Wurtemberg has relinquished the intention of granting a general amnesty, and of releasing the political prisoners, but the penalty of a great number of persons confined in fortresses, have been commuted or mitigated by his order.

UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.
By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas there is too much reason to believe that citizens of the United States, in disregard of the solemn warning heretofore given issued by the proclamation by the Executive of the General Government, and by some of the governors of the states, have combined to invade the peace of the dominions of a neighboring and friendly nation, and whereas information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many citizens in different parts of the United States are associated, or as whereas disturbances have been kindled anew in different parts of the two Canadas; And whereas, a hostile invasion has been made by citizens of the United States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, to take possession of the property of their peaceful neighbors for the purpose of affecting their unlawful designs, are now in arms against the authorities of Canada, in perfect disregard of their own obligations as American citizens, and of the obligations of the government of their country to foreign nations;

Now, therefore, I have thought it necessary and proper to issue this proclamation, calling upon every citizen of the United States neither to give countenance nor encouragement to any kind of those who have thus forfeited their claim to the protection of their country; upon those misguided or deluded persons who are engaged in them, to abandon projects dangerous to their own country, fatal to those whom they profess to have a desire to relieve,

impracticable of execution, without foreign aid, which they cannot rationally expect to obtain, and giving rise to imputations, however unfounded, upon the honor and good faith of their own government; upon every officer civil and military, and upon every citizen—by the veneration due by all freemen to the laws which they have assisted to enact for their own government—by his regard for the honor and reputation of his country—by his love of order and respect for that sacred code of laws by which national intercourse is regulated—by the duty which he owes to his country to use every effort in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every offender against the laws providing for the performance of our obligations to the other powers of the world.

And I hereby warn all those who have engaged in these criminal enterprises, if persisted in, that whatever may be the condition to which they may be reduced, they must not expect the interference of this Government, in any form on their behalf; but will be left, reproached by every virtuous fellow citizen, to be dealt with according to the polity and justice of that Government whose dominions they have, in defiance of the known wishes and efforts of their own Government, and without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the sixty-third of the Independence of the United States.

M. VAN BUREN.
By the President:
JOHN FOSTER,
Secretary of State.

The President's proclamation of neutrality is perfectly proper, new, and would have been more so a fortnight ago. The paper is not creditable to the Executive as a public document. It is confused and awkward enough in its language, but we feel little disposition to quarrel with phrases which the men who were only doing so praiseworthy. With these and other remarks we dismiss it. The President admonishes the miscreants who have gone buccannering into Canada, that the government will not interfere on their behalf, and that the friends of the friends of the Canadian authorities. This is in right, and we hope the declaration will be carried out in good faith. The President's proclamation last winter contained the same declaration but we were mortified afterwards, to see an official letter from the Secretary of State informing the friends of some of the piratical rascals who had been caught and imprisoned by the Canadians, that the President had despatched an agent into the Province to inquire into their case. It is very much to be hoped that no such misdeeds will take place again.

N. Y. Gazette.
GALLANT AND MANLY PATRIOTISM, INDEXED!
—In the list of the killed in the *patio* last night at Prescott, are three women! Three peaceful female inhabitants of a country which the United States are in profound peace, have been killed amidst their families and by their own fire sides by a body of infamous scoundrels, raised and armed in the United States and furnished with all the means of committing murder by systematic contributions from American citizens. And since it has become completely out of and captured or killed by the British forces, there is really a great outcry made about it, and the felons who have fallen by the men who were only defending their homes and families, are spoken of as being murdered! It is almost enough to make human nature ashamed of itself to read and hear such contemptible slang, every miscreant who crossed the border, and who were only doing so praiseworthy. With these and other remarks we dismiss it. The President admonishes the miscreants who have gone buccannering into Canada, that the government will not interfere on their behalf, and that the friends of the friends of the Canadian authorities. This is in right, and we hope the declaration will be carried out in good faith. The President's proclamation last winter contained the same declaration but we were mortified afterwards, to see an official letter from the Secretary of State informing the friends of some of the piratical rascals who had been caught and imprisoned by the Canadians, that the President had despatched an agent into the Province to inquire into their case. It is very much to be hoped that no such misdeeds will take place again.

