ENGLAND.

LONDON.

Downing-Street, August 14.—The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut. General Sir James Kempt, G. C. B. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. to be Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova-Scotia, and its dependencies.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada.

London, August 30.

On Monday afternoon the King came in state, from the Royal Lodge to Windsor Castle, to hold a court. The *Standard* says that his Majesty was never in better health. "The unpleasant affection in the legs, from which the King has suffered so long, is almost, if not altogether, removed; and his Majesty was able to ascend the stairs to the Council-chamber without the slightest assistance." Most of the great officers of state were present at the council. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the new Bishop of London were introduced to His Majesty by Mr. Peel, and did homage for their respective sees. His Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council, at which it was agreed that Parliament should be prorogued to the 30th of October.

The Duke of Clarence came to town on Tuesday from his seat at Bushy Park, and transacted official business with the Lords of his Council, and with some naval officers. The *Herald* says, that negociations have been carrying on to induce the Royal Duke to continue at the head of the naval department; but that they have totally failed, the Duke having decidedly refused to retract his resignation.

The *Chronicle* mentions a report, as common in the political circles, that the Speaker of the House of Commons is a candidate for the office of First Lord of the Admiralty.

Dr. John Bird Sumner is to be the new Bishop of Chester; and the Gazette of Tuesday contains the *congé d'elire* for his election to the vacant see. The bench of bishops is thus again full. It has been remarked that "the elevation of Dr. Sumner will afford the unusual and almost unprecedented spectacle of two brothers seated on the episcopal bench at the same time. There are only two similar instances to be found in the history of the English Church. The first in the early part of the twelfth century, and the other in the reign of King James I. The Sumner family has already given two provosts to King's College, Cambridge, and one of its most eminent masters to Harrow school."

It has been resolved to erect a statue to the memory of the late Bishop Barrington, in the Cathedral of Durham. The "good Bishop of Durham," as the Prelate was called, in one year expended 30,000*l.* in charity.

Five respectable Jews, recently converted to the Christian faith, have presented to his Majesty a superb copy of the Book of Common Prayer, "as a testimony of their high veneration for the Liturgy of the Church of England, and of their loyalty to their beloved Sovereign."

Yesterday being the day to which the Imperial Parliament stood prorogued, his Majesty's Commissioners attended in the House of Lords, and summoned the House of Commons, after which the Commission for further proroguing Parliament was read, with the customary forms.

It has been mentioned, that Lord Maryborough, the brother of the Duke of Wellington, is to be first Lord of the Admiralty, should his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence not retract his resignation as Lord High Admiral.

Adjutant-General Sir Henry Torrens died on Saturday, at the seat of Colonel Collyer, of Welling, in Hertfordshire. Sir Henry was paying his annual visit to the Colonel; and was taking his customary ride, accompanied by Lady Torrens and her two daughters, when he was suddenly seized with apoplexy, and expired in two hours. Sir Henry was born at Londonderry, in 1779; and at the early age of fourteen he entered the army, as ensign in the 52nd regiment. As Adjutant-General (which appointment he received about eight years ago) he revised the old military regulations, and embodied into them more rapid and masterly arrangements. At the time of his death, he was Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Foot.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. will be appointed Adjutant General of the Forces, vice Sir Henry Torrens, deceased.—*Courier.*

As one sign of national prosperity, it may be remarked that there never was a period when the metropolis was undergoing so much improvement and embellishment. To say nothing of the Public Works which are going on, some of the shabbiest streets are assuming an appearance of freshness and of ornament.

Manchester, Saturday.—That trade is no worse than at the time of our last report, may be inferred from the circumstance, that in some parts of the country—at Burnley, Todmorden, &c. a small advance has taken place in the prices paid for weaving particular descriptions of goods. We understand also that the number of country buyers in the market this week has been larger than for some time past, and we have no doubt that should the fine weather continue, and the remainder of the crops be housed in good condition, there will be an extensive demand for goods for the autumn trade. There is still a good inquiry, though at very low prices for yarns for shipping. The cotton market in Liverpool continues without animation, though rather more business has been doing than last week.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Yorkshire.—There is no material alteration in the state of trade at Dewsbury, Huddersfield, or Halifax, at each of which places there is full employment for the weavers. The manufacture of course woollens at Elland is brisk.—*Leeds Mercury.*

In a letter from Paris it is stated, on good authority, that Lord Cochrane is about to quit that city, and to return to Greece. It appears that his Lordship is about to have some appointment from the French Government, connected with the expedition to the Morea.

