

In part of last week's impression, we copied from our respected contemporary, the *Cobourg Star*, a circumstantial account of a fatal accident which was said to have occurred at Whitley, and to have resulted in the death of Mr. George Saunders. This it has been subsequently ascertained, is a mere fabrication,—Mr. Saunders being alive and well. We were about to comment severely upon the circumstance;—but we are spared from any rebuke by the regret expressed by the parties concerned in its fabrication, at having allowed their juvenile sports to have betrayed them into an unseemly trifling with so serious a subject.

The account of the *Eastern Clerical Association* is unavoidably postponed till our next.

Summary of Civil Intelligence.

By successive arrivals of Packet Ships at New York, news from England to the evening of the 2d March has been received.

By the following declaration of Lord Glenelg in the House of Lords, it will be seen that his Lordship is no longer Secretary for the Colonies. He is succeeded in that office by the Marquis of Normanby; and Lord Ebrington, it is stated, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The debate on Canadian affairs which was begotten by the discussion on the Address to the Throne, was very animated and satisfactory in both Houses of Parliament; and the admirable Speech of the Duke of Wellington, which we give below, will be read with delight by the loyal inhabitants of these Provinces.

RESIGNATION OF LORD GLENELG.

In the House of Lords on the 6th of February, Lord Glenelg, after answering a question of Lord Brougham, added:—"I beg your attention, my Lords, for a few moments. I am about to reply to the noble Lord in an affair connected with my administration, and in which my personal responsibility was involved. I am no longer in office. (Great sensation in the House.) I have felt it my duty to offer my resignation this very day; and I do not hesitate to communicate to you my reasons. On Tuesday morning a communication altogether unexpected, was made to me, emanating from the cabinet, which prescribed to me certain changes in my department, to which after mature deliberation, I was unable to accede. I regret to have been compelled to adopt this resolution at a moment when my resignation might retard the discussion of important colonial questions; but it was my duty to retire.—Nevertheless I beg the House to believe that it will find me always ready to answer for my conduct, and to give all the explanations that shall be necessary.

SPEECH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

My Lords, I now come to the last part of the speech, to which I have listened with the utmost anxiety, and I am happy to find in this speech what was thought necessary on a former occasion, namely a declaration on the part of Her Majesty of her firm determination to maintain her sovereignty over her provinces in North America. My Lords, I could wish that this declaration of Her Majesty had been accompanied by corresponding efforts to enable her Majesty to carry these intentions into effect.

It is a trifling insurrection, and confined to one part of the country; but it has been accompanied by an invasion and attack upon the persons and property of her Majesty's peaceable subjects on all parts of the frontier adjoining the United States and for no reason whatever but because her Majesty's subjects are obedient and loyal to her Majesty (hear and cheers)

Certainly, my Lords, I should wish to see a corresponding preparation made, and measures adopted with a view of carrying into execution the intentions which her Majesty has declared of maintaining her sovereignty over these Provinces.—(Cheers.) My Lords, the system of private war which prevails on that frontier is unknown to any other part of the world. We read of such things in the history of barbarian nations; we read of such a system carried on against the Austrian monarchy, which lasted from century to century. All these were wars of barbarism against civilization. Never were there any instances of such wars between civilized nations, except in the case before us.

I trust noble lords and the other house of Parliament will look a little further into this very important subject and draw the attention of government closely to it; for it appears to me eminently necessary that some measure should be taken to induce the government of the United States to put into operation some effectual steps for the suppression of these outrageous proceedings. (Hear, hear.)

Let them consider closely the consequences of that invasion for it seems to me, that if some steps are not speedily taken on the part of Her Majesty to enforce that passage of the royal speech of which I approve so highly, we shall find our provinces of Upper Canada treated much in the same way in which the province of Texas has been treated. (Hear, hear, hear.) This is a point to which I beg to draw the particular attention of her Majesty's government.

I entreat them to consider this war as a great national war; (hear, hear,) to remember that the highest national interests are involved in it, and that we must proceed on a large scale of action, if we wish to bring it to an easy and satisfactory period (hear, hear.)

I have no doubt of the intentions of the President of the United States in the matter, but, at the same time, I cannot but feel regret when I see American subjects coming armed into our territory, armed and provided too, with cannon taken from the United States (hear, hear.) I cannot say but feel deep regret and much surprise, when I see these American subjects publicly invading our territories, and am told that it cannot be prevented by the Government of the United States (hear, hear.)

