thange bearing my signature has been regularly and promptly Paid at Messrs. Dennison & Co's banking house, where all my ac-

ces are made payable. "As the paragraph above quoted is calculated to do very great bjury to the shareholders in the Bank of the United States, well as to all holders of its obligations, I have to request that, as the slightest possible reparation that can be made, you will insert this letter in your paper of to-morrow, under the same head of Money Market and City Intelligence.' "Your obedient servant,

(Signed) "S. JAUDON,
"Agent to the Bank of the United States." The Times of the 15th November, published the above letter,

accompanied by the subjoined comments:

It must be highly gratifying to all persons interested in the affairs of Mr. Biddle's bank, to observe the extreme sensitiveness on the on the score of credit which is evinced in this letter. Nothing has been more currently talked of in the city for the last month of ix weeks than the fact, which is not denied, that Mr. Jaudon as been compelled by the want of funds, or the want of remitances, to renew, or to exchange for other paper of the same clas, the post-notes and bonds of the bank for which he is agent, called "the United States Bank," but which, holding a charter only from the separate state of Pennsylvania, can have no just claim to such a title. Of the various obligations for which such titution is liable, the more sacred would be in such a case its Ost-notes and bonds, which only differ from the notes of its orcirculation in not being payable on demand. With respect obils of exchange, which are essentially more of a commercial han a banking charter, the rule as to credit would be, if any thing rather less strict, but it seems that any imputation of a or a hesitation on this point, is much more keenly felt. private individuals the case would be otherwise, and they bould not have winced at one charge after quietly sustaining the other. They would have considered that the fact of being able to the the sustaining the other. they would have considered that the lace of re-maining credit. To deal, however, with the special matter at

The fact, as stated in the city, on Tuesday afternoon, on ausunty of such a nature as to obtain for it implicit belief, was, that the agent for the Pennsylvania bank had raised money at an ous rate of interest, for the purpose of renewing or taking In bills of exchange falling due in this week. After the public annual policy of exchange falling due in this week. Disingular the real mouncement of the stoppage of the bank in Philadelphia, the real monder is that the agent should have been able to accomplish such a transaction as this at all. If a quibble is meant upon the word renewed," then the bearing of the agent's letter will be fully understood, but he most such as the state of then the bearing of the agent's letter will be the first ood, but he must not expect to mislead the merchants of this committee the must not expect to mislead the merchants of them ountry by any such evasion, or by attempting to persuade them awal of a bill absolutely, and borrowing money at an exorbitant ate to meet it. But, if not material in that respect, it is of very great consequence to all persons deeply interested in the Phila-Potest, since that might endanger the whole of its funds by the forfeiture of the charter, and hence there are to be found parties in this city, who being absolute for its respectively. re is any difference on the score of credit between the rehis city, who, being already far involved in its affairs, are willing, at a price, to do that which no strangers would assent to, and in-ear a further risk to secure ultimately a fair division of the pro-perty

There is no occasion, however, to search into private transactions to find means for a sweeping condemnation of this bank which has done more mischief both in Europe and America than ages will serve to set right. For this its open and notorious acts will suffice the condensate of the cond ce, which have been too often adverted to to need repe-One alone, therefore, shall now be mentioned, which is rt career of the bank under the present charter, which was if we recollect right, in 1835, and the capital was then stated at 35,000,000 Dls. or £7,000,000; yet this bank stopped Payment in 1837; renewed, became a borrower of money all over Europe and America at rates varying from 6 to 24 per cent.; s again stopped payment in Philadelphia, on the 10th of et last! If people are incapable of any impression from ike these, they must be left to their fate, and can receive benefit from any warnings which we can give them.

urrection had broken out at Newport in South Wales of y alarming character, but it was speedily subdued, chiefly by truness of the Mayor and the gallantry of a small body of the The truckling conduct of the ministers to rebels and of all kinds, has been mainly instrumental in bringing this state of things, and their pusillanimity is universally

A Windsor letter of the 13th says, "Prince Albert's return to and has been arranged to take place in March next, and we upon the best authority, that, in the course of the with this or early in May, the marriage of her Majesty with this

Death of Admiral Sir Henry Trollope, G.C.B.—We regret to san that this gallant officer terminated his existence on Saturday rening, about eight o'clock, P.M., by shooting himself in a motent of the salambaly event took. at Freshfield, near Bath, where he had been residing for time. He had for the last forty years been subject to the which latterly affected his head, and was no doubt the his committing the rash act. - London paper.