Several reports have been in circulation to-day, announcing that intelligence had reached town of the repulse of the Russians before Choumla, with considerable loss; but no details have transpired, and did not obtain much credit. Another rumour which received a greater degree of attention was, that the Emperor of Russia has invited Mr. Stratford Canning and Count Guilleminot to meet him at Odessa, in order to settle in concert the basis of a pacification with Turkey.

National Wealth.—In a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Huskisson made some pointed remarks on the awkward position of the Bank of England, in having nearly its whole capital locked up in the advances to Government, of which in case of a crisis it could not avail itself. A similar state of things, he observed, led to the Restriction Act of 1797, which had "produced more confusion in property, and had entailed more political and moral evils on this country, than any other measure within the last century." He hinted that there was some resemblance between the present state of the country and its state four years ago "*In the metropolis there was a perfect plethora of money, such as had never before been known.* The Bank at this moment, as he understood, had deposited in its hands £6,000,000 of money, which could find no beneficial employment, This was a far greater amount than he had ever known to be lying idle in its hands before. Every banker in London also had large deposits in his hands, for which he could find no employment, consistent with the ordinary operations of bankings." Thousands will remember that this abundance of unemployed capital was one of those delusive symptoms of prosperity which ushered in the bubble companies and all the memorable follies of 1825.

A Spaniard, in an interesting work recently published, has shewn that the value of the coal dug up every year in Great Britain, even at the mouth of the mines, is much greater than all the gold and silver which is yearly obtained in the New World; and moreover, that the coal is the occasion of the employment of so great a number of persons, that the annual value of their labour surpasses that of the valuable metals found in America each year. The following is the mode by which he proves this:—Every year, on the average, 18,000,000 tons of coal are dug up, the general cost of which, at the mouth of the mine, he calculates at 12f. 50c per ton, which gives in the whole 225,000,000 francs. The yearly produce of all the works in America for gold and silver, including the contraband trade was at the commencement of the nineteenth century, when they had all reached the highest point of prosperity, and their produce was greatest, according to Humboldt, in his Essay on New Spain, 217,500,000f.; which gives a difference of 7½ millions of francs in favour of the coal. The ton of coal, when carried coastwise, generally costs the consumer 40f.; when carried inland, it on the average costs 20 francs to the consumer. But taking only 25 francs as the mean cost of each ton of coals, we shall have for the 18 millions tons, the sum of 450,000,000 francs. Deducting from this the value of the coal at the mouth of the mine, we shall have 225,000,000 francs for the value of the human labour employed in the coal trade. The expense of conveying silver from Potosi to Buenos Ayres, a distance of 500 leagues, is about two per cent.—For gold somewhat more. Now, taking this as the average cost on all the precious metals to the ports where they are to be shipped, we shall have somewhat less than 5,000,000f. for the whole. This may, without hesitation, be taken, when we compare the value of American gold and silver. From the whole, therefore, it appears that the value of the coal, and the wages of labour, profits, &c. on it, amount to the sum of 450,000,000f.; and that the value of the gold and silver, together with the cost of carriage amounts to 222,500,000f. This shews that there is an overplus in favour of the English coal trade, to the amount of 227,500,000.

Mr. Southey is said to be engaged in preparing for publication a poem, of which the hero and heroine are of the poetical persuasion of the Friends.

