deal with this offence? As yet, we see they pass it quietly over. They are too busy in discussing the military capabilities of the Syrian and Egyptian coast, to entertain a question deeply affecting the honour of France. They may, however, spare themselves the labour of military disquisitions when Franced chall go to war in earnest she will tion; when England shall go to war in earnest, she will place herself under the direction of a prudent and energetic government, and, as vigour is prudence, she will act with vigour. Alexandria would be as easily taken as Algiers, and more easily retained.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From the Standard. "My countrymen," said Sir Walter Scott, in one of Mala-Any countrymen," said Sir Walter Scott, in one of Malagrowther's letters, "are naturally disposed to speculate; beware how you force them to become speculators in politics." The warning was, like all the suggestions of the great man who pronounced it, founded in true wisdom.

It is a great misfortune to a country when politics become a principal pursuit with its acceptance of the protection.

principal pursuit with its people, and the matter is of course worse when politics are their only pursuit. We regret to be compelled to say that this seems to be too much the case with our French neighbours at the present moment. They seem laying all the more humble studies aside just now, to think of nothing but a new distribution of the several states of the world, reserving of course to France at least its due proportion of profit by the proposed arrangements. This is not unnatural. The revolution and its concomitants have left this bad legacy to the French people—the conviction, namely, that activity in public affairs holds out at home the surest road to wealth and honour, and that France, when she takes up arms, is certain to conquer. The millions who have failed in their schemes of political ambition are forgotten, as, in the case of lotteries, people think only of the one £20,000 prize, and overlook the 50,000 blanks; and men will not be taught to believe that a long course of uninterrupted success may bring, and in some cases (of which the Revolution war was one) must bring, defeat and ruin as its inevitable result. Few men, and last of all Frenchmen, are easily prevailed upon to take the sober view of things, and that is, that politics, though a necessity, are in truth, per se, profitable neither to individuals nor to nations; and that the surest way for either to thrive, or to promote the general happiness, is to have as little as possible to do with them; in short that the Conservative principle, the principle which limits political action to the defence of invaded rights, or the preservation of useful or innocent institutions wantonly attacked, must be recognised by men and nations as their rule, or society cannot be held together. This principle once adopted, there would be little speculation in politics either by citizens or by governments, and our race would advance in a course of mutual good feeling and progressive improvement. This principle appears, however, not to have approached in France to that ascendancy to which it is entitled and their contractions. entitled, and to which we see it happily approximating in this country, and the most vexatious part of the affair is, that our urs will insist upon drawing our portrait from what they see of their own features—of course heightening their anger a jealousy by every glance they take at the reflected picture. T Presse, for example, has a long article in its number of Monday, in which it does not scruple to say, that all that has been done in

tion of the views that we have offered:—
"England saw the future state of commercial and manufacturing prosperity which peace prepared for France; England made her calculation, and between two rivals, France and Russia, she chose for her ally the one she had least to fear. It is thus we must explain the success of the Brunow negociations, and the signing of the treaty of London. This treaty draws still closer between England and Austria the bonds which formerly united them; and of two things, one must result-France will either confine herself to protesting against the treaty, or she will oppose it by force of arms. In the first case, the power of France receives, morally, a check; in the second, a war breaks out; but France, obliged to contend alone against Four Fowers, will have to make sacrifices and efforts to which the parties to the quadruple alliance may expect to be in an infinitely less degree exposed. England has fully considered the two cases; she has calculated what war would cost and what it would bring her, and has no longer hesitated. She has said to Russia, 'I adhere to your propositions.' She has said to Austria and Prussia, 'What have you to fear from France if I separate myself from her? France has a regular government and institutions, and she knows that a propaganda without would bring anarchy within. She will not run the risk of losing Algiers, which has already cost her half a milliard, in order to assure to the Viceroy of Egypt the hereditary possession of Syria; she will not dare to run the risk of a war, and you in this case will profit by her peace. You cannot, besides, remain neuter, or balance between monarchical Europe and a democratic power, which does not cease to remember with bitterness of spirit the sacrifices imposed upon her by the treaties to 1815, which she has only respected so long in order to be able to break them hereafter with more certainty. Can you, then, be so imprudent as to leave her the choice of the moment?

the Eastern question has been done solely with a view to injure and humble France. But let us make a few extracts in illustra-

"The question thus laid down ceased to be Egyptian, and became entirely French; the East appeared only in a secondary point of view—the West appeared exclusively in the first—the hereditary possession of Syria became only a point in the distant space. Any other minister than M. Thiers, less confident of his own powers, less infatuated about the English alliance, lest disduced in the projects of the projects of lainful of Austria and Prussia, better informed of the projects of Russia, would not have waited until England had broken with him to break with England. He would have taken the first step. This mode of reasoning may pass with those for whom it is

designed, but it will not go down with us in this country, who e an awkward habit of requiring to understand that which persuade us, and insist upon clear premises, clearly established, before allowing that we must acquiesce in a conclusion.

