

intended, confining her exercise to promenade on the terrace of Windsor Castle.

The papers now say positively that Lord Palmerston and the dowager Countess Cowper are to make a match of it, but the day was kept secret.

The Thames Tunnel is advancing toward completion at the rate of 8 feet per week.

The indictment against the Newport Chartists fills 2 columns and a half of the London Herald—close type and wide columns.

The Portsmouth Chronicle of the 16th Dec. says:—"It is confidently asserted that the flag-promotion on the Queen's marriage will include all the Captains of 1806-7—making about twenty-four additional flags to the active list."

The Paris papers again say that Marshal Vallee has been dismissed from the chief command in Africa, and that it has been given to General Fiezel. The French advices, however, are not so late as we have had direct.

The dispute between the King of Hanover and his subjects seems drawing to a crisis. A report being in circulation that the King would dissolve the Assembly of the Estates, several towns have resolved not to elect deputies to a new Assembly, and among the towns so resolving, is Hanover itself, the capital.

There is yet nothing definite respecting the Turkish-Egyptian question. The following declaration is said to have been officially made by Reschid Pacha, in answer to the urgent advice of M. Pontois, the French ambassador, who wished the Sultan to accede to the proposals of the Pacha:—"The Porte is resolved to act only in concert with all or at least a majority of the powers; and in no case to place itself under the influence of a single power, as this would be in direct opposition to its previous declaration."

In the London Courier of the 14th we find a paragraph to this effect:—"His Excellency Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, attended yesterday at the Treasury Department and the Bank of England, and closed the negotiation which has been pending so long between the government and that of the United States, relative to the number of slaves claimed by American citizens as their property, and which having been shipwrecked some eight or nine years ago in the Bahamas, were liberated by the authorities of Nassau. The amount of compensation which we understand Her Majesty's government finally agreed to pay and was yesterday received by the American Minister, amounted to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds sterling."

The Morning Chronicle is exulting at the difficulties which will beset Sir Robert Peel at his accession to office, which our contemporary plainly believes to be now inevitable, and by no means distant.

We do not pretend to expect that Sir Robert will inherit "a bed of roses" from the men who have contrived to embroil every interest of the empire, domestic, colonial and foreign. He will have to prevent the recurrence of such frightful scenes as that to which it has been our painful duty to refer above—he will have to undo the work of the Whig-Radicals in Canada—to raise the West India plantations from their present absolutely unproductive condition—to withdraw 80,000 men 1500 miles from the heart of Asia; and such a task is always more difficult to accomplish with safety and honor than an advance. He will have to restore credit, and a hundred things beside—many of them, perhaps, more difficult than those to which we have particularly referred.

All these onerous duties Sir Robert Peel must prepare to grapple with, and we trust successfully; for, if he cannot restore the empire to peace and safety, we are sure that no one else can.—St. James's Chronicle.

LATE FROM CANTON. By the arrival of the Splendid, Capt. Land, we have received important intelligence to the 10th of August. It appears that the disturbances of the 7th of July last, in which a Chinese was killed, resulted in something more serious. It will be recollected that the English superintendent paid a large sum to reconcile matters with the friends of the deceased, but notwithstanding, the Mandarins made a great disturbance about it. A steward of one of the English ships was taken by the Chinese, and his capture attempted. The English not succeeding, landed in the village, and drove all Chinese out of it. Two days before the Splendid sailed, Captain Johnson, of the Cynthia, was detained and examined closely by the Mandarins, supposing him to be an English Captain of the same name. The Splendid's boat was detained in town several days, with the first officer and crew, in consequence of two small boxes of skins having been taken to her in her from an English vessel, so determined are they to enforce the laws; and we were made to understand, particularly that it was an act of special favor that she was released. A few days before sailing an action took place between an English smuggling brig and some Chinese Mandarin boats, in which several of the Chinese were killed; the brig made her escape after burning one of her guns which wounded several of her men. This last exacerbated the Chinese to a great degree. The English are making preparation for defence, and it is the opinion of intelligent Chinese, that if the English actually go to war with them, that the trade will be forever stopped between the two nations.