apopularity of the Cabinet has reached its height. At rd Mayor's dinner on the 9th Nov. at which the Ministers ording to custom invited, they were insulted by repeated

ton had advanced in consequence of large purchases on spe-lon. Those purchases however were based on the supposition our crop would be late in going forward, and short withal.— real Bernard, formerly in the engineer service of the United and more recently French minister of war, was stafed to the point of death. Mr. Hagerman, the eminent Paris and deceased. A fire occurred at Constantinople in the un quarter, 15 Oct., which destroyed 400 houses. Dread-drinons had been occasioned in Lombardy by the continued The continued The principle theatre at Calcutta was destroyed by fire on ight of the 31st May: no insurance. The President steam colleague of the Queen, will come out of dock next week, oleted in all respects except in machinery—which is to be fitted verpool. She will be ready to cross the Atlantic early in lext

lon, Friday, Nov. 15 .- Half-past Twelve. - We have much ticing the receipt of more favourable advices from ates. The accounts are brought by one of the sail-Spackets, and reach down to the morning of the 23d ult. from ork, and to the 17th ult. from Canada.

clock.—The favourable intelligence from the U. States a good effect upon the public securities. The arrivals of South America are expected to give ease to the money The settlement of the account in the Foreign marke hts any marked improvement at present. Consols for immetransfer have risen to 90½ and 90¾, and for time to 90¾ and Exchequer Bills have realized 1 dis., and 1 prem., but India

From the Morning Chronicie We do not take any credit to ourselves for having foretold, some class since, the miserable state of things to be expected in Matron at an the course taken by the Queen in obedience to the in-unsels of France. The French agents would listen to no Queen Regent to get rid of the Cortes; to turn off Esant; to put her trust and concentrate all minis-Noder in the hands of one Arrazuela, a creature of Isturitz. erado party thus set all constitutional opposition at naught.
been the consequence? Why, they have discovered the prepared beneath their feet, and ready to be fired. rison of Madrid is disaffected, as well as the National A step further and the scenes of La Granga will be re-What insanity!—to endeavour to govern a country—as Isturitz and Co., would do-without the support of a lass, without that of the people, of the citizens, or of the Are Toreno, Isturitz, and the French Court, which admad? Do they see and know the nature and inevitable their machinations? They do know; they must be And their only motive for so doing must be to ism and bring back absolutism, without Don Car-

iduct cannot proceed from folly, but from treachery; ch do we fear, that the conviction of this is so strong in s of the Liberals of Spain, that another insurrection, if o spring up, will not allow these guilty men to escape, as

ragossa letters are of the 7th. Espartero's troops oc-Las Parras, Lecco, and Bordon, on the road to Castellette atavieja. Forcadell, Cabrera's lieutenant, with three baths, occurred to the control of the contro occially that of La Mucla de la Todolella. The Queen's as a kind of circle, Bordon being the point of the exand Fortanete that of the extreme right. O'Donnell ete was watched by three or four Carlist battalions posted suela del Cid. Besides these there was a considerable ce moving about between the divisions of the Queen's ad round a circle. One of those divisions was roughly at Miravette. Espartero had ordered the convent at Vilto be fortified, but the Queen's troops having passed bout this precaution, Cabrera has re-occupied it, and ing it behind him.

derals-in-chief, with two armies composed of 50,000 manœuvring against Cabrera, who has but 20,000 ouvres are conducted with the greatest circumspection; a dreaded is Cabrera's boldness and murderous ambuscades.

al Don Diego Leon experienced it, too confident in his own
teand in the Age and in the superiority of his troops, and perhaps disdain-

or the renewal of such bills. On the contrary, every bill of ex- ing too much the prudent instructions of Espartero. Upon the standing that they will still receive from the government pecuniroad from Camarillas to Fortanete, between Aliaga and Cantavieja, General Leon, with two divisions under his command, was assailed in a defile by four Carlist battalions lying in wait in the woods, and issuing from the neighbouring fort of Miravette, whither they were able to return after having killed several of Leon's men. This general despised his enemy; he marched without the necessary pre-caution of reconnoitering the wooded sides of the road, and forgetting that they passed at the distance of half a league from Cabrera's fortresses.

CHINA-THE OPIUM. The following answer has been sent by the treasury to the claimants for indemnification for losses sustained in consequence of the delivery of opium to the Chinese government. The document has been published in the *Times* and *Chronicle* without comment.