There can, I conceive, be no doubt but that the civil government of any country is capable at any time of preventing the collection of bodies of troops within its territory, and their invasion of neighbouring states, (hear, hear, hear.) But here we see the United States sitting down quietly, and taking hardly any notice whatever of the invasion by its subjects of the British Provinces, (hear, hear.)

On the affairs of Canada, Lord John Russell was explicit enough, declaring that the supremacy of England must be maintained in North America, at all hazards; and that whether the expense was great or small, ministers were ready to encounter it.

In the House of Commons of the 7th Mr. Villiers gave notice that he should not bring up the general question of the corn laws on the 19th, but only the motion to receive evidence at the bar of the House. The general question he should reserve for a future day.

Lord John Russell said he should not meet Mr. Villiers with any direct amendment. He should not propose the adoption of a fixed duty. He declared however that it was an open question in the cabinet—and that in his opinion, the time for a change in the corn laws had arrived. (Cheers from the ministerial benches.)

Lord Brougham presented the Birmingham petition against the corn laws, and gave notice that on the 15th he should move that evidence in support of it be heard at the bar of the house.

Earl Fitzwilliam expressed his conviction that some change must be made in the corn laws, but his belief that much less than a total repeal would be satisfactory to the petitioners and the country.

Lord Brougham affirmed that nothing less than a total repeal would be satisfactory.

Lord Durham rose again to ask when the papers relating to Canada would be placed on the table of the House. He had seen, with the deepest regret, the publication of a portion of those papers in a morning journal, (the Times.) He adverted to the attempts made in certain quarters to prejudice him in the public mind, in reference to the expenses of his mission declaring that every shilling of expense that related to himself had been defrayed by himself. He had received no salary, and incurred a loss of nearly £10,000.

Lord Melbourne declared his entire ignorance as to the publication of the report—how it had happened it was impossible for him to say. It would be idle however, to make farther de-

lay in bringing it before the House, since it had gone before the public; and on the 11th he would lay it before their lordships.

The Marquis of Londonderry gave notice that on the 14th he should put some questions relating to a very unmilitary proceeding, (the dinner given to Lord Durham by the Guards at Quebec—a proceeding, he said, which had caused as great a sensation in England as any other connected with Lord Durham's administration.)

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell expressed his astonishment at the publication of Lord Durham's report—and said it would be laid on the table on the 11th.

Col. Sibthorpe gave notice that on the 21st he should move for a return showing the expenses of Lord Durham's mission February 11th Lord Melbourne laid on the table the papers connected with Lord Durham's mission and the affairs of Canada. He said

Ministers had found it impossible to make up their minds as to what course they should pursue, until they were in possession of the views of the noble earl who had filled the office of Governor General. But he begged leave to say, that now they were in possession of the information derived from that source, they would lose no time in giving to it their utmost consideration; and he was in hopes that, before the Easter recess, they should be enabled to introduce a measure for the purpose of putting a speedy end to the discontents that now unfortunately existed in Canada.

Lord Wharfedale asked for some explanation of the manner in which Lord Durham's report had got into the papers. If there ever was a document that ought to have been kept from the public until laid before parliament, that was the one. He insinuated that Lord Melbourne or Lord Durham must have had some agency in the publication.

Lord Durham disclaimed all such agency. He had received an official communication from Lord Glenelg, that the report would be laid before Parliament on the 5th, and that two thousand copies were printed for the purpose. On receipt of this information, he had given five or six copies, confidentially, to some of his particular friends—having leave to do so from one of her Majesty's ministers.

The Marquis of Londonderry withdrew his notice relative to the Guards' dinner at Quebec.

Lord John Russell, after placing on the table Lord Durham's report, said that government would bring forward a measure before Easter, and take the second reading on it immediately after the recess.

The Duke of Wellington inquired if there was any objection to producing Sir Francis Head's correspondence with the Colonial Office. Lord Melbourne said no, although he should not think proper to produce it on his own responsibility. The Duke then gave notice that he should move for it the next day, and also for Sir John Colborne's correspondence.

In the House of Commons Mr. O'Connell presented a petition from 10,000 inhabitants of Dublin, for a real union of Ireland with England, or none at all. They asked for an equality of representation, and that the majority should not be compelled to support the church of the minority. He gave notice that on the 28th he should bring in a bill upon the subject.

Mr. Leader presented a petition from two lawyers of Montreal, complaining that they had been deprived of their liberty unlawfully.—Mr. Lafontaine and Perrault.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

February 18.—In the House of Lords the Earl of Winchelsea inquired whether it was the intention of Lord Melbourne to lay on the table any papers relating to the appointment of Mr. Turton. Lord Melbourne said it was not. Lord Winchelsea said that he should offer a motion on the subject the next day.