The first question which an Englishman would ask upon reading the formula of t

ing the foregoing is one which the writer has not condescended to anticipate, and which he would find it difficult to answer in a manner consistent with his argument, though upon the answer must rest the whole fabric of his reasoning. It is this, "Has England separated from France?" If an act of separation has been committed or threatened, is the commission, or threat, as the case may be, to be imputed to the former or to the latter? To solve this question is is only presserve to remember, that up to solve this question it is only necessary to remember, that up to the spring of this year—up, indeed, to the French ministry of the Ist of March, all the European powers were acting and consulting in perfect harmony as regards the Eastern arrangements. The accession of the Thiers Cabinet put an end to that harmony; and from this fact alone it is clear that the first movement of disunion came from France—that France took the initiative in whatever estrangement exists among the Powers. As to England, the utmost that can be said is, that she did not follow France in vassal submission; that she did not separate from the European family when France was pleased to do so. But for a line merely passive, and which may be adequately explained, upon the sound principle of the moral inertia that forbids to interrupt existing arrangements without a cause, it is quite unnecessary to account by all the remote considerations that the Presse has heaped together. These considerations, however, were they even properly introduced, are utterly false and preposterous. England, says the *Presse*, is jealous of the growing wealth and commerce of France. England, however, is not so blind or so absurd as to entertain any such jealousy. England knows well that as we have no rivalry in commercial to the control of the contr mercial pursuits, the wealth and commerce of France must, in part, promote the wealth and commerce of England. We wish m our hearts that France were twice as rich and twice as com mercial as she is, because we know that if peace be allowed to the nations we must largely participate in the improvement. impoverishment of France, which must follow a war, is one of the many reasons we have for deprecating hostilities. We do not forget how much England suffered in 1816, 1817, and 1818, by the poverty of the Continental nations. Then again, the Presse says that England chooses Russia for her ally, as having less to fear from that empire than from France. The Paris journalist here gives England credit for romantic magnanimity, for less than such magnanimity would make the reverse choice—would conciliate the alliance of the more formidable; and if resentment must be challenged, challenge the resentment of the party least to be feared. We must, however, disclaim this merit. In the only sense in which we can admit the application of the word fear to England, England has more to fear from Russia than from France, because Russia has the more opportunity of oppressing her weaker allies, more means of annoying her at little cost; but the injury of her allies, the annoyance of her commerce, and the disturb the peace of her colonies, are all that England can fear from France or from Russia, or from both together, though they range all Europe under the banner, and raise another Napoleon to lead them, as England has proved before now. But "the question has ceased to be Egyptian, and become entirely French." The Pacha and the Porte will, however, scarcely admit that they have ceased to have an interest in it—but this by the way. If the question has become entirely French, who made it so? Not the allies, for has become entirely French, who made it so? they invited France to co-operate with them. It is the government of France that has made the question entirely French, by a obtaining more. They were, however, put down, and obtaining more. process by which they can make a French question out of any ng-namely, by insisting that-France shall dictate upon it. What follows may serve as a hint of the day-dreams with which some of the political speculators in France amuse themselves:—
"Either he would have said to Russia, 'What do you want?—

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other than cphemeral; we have common interests; we have no opposite ones. We wish sincerely and firmly for peace and order; our alliance will assure them indefinitely, and will give between us two the dominion of the world. We are quite aware that you have let words escape you with regard to us of an injurious tendency, but a great monarch has no personal sentiments that he cannot make a sacrifice of for the interest of the people over whom he reflection, and may have had a meaning other than that which has been attributed to them. However this may be, both Constantion took up a position within gun shot of the town.

nople and Alexandria want powerful protectors. You have Odessa and Sebastopol in the Black Sea; we have Marseilles and Algiers in the Mediterranean. Be you the protector of Turkey, and we will be the protectors of Egypt and Syria."

will be the protectors of Egypt and Syria."

We pass the disgusting immorality of this profligate proposition
—issuing, we suppose, from the closet of a late Prime Minister,

M. Molé, to point to its impudent folly.

"Both Alexandria and Constantinople want powerful protectors." Pray who threatens either with danger but the Powers upon whom this notable arrangement would confer the protectorate? If Russia will forbear from molesting Turkey—if France, which has seized and retained Algiers in defiance of a solemn engagement, will keep hands off Egypt, then both are quite safe engagement, will keep hands off Egypt, then both are quite safe from all but one another, and the Powers of Europe can keep peace between them. What sort of protection is that which renders the threatened party to the guardianship of the object of his fears? This is, indeed, the reasoning of a highwayman. 'It is not safe for you to carry your purse and watch on this lonely road: you must give them to me; see, you are unarmed, and I have a good stout case of pistols to protect the property and to quiet your scruples." The Morning Chronicle, which has a very good reply to the manifesto of the Presse, alludes to this

famous scheme of the protectorates as follows:—
"We trust, however, that there is yet a sufficient regard for political morality in Europe to deter the governments from leviating from the only policy which can ensure the prosperity of nations, that which prescribes a sacred regard for the independence of all states, great or small. Dearly did Europe pay for the disregard of justice manifested in the partition of Poland. If the states which profited by that robbery have not the virtue to renounce their share of the spoil, let them not provoke Divine vengeance by fresh political crimes. We regret to see in the journals of our neighbours speculations calculated to familiarise the minds of men with a policy which would lay the foundation for incessant war and bloodshed; and we fear these wicked projects find but too much countenance among our neighbours.