N. Y. Gazette.
THE BRITISH COLONIST
THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1838.

Saint Andrew's Day in Toronto.
Friday last being St. Andrew's Day, St. Andrew's Society assembled at 2 o'clock, P. M., as previously arranged, at the North American Hotel, where being joined by the sister societies of St. Patrick and St. George, they marched in procession to St. Andrew's Church in the following order:

1st. The St. Patrick's Society, with their Banners, preceded by the Band of the 3d Highlanders.
2d. The St. George's Society, with their Banners.
3d. The St. Andrew's Society, with their Banners, preceded by three pipes of the 3d Highlanders.

There was a numerous attendance of members of St. Andrew's Society.

The Rev. Mr. Leach, their Chaplain, delivered a discourse on the occasion, taking for his text the last verse of the Book of Judges: "In those days there was no King in Israel; every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

After Divine service was concluded, the procession again formed in the same order as before, the Band and Pipes playing appropriate marches—the pipes having struck up the old Highland martial air, "O' comh leum, comh leum cogua na shi,"—and marched along King Street to the Government House, where they gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, His Excellency Sir George Arthur, and Sir John Colborne.

His Excellency having afterwards appeared at the window of the Government House, accompanied by the ladies, they were again heartily cheered.

The procession then marched back along King Street, down by Church Street, and along Front Street to the North American Hotel, where Mr. Justice McLean, President of the St. Andrew's Society, thanked the Societies of St. Patrick and St. George for their kindness in having accompanied them to Church, and on their visit to the Government House, and assured them that the St. Andrew's Society would always be happy to reciprocate the compliment. Mr. McLean then announced three cheers for each of the St. Patrick's and St. George's Societies, which were given most heartily. Three cheers were also given for the Queen, Sir George Arthur, Sir John Colborne, the St. Andrew's Society, &c., and the company separated.

In the evening about 90 gentlemen sat down to dinner in the North American Hotel, where they were honored with the presence of His Excellency Sir George Arthur and suite as guests. His Excellency arrived at the Hotel at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock.

The chair was filled by President McLean, and over his head against the wall, was displayed a gigantic Scottish Thistle.

On the right of the President sat His Excellency Sir George Arthur, John Barwick, Esq., 1st Vice President, John King, Esq., M. D., 2nd Vice President, St. Patrick's Society, Captain Denville, A. D. C. the Rev. Mr. Grasset, the Rev. W. Ritchie, &c. On the left of the President sat the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, President of St. Patrick's Society, the Hon. John Macaulay, Civil Secretary, the Hon. William Allan, Col. Halkett, Military Secretary, Capt. Arthur, A. D. C. the Rev. W. T. Leach, A. M., Chaplain to St. Andrew's Society, the Right Rev. Remigius Gaulin, Bishop of Tabernash, &c.

Mr. Vice President James F. Smith acted as Croupier, supported on his right by Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, one of the Vice Presidents of St. George's Society, and on his left by Mr. Alderman Dixon, one of the Vice Presidents of St. Patrick's Society.

At the centre of the table sat Mr. Vice President John Ewart, supported on his right by G. P. Ridout, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents of St. George's Society.

The Band of the 3d Highlanders, as well as the pipes, were in attendance by the kind permission of the commanding officer of the Regiment.

After the cloth was removed, the President announced the first toast—"The Day, and all who honor it," which was drunk and followed by tremendous cheering. Band—*And Lang Syne*.

The second toast was—"The Queen."—Drunk with all the honors and three cheers more. Band, *God save the Queen*—Song, *God save the Queen*.

The President then rose and said—
After the enthusiastic manner in which the health of our Gracious Sovereign has been received, it will probably be anticipated that the next toast in order is the health of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, the Representative of our Sovereign. In proposing this toast, I must be permitted to express the high gratification which it affords me, as I am sure it does to every member of this Society, to have the honor of entertaining His Excellency as a Guest at our table on this occasion.

(Cheers.) I am well aware that if His Excellency had no other claim to consideration but the circumstance of his holding the situation of Representative of our Sovereign, his health would at all times be received by this Society with every possible respect; but when we think on the difficulties and embarrassments which His Excellency has had to encounter, and the manner in which these difficulties and embarrassments have been met, I am sure it will be readily admitted that His Excellency has other and very strong claims upon our good will and our gratitude.