BROUGHAM AND BENTHAM. Brougham, like most kind-hearted men, was very sensitive. He forgave every body who had offended him; but every offence was a proof of the injustice or the ingratitude of the offender; and was, therefore, with his peculiar views of what man ought to be, a source of pain to his feelings. I have seen the old gentleman affected almost to tears, when he alluded to the unkindness of persons from whom he might fairly have expected different conduct; and, not many months previously to his death, a circumstance occurred which, if it did not hasten that event, was at least calculated to embitter his latter days. Amongst the few persons who were on terms of intimate acquaintance with Bentham, that eccentric luminary, Brougham, held a high place. To such an extent had their intimacy proceeded, that Brougham was in the habit of calling Bentham his political father, while the latter addressed Brougham as son. Suddenly, however, this intimacy was destined to receive a shock, in the publication of a severe criticism in the Edinburgh Review of Bentham's Utilitarianism. The old philosopher imagined that he traced the style of Brougham in this article; and indignant that the man who had so frequently lauded his doctrines in their private circle, should thus attack him in print, he wrote to Brougham, desiring him to avow or disavow the article. Brougham immediately disavowed it in a long letter, which Bentham read to me, and in which Brougham stated that the publication had given him much pain. In this letter he entreated Bentham to allow him to plead his defence in person, and for that purpose to fix a day on which he might dine with him. Bentham replied to the letter with an expression of the delight which the disavowal had given him, and a desire that Brougham would fix his own day. This was accordingly done; but on the day fixed by Brougham himself he was made Lord Chancellor.—There are some men in the world who, even under such circumstances, would have fulfilled the engagement, or, at least, have written to mention the impossibility of keeping it; but, on this occasion, there was neither one nor the other. That Bentham felt a little sore is probable; but if so, he kept his mortification to himself, and would not admit that he thought he was of sufficient importance to attract to his table a new Lord Chancellor on the very day of his appointment. Days and weeks, however, passed over without anything in the shape of an apology, or the slightest notice by the Chancellor.

This was vexatious enough; but still the old philosopher uttered no complaint. It was only when the Chancellor, in one of his fits of exuberance, uttered in public a severe philippic on the doctrine of Bentham, that the old gentleman acknowledged that the conduct of the Chancellor had inflicted pain. When he alluded to this indignity, the tears chased each other down his venerable cheeks; and, subsequently, the name of the offender was sufficient to create a violent agitation.—Fraser's Magazine.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR HENRY TROLLOPE.

This gallant officer (whose distressing suicide it was our painful duty to record in our paper of last week) was descended from an ancient and distinguished baronet's family in Lincolnshire. He was made a post-captain on the 4th of June, 1781. In July 1796, when in command of the Glatton, of 54 guns, he sailed from Yarmouth Roads to join the North Sea fleet off the Texel. He discovered, on the 15th, near Helvoet, a French squadron, consisting of six large frigates, a brig, and a cutter, mounting altogether 206 guns. Not intimidated, however, by their vast superiority, Captain Trollope instantly bore down and commenced a furious attack, surrounded by the enemy, and so near that her yard-arms were nearly touching those of her antagonists. In 20 minutes, from the heavy fire of her caronades (so peculiarly adapted for close action), the enemy were compelled to sheer off, the Glatton being unable to follow from the disabled state of her masts and rigging, though she had only two wounded—viz., Captain Strangeways and a corporal of the marines. The merchants of London presented Captain Trollope with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, for this daring exploit. He was soon afterwards appointed to the Russell, 74 guns, still attached to the North Sea fleet, under Admiral Duncan, and was entrusted with the important duty of watching the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and, on the 10th of October, 1797, finding the enemy had put to sea, he immediately dispatched a laconic letter to Admiral Duncan, stating the fact, and that "when he saw the Russell he would also see the Dutch fleet." Of his services on this occasion, and in the memorable battle of Camperdown, which was fought on the 11th, the admiral in his dispatches, thus expresses himself:—"Capt. Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping sight of the enemy's fleet until I came up have been truly meritorious, and I trust will meet their just reward." For the able manner in which he acquitted himself of this duty as well as in the victory which followed he was created a knight banneret. On the 30th of October, when his Majesty George III. sailed from Greenwich to view the North Sea fleet and the prizes at the Nore, Capt. Trollope had the honour of steering the Royal yacht. At the time of his decease he was Admiral of the Red and G. C. B.—Standard.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

From the N. Y. Albion, Jan. 25.