We rejoice to have our acute contemporary thus far on the ad with us to the Conservative principle. We trust that it will road with us to the Conservative principle. soon see that the principle is not to be applied only in the external relations of states, but that it is as much a crime to plunder or degrade a class at home, protected by the known law, merely because we have the power to do so, as it is for a great state to absorb a small one upon no better pretext.

absorb a small one upon no better pretext.

The following is an exquisite specimen of the political morality and diplomatic logic of the Paris journalists:—

"But it will be said, 'You fail in your logic, as you were among the first to declare that it was the interest of France to support the pretensions of Mehemet Ali. Would you desire, then, that she should abandon them after having supported them?' To this objection the following is our answer:—Things are no longer in the same state as in 1838. At that period France had not affixed her signature to the diplomatic note of the 27th of July, 1839. At that time the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which separated England and Russia by an impassable chasm, was still in existence; at that time the most perfect accord reigned between the three cabinets of Berlin, Paris, and Vienna. The conditions of the question, and the relations of France with her allies, are now changed. Considered separately, the interest which she then had to strengthen the power of Mehemet Ali has remained the same; but, relatively, this interest diminishes and when it is a question of putting it in the scale against the risk of the loss of Algiers and our colonies—against the danger and cost of a war which might dye with blood the ocean and the Mediter-

by the premises, and that the premises which resolve every thing nto convenience (expediency our sages call it) are detestable. If the Pacha of Egypt is morally entitled to the support of France, he is entitled to it under all circumstances and at all risks. This is the old political morality of England; and this it is which has made England what she is—more powerful, richer, and more honoured because she has ever dealt little with political casuistry and diplomatic refinements. We wish well to France, and there-fore we entreat our neighbours to consider well the reflections of Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson, in that sound manual of philosophy, "The Vicar of Wakefield." "I know not how it is," soliloquised Mr. Jenkinson, "I am a clever fellow, and have always been a clever fellow—and Mr. Flamborough is a clod and a blockhead, whom I have been in the habit of cheating at least once a-year for many years; yet he has been constantly growing richer and more respected, and I am here a prisoner, in danger of my neck."—
People may be too clever for themselves as well as for the world; there is nothing more common—the fate of the Jesuits is a proof: and it is plain that ultra ingenuity has made considerable progress in the French press. There is, however, good sense in the con-cluding paragraph of the article to which we have referred:

short, as regards the fear shown by the ministry that England and Russia may abuse the treaty of London, in order to attack the integrity of the Ottoman empire, this fear appears to us chimerical; and even were it well founded, we would be but very slightly moved by it, for that day would see Austria and Prussia sugarty morea by it, no that any break the new alliance, separate themselves from England and Russia to unite with France against them, and form, under her glorious banner, the great confederation of the secondary states.'

FRANCE.

THE WAR IN FRENCH AFRICA .- Advices from Algiers of the 23d inst. mention a sharp attack as having been made on Cherchell during the night of the 15th. The Arabs drove in the outposts and took a fortified marabout close to the Algiers gate of the place. This was afterward retaken by the French at the point of. the bayonet, and the Arabs were ultimately driven off with 80 killed and a great number wounded. A French gun boat in the bay fired on the assailants. The Arabs were commanded by the Bey of Medeah. The loss of the French was 18 killed and 12

SPAIN.

Horrible accounts are given of the execution of 120 Carlists and a woman! who formed part of the Carlist garrison of the fort del Collado. The butchery began on the 12th of August, with the shooting of 27 officers and the woman, who had served as a

But the great attraction of this horrible scene was the famous Peinado, who to the last moment preserved a coolness and resolution almost superhuman. When the priest approached to prepare him for death, he repulsed him with rudeness, saying, 'It was such as you that have caused the loss of Spain. Had there been no monks, 1 should not have been here.' He then called been no monks, I should not have been here. He then called for a bottle of brandy, and having drunk two or three glasses, he threw the rest at the heads of those around him, saying, 'Now I am ready. Let them take care they do not miss me.' He delivered to a soldier the handkerchief he held, and knelt down, uttering to the last moment maledictions against those who were the season of his death. One of his heathers and along the trivery more cause of his death. One of his brothers, and about sixty more soldiers, were shot the day after. The Diario of Valencia announces that Don Marios Bancos, Governor of the fort, three corporals and twenty-seven soldiers, part of the prisoners taken at the Collado, were shot at Chelva on the 13th and 14th inst.

The only plea in justification of this cruelty is that the priso had been guilty of great excesses, plundering travellers, and acting

more like brigands than soldiers.