Under any ordinary circumstances, even in "piping times of peace" the situation of Lieut. Governor of this Province has not been a difficult, or one of ease and comfort; but since His Excellency assumed the government since his Excellency assumed the government the ordinary difficulties and perplexities of his situation have, from a vast variety of causes, incalculably increased. Into these causes it is not now necessary to enter, nor do I intend here, in the presence of His Excellency, to indulge in any remarks which can be construed into flattery. I will only observe that we have all seen the manner in which His Excellency has discharged the arduous and very perplexing duties of his situation, and that, in my humble judgment, he has been so disinterested as to entitle His Excellency to the respect and entire confidence not only of this Society but of the whole people of the Province. (Cheers.) I see by the manner in which this expression of opinion has been received, that I am not singular or mistaken in the opinion which I have expressed; and as it is obviously unnecessary to say one word more to ensure a most cordial reception of the Toast, I will, without further comment, propose—"The Health of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor," with all the honors.—(Drunk with tremendous cheering. Band, *Soldiers' Joy*.)

His Excellency Sir George Arthur then rose, and in the plaudits of the company. He said, that although expecting that his health would have been drunk, he could scarcely have anticipated the very flattering manner in which the toast had been given and received, and that this manifestation of good feeling towards him combined with the warm welcome of his reception, elicited his warmest thanks. He was gratified at the opportunity which had been afforded him to meet the present company, and accept their hospitality, and the manner of his exercise would always remain among his pleasant recollections.—(Cheers.) As he did, to Upper Canada, in the capacity of the representative of our most Gracious Sovereign, he wished to be considered as what in fact he was, the Governor of the Province, unconnected with party, and he would assure them he should never be so forgetful of that high station as to descend from it to become the leader of any party whatsoever. (Great applause.) The duties imposed upon him were both manifold and arduous, and for the faithful discharge of them he was subject to a twofold responsibility—the responsibility which he owed to the Sovereign whose delegated power he exercised, and the still higher one imposed upon him by his duty

to the Sovereign of Sovereigns! (Applause.) During his short administration of the Government of Upper Canada, beset as he has been by difficulties, he has continued to be, with calmness—difficulties however that were qualified in so far as they afforded him an opportunity of knowing the minds of the inhabitants of the country—he could scarcely have testified to the patriotism and valor of the numerous communications of the Scotch and Scottish portion of the community. On the occasion of emergency they had rallied round their country by rallying round their chief, and by their energy and decision had materially aided in averting an impending danger. He was happy to believe the company whom he now addressed, to have within the last few days had received similar letters in different parts of the Province, which fully satisfied him, that however diverse they might be, they were all united in their loyalty to the Sovereign. He could not allude to the recent glorious victory at Prescott—for great and glorious under all the circumstances it must be called—without mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret. He could not but congratulate the country upon it, but on the other hand, he could not but deplore the sacrifice of valuable lives at which it had been purchased. Although it was true that the brave who had fallen, had yielded their lives in the defence of a just and righteous cause. He felt that it was unnecessary for him to dilate upon the importance of the inhabitants of the Province being united in mind and purpose, impressed as all were with the recollection of Scotch's independence, by union among ourselves, we should assume an attitude, and derive from them some power, that would enable us to effect great triumphs than even a powerful army could achieve. Judging of the future by the past, he could not but be in the belief, that in any case to which this country might be yet subjected, the Scottish inhabitants, by their valor and courage, would be found ready to take a prominent part in its defence, and that each Scottish man, whilst opposing his undoubted bosom, to the fire of an enemy, would be inspired with the recollection of Scotch's independence, to do so, *à la vie ou à la mort*. (Great applause.) He felt assured, that when the Government House he should under the loyal and gallant militia of Upper Canada, their valiant flag, those among them who were of Scotch origin, would not be likely to rally round and defend it. (Great applause.)

St. George's Society concluded by requesting the presence of the President to propose a toast, which being obtained, His Excellency gave "The health of the heroes who so nobly gave to the world the name of Scotch's independence, with all the honors and three cheers more." The toast was received with a succeeding one "The memory of the heroes who fell at Prescott," which was drunk in solemn silence.

After His Excellency's first toast, the band played *The Blue Banners of the Border*, and after the second, *Dead March*. The fourth standard toast was—"Sir John Colborne," (three times three.) Band, &c. the conquering hero comes.

5. The British Empire; (three times three.) Band, *Rule Britannia*.

6. The Sister Societies; (three times three.) Band, *Patrick's Day in the morning*, *Roast Beef*.

Mr. Barwick, V. P. St. George's Society, returned thanks on behalf of that Society, concluded with a request that the excellent sermon preached that day by the Rev. Mr. Leach, should be printed.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan, President of St. Patrick's Society, returned thanks on behalf of that Society. He said—

Mr. President and Gentlemen, When the custom of drinking healths and the hospitable pledge offered by one member of a convivial board to another, was introduced into society, the drinking health was not a mere ceremony, or the pledge a mere compliment; it was in truth the offer from one brother in arms to his brother's guard with his life the personal safety of a man to whom he gave his pledge.