Lord Durham begged leave to inform the Earl of Winchelsea that Lord Melbourne had no part in making the appointment referred to. It was one that did not require the confirmation of any minister—he had made it on his own responsibility, and he was ready to defend it. The person referred to had rendered him essential service, and if again placed in a similar situation, he would again avail himself of the talents of that person.

Some 200 or 300 petitions from land owners were presented, against the abolition of the corn laws—and almost as many in favor.

Lord Brougham opened the debate on the subject with a long and vigorous speech, concluding with a motion that the petitions be referred to a committee of the whole, with a view to the production of evidence.

A very long debate ensued, in which Lord Melbourne opposed the motion, on the ground that there was no need of inquiry, the House being sufficiently in possession of the facts, and that the taking of evidence would only cause trouble and delay.

THE CORN LAWS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Villiers made his motion for taking evidence at the bar of the House, in support of the petitions against the corn laws.

The motion was resisted on the same grounds as in the other house—that evidence was not wanted for judicious legislation—and defeated by a vote of 361 to 172.

Lord Strangford gave notice that on the 25th he should call the attention of the house, to the state of relations between France and certain powers of South America.

Mr. Pryme gave notice of a bill to abolish grand juries.

Mr. Hume gave notice of a resolution to appoint no more Lords Lieutenant of Ireland.

February 22.—The Earl of Minto read a despatch from Admiral Douglas, stating that the affair in the Gulf of Mexico was all a mistake on the part of the Prince de Joinville, and that satisfactory explanations had been given.

The Earl of Roden inquired of Lord Normanby whether any definite information had been obtained respecting the murder of Lord Norbury. Lord Normanby replied that three persons were in custody, on suspicion—he could not admit that the murder was the result of an extended and alarming conspiracy.

The Earl of Roden insisted that it was—and censured the conduct of the noble Marquis.

Lord Normanby said he should be ready, at the proper time, to go into a full discussion of his conduct.

Lord Colchester moved for returns respecting the condition of the navy; which, after a long debate, were ordered.

February 25.—Lord Normanby gave notice that additional papers relating to Canada would be produced on the 28th.

Church reform and the distribution of Church property were the subject of an extended debate—on the second reading of the government bill relating thereto. Sir Robert Peel supported the bill.

February 26. Lord Charleville moved for additional returns from Ireland, preliminary to a discussion on the system of government there.

The Earl of Roden was challenged by Lord Normanby to name an early day for entering into that discussion—but was not prepared.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Lord Normanby was sworn in as Colonial Secretary on the 22nd of February. His successor in the government of Ireland had not yet been named.

The Morning Chronicle announces the appointment of Mr. Labouchere as under secretary for the colonies, in the place of Sir George Grey.

The court circular of February 23 states that on the preceding day the Bishop of Vermont, U. S., had an interview with Lord Melbourne.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LORD GLENELG.

From the Morning Herald, Feb. 8.

Lord Glenelg is, in all the relations of private life, amiable and respectable. A more inefficient minister of state, however, it is utterly impossible that the country should ever again be afflicted with. We hail his retirement as a proof that the present Cabinet—sunk as it to the lowest level in public contempt—must speedily be broken to pieces. Utterly without principle as all the members of the present government have, for a long time, appeared to be, it would seem, after all, that there are yet some points, on which the more squeamish amongst them pretend to have scruples. Well, blessed be those scruples. Blessed must be any influence that shall rid the country of the most dangerous and disreputable administration that ever directed its destinies!

LORD NORMANBY.

From the Standard, Feb. 14.

Now the appointment of Lord Normanby's successor must be a thing of very little interest to her Majesty's loyal subjects in any part of the United Kingdom, but a worse man—a man more thoroughly disqualified for the office than Lord Normanby—it will pass the ingenuity of that Cabinet to find. Good sense, impartiality, loyalty, and firmness in the administration of his delegated authority—candour and honesty in representing the circumstances and wants of the country submitted to his care—are the requisites for the governor of a country in the precarious condition of Ireland. Instead of these qualifications Lord Normanby brought to his task the shallowest understanding—a morbid vanity beyond belief—an insane partisanship—hatred of the existing laws, and of all who maintain their authority—and a vacillating timidity which was the subject of contemptuous ridicule with all men of all parties: his candour and honesty may be measured by the truth of his so-often-vaunted tranquillization. Let Lord Melbourne do his utmost, he will scarcely find a man who will show to advantage in the Irish Vicerealty after Lord Normanby, unless it should please him to go himself as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