Advices from Barcelona of the 25th ult. state that on the 22d, when the Queens had reached within some distance of that har-bour, the French steamer *Tonnerre* and several other French vessels met their Majesties, and escorted them to Valencia. The sels met their Majesties, and escorted them to Valencia. The Court was to spend four or five days in that city, where General O'Donnell had fixed his head quarters, with a division of 14,000 men. General Espartero had proceeded to Martorell, a town situated eight leagues from Barcelona. At a council held by the Queen Regent with her ministers and General Espartero, a little before her degarture, her Majesty expressed a desire that the army should be reduced to 80,000 men, a force which the accordance. should be reduced to 80,000 men, a force which she considered fully adequate to maintain order in the kingdom. General Esparero, however, having observed that in the present situation European affairs, the effective force of the army should not be 130,000 men, his opinion had prevailed. It was reported that General Espartero, relying on the support of the English party, was aspiring to become co-Regent of the kingdom.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Steam-packet Great Western, which arrived at New York on Sunday last, at nair-past three o'clock in the afternoon, we have received eight days later intelligence from England, though not of a very important character. Serious disturbances had been excited in Paris by the tradesmen, who were dissatisfied with their wages, and raised commotions with the hope of their wages. They were, however, and the later of the same to Captain Sandom, his (Capt. D's) senior officer. This breach of etiquette, Captain Drew was led into from the letter being considered of a private nature.

This is the substance of what I have gathered: it is expected that the charges, with the finding of the Court, will be published in the papers to-morrow, or perhaps to-night. The decision of the Court appears to afford the highest satisfaction to all classes, civil, naval and military.—Correspondence of the Montreal Transfer at New York on Sunday last, at half-past three o'clock evil consequences avoided, by the decisive steps taken by the government. An insurrection, it is said, has broken out at Madrid, resulting from the formation of a new Ministry. The affairs of China have changed but England is your rival in Asia; your alliance with her cannot be little since the previous accounts. The cholera has appeared at Bombay. With respect to Egypt and Syria, Quebec Gazette. we select the following from the New York Commercial

The English consul instantly entered into communication with the commander of the British division; he did his utmost to frighten the inhabitants, and make them believe that

Board of Education, and Trustees in the Grammar Schools, for the said District of Wellington.

Samuel S. Wilmot, Esq., to be a Boundary Line Commissioner, the danger was imminent; in consequence it was soon asserted that the town was going to be bombarded. The consul sent his lady and household on board an English man of war, and the alarmed inhabitants fled in the greatest dis-

On the same day Commodore Napier wrote to the English consul, to inform him that he was going to demand the town be surrendered to him, as well as all the Turkish troops and that the arms should be restored to the Mountain. He begged him to make this known to the other consuls, in or-

der that they might take proper measures.
Soliman Pacha replied to the commodore's summons that
he would rather burn all the towns in Syria than give up an inch of ground; and that the admiral might bombard Beyut as soon as he pleased. It was therefore expected that the high sounding menaces would be executed; but it turned out to be pure bombast on the part of the commodore, in the hope of intimidating Soliman Pacha.

Ibraham Pacha, on hearing of the apparition of the En-

Ibraham Pacna, on hearing of the apparation of the English off Beyrout, left Malatia and came, with 15,000 men, to Zahle, distant but a few hours from Beyrout. In announcing his departure from the camp to Soliman Pacha, Ibrahim wrote to him—"I have no orders to give you. I Ibrahim wrote to him—"I have no orders to give you. I am well acquainted with your courage, and with your devotedness to all my family. I will merely observe to you that we have but a ditch to leap over, and beyond that ditch is repose." This letter coincides with the reply made by Mehemet Ali to Riffat Bey—" Words will never make Mehemet Ali circum weight he acquired." met Ali give up what he acquired by arms.'

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 26. This morning, at ten, the representatives of the four powers proceeded with Riffat Bey to the palace, to inform the Viceroy that the delay of ten days having expired they had orders to ask his reply. His highness did not await an interroga-tion; they were scarcely seated ere he said, "I know what you want; my answer is still the same; God will judge between us." On Riffat Bey's attempting to make some observation he was interrupted by the Viceroy, who said it was useless to add any thing. Colonel Hodges having made was useless to add any most confict though a name a a similar attempt, Mehemet Ali rose proudly and made a very significant gesture, implying his vexation at being teased in such a manner. The foreign agents withdrew

The news from Asia Minor and Anatolia, continues highly favourable to Mehemet Ali. The white population awaits but an order from his highness to take up arms; 10,000 soldiers have refused to obey the orders of the Sultan against

At this moment we have 40,000 men, and 20,000 more are expected; all our coasts are covered with cannon; we

reckon 550 pieces.

The last news from Constantinople is bad; general dissatisfaction prevails there, and insurrectional movements were expected. An expedition to Syria seemed to be a thing decided. It is to consist of 15,000 Turks, 2,000 Austrians, and 5,000 English; 5,000 regulars had been sent to Samsoun by the steamer to repress certain disturbances in Asia Minor. Orfa, Malatia, and Diarbekir were already in revolt. The troops of the line were mistrusted, and Euro-peans were publicly insulted.

A Malta letter states that Mr. Moore, the English consul

of a war which might decimate our population."

A Malta letter states that bit. Moore, the many ranean, double our debt, and decimate our population."