When two years since we had the pleasure of meeting at your hospitable board, the toast of "The Sister Societies" was received by me and my countrymen as the warm-hearted welcome of true-hearted Scots to their brethren from the sister societies.

I had the honor of meeting you a year since, your enemies and ours, or what the same thing, the enemies of your Sovereign had begun to show themselves, as we wish to see our enemies, in undisguised arm and open defiance. I cannot tell you what a cordial I saw in your faces, and what a circulated round your board. I no longer looked upon it as a compliment or a welcome to partake of your festivity. The enemy was already at our gates, and I said to myself, how many of you now drink together men before many hours ago, and now they are looking for the redemption of the pledge of true blue Scotsmen as one which would be redeemed, though blood and life should be forfeit. I need not say how faithfully and truly the pledge thus freely offered and cordially responded to, was kept in its letter and in its spirit. They have no country and the bayonet had taken place of the feast and banquet and the sparkling glass; we were together, Scots, English, Irish, and we, Canadians, as brothers, ready to defend the rights of our Sovereign, his Throne, our liberties and our families; and but a few hours elapsed when our enemies fell at the sight of our united banners, or at their proper place as felons and criminals on our mercy. Need I say how deeply the pledge has been redeemed, a few days ago at Prescott, where the blood of our enemies flowed freely together, and when we suffered and died with the exclamation on their lips—For our Queen and Country!

Mr. President and Gentlemen—Let a bond which has thus been formed in days of written in blood, and which has been broken for its best security I look to the national feeling which inspires every heart to lighten every eye of those around me. Our enemies have no national feeling; they have drowned the inspiring sentiments which produce in mankind and unmeasured, and the spirit of the world. They have no country, and therefore we need not fear, but we must despise them.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen—I am fond of new stories when old ones are told, and I shall therefore conclude by describing a story which I have heard, and which I offer my paraphrase as the account of every conflict in which we shall meet our enemies, and fight for our Queen:

"The English Rose was never so red, The Scottish Thistle was never so green, And the Scotch Thistle was never so green, To smile upon Victoria."

At the la-
buge Thist-
head of the
the death-
7. The O-
all due hon-
The Rev.
3. The O-
three.) Be-
It being
Sir George
my standing
the Queen
praised His
Mr. Sullivan
a bumper to
all due hon-
dent, he re-
him.

9. Lady A-
mda. Drun-
of respect a-
groves the E-
10. The I-
Esq. (Tram-
man's a bumper
P. Duchan
11. The I-
and father of
Band, *Willie*
12. The I-
live in; (the
Lord *Willie*
13. The O-
three.) Pipe
14. The R-
Canada. P.
Besides the
ral Volunteer
evening, and
our account
that we are
simply state
garry Miltia
Macdonnell re-
ing was one of
We have in-
movements in
we have had
of brigades, w-
no more than
His Excellen-
thru his pre-
view of being
that may or
that are in pro-
veral large blo-
ed around the
men each.

It will be so-
mely, that the
for the trial of
Montreal, and
will not trans-
Three compa-
ried here by a
they are now
Toronto Cr-
ciel was play-
er's Day, on
distillery, by a
several players
try, who were
of the Rev.
and of Wm. J.
served to convic-
the practice of
to the Metropol-
Curlers near
Club, and it is
sent winter, to
ment them on D-
combats to a

We will atten-
for's communica-
The *Almon-*
Journal will
will make room
week.

We forward
William, a par-
Esq., Kingston-
Campbell, Brocks-
Mr. Urquhart, C-
Mr. Mowat. T-
ed copies of the
at Montreal, for
ston, Brockville,
rounding cong-
to those hands
favor by putting
to the different
addressed.

We also forward
bourg, which we
The following
moral presented
gentlemen come
now in England;
tercourse, by stea-

Down the
Gentlemen—1-
elg to acknowl-
ultimo, calling
the necessity which
ment of a steam
Europe and Amer-
improvement in
mails between Gr-
American province
Lord Glenelg
that he is deeply
ance of the subject
ged the attention
ment; and His L-
rangement may
od, by which the de-
communication be-
North American
pleased. I have
your most obedient

Wm. Crane, Jeop-