The Northeastern Boundary question has been agitated in Congress, and Resolutions passed calling on the executive for information. These Resolutions will be found among our extracts, together with the remarks of Mr. Buchanan, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The fears expressed by Mr. B. are certainly calculated to excite alarm, but, in common with the National Intelligencer, we earnestly hope and firmly believe, that this vexatious question will terminate amicably. Certainly the mere fact of stationing two companies of British troops on the route to Quebec, should not create fear or give offence, as the compact entered into between Sir John Harvey and General Scott, expressly stipulated that Great Britain should freely use that part of the disputed territory which intervened between one part of the British dominion and the other.—The two companies are stationed to keep up the communication, and for no other purpose. Governor Fairfield, it is true, is loud in his complaints, and affirms that Great Britain has broken the agreement; but the Governor has not been very observant of the agreement himself, if we may judge from his own admissions. The following appears in his Message to the legislature, when speaking of the armed posse which was permitted to remain in the position the troops of Maine had taken up near the Aroostook. "That they [the posse] have not been idle will appear I think from what they have not accomplished. In addition to the labour expended in finishing tolerably substantial fortifications erected upon the Aroostook with two large block-houses and similar buildings at the mouth of Fish River, they have made over one hundred miles of road through the heart of the wilderness—all of it being suitable for travelling with carriages and for the transportation of heavy loads."

Surely this building of block-houses, constructing fortifications, and making roads through, in, and upon the disputed territory, is as much a violation of the agreement on his part, as the building of barracks and stationing a couple of companies is, on the part of his neighbors. One is a pretty fair offset to the other.

We repeat that we will not believe, that two nations connected by so many ties of blood and interest, will suffer themselves to be drawn into a fierce and bloody quarrel for a few acres of pine timber land. It is not possible—the stake is too trivial; it would excite horror and disgust in the minds of all Christendom, and be a disgrace to civilization.

From the same.

UPPER CANADA.—The work goes bravely on. Not content with forcing the dangerous measure of the Union upon the loyal people of the province; not content with promulgating and acting upon Lord John Russell's despotism in which it is laid down that—"good behaviour is no longer a qualification for holding office"—the governor-general has capped the climax by avowing Lord Durham's system of "Responsible Government."

All our Colonial readers know, that by "Responsible Government," the parties advocating it mean, that the local government shall be responsible to the House of Assembly, and shall rule in accordance to the wishes and desires of that body. This claim was first advanced by Mackenzie and the disaffected persons of the colony, but was successfully combated, and for a while defeated, by the energetic writings and arguments of Sir Francis Head; who contended, and with perfect truth, that the local government was responsible to the government at home, and to the Parliament of England, and that any further responsibility would be unjust, unconstitutional, and fraught with danger to the integrity of the province, and the empire. Lord John Russell and the Marquess of Normanby, both cabinet ministers, declared subsequently in Parliament, that such a system was not only inexpedient, but impracticable; the latter nobleman was most emphatic in his denunciation of the scheme, and affirmed that from his experience in Colonial Government he hesitated not to say the project was absurd and dangerous. With these opinions and declarations the people of Upper Canada were content, and remained so until the advent of Mr. Poulett Thomson and his Secretary.