The conclusion is good, but the pity is that it is not supported at Beyrout, has struck his flag and embarked in an English vessel, but that several English merchants remain under the protection of the American flag

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17. M. de Pointois has at length received instructions from Paris; in consequence he has addressed a note to the Porte, in which he reproaches it with having concluded, to the exclusion of France, with the other great powers, a treaty nich fixes definitely the fate of the east. n his note, cannot but regret not having been consulted this injortant affair. It will give, as it ever does, proof on this occasion of its moderation and it will not oppose the possible blockade of Egypt and Syria. Still France will be forced to abandon its part of imple spectator the moment that a Russian fleet enters the Bosphorous, or a Russian fleet enters the Bosphorous fleet enters th army is employed in defence of the capital of the Ottoman empire.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 18. "Yesterday evening the our consuls went to prepare their note to the Viceroy, who, not expecting their visit, had gone after dinner to enjoy the breeze in his garden. The four gentlemen proceeded thither. M. de Laurin, Ausrian consul general, being the senior consul, spoke to his ighness. Mehemet Ali expressed his determination of eceding to no treaty which should deprive him of an inch of ground. Count de Medem, Russian consul general, having dwelt on the perils he would meet with in resisting such powerful opponents, the Pacha, with a smile, thanked him for his solicitude, saying, 'Make yourself easy! before I am ready to fall I know more than one great power that will be a smile, the solicitude of the solicitude o find itself still more awkward han I shall be. I am fully aware of the mission you are clarged with, and discussion is useless. My resolution is positive. Besides, you have no arms to go to war with me. The only arm you are entrusted with is the pen; write to me and I will answer you.' 'Very well,' replied the consuls, who took leave of the Viceroy, saying they would return either together or alone. will ever be welcome, said Meiemet Ali, ironically.

WARLIKE RESOURCES OF MEHEMET ALI.—A new levy of 20,000 men has just been decreed. M. Houssard, a French naval officer, has been ordered to visit the coast, an to erect batteries wherever a landing can be made. Three forts, one of which is armed with 100 cannon, have been raised on the plain where the French army land-

numerous artillery.

LOWER CANADA. His Excellency Lord Sydenhan arrived a little before ten clock on Thursday evening.—Mostreal Transcript, Sept. 26.

It was with no common feelings of regret that we learned the nouncement of the intention to mark, by a public reception of His Excellency Lord Sydenham, on his return from Upper Canada, those sentiments of confidence and esteem which unquestionably pervade the city of Mortreal. Nor was that regret likely to be diminished, by the cause which so unhappily imposed the necessity of that renouncement. It would appear that the Hon. Mr. M'Gill had communicated to His Lordship the feelings and intentions of the National Societies and the citizens, and that his letter reached the Governor while on board the Steamboat in the Rideau Canal, on the 22d instant, from whence, and under which date His Lordship replied, and the following extract has

"I feel greatly flattered and gratified by this proposal, and it is, therefore, with deep regret that I am compelled to decline availing myself of their kindness. But I have been seized with a severe fit of illness, which confines me to my couch, and it is uncertain the of liness, which to quit it, except to be carried on shore.— At all events, I have no hope of being able to appear in a public

ceremony for some days.

"I shall be much obliged to you, therefore, if you will take some means of publicly informing the inhabitants, who are disposed to confer this honour upon me, of my inability to accept it; and of assuring them, at the same time, of the gratitude I feel for

We have thought it right to re-publish this extract, which We have thought to figure to re-publish this extract, which appeared in Thursday's Gazette, in order that a right understanding may moderate public disappointment and prevent our citizens from confounding inability with disinclination. His Lordship expresses himself as grateful for the honour intended, which we must therefore hope is only postponed.—Ib.

CAPTAIN DREW.—The Court Martial on Captain Drew ter-

minated to-day at 1, p.m.; a gun from the Vestal, and the hauling down the Union Jack from the peak, signalised the dissolution of the Court. The sentence was immediately made known; it amounts to a full and honorable acquittal, for the gallant officer amounts to a full and nonorable acquittal, for the gallant omeer was acquitted on all the Original and Admiralty charges, and was slightly admonished upon two charges since preferred against him, viz: for refusing to receive and take charge of a sum of money drawn for the public service by Lieut. Clarke; and secondly, for having addressed a letter on matters connected with the public service, to Major General Sir George Arthur, without communisary of the same to Constant his (Cant. Pis) cating a copy of the same to Captain Sandom, his (Capt. D's)

The Unicorn, Captain Douglas, will leave for Pictou and The Unicorn, Captain Bouglas, will leave for Field and Halifax on Tuesday, the 29th instant, with the mail to go by the Britannia. We understand that the Unicorn, on her return with the mail by the Caledonia, which was to leave Liverpool on the 19th instant, will bring up the 23d Regiment, (Welsh Fusileers), for this province; they are to relieve the 66th Regiment.—

for the District of the Chargeon, and Robert Alling, of the same place, Esq., Clerk of the District Court. Also, the Rev. Arthur Palmer, the Rev. Alexander Gardener, George John Grange, William Thompson, and Robert Alling, Esquires, Members of the missioners on behalf of the said Church of England, and by the said Commissioners on behalf of the said Church of Scotland.

for the District of Newcastle, in the room of Frederick P. Rubidge, Esq., who has resigned.