"Gentlemen,-having laid before the lords commissi Majesty's treasury your letter in which you apply for a settlement of certain claims for opium delivered to the Chinese government, and transmit certificates signed by Capt. C. Elliot; I have received their lordships' commands to acquaint you that parliament has placed at the disposal of this board no funds out of which any compensation could be made, and that the sanction of parliament rould be required before any such claim could be recognized and

"To prevent any misconstruction of the intentions of this board, my lords have felt it necessary to direct me further to state, that the subject has been under the attentive consideration of her Majesty's government, and to add, that her Majesty's govern do not propose to submit to parliament a vote for the payment of

"Treasury Chambers, Nov. 11, 1839. Liverpool, Nov. 13.— The Opium Question.—It is confidently eported, in well informed circles that orders have been sent to Inia for the ships of war on that station to proceed at once to China. The Druid, and some other frigates, are, it is said, ordered also to join the squadron, and blockade the Chinese coasts, seize upon their junks, and harrass them in every possible way, until redress has been obtained in the shape of £2,000,000, for the opium lately taken possession of and destroyed by the Chinese government; and ted all persons who have been lately resident in China, but are now in this country, to give him their opinions in writing as to the course which they would individually advise to be taken by the Bri-

> THE BRITISH TRIUMPH IN INDIA. From the Morning Herald.

The news from India is well fitted to excite a strong feeling of satisfaction throughout England. The British army of the Indus has achieved a series of triumphs worthy to be classed along with the unforgotten glories of the Peninsular war. To the officers and men composing that army-and more especially to its distinguished commander—the deep gratitude of the country is due. Sir John Keane has proved himself no unworthy pupil of the Duke of Wellington. Higher praise can searcely be accorded to the gallant general.

But while we render all honour to the army of the Indus-and while we rejoice in the successful termination of the Indian war-we are little disposed to recognise the soundness of the policy that induced Lord Auckland to mix himself up with disputes, in which England had no obvious interest, and towards the successful adjustment of which his lordship did not appear to possess a sufficiency of available means. The justice of Shah Shoojah's pretensions to the throne of Cabool may be doubted; while the expediency of supporting these pretensions, in the first instance, is still less clear. difficulties, however, which overshadowed these points have-thanks to the heroism of the British army, and the profound skill of its commander-been altogether dissipated :- and we are not disposed to withhold from Lord Auckland the credit which success ought to command, whatever may be decided as to the character of the policy to which his lordship had previously commit-

The glorious issue of the war will, we trust, be turned to good account; and, beyond all question, the fall of Ghuznee, and the dethronement of Dost Mahomed, will tend, in a very remarkable degree, to consolidate and extend the influence of England throughout the greater part of Asia. The effect of the recent campaign will not be lost on the ruler of Persia; while the intrigues of Russia in that quarter have been baffled more effectually by Sir John Keane's cannon, than by 10 years spent in such hollow negociations as have recently marked our negociations with the emissaries of the great northern

Our Indian empire is of almost boundless value. If wisely governed, that vast territory might supply to England the materials of inexhaustible strength. A system f government, in almost all respects the reverse of wise, has, however, for a long time, prevailed throughout our be speedily amended; and that all necessary precautions will be adopted, in order to secure permanence to the creased; for not even in Canada, is the influence of would not press his objection. England exposed to greater peril, than it has, for a long time, been throughout our Indian dependencies. An effective army, however large, is, besides, far "cheaper" than an army too small to serve the purpose for which alone an army is desirable. If we would avoid the risk and cost of war, let us always be prepared for war. Armics constitute a sort of international police; and no community ever suffered by the efficiency of a police force, however numerous. Armies, and police forces, properly managed, save, in fact, far more than they consume. Had our Indian army been thrice as numerous, the vast cost of the recent war might have been avoided at 902 to 3.

Bank Stock is at 170, and the new 32 per cents altogether. If two years ago, our troops in Canada had amounted to 30,000, the millions of money which the Canadian rebellions have cost Eugland would have been saved. So it is in regard to our naval force. Real economy would dictate the doubling of the navy of Great Britain. Should war find us unable to cope effectually with the most formidable of our antagonists-or with all of them in combination-more may be lost to England, in the course of a few weeks, than would suffice to keep the fleet of England in a state of efficiency for a century

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Papers and general advices have been received from Sydney to the 17th June last. From their contents it appears that Sir G. Gipps, the governor of that portion of our Australian colonies, opened the session of the Council on the 11th of June in the presence of the authorities usually in attendance. His Excellency commenced his address by congratulating his hearers on the termination of the late calamitous drought, adding that the abundant rains which had fallen had revived the hopes of the colonists, though he thought that grain would remain for some time at a high price. Acting on the advice of the Executive Council he stated that, in April last, he had adopted measures to insure a supply of corn from the markets of India or South America, and that the Secretary of State had approved of his opening the Council Chamber during debate to the public. He then informed them that a British Consul would be appointed to New Zealand, and that, when the appointment was confirmed, the office of British residence would be abolished. His Excellency then proceeded to mention that during the session he purposed to propose a committee on emigration, and another on the insolvent laws of the Colony, as well as one upon the police establishments. After which he

"Upon the important subject of the education of the people is is my intention to submit to you a proposal when I bring forward my financial statement for the year. The basis of the arrange ment I then shall propose will be that the schools under the immediate control of the government or a board of education, shall be established on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society-leaving to every religious community the option of continuing their own schools, or of founding new ones, on the under- say no more at present.

ary assistance towards the support of them equal in amount to what they derive from private contributions."