But how does the case stand now? Mr. Thompson declares he has it in command from the Queen's government to conduct the affairs of the province in conformity to the wishes of the people, as expressed through their

representatives. Now if this rule of action had been in practice during Mackenzie's Parliament in Upper, or Papineau's in Lower Canada, what would have been the result? Why, the separation of these Provinces from the Mother Country, because both the rebel leaders avowed the most treasonable sentiments, and openly expressed their wish to sever the connexion with England; and they proved the sincerity of their words by making the attempt. A portion of each House of Assembly followed their leaders and joined in the rebellion, for which many persons have paid the penalty on the gallows. The reader will observe that Mr. Thomson speaks without qualification; he says that the government of the colony shall be administered in conformity to the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives; no reserve is made in favour of the Mother Country. Had the Governor-general said the government should be administered in conformity to the wishes of the people, as far as was compatible with the supremacy of the crown and the perpetuity of the connexion with England, the message would not have been objectionable. But this would not have pleased the party whose favour he is now so obsequiously courting. In plain truth this message is nothing more nor less than a full concession of the responsible government principle—conceded too, as says the Governor, by orders of the cabinet, in which cabinet are still these very same persons who have publicly renounced and repudiated that system—Lord John Russell and the Marquess of Normanby! After this what faith is to be placed in such ministers? Who will believe their professions or their declarations—and is the monarchy safe in their hands? Such a base desertion of pledges and principles would, in the ordinary affairs of life, earn for the violators epithets which no man of honour could receive without a blush.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the British Colonist, Jan. 29.

The session is now drawing to a close, and the Assembly is passing bills and sending them to the Council for concurrence with great rapidity. The bill to renew and make permanent the act of Incorporation of the city of Toronto, has passed and been sent to the Council; also, Col. Prince's bill to indemnify persons for losses sustained by rebellion and invasion; and a bill granting to Col. FitzGibbon 5,000 acres of land, for his services, and repealing certain parts of the act relating to the sale of wild lands, in as far as they affect the present bill, to enable Her Majesty to grant the lands to Col. FitzGibbon. The bill granting 2600 to the speaker, Sir A. N. McNab, has passed both houses.

A bill to extend the gaol limits, over the whole extent of the different districts, has passed the Assembly, and been sent to the Legislative Council; also a bill to regulate the duty on stills.

Mr. Sherwood's bill to amend the usury laws, has been thrown out of the Assembly, by a vote of 19 to 15. The Skin Plaster bill has been twice read in the House of Assembly, and passed through committee, with the penal clauses. It stands for a third reading to-day.

A bill passed through committee yesterday, on the subject of statute labour, and empowering the assessors to enforce the performance of statute labour, by persons not holding property,—such as mechanics and labourers,—by imprisonment for six days. The expense, &c. of imprisonment, to be defrayed by the district.

A bill granting a sum of money to Mr. Kidd, keeper of Toronto gaol, for his services, during the confinement of the state prisoners, was also passed through committee, and ordered for a third reading. Mr. Kidd had imposed upon him at that time, a vast deal of extra labour and responsibility. He invariably discharged his duty in a most humane and satisfactory manner, and upon every occasion when prisoners were released, it was their first business to thank Mr. Kidd publicly for his kindness and attention. The proposed grant is in every respect deserved on the part of him to whom it is intended to grant it.

The House of Assembly met last night at 6 o'clock, and sat for a considerable time. This is the first night meeting this session, and it would appear to be commenced for the purpose of winding up preparatory to the prorogation. The finance committee have not yet reported. There has been nothing done in relation to the reports of Sir George Arthur's commission, neither has there been anything as yet proposed on the subject of the surrender of the Casual and Territorial Revenue. The Commissioners' Reports and the surrender of this Revenue were formally alluded to in the opening speech, and the public look for a fulfilment of everything therein contained before the close of the session.

CLERGY RESERVES.

COPIES OF LETTERS, &c.

Read in the Legislative Council, in the Debate upon the Clergy Reserve Bill, January 17, 1840: By the Honourable P. B. De Blaquiere.

From Governor Simcoe, to the Right Honourable H. Dundas. Dated, June 2, 1791.