The connexion between the British and Canadian Wesleyan Methodists has been dissolved. The Rev. E. Ryerson has returned from England, and the Rev. M. Richey is expected soon.

BRITISH CANADIAN LOYALTY.

From the Cobourg Star. Foreigners may appear, at first sight, equally as much attached to their institutions as the British, but in few cases does this apparent attachment prove in reality as fervent, and in most it is apparent autachances and evanescent, quite unlike that of the true Briton, which is real and durable. The enslaved Moslem may bow submissively to the tyrant who loads his arms with galling chains, but his obedience is elicited by fear; he may even kiss the hand of him who binds his mind in fetters, and degrades him from man into a servile slave, but this affection is unreal because compa The arrogant Chinese may laud to the skies their feeble polity, and pronounce it entirely free from defects; but, acquainte no other, they have neither the opportunity nor the wish to insti-tute a comparison between it and the government of any other nation; their ignorance is consequently a sufficient preventive of innovation, and they hug with delight the shackles that render them isolated beings, secluded from intercourse with the rest of the world. These two may be fairly cited as instances of the manner in which despotic administrations are supported; in some the people are afraid to think, in others they are not desirous to do so, and the same end is attained in both cases, though the means employed are essentially different. And now we come to the consideration of republican governments, with an example of which we can easily supply ourselves. The Yankee is in raptures with the perfection he conceives to exist in a republic, and is satisfied that liberty, and the absence of restraint on the popular will are synonimous; he thus cherishes the shadow of freedom when he feels confident he is possessing the reality. But the true British Canadian is like none of these; he is not, like the Turk, loyal solely because he dare not be otherwise; nor, like the son of onfucius, attached to his government because he is too ignorant detect its imperfections; nor, like the democrat, does he worship Reason and reject her most simple dictates, and believe the voci ferations of the rabble to be the voice of God! No! he stands as t were above them all, upon the summit of some alpine ascent, from which position he can view the different administrations in existence throughout the world, impartially scan their excellencies and enumerate their defects. He can thus learn from comparison with others, the superiority of his own unrivalled constitution which, to use the words of the polished Goldsmith, "is possessed of the strength of the British oak, and the flexibility of the bend-ng tamarisk."

But the proper foundation on which our loyalty should rest,

and which will impart to it a firmness that time itself will not take away, is the Word of God. The Briton should learn that subjection to the powers that be is his duty, as well as his interest, for until this lesson is deeply impressed on his mind, and regulates his practice, his fidelity will be produced by sublunary objects, and will necessarily fluctuate as they fluctuate. This convicti we are glad to say, is exercising more influence than formerly, but still it is less willingly and less generally cherished than it should be. The fate of Canada depends mainly on the adoption or rejection of this principle; the first will fasten in an indissoluble knot the tie that binds us to the Mother Country, while the second will as surely sever it, and leave us to become an appendage to the

Since writing our leading Editorial we have been kindly furnished by a friend with a copy of the Clergy Reserves Bill. insert it entire as a document of the greatest importance.] ANNO TERTIO & QUARTO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

An Act to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the Distribution of the Proceeds

[7th August, 1840.] WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the final disposition of

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the final disposition of the lands called Clergy Reserves in Canada, and for the appropriation of the yearly income arising or to arise therefrom, for the Maintenance of Religion and the advancement of Christian Knowledge within the said Province; be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Covernment. after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Province of Canada, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, and under such regulations as may be by him from time to time in Council established in that behalf, and approved by the Queen in Council, to sell, grant, alienate, and convey in simple all or any of the said Clergy Reserves: Provided nevertheless, that the quantity of the said Clergy Reserves so to be sold as less, that the quantity of the and the whole exceed one hundred thousand acres, without the previous approbation in writing of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

II. And be it enacted, That the proceeds of all past sales of such Reserves which have been or shall be invested under the authority of an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, intituled, An Act to authorize the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall be subject to such orders as the Governor in Council shall make for investing, either in some public funds in the Province of Canada, secured on the consolidated fund of the said Province, or in the public funds of Great Britain and Ireland, the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said been raised on the plain where the French army land-Aboukir and Bogax de Rosetta are defended by a

irst monies received therefrom.