Sierra Leone, June 10.—You will, no doubt, have heard of the death of Colonel Denham. Exactly four weeks ago, this day, I had the honour of being presented to him on his assuming the command of Sierra Leone. His levee was most numerously attended by all the military and civil officers of this station—by its magistrates and merchants. This gallant officer and celebrated traveller was surrounded by his staff and his friends, all eyes were turned upon him with looks of admiration and regard; he had escaped the dangers of battle and travel—the field of Waterloo and the deserts of Africa. He returned here to rest after his many perils and enterprises—he now rests in his silent grave. This day the same hands bore the pall of his coffin, which a little month ago grasped his in congratulation and joy. In the freshness of his fame, and in the vigour of his manhood—even he succumbs to the destiny which awaits all who have the temerity to intrude on this awful spot—where death sits high enthroned. He was interred with all the military honours of a soldier, and with the still more precious honours of tears and of sorrow poured over his grave. Ere another month be passed, many who followed his obsequies will themselves be borne to the same place of rest, and become tenants of the same sepulchre. You will now ask me what is the cause of this place being so pestilential. I cannot tell you. Its site is most beautiful and picturesque. It is a spot which the admirer of nature's beauties could contemplate with delight for hours, days, and nights And taking a night view of it, certainly his admiration would not extend further, as it, and his life also, would be cut short by a remittent fever. Write to me soon else it may be, so far as I am concerned, a *dead* letter. When you write, put on the cover. "if dead, to be returned to." &c.—*From a correspondent of the Sheffield Iris*

SCOTLAND.

Emigration in the Western Islands.—In consequence of the want of employment, arising from a redundancy of population, and other causes, hundreds of our poorer countrymen on the Western coast are now quitting their native shores for North America. A brig went off lately from the Isle of Harris, freighted with passengers for Upper-Canada, and on the 4th inst. two vessels sailed from Loch Maddy, in North Uist, with no less than 600 souls on board. Another is daily expected to sail from Canna, and as fresh exportations will follow whenever opportunities occur, a check will be given for at least some time to the effects of our rapidly increasing population. The emigrants who have sailed from North Uist, left it under circumstances truly pitiable in the extreme. The manner in which they accomplish their departure is as follows:—A person, who is styled the Emigrant Agent, goes about soliciting them to sign a paper, by which they bind themselves to sail in his ship.—Those who have not money to defray the expenses of the passage, give up their all to the Agent, and in this way cows, sheep horses, and other moveables are converted into cash.—Having got a sufficient number of passengers, the Agent charters a vessel. The hold of the vessel is fitted up with births on each side, one above the other, and five adults are crammed into one bed. The charges are, for a passage to Quebec, Pictou, or Miramichi, three guineas, exclusive of provisions, for all persons above fourteen years of age. Two children, of from seven to fourteen years old, count as one adult, and three are taken when they are below the age of seven. Four guineas and a half are charged when provisions are found by the ship. Of the misery and distress to which these departures give rise—the anguish attending the sundering of families, and the breaking up of old ties and affections, it would be in vain to attempt a description. No man who has seen an emigrant ship weigh anchor, or heard a Highland family take leave of their native glens in the pathetic Gahlic air—"*Cha till my tuelie.*" (we return no more) but must lament that circumstances of state policy or national misfortune should ever compel our poor countrymen to leave the shores to which they are so strongly attached.—*Inverness Courier.*

Kirkaldy.—The Rev. Edward Irving.—It being announced on Sabbath week that there would be a sermon on Tuesday evening in the park immediately at the back of the church, and it being pretty generally known that Mr. Irving was then to officiate, public curiosity was very strongly excited. As was to be expected, long before the hour announced for the commencement of divine service, the adjoining roads in all directions were thronged by people of all ranks, eagerly pressing forward that they might hear the celebrated preacher. Exactly at half past six, Mr. Irving took his place in the tent and commenced worship by singing the first five verses of the 103d Psalm: after which the Rev. Mr. Martin, his father-in-law, having taken his place, called upon Mr Irving to present his child for baptism. The infant, only a few days old, was accordingly brought forward. The ceremony being concluded, Mr. Irving read for lecture the 46th Psalm. He began by stating that the church and people of God were often brought into peculiar trials and difficulties, and it was then that God was their refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble. He took notice that this congregation had been called upon to suffer in a very sad and affecting manner—misery, distress, and death, had been brought upon many by a dispensation of awful and rare occurrence, of which he, alas, confessed himself to be the innocent cause. But still God was a refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble; and he had no doubt but that this dispensation, distressing as it was, would be productive of real and lasting good—it showed the vanity of earthly enjoyments—the uncertain tenure of human life—and the need there was of being always ready for appearing before God. Mr. Irving, in illustration of the Psalm, and as usual, brought it to bear upon the Millennium. The assembly upon the present occasion was reckoned upwards of 6000.