UPPER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1839.—Pursuant to the order of the day, the Addresses to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the conduct of the State of Maine towards New Brunswick as amended, was read the third time and passed, and is as follows:—

To His Excellency Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to represent to Your Excellency, that this House has learned with feelings of painful anxiety and regret, the proceedings of the people of "Maine," with respect to the jurisdiction over the "disputed territory," which has so long and unfortunately tended to excite and promote discord between Great Britain and the United States; that this House would be alike wanting in gratitude and patriotism were we to hesitate to assure the gallant New Brunswickers, that however we should regret a War with the United States, and would deprecate any display of improper feeling toward that country, we nevertheless pledge ourselves should such a result proceed from the conduct of "Maine" on this occasion, that we will support, maintain, and defend the rights of Great Britain, the honour of the Crown, and the unity of the Empire, with our energies and our lives. And we request that Your Excellency will, without loss of time, inform His Excellency Sir John Harvey of the feelings and views entertained by the people of this Province, as expressed in this House.

ALLAN N. McNAB, Speaker.

Commons House of Assembly, }  
22d day of March, 1839. }

Ordered—That the Cobourg Harbour amendment Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered—That the bill to alter the limits of the Town of Cobourg, be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Boulton on the Committee of Privilege, to which were referred the petitions of L. Heyden and others, and Francis Leys and others, presented a report which was received and read; That Thomas D. Morrison, a member of this House for the East Riding of the County of York, has removed from this Province, and become a settled inhabitant of the United States of America, that a new writ should issue for the election of a member of this House in the room of the said Thomas D. Morrison.

SATURDAY, 23d March, 1839.—The Lieutenant Governor transmitted to the House of Assembly, in compliance with the Address of the House of the 15th inst, statements of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Casual and Territorial Revenue for the year 1838.

MONDAY, 25th March, 1839.—The petition of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada, praying for a share of the Clergy Reserves, was read.

Of the Ministers and ruling Elders of the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, praying for the abolition of Rectors.

Mr. Sherwood from the Committee of Privilege to which was referred the petition of Real Admiral Van Sittars and others, presented a report which was received and read, viz:—That they recommend to the House to declare the seat of Robert Alway to be vacant, and to direct a writ to issue for the election of another person to serve in his place.

Tuesday, March 26.—Mr. Gowan, seconded by Mr. Rutan, moves for leave to introduce a bill to increase the tax upon wild lands for the improvement of roads and bridges.

Ordered—That five hundred copies of the bill for levying a tax on wild lands, be printed for the use of members.

Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Gowan, moves for leave to bring in a bill to re-invest the Clergy Reserves in her Majesty for religious purposes.

Ordered—That two hundred copies of the bill re-investing the Clergy Reserves in the Crown be printed for the use of members.

Mr. Hotham, seconded by Mr. Kearnes, moves for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law now in force, for the punishment of persons who shall induce or attempt to induce any Soldier to desert her Majesty's service.

The House was again put into a Committee of the whole on the bill to authorise the Banks in Lower Canada to carry on business in this Province.

Mr. Speaker reported that the Master in Chancery had brought down from the Honorable the Legislative Council a Message, and an Address to his Excellency Sir John Colborne, which that Honourable House had passed and requested the concurrence of this House thereto.

The Message was read by Mr. Speaker as follows:

Mr. Speaker.—The Legislative Council have passed the accompanying Address to his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, congratulating his Excellency upon being called to the Government of British North America, and request the concurrence of the Commons House of Assembly therein.

JONAS JONES, Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber,

Twenty-fifth day of March, 1839.

The Committee adopted the Address, and Messrs. Robinson and Boulton were ordered by the Speaker to carry the

Address up to the Honorable the Legislative Council, and to inform that Honorable House that this House had concurred in the same.

The House was again put into a Committee of the whole on the bill to define the powers of Rectors.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

RESOLUTIONS passed by the House of Assembly and sent to the Honorable the Legislative Council for their concurrence, on the subject of a Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Saturday, March 23.

Resolved, That during the last Session of the Legislature, a series of Resolutions was adopted by this House, attributing the chief causes of the evils under which these Provinces have suffered, to the injudicious division of Canada into two Provinces, which, with an Address dated 26th February, 1838, were transmitted to the Home Government, praying for the adoption of such measures as would carry the same into effect.

Resolved, That the experience of the past year confirms this House in the opinions then expressed, and they are still of the same opinion, that a United Legislature for the Canadas, on the terms then proposed, is indispensable; and that farther delay must prove ruinous to the best interests of the Canadas.