III. And be it enacted, That the interest and dividends accruing upon such investments of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold, and also the interest to accrue upon sales of eredit of Clergy Reserves, and all rents arising from Clergy Reserves that have been or may be demised for any term of year shall be paid to the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, or such other person as shall be appointed to receive the public revenues of the said Province, and shall together form an annua freehings of the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and shall be paid by him from time to time in discharge of any warrant or warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act; (that is to say), in the rst place, to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as hrst place, to satisfy an sugar annual supernos and anowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in Canada, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same: Provided always, that until the annual fund so to be created and deposited with the Receiver General shall suffice to meet the above-mentioned stipends and allowances, the same, or so much thereof as the said fund may be insufficient to meet, shall be defrayed out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown in the Province of

IV. And be it enacted, That as soon as the said fund shall exceed the amount of the several stipends and allowances aforesaid, and subject always to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, the said annual fund shall be appropriated as follows; (that is to say), the net interest and dividends accruing upon the investments of the proceeds of all sales of such Reserves sold or to be sold under the authority of the before-recited Act of the eighth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, shall be divided into three equal parts, of which two shall be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada; and the net interest and dividends accruing upon the investments of the proceeds of all sales of such Reserves sold under the authority f this Act shall be divided into six equal parts, of which two sha be appropriated to the Church of England and one to the Church of Scotland in Canada: Provided always, that the amount of the before-mentioned stipends and allowances which shall be paid to and received by any Clergyman of either of the said Churches of England or Scotland shall be taken, as far as the same will go, as a part of the share accruing to each Church respectively by virtue of this Act; (that is to say), the stipends and allowances to any Clergyman of the Church of England as part of the share accruing to the Church of England, and the stipends and allowances t any Clergyman of the Church of Scotland as part of the share accruing to the said Church of Scotland, so that neither of the said Churches shall receive any further or other sum beyond such respective stipends and allowances until the proportion of the said annual fund allotted to them respectively in manner aforesaid shall exceed the annual amount of such stipends and allowance.

V. And be it enacted, That the share allotted and appropriated to each of the said Churches shall be expended for the supp maintenance of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge, the share of the said Church of England being so expended under the authority of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and the share of the said Church of Scotland under the authority of a Board of nine Commissioners to be elected by the Synod or Synods of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland, under such regulations as shall be from time to time established by the Governor of Canada, with the advice of his Executive Council.

VI. And be it enacted, That the share of each of the said Four English men of war, a frigate, and a steamer, under the command of Commodore Napier, escorting several transports, with 5000 Albanians on board, appeared in our road on the 14th. As soon as they had cast anchor they took up a position within gap shot of the common of the said appoint for the District Court. Also, the Rev. Arthur took up a position within gap shot of the cast anchor they are the Rev. Alexander to cast or the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said Province in favour of the Treasurer or other Officer who shall be paid by the Receiver General to the said appoint as a foresaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which shall from time to time be issued by the Governor of the said Province in favour of the Treasurer or other Police who shall be paid by the Governor of Licenses appointed as aforesaid in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants when the said Province in favour of th

VII. And be it enacted, That, subject to the foregoing Provi-Governor of Canada, with the advice of the Executive Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada. VIII. And be it enacted, that the Receiver General or other

person appointed as aforesaid to receive the Interest and Divi-dends accruing from the investment of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold shall, on or before the fifteenth day of January in every year, deliver to the Governor a Certificate in writing under his hand of the net amount which in that year will be applicable to the several Churches of England and Scotland out of the said Fund under the provisions of this Act; and whenever the sum mentioned in any such Certificate to be applicable to the Church of England in Upper Canada shall be less than seven thousand seven hundred pounds, or the sum mentioned in the Certificate to be applicable to the Church of Scotland in Up-per Canada shall be less than one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds, the deficiency in each case shall be made good out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall be charged thereupon at the quarter day next ensuing the receipt of such Certificate at the Treasury; and the Lord High Treasurer, or three or more Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be authorized by their warrant to direct the issue of the sums needed to supply such deficiency in the follow-ing manner; (that is to say,) such sum as shall be needed to supply the deficiency of the said sum of seven thousand seven hundred pounds to such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive the same by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and such sum as shall be needed to supply the deficiency of the said sum of one thousand five hundred and eighty pounds to such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive same by any writing under the hands of any three or more of the Commissioners under whose authority the share of the Church of Scotland is to be expended as aforesaid; and all sums so paid out of the Consolidated Fund shall be severally applied, under the authority of the said Society and of the last mentioned Commissioners respectively, for the support and maintenance of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge in each of the said Churches in Canada.

IX. And be it enacted, That Accounts of the expenditure of

every sum of money so to be received out of the said annual Fund, or out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the said Churches of England and Scot-Britain and Ireland, by the said Churches of England and Seat-land, or by any other religious body or denomination of Christians respectively, under the authority of this Act, shall be, on or be-fore the twentieth day of July in each year, rendered to the Go-vernor of the said Province in Council; and that until such Accounts shall have been rendered, and the due and proper expendi-ture of the sum granted during any preceding year shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Governor of the said Province in Council, no other or further sum or proportion of the said annual Fund shall be paid or allowed to any or either of the Churches, religious bodies, or denominations of Christians failing, neglecting, or refusing to render such Account, or to verify the

same as aforesaid; and that copies of such Accounts shall annually be laid before the Legislature of the said Province.