In conclusion, his Excellency stated that the government contracts had been very high, and therefore the expenditure was larger than the estimates; that the revenue of the colony continued to improve; that he saw no reason to suppose that the colonial finances would become embarrassed, or that the whole proceeds of the sales of crown lands might not be devoted to the object of emigra-

The corn markets were still unsettled. Flour was 37s., and seconds and thirds 35s. and 33s. Wheat was rather lower, and in supply at 12s. per bushel; Van Dieman's Land wheat was 13s. and 14s., and other provisions were on the decline.

The Waverley convict ship, from Dublin, had arrived safely at her destination. Upwards of 170 criminals were on board. The increasing ferocity of the blacks in South Australia has afforded no inconsiderable degree of apprehension to the colonists. A meeting was held for the purpose of devising some method by which the protection of the residents might be effectually secured, and the friendly intercourse which had previously been maintained between the natives and the residents renewed.

Graham's Town papers to the 16th have been received. The depredations of the Caffres are again becoming a subject of annovance. The advices from Port Natal confirm the fact of the return of the expedition sent to meet Dingaan, and finally conclude the arrangements for peace, as well as to receive back the cattle and stores which had been captured. The latter had been delivered up to some extent; but the expedition returned without coming to any final arrangements with Dingaan, although with two of his captains engagements to the effect were entered into.

TRIAL VOYAGE OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S WAR STEAMER CLEOPATRA. On Tuesday this splendid vessel (lately launched from Mr. Pitcher's Northfleet Dockyard) left her moorings at Blackwall on the trial voyage. She proceeded to Queenhithe, and although drawing 14 feet of water, positively contrived to pass the fleetest Gravesend packets. The engines worked beautifully, and have deservedly excited the admiration of all who have seen them. On her return to her moorings, a sumptuous entertainment was given on board by Lt. Saunders, R.N., to a select party, who separated highly gratified with the day's excursion. The cost of the copper boilers alone will amount to nearly £20,000, and it will require £100,000 to cover the total outlay on this magnificent vessel.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS TO HARROW SCHOOL,-Mr. R. Gregory, F.R.S., F.A.S., of 56, Bernerosstreet, and county Galway, Ireland, has, by codicil to his will, dated October 22, 1838. queathed to Harrow School-1st, 140 volumes of Roman Classics; 2d, an annual gold medal, value 10 guineas; and 3d, £100 a-vear for ever, to found an exhibition for boys educated at Harw going to either university. These bequests, together with Mr. Neeld's scholarships, founded a few months ago, are, we beve. to come into immediate operation

LORD STANLEY .- His lordship has the character of a good and kind landlord; some years ago he remitted the rent of several of his tenants, and gave them money to enable them to go to America. He also endeavours to compensate for his unavoidable absence during the sitting of parliament by residing in Ireland during a considerable part of the recess. This residence he devotes to the improvement of the country, by attending to the agricultural meeting which he has established-by promoting in every practical way, an improved system of agriculture-and by enuraging cleanliness, morality, and good feeling amongst the people. If all absentees were like Lord Stanley, Ireland would soon be restored to prosperity and peace. - Binns' Miseries and Beauties of Ireland.

COLONIAL

From the Toronto Patriot. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, December 3, 1839. The members having returned to the House, the speech was

read, and

The Speaker rose for the purpose of drawing the attention of
the House to a notice which he had given last session: but he was The Attorney General, who, while he apologized to the Hono-

able Speaker, expressed a hope that the House would agree with im that the occasion was such as to warrant the interruption. o send a commission to England, of which the hon. Speaker was nominated a member; and in consequence of the motion being, from some cause or other, afterwards rescinded, the Speaker, he believed, had been led to suppose that some disrespect was intended towards him. He hoped he would be permitted to say that it was not so, and if it were, he hoped that any honourable member Indian dominions. Let us hope that this system may who thought it would rise and say so. He trusted the hon. Speaker would abandon his intention, especially as disunion was to be deprecated in this the last session of the present House, when unity of interest and cordiality of feeling were so desirable.

view, our effective military force must be greatly inas it involved a personal consideration in regard to the Speaker, he The hon, member then went on to say, that if the Speaker had desired to resign, his course was to have communicated his design to the head of the Executive,—in which case the house would have been ordered back to choose a Speaker, and to present him to-morrow. The Speaker, however, having taken the chair, and resumed his duties, rendered it out of order to discuss this matter, as there was no question before the

The Attorney Gen. proceeded, and expressed a desire that all those members who agreed with him would be pleased to rise.— Nearly