The Tron Church.—The new steeple of this church is nearly completed. Taken by itself, it is a very neat specimen of architecture; but, when viewed in connexion with the plain, formal structure to which it is appended, it looks somewhat out of keeping, both in ornament and elevation. One advantage arises however, from its altitude. It soars so considerably above the circumjacent buildings, that it is visible from Prince's Street, and a new and highly ornamental feature is thereby added to the ancient city. On the whole, therefore, as people of refined taste, now-a-days, rarely cross the bridges, it is better perhaps, that the spire should show itself to advantage from afar, than appear faultless on a near inspection.—*Observer.*

Calton Hill.—On Tuesday, a large mass of the rock which forms the crag facing the south side, under Nelson's monument, fell down with a crash, destroying the shrubs below, and breaking through the paling which runs along the footpath. It fell from a height of 25 feet, and burst into several fragments, which have since been broken by the hammer into smaller pieces, and carted away. From the number of carts which it has loaded, the entire weight is supposed to have been about 50 tons.

The subscriptions for a monument to the celebrated Dugald Stewart, have, in the course of a month, reached to about £1000. It was the opinion of the late meeting of Mr. Stewart's admirers, that the monument should be of an architectural kind.

Sir W. Scott's next novel is founded on certain incidents in the life of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and will include, it is said, his final conflict with the Swiss. The scene is laid partly in Burgundy and partly in Switzerland.

The three new volumes of *Tales of a Grandfather* are to be ready by Christmas. They bring down the Scottish history to the end of the rebellion in 1745.

IRELAND.

Lord Oriel, who was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, (and better known as John Foster) at the time of the Union, died on the 23d, at his seat in Colon, in the county of Louth. His Lordship was in his eighty third year; he began public life in the first year of the reign of the late king.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland recently received a congratulatory address from the Mayor and Corporation of Clonmel. In his answer, the Marquis said, that, in the administration of his government, he was determined to acknowledge no party distinctions, and to consider as the truest patriot him who best obeyed the laws.

A provincial meeting, at which Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Sheil made speeches, was held on Monday, at Clonmel.—Mr. O'Connell said, he expected to be in the British House of Commons in February next; and his first question to them shall be, what have they done for Ireland, for these 656 years during which they have had possession of the country?

There was a meeting of the "friends of civil and religious liberty" at Cork, on Thursday, at which a resolution of thanks to Mr. Dawson was moved by Mr. O'Connell, and carried amid deafening applause. It was also resolved that a constitutional club should be established in Cork, which, among other objects, would endeavour to open the boroughs of Bandon, Youghall, and Kinsale, against the next election.

The Dublin Grand Jury, on Monday, ignored the bills for sedition presented by Mr. Murphy, of the Catholic Association, against Mr. Yelverton. Lord Plunkett thought that the Jury had exercised a sound exertion in throwing them out; and he directed Mr. Yelverton to be discharged.

The crops in Ireland are represented as most excellent, and the greater part cut down.

The festival at which Mr. Dawson delivered his recantation-speech, was the anniversary of the *relief* of Londonderry, or the raising of the siege—not the "shutting of the gates," as stated in our last paper; a strange mistake, seeing that the epoch was correctly described in every paper before us at the time. It had struck us we imagine, (disregarding dates) that the spirit of the meeting savoured more of the anxious preparation for a siege, than of joy and gratitude for deliverance from it.

FOREIGN.

[*From the Journal des Debats.*]

If every thing should smile upon the projects of the young Emperor, who is advancing with a bold step on the road marked out by the genius of Catherine, we must not conceal from ourselves the truth—the independence of Europe is more than compromised. Mistress of Asia Minor and of European Turkey, Russia would become the mistress of our destinies.