X. And be it enacted, That whenever there shall appear to the Governor of the said Province in Council sufficient reason to apprehend that there has been any misapprehension or non-apprepriation of any sum or sums of money paid to any of the sai Churches, religious bodies, or denominations of Christians, out of the said annual Fund, or any neglect or abuse in the expenditure or management of any such sum or sums, upon direction for that purpose given by the Governor, it shall be lawful for the Attorney General to apply summarily, either by petition or informa-tion, to or in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, or to any one of the superior Courts of Record in Lower Canada, setting forth the nature of the abuse apprehended, and praying discovery, and relief in the premises, as the nature of the case may require.

XI. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of the

Act, so much of an Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the Province, as relates to any reservations of land hereafter to be made in Upper Canada or Lower Canada for the support and mainte-

ance of a Protestant clergy, shall be repealed.

XII. And be it enacted, That in this Act the words "Province of Canada" shall be taken to mean the Province of Canada as constituted under an Act passed in this Session of Parliament, intituled An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada; and the word "Governor" shall be taken to mean and include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Province of Canada. XIII. And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or

repealed by any Act to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscribers are receiving, direct from the first manufactories in England, a very extensive assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

SHUTER & PATERSON. Toronto, 26th September, 1840.

A GENTLEMAN, who has received a Collegiate education, and who has had several years experience in the tuition of youth, is desirous of being employed in some respectable families as Private Tutor, or as Assistant in a Classical School in any part of this Province. Unexceptionable references, from some of the most influential gentlemen of this city, in whose families he has officiated in the above capacity, can be adduced. Address A. B., care of H. Rowsell, this office.

Toronto, September 26, 1840.

A Master wanted for the Western District School. THE WESTERN DISTRICT SCHOOL having become vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Johnson, a MASTER is wanted to superintend the same. He will be required to teach the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and the usual branches of English Education. Every applicant for the above School will be examined, and must also produce testimonies as to his moral and religious character. The Trustees of the School request all applications to be made to Mr. Charles Eliot, of the Petite Côte, near Sandwich, on or before the 15th of November next.

18th September, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to W. M. Westmacott, by whom the business will be continued, and who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same. And all persons to whom the said firm are indebted, will please present their accounts for payment to the said W. M. Westmacott, at Waterloo House, King Street.

(Signed) W. M. WESTMACOTT. (Signed) FRANCIS LEWIS. Toronto, Upper Canada, 30th September, 1840.

WATERIOG HOUSE.

October 1, 1840.

October 1, 1840.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive during this month his supply of fancy and Staple Dry Goods, suited to the approaching season: Consisting of French and English Merinos, plain and figured Mousselline de Laines and Chalys, Hosiery, French Kid and Lace Gloves, Prints, 13-41 W. M. WESTMACOTT.

THE undersigned begs to return thanks to his friends, and the public HE undersigned begs to return transis of instruction and begated generally, for the favors conferred upon him while in the firm of Westmacorr & Lewis, and to inform them that (having withdrawn rom that firm) he is now about commencing business as a COMMISSION AGENT, and he flatters himself that, from the long experience he has add in business generally in the colonies, he will be enabled to afford attisfaction to those with whom he may have any transactions.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Toronto, 1st October, 1840. ** Office, for the present, at Mr. Henry Rowsell's, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street.

NOTICE. THE STEAMBOAT ST. GEORGE,

WILL leave this Port, during the remainder of the season—Mondays at 9 o'clock, A M. for Kingston, touching at Port Hope, Cobourg, and Oswego.

She will leave Kingston, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, for Niagara, touching at Oswego, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton,
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1840.

NOTICE.

MRS. MACKAY, formerly of Limerick, Ireland, or Mr. GEORGE HARTRICK, formerly of Ross, Ireland, who have recently lived in Elizabeth township, near Brockville, and are now supposed to live in this neighborhood, will hear of a near relative, by addressing a letter F. M., Box 130, Post Office Toronto.

Editors will confer a favor by giving the above one insertion. MARRIED. On Saturday, the 12th instant, at Westridge, the residence of

John G. Vansittart, Esq., the lady's brother-in-law, by the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D., Rector of Woodstock, U.C., Grant Forrest, Esq., of Quebec, to Ellen, second daughter of J. Royse Yielding, Esq., late of Tarbert, County Kerry, Ireland. DIED.

On the 21st ult. in Cobourg, Henry John, infant son of Dr. Goldstone, aged 12 months. On Sunday morning last, in the nineteenth year of her age, sincerely lamented by her family, Eliza, the third daughter of Mr.

Charles Butler of Cobourg At Cornwall, on Monday, the 13th instant, Margaret Amanda. third daughter of Captain S. Y. Chesley, aged five years and seven

On the 21st ult., Richard Newman Newman, infant son of Mr. A. C. Newman, of Lower Lachine.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Oct. 2:—
Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, rem. on acct. of Diocesan Press; Rev.
John Rothwell, rem., Mrs. Col. Brown, rem. in full vol. 4; A.
W. Kendrick, Esq. add. sub.; Norman Bethune Esq. rem. in full

vol. 4; Jacob Corrigal Esq. rem.

The following have been received by the Editor :-A. Menzies, Esq. rem.; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. H. J. Grasett. RIVIGNUS is received. CLAUD HALCRO SOON.