Addressed to the Right Honourable H. Dundas. I hold it to be indispensably necessary that a Bishop should be immediately established in Upper Canada. The State property of some prescribed form of public worship, politically considered, arises from the necessity there is of preventing enthusiastic and fanatic preachers from acquiring that superstitious hold of the minds of the multitude, which persons of such a description may pervert, and are generally inclined to pervert, to the establishment of their own undue consequence in the State, and often to meditate, and not infrequently to turn such an ascendancy to its injury and destruction; and this prescribed form of worship becomes more or less necessary as the minds of the people are more or less susceptible of superstitions, and as attempts to turn them from the national form of church government are more or less prevalent; those who shall be bred in solitude and seclusion, which the first settlers must necessarily in a great measure be, and to whom, perhaps, the stated periods of public worship are the only ones which, in their meetings and associations, they shall become acquainted and sympathize with each other; such a description of men will be the fittest instruments for the mischief-making enthusiasm of the sectaries to work upon, and that government when we know that such a description of people will be, and the aim of the sectaries is avowedly to destroy the national establishment. At this very moment, we see Episcopacy happily introduced, and introducing into all the United States; nor in parliament, in the Canada bill, have we seen any exception taken to the Episcopal function, but to the admission of the Bishop to a seat in the Legislative Council, which, it is to be hoped, while there is an establishment, the wisdom of this country will always insist upon. There are duties of office in respect to the laity of the Church of England which a Bishop only can perform. It is of the most serious importance to ensure clerical offences, and inculcate in all ranks and descriptions of spirit, which will be the best security that government can have for its own internal preservation. Schools and seminaries of education shall be created; these should be under the superintendence of the Bishop; without this head, the levelling spirit would naturally infect the very teachers of the Episcopal church, and which, at an after period, the introduction of the Bishop may not have sufficient weight to counteract. In short, an Episcopal church without a resident Bishop seems to be an absurdity, as well as a contradiction in terms; and therefore, we know, that in the earliest periods, the Bishop presided and established the settlement of the church in his foreign missions; and it is to be supposed that, while the distinction between the clergy and laity shall exist, while a body shall be set apart for religious duties, while an Episcopal church shall be established by law, it is to be supposed, that such a national church will not for a moment be suffered to remain in our distant colonies, deprived of all its useful qualities, civil and ecclesiastical, and exhibiting a spectacle of degradation and inferiority in that very colony where the British Constitution has been more eminently and effectually introduced.

(Signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

Extract from a Memoir. In regard to the Episcopal establishment, it is impossible for me to be more anxious that such an arrangement should take place, than I have uniformly shewn myself to be, and that I firmly believe the present to be the critical moment in which that system, so interwoven and connected with the monarchical foundation of our government, may be productive of the most permanent and extensive benefits, in preserving the connection between Great Britain and her colonies. The particular mode in which I conceive an Episcopal establishment may not only add to the general interest which Great Britain is stricken to maintain throughout the United States, but strikingly connect into one system, the most powerful colonies.

Extract from a letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. MOORE.) Welford Lodge, December 30th, 1790.

My Lord, Agreeably to the offer which I made to your Grace, when I had the honour of some conversation with you, relative to the establishment of Episcopacy in Upper Canada, I take this opportunity of laying before you, as concisely as possible, my opinions on this very important subject.

I must beg leave to premise, that I am decidedly of opinion, that a regular Episcopal establishment subordinate to the primacy of Great Britain, is absolutely necessary in any extensive colony which this country means to preserve, and in particular, if the advantages which she aims at, are expected to be derived and increased proportionally to its degree of population. But in regard to a colony in Upper Canada, which is to be blessed with the laws, and the upright administration of them, which distinguishes and ennobles the country, and which colony is peculiarly situated amongst a variety of republics, every establishment of Church and State that upholds the distinction of ranks and lessens the undue weight of the democratic influence, must be indispensably introduced, and will no doubt, in the hands of Great Britain, hold out a superior model of government, in a practical form, than has been expatiated upon in all the theoretic reveries of self-named philosophers.

The neglect of this principle of overturning republicanism in former periods, by giving support and assistance to those causes which are perpetually offering themselves, to effect so necessary an object, is much to be lamented; but it is my duty to be as solicitous as possible, that they may now have their due influence, if I wished the proposed government to be a permanent one; and I am happy to feel the utmost conviction, that the best mode of population, and the best line of connection, with the United States, is combined in giving due support to that church establishment, which I consider as necessary to promote the national religion, of which I am a sincere and humble believer, and to maintain the true and venerable constitution of my country.