The policy of France is of an exalted nature. Greece emancipated and independent, deprives Russia of all pretext for continuing its operations. If generous ideas have caused the Emperor Nicholas to take up arms—if the emancipation of the professors of the same religion as himself be the noble aim of his exertions, he will unite with us in the formation of an independent state, which, comprehending all European Turkey, will put an end to the scandal occasioned by partitions—those perpetual occasions of rekindling wars—and will secure to his commerce the free passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, of which the possession and the defence would be entrusted to a friendly people, which would long have occasion for his support and protection.

France seeks no advantages, no compensations, either in the possession of the Peloponessus, or in the possession of Egypt. She wants no portion of either. If the balance of relative power be broken, she can only find around her, in frontiers more clearly traced, means of defending and preserving her independence. We are convinced that no ambitious views distract the cabinet of the Tuilleries—that noble and exalted sentiments, in sympathy with the resurrection and independence of Greece, have alone determined it to take part in the political and military events which must spring out of the war in the East.

Austria is alarmed, and conceals her intentions in her usual ambiguity and obscurity.

England watches and waits.

The Sultan, it appears by an article from Constantinople, has introduced another reform in the habits of his labours; he has formally forbidden them to cut off the ears of the slaughtered enemy.

Stockholm, July 29.—"The harvest is so uncommonly fine, that the farmers in East Gothland, one of our most fertile provinces, can now hardly obtain five rix dollars per ton for rye. Hay is cheaper than it has been during the last 20 years."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The affairs of Russia and Turkey occupy the public attention very much after so long a period of peace amongst the principal Powers of Europe, and there seems to be a great deal of doubt as to the ultimate event. I cannot consider as yet any means so difficult to determine.

Every one who is in any degree acquainted with modern history must be aware of the designs which the Russian Government has constantly developed towards its neighbors, and of the actions by which such designs have been manifested. On every side she has been adding to its vast empire, slowly crowding all her weaker neighbors, from their ancient stations. Poland, Sweden, Georgia, Circassia, Bessarabia, the Crimea, Persia, the N. W. Coast of America, amply evince her lust of dominion, which mere extent of territory seems wholly unable to satisfy, and proves that the ambition of minds of an ordinary stamp is to the full as insatiable as that attributed to those of the highest mould. But the principal object of her views and efforts has been Turkey in Europe, upon which for the past century she has fixed a steady and wistful gaze. The possession of this country (including Greece), would introduce Russia at once to the most central point in the world, and would give her what she wants to make her the Arbitress of Europe, and would enable her to extend her power almost at pleasure in Asia. I mention Greece for it is in vain to suppose that this people will be suffered to enjoy any more than a nominal Independence under the shade of their mighty neighbour. This seems to have been the object of all the Czars ever since they have made a figure in European Politics, either openly or covertly, and has been pursued as well by the demure Alexander, as by the bold and open Catharine. There can be no serious doubt that Russia is much more than equal to the acquisitions of this end if she sees fit to exert her strength, but she wisely avoids the open avowal of her ultimate designs, and proceeds to the execution of them in a manner as little calculated to give alarm as possible. She entered into the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, knowing that her own affairs with Turkey would give her a separate cause of quarrel, and demands an indemnity and security whenever she choose to enforce them—that her accession to that treaty would leave her a right to prosecute the war unmolested; and when it is brought to a close, a pretext is easily found for retaining virtual or actual possession of a country which she is determined sooner or later to make her own. The words of Napoleon* on this subject are in the recollection of every one; and would derive the most ample confirmation, if necessary, from the physical and moral position of the two countries. Russia rapidly emerging from a state of barbarism, and the Government availing itself of all the improvements of the age in the arts and sciences. Turkey, a tardy and unwilling scholar of the improvements of the enlightened part of the world, and totally inferior to her antagonist in every thing that constitutes rational strength excepting mere physical courage—she can depend on nothing but the forbearance of her enemy for her existence (in Europe) from year to year.