Resolved, That as measures deeply affecting the future interests of this Province, are now pending before the Imperial Parliament, it is of the utmost importance that one or more authorised agents, deputed by this House, should proceed forthwith to England to represent the true interests and opinions of her Majesty's faithful subjects residing in Upper Canada.

Wednesday, March 27.

Resolved, That in reference to the Resolutions of this House on the subject of a Legislative Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, this House is distinctly opposed to that measure, unless the conditions as embodied in the following Resolutions be fully carried out in any Act to be passed by the Imperial Legislature for that purpose:

1st. Resolved, That in the event of the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the Seat of Government should be within the present boundary of Upper Canada.

2d. Resolved, That that portion of Lower Canada lying east of the Madawaska, and south of the St. Lawrence, consisting of the Counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure, and Ramouski, be attached to the Province of New Brunswick.

3d. Resolved, That a proper qualification for Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly be fixed upon by the Act of Union.

4th. Resolved, That the Act of Union not to make void any of the appointments of the present Legislative Council, in full confidence that future appointments will be made in such manner, from the different Districts, as best to secure the commercial, agricultural, and general interests of the Province.

5th. Resolved, That the number of Members to be returned to serve in the House of Assembly be as follows: From Lower Canada 50 Members. From Upper Canada as at present.

That the Elective Franchise in Counties be confined to those who hold their lands in free and common socage from and after a time to be settled by the Imperial Parliament, not later than the year 1845, and that it be strongly urged on the Imperial Parliament to pass immediate measures for facilitating the change of tenure in Lower Canada, so as to extend to them the exercise of the Elective Franchise with as little delay as possible.

6th. Resolved, That a new division of Lower Canada into Counties be made by the Governor and Council of that Province so as to provide for the election of such number of members as, together with the members from cities and towns, make up the number to be returned from Lower Canada.

7th. Resolved, That the English language be spoken and used in the Legislature, Courts of Justice, and in all other Public proceedings.

8th. Resolved, That Courts of Appeal and Impeachment be established within the United Province.

9th. Resolved, That the Surplus Revenue of the Post Office, together with the Casual and Territorial, and every other branch of Revenue, be placed under the control of the Legislature.

10th. Resolved, That until otherwise provided for by the United Legislature, the Courts and Laws to remain as at present.

11th. Resolved, That the debt of both Provinces shall be chargeable on the Revenue of the United Province.

12th. Resolved, That the Local Legislature have power to originate duties, or reduce them from time to time, as they may deem necessary and advisable, subject, however to restrictions similar to those of 42d Section of 31st Geo. III. chap. 31, respecting certain Local Acts.

13th. Resolved, That with the above exceptions, the principles of our Constitution as contained in 31 Geo. III. chap. 31, remain inviolate.

14th. Resolved, That there be two Commissioners appointed to proceed to England on the part of this House, and that Sir Allan N. McNab, Speaker of the House, and William Hamilton Merritt, Esquire, M. P. for the County of Haldimand, be the said Commissioners.

The above were passed by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Aikman, Armstrong, Bockus, Burrit, Burroell, Cameron, Cartwright, Chisholm of Halton, Cornwall, Duncombe, Ferrie, Hotham, Hunter, Kearnes, Lewis, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, Matthevson, McDonell of Stormont, McKay, McLean, McMicking, Merritt, Morris, Powell, Prince, Rykert, Salmon, Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thorburn, Woodruff—35.

Nays.—Messrs. Attorney General, Boulton, Caldwell, Gamble, Gowan, McDonell of Northumberland, Moore, Murray, Parke, Robinson, Rutan—11 Majority 24.

The debate on the Clergy Reserves continued throughout Monday and Tuesday, but no decision had been arrived at.—It was supposed that the question of the Union of the Provinces would be lost in the Legislative Council.

The steamer *St. George* touched here on Thursday evening, being her first trip to Kingston for the season.

List of Letters received to Friday, April 5:  
Rev. J. Grier; Rev. H. J. Grasett, rem.; Rev. F. L. Osler, add. sub. and rem.; G. S. Boulton, Esq.; J. W. Gamble, Esq.; Rev. R. H. Bourne, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; J. Kent, Esq. (3); Rev. A. Palmer, rem.; H. Rutan, Esq.; T. G. Anderson, Esq. rem.; Rev. J. Leeds, rem.; Rev. W. Macaulay, add. sub.; Mr. Wm. Clark, rem.  
The poem on "Marriage" by M. F. Tupper is received.