(Signed) J. G. SIMCOE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas to Lord Dorchester, dated Whitehall, 16th September, 1791.

As there does not, at present, appear to be sufficient provision for the support of the Protestant Clergy, either in Upper Canada or Lower Canada, the collection of tythes has, under the Act of the present year, been suffered to continue.

But your Lordship will understand, that it is not wished to continue this burden longer than is necessary for the competent provision of the clergy. If, therefore, the proprietors of lands, liable to the payment of tythes, shall be induced to concur with your Lordship's recommendation, in providing a sufficient fund for clearing the reserved lands, and for building parsonage houses on the several parishes which may be endowed under the Act of the last session of Parliament, and at the same time provide an intermediate fund for the maintenance of the Clergy, during the period that will be required for the purpose of so clearing these reserved lands, the obligation of tythes may then cease.

I have thought it necessary to explain this subject minutely to your Lordship, that by making it understood among the proprietors of these lands, they may perceive the means which are in their own power to relieve themselves from a burthen which is naturally irksome to them.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe to Mr. Bond, (our Charge d'Affaires at Washington.) Quebec, May 7th, 1792.

I take the opportunity of transmitting the late Act of Parliament by which Upper Canada has been severed from the Lower Province, and which may be considered as the Magna Charta under which that colony will immediately be admitted to all the privileges that Englishmen enjoy, and be confederated and united, I earnestly pray and believe, for ever with Great Britain.

The British Parliament, it may be observed, has only retained to itself the power and authority for the regulation of commerce between foreign countries, and the respective Provinces, the net produce of revenues so raised to be applied by the colonial legislatures to the uses of the respective colony—the King and Parliament, by these means, have provided as much as human foresight can do, that industry may not be deflected of its honest acquisition.

It is to be observed, that the British Parliament, (in the 24th clause) while it secures, beyond the possibility of any provincial interference, the protection and enjoyment of the civil compact of the British constitution affords to the established church, and that in a manner the least burdensome to the subject, by the King's benevolence in the allotment of lands for that purpose, at the same time it effectually provides for the security of the natural rights of Christians to worship God in their own way, by reserving to itself the sole power of giving legal authority to any Acts which may respect or interfere with such mode of worship, and it offers, as a pledge of its justice in this essential point, the reasonable toleration which has, for such a long space, existed under the government of Great Britain, and which is too well known by all who have been so happy as to have been born under its authority, to require the necessity of illustration.

Extract from a Letter from Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, to the Right Honourable H. Dundas. Navy Hall, Niagara, November, 1792.

I have no reason to alter those opinions on this subject which I humbly submitted to the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers previous to my leaving Europe. I need not, I am sure, Sir, observe, that the best security that all just government has for its existence, is founded on the morality of the people, and that such morality has no true basis but when placed upon religious principles; it is, therefore, that I have always been extremely anxious, both from political as well as more worthy motives, that the Church of England should be essentially established in Upper Canada; and I have been permitted to say, Sir, that I have received the greatest satisfaction from your expression "that you did not think that government complete without a Protestant Bishop." As I conceived such an institution necessary to the support of the experiment that is now making, whether the British government cannot support itself by its own superiority in this distant part of the world, I beg, Sir, to observe to you, that the sources from whence a protestant clergy shall arise, seem totally to be prevented by the want of the Episcopal function in this Province. On the one hand, the distance and situation of Nova Scotia, render it less practicable than any candidates for ordination should have recourse to the Bishop of that Diocese, than to those of England or Ireland; and, on the other, those who have been ordained by the Bishops in the United States, are, by an Act of Parliament, incapacitated from performing any duty in Upper Canada; but did the situation of the Province, in this respect, degrading as it would be to the Church of England, stand merely in the privation of its offices and benefits, it might not be of such infinite political importance, as the room that is hereby made for the introduction of every kind of sectaries, many of whom are hostile, and none congenial to the British constitution.