Such being their relative situations, all minor considerations vanish before them and no doubt can be left, that sooner or later, the Hellespont will be more completely commanded by the Russians than the Baltic is now. A peace may be made for this time, before the ultimate object of the war is attained; but it must be made on such disadvantageous terms for Turkey, that she will be left bound hand and foot, ready to be seized unresistingly the next time that the slightest cause of quarrel occurs. Nothing can illustrate more strongly the miserable character of her policy than the peace made at Bucharest, July 1812, when Russia was suffering under the intensest pressure of the French invasion, and when Turkey was in possession of an opportunity that can never again occur. She has ever since waited only the leisure of Russia to be devoured, and her destiny must be fulfilled whenever it suits the convenience of the former to make the step.

Nothing therefore is more unwarranted than to suppose that Turkey can escape for any long time from the designs of Russia; and whether *this* war gives the latter possession of Constantinople or not, is certainly unimportant—that event can only be delayed when the subversions of the former is accomplished, the absurdity of the crusade against Napoleon will be manifested to the slowest intellect; for the West and South of Europe under his command, or under the organization which he would have established and left, would have been the only means capable of withstanding the overwhelming influence which Russia will then exercise in the affairs of Europe, and of confining her in her unconquerable deserts.

* "I might have shared with Russia the possession of the Turkish Empire. We had oftener than once contemplated the idea; but Constantinople was always the obstacle that opposed its execution. The Turkish Capital was the grand stumbling-block between us; Russia wanted it, and I could not resign it. Constantinople is an empire of itself. It is the real key stone of power; for he who possesses it may rule the world."
Las Cases, Vol. 2, pt. 3, page 45.

Some further remarks are likewise interesting.—"Should there arise," said he, "an Emperor of Russia, valiant, impetuous, intelligent; in a word, a Czar with a beard on his chin, (this he pronounces very emphatically) Europe is his own. He may commence his operations on the German Territory at 100 leagues from the two capitals, Berlin and Vienna, whose Sovereigns are his only obstacles; he secures the alliance of the one by force, and, with his aid subdues the other at a single stroke. He then finds himself in the heart of Germany, amidst the Princes of the second rank, most of whom are his relatives or descendants. In the mean time he may, should he think it necessary, throw a few fire brands across the Alps, on the soil of Italy, ripe for explosion, and he may then march triumphantly to Paris to proclaim himself the new Liberator, &c.
Id. Vol, 4 pt. 7, page 44.

COLONIAL.

Quebec, September 16.—In giving an abridgment of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Affairs of the Canadas, we have copied that published in the Old Quebec Gazette of yesterday, with some slight additions or alterations which are printed in *italic* characters.

The suggestions of the Report are mostly made in rather general terms, by which, in the event of its being adopted, much is still left to the discretion of the Colonial Minister. It appears to have been drawn up with the desire of conciliating, as far as possible, the interests and prejudices of all parties and, whatever objections particular persons may entertain against some passages, it is generally calculated to give satisfaction, and will, we hope, be received in the spirit in which it has been framed.

The augmentation of the Representation is recommended on the same plan as in Upper Canada; that is when the population of a County, Riding or Town, furnishes 1,000 Voters it sends *one* Member, when it increases to 4,000 or upwards *two* Members, but this last number is not increased whatever may be the amount of the population.

As relates to the final paragraph respecting the inquiry into the prosecutions instituted for libel &c. it must be recollected that the petition of the Delegates, on which this additional report is founded, can only be considered as *ex parte* evidence, but we feel assured that a minute and strict investigation of this, and every other Act of his Administration is as sincerely desired by the gallant and high-minded Nobleman who has just left this Government, as it can possibly be by his most virulent accusers, and that the result, if such inquiry should take place, cannot but prove highly honourable to him, and will raise if possible, his name and his character still higher in the esteem of his Monarch and his Country than they at present, so justly, stand.—*Mercury.*

Substance of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Civil Government of Canada, delivered in the 22d July, 1828, and ordered to be printed.