I am perfectly aware of the great necessity that there is of guarding against any unnecessary expense in the further establishment of this country, yet I cannot but consider that, it would be the worst and most disabling of all economy, to lose the great opportunity that is now open of forming the character, temper, and manners, of the people of this infant colony to British habits, and to British principles, and this I think may be done comparatively at little expense. The great body of Puritans in America, however misrepresented, draw their origin from the church of England, and are nearer to it in their religious belief and customs, than they are to any other sect or religious descriptions.

The state of poverty in which they must, for some time, remain, after their emigration, will naturally prevent them from the possibility of supporting their ministers by public subscriptions; in the mean while the government has it in its power immediately to provide for any protestant clergyman, in the separate townships, by giving them a reasonable landed property in perpetuity for himself and family, and entrusting him with the care of that seventh which is to be reserved for the protestant clergy. Under these circumstances, it is probable that the sons of respectable settlers would offer themselves for ordination, and though they might not, in the first instance, have the learning of the European clergy, their habits and morals might as essentially promote the interest of the community.

It is by these means, Sir, that the influence of the protestant clergy may extend and increase with the rapid growth and value of those lands which are reserved for their maintenance, and which, without a due attention being paid in this respect, will naturally be considered, by the people at large, as detrimental to the colony, and may, at no very distant period of time, become a temptation to those who shall be hostile to the union of Upper Canada with Great Britain.

Extract of a Despatch from the Honourable H. Dundas, to Lieut. Governor Simcoe. May 23rd, 1793.

I much wish to receive the plan which has been approved for the location of townships, and I trust that in making the reserves

for the Church and the Crown, sufficient attention has been paid to the late Act, particularly that part which provides that they shall be, as nearly as the circumstances and nature of the case will admit, of the like quantity as the lands in respect of which the same are so allotted and appropriated, and shall be, as nearly as the same can be estimated at the time of making such grant, equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted; and I am the more anxious on this score, because you add, that the plan has been directed to be carried into execution.

From the Duke of Portland to the Bishop of Quebec. Whitehall, 14th Nov. 1794.

My Lord, I have received your Lordship's letter to Mr. Secretary Dundas, of the 15th September last, giving an account of the completion of your Lordship's first visitation of your Diocese; and I beg leave to express my approbation, both of the early and earnest attention paid by your Lordship to the duties of your important station.

The state of the Churches in Upper Canada should certainly receive every degree of attention, which may enable them to proceed hand in hand with the regular and progressive improvement of a Province, which at this moment can only be looked upon as in its infancy.

In consequence of your Lordship's representations, I shall certainly solicit his Majesty's commands, that a sum not exceeding £500, (which may be extended as occasion shall require) may be proposed to be added to the estimate of Upper Canada for the ensuing year, towards enabling his Majesty's subjects in that Province to erect such Churches as may be necessary for Divine worship. In doing this I shall trust, with the most perfect confidence, to your Lordship's exertions, and to the good disposition of those in favour of whom the grant is proposed, that they will render the same as effectual as possible, by adding their personal aid and assistance, to the utmost of their power and ability. It will be for Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, and your Lordship, upon communication with each other, to determine where the want of a Church is most urgent, and consequently where the first is to be erected. In doing this your Lordship will of course take care not to incur any expense in parts without the treaty line, our possession of which may depend on circumstances.

This consideration, your Lordship observes, will render some of the expenses you propose unnecessary.

I should likewise be induced to recommend, that in the erection of the Churches, the immediate exigencies of the case should, for the present, only be consulted; every thing beyond that should be left to the future prosperity and wealth of the Province to execute. I am very sorry to observe that the dearth of the necessities of life in Upper Canada seem to require a greater income than would certainly otherwise be necessary for an incumbent.—At the same time, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt relative to the construction of the Canada Act, which annexes to Rectors and Parsonages erected under the same, the enjoyment of all the rights, profits and emoluments belonging to a Parsonage or Rectory in England, which must necessarily include tythes. Under these circumstances, it is unnecessary for me to add any thing further, than that, with the existing provisions made by the above-mentioned Act for the Church of England in both the Canadas, I trust that a small temporary salary from Government, with such allowance as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel may be induced to grant, would be sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of such incumbents as it may be requisite to send from hence, for the due performance of the ecclesiastical duties of the Province of Upper Canada.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c. PORTLAND.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke of Portland, to Lord Dorchester, dated Whitehall, 6th April, 1795.

The very ample provision which, in process of time, the church lands will afford to the Protestant Clergy, will doubtless, at a future period, render the perception of tythes unnecessary, and it therefore becomes a very material object to adopt such measures as may tend most directly, and immediately, to render them, as well as the crown lands, in some degree productive. With this view, I submit to your Lordship's consideration, whether it may not be proper to form a Committee of the Executive Council, for the care and management of the Church and Crown lands, who should be authorised and instructed to let the same to the possessors of adjoining lots, or other persons, for terms of years, or for lives, on certain reserved rents, to be respectively received and managed for the benefit of the Crown, and the future Incumbents of the Rectories which shall be established in respect of such lands, pursuant to the Canada Act.

The Church and Crown lands will of course become of some consideration, in proportion as the lots adjoining to them become cultivated, especially to the holders of the adjoining lots; and it seems highly proper that some competent, respectable, and responsible mode of managing them, should be adopted, without delay. I am therefore desirous that your Lordship should consult with His Majesty's Law Officers on this subject, as well as with the Bishop of Quebec, as far as the Church lands are concerned, and report to me, for His Majesty's information, the result of your deliberations.—[To be concluded next week.]

THE ARMY.—We understand that the following will be the quarters during the ensuing year of the different regiments now serving in the Canadas:—Montreal Herald.

Royals.....London District, U. C. 32d.....Toronto, U. C. 34th.....Toronto and Kingston, U. C. 42d.....Amherstburg U. C. 83d.....London and Sandwich, U. C. 24th.....Kingston, U. C. 94th.....Drummondville, &c. C. Brigade of Guards.....Quebec. 11th.....Sorel and Three Rivers, 15th.....St. Helens. 65th.....Laprairie and Isle-aux-Noix. 66th.....Montreal. 71st.....St. John. 73d.....Montreal. 85th.....do.

A YOUNG LADY who has received a liberal education, is desirous of engaging as GOVERNESS in a family of respectability. She will instruct in the usual branches of a polite female education.

Application (if by letter, post paid) may be made to the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Midland District School, Kingston, U. C. 30—4t.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS. THE Subscribers have recently received, direct from the first manufacturers in England, a very extensive assortment of China, Earthenware and Glass.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, Dec. 12, 1839. 25-13w

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes and Acceptances discounted and falling due at this Bank and its Offices, after the first day of April next, if not retired on the last day of grace allowed by law, will on the following day, be placed in the hands of the Bank Solicitors for recovery.

By order of the Board, F. A. HARPER, Cashier. Kingston, 26th Dec., 1839. 14-28.

BIRTH. At Rongham, Carradoe, in the County of Middlesex, District of London, on the 19th January instaut, the wife of J. Brook Burwell, Esq., of an son.

MARRIED. At Montreal, on the 23rd ult., at the house of Asa Burroughs, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the Rev. Narcisse Gueout, Missionary of the Church of England at Riviere du Loup, to Miss Rhoda Anne Williams, of St. Hyacinthe.

DIED. In Colongy, on the 24th inst., at the residence of Captain Usborne Constantia, eldest daughter of Major Colclough, aged 49 years and 4 months.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Hercher, relict of the late Lawrence Hercher, Esq., aged 61 years, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and acquaintances.—Kingston Chronicle, Jan. 29.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The lines of "Peregrinus," though not without singularity, have too much merit to be rejected. The poem of J. E. soon.—The contribution of "An Attentive Reader" is thankfully received.

LETTERS received to Friday, January 31st:—Rev. C. T. Wade, rem. and do. on acc. of Press; Rev. T. Fittler; Rev. E. F. Atkinson (2); Rev. J. G. Gaddes, rem.; Rev. J. Torrance, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. E. Desroches, rem.; Rev. R. Athill; Col. M. Burwell; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Rev. A. Palmer, rem.; Col. B. Young, rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. G. Mackie; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.; W. Griffith Esq. [shall send it with pleasure]; Rev. H. J. Grasset; Lord Bishop of Toronto.