They offer as their opinion, that it would be advantageous that the Declaratory Enactment of the Tenures Act for free and common soccage grants should be retained; that mortgages on these lands should be special, and forms of conveyance provided for, as in Upper-Canada; that a registration of lands granted in soccage should also be established as in Upper-Canada.

That means should be found *for bringing into effective operation the act for* the mutation of Tenures and that the retention of the seigniorial rights of the Crown should not be an obstacle in the hope of deriving a profit therefrom.

That *a competent jurisdiction should be established and Circuit Courts* within Townships to try and decide causes arising out of soccage property.

They strongly express their opinion that the Canadians of French extraction should in no degree, be disturbed in the peaceful enjoyment of their religion, laws and privileges as secured to them by British Acts; that when the Seigneuries are fully occupied, lands in seigneurie, distinct from the townships, should be granted to them, if desired.

That an augmentation of the representation might be advantageously adopted on a basis similar to that of Upper-Canada.

That, although with modifications, the power of Escheat already granted may be advantageously used to remedy the abuses resulting from the unsettled grants of Crown Lands, a system should be adopted similar to that of Upper-Canada; viz. levying a small duty on unimproved and unoccupied lands.

That although the Law Officers had given an opinion that the appropriating the revenues under the Act of 1774, was vested in the Crown, the real interest of the Province would be best promoted by placing the receipt and expenditure of the whole public revenue under the superintendence and controul of the Assembly. [The territorial and hereditary revenue excepted.]

That they are strongly impressed with the advantage of rendering the Governor, the members of the Executive Council and the Judges independent of the annual vote of the Assembly.

That they are convinced that it would be inexpedient that the Crown should be deprived of the power of removing the Judges.

They express their deep regret that the state of things under which appropriations of the revenue has been made, for such a length of time, without the consent of the representatives of the people, should have been suffered to exist, without any communication or reference to Parliament.

That steps should be taken by efficient securities and by a regular audit, to prevent a recurrence of losses similar to those which have been sustained by the Receiver General and Sheriffs.

That it appears to them to be desirable that the *proceeds of the* Estates which formerly belonged to the Jesuits should be applied to the purposes of General Education.

They strongly recommend that a more independent character should be given to the Legislative Councils of both Upper and Lower-Canada, and they are of opinion that any other measures that may tend to connect more immediately these branches with the interest of the Colonies, would be attended with the greatest advantage.—*That the majority of the Council should not consist of Officers of Government.*

That they entertain no doubt that the Judges had better not be involved in political business, or in the Legislative Council, and that it is not desirable that they should have seats in the Executive Council.—*That they should not be involved in the political business of the Legislative Council.*

They record as a principle that alterations of the Constitution of 1791, ought to be confined to such points as, from the relation between the mother country and the Canadas, can only be disposed of by the paramount authority of the British Legislature.

That under the present circumstances they are not prepared to recommend a Union of the Provinces.

That it is highly desirable that some amicable and satisfactory arrangement, and if possible of a permanent nature, be made between the two Canadas, with regard to the imposition and distribution of the Duties of Customs collected in the St. Lawrence.

That proper exertion should be made to place but the Crown and Clergy Reserves in the hands of proprietors who will perform upon them the duties of settlement.

That any income from the Clergy lands should be applied both to the Church of England and Scotland in the Province, and also, if the Government see fit, to other protestant denominations, having a regard to the numbers of each.—(*With a view to an adjustment of the principles which may be satisfactory to the Province; and the Government will, doubtless, necessarily be influenced by the state of the population as to religious opinions when the decision shall be made.*)

That the Constitution of the Upper-Canada University ought to be changed and independently of two professors of divinity of the Church of England and Scotland, no religious test should be required.

That the Upper-Canada Sedition Law ought to be repealed.

That any defects in the mode in which Juries are composed in the Canadas, ought to be remedied.

That an agent for Lower-Canada, appointed as in other colonies, should be allowed, and also to Upper-Canada, if it is desired.

That although they have clearly expressed an opinion that there are serious defects in the System of Law and Constitutions established in the Canadas, that the existing embarrassments and discontents are in a great measure to be traced to the manner in which the existing system has been administered.

"They are most anxious to record their complete conviction, that neither the suggestions they have presumed to make, nor any other improvements in the Laws and Constitutions of the Canadas will be attended with the desired effect, unless an impartial, conciliatory and constitutional system of government be observed in these loyal and important Colonies."

In reference to the conduct of Lord Dalhousie's administration, since the agents of the petitioners left the Colony, particularly the dismissal of many officers of the Militia, remodelling the Commission of the Peace, prosecutions for libels at the instance of the Attorney General; they say, it is impossible for them, not to call the serious and immediate attention of His Majesty's Government to the allegations relating thereto, and that a strict and instant inquiry should take place, (*with respect to the Prosecutions*) with a view to give such instructions as shall be consistent with justice and policy.

From the New Montreal Gazette, September 15.

Report of the Canada Committee.—We have seen this important document. It is an excellent one. There is a moderation and a calmness in it, which is well calculated to conciliate both parties in this Province. It commences with stating the subjects that were brought before the Committee; and it first treats of the Civil disputes in Lower-Canada. On the main subject of these disputes—the Financial Question—the Report, while it tacitly approves of Lord Dalhousie's conduct in refusing to accede to the wishes of the House of Assembly for voting the Civil List monies annually, yet it expresses the conviction of the Committee that in future it would be expedient to give the House of Assembly full controul over all public monies collected and expended in the Province, excepting the revenue derived from Crown demesnes. The Committee, however, seems to have been aware that such a proceeding would be a yielding on the part of the Crown—and it also hopes, that the independence of the Governor, Judges, and some other public officers, should be put upon a surer basis than it would have, were their salaries voted annually. The report then touches upon the independence of the Legislative Council—it recommends that the Members of that Council, with the exception of the Chief Justice, should, if possible, be chosen from those who do not hold any situation at the pleasure of the Crown.

The next general interesting part of the Report, is that which speaks of the Clergy reserves and the Upper-Canada University. The Committee does not seem to have any affection for these Reserves—they are spoken of as a hindrance to the improvement and welfare of the Province. The Report does not distinctly affirm that these Reserves were intended for the support of the Clergy of every denomination of Protestants—but such an inference can easily be drawn. It states, however, *that it is the opinion of the Crown Lawyers that the Church of Scotland has a claim on these Reserves—in which opinion the Committee entirely concurs.* The Report is decidedly opposed to the spirit and letter of the Charter of the College at York. It recommends that no religious test whatever, should be required either of the President, Professors, or Students—the professors to be required to sign a declaration that when they may allude to, or Lecture on any religious subjects, they shall inculcate the inspiration of the Scriptures and the Divinity of our Saviour. It recommends also, that in Divinity there should be two Professors—one of the Church of England, and another of the Church of Scotland.

Quebec, September 13.

The Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm.—This structure was by the exertions of Mr. Phillips, the Architect, carried to its extreme height before the departure of the Governor in Chief. The inscription and some minor details remain to be completed. It is formed of Montreal cut stone, many of the masses being of very considerable magnitude. The building is of an oblong quadrangular shape, with a first, second, third, and fourth base, surmounted by a sarcophagus, the upper part of which is 20 feet 9 inches from the ground. From the upper surface of the latter, rises the column itself to the height of 45 feet, and tapering from 6 feet to 3 feet 3 inches in front, and from 5 feet to 2 feet 4½ inches in depth. We understand that the ground to a certain extent round it, will be thrown open to the public, and have an ample opening from Carriére Street.

The Quebec Exchange.—This superb structure when finished, will exhibit a pleasing specimen of the munificence and elegant taste of the Quebec Commercial body. The foundation is laid 65 feet in length, and is to be raised to the height of 3 stories, the first being occupied with an open piazza, the second with a reading room and the third with subordinate accommodations. The building will front the river and command a complete view of the basin, and of a large part of the adjoining country. We cannot help congratulating the public on this accession to the embellishments of the city, which, within these few years, have made a very sensible progress. The readiness and rapidity with which the subscriptions to it were filled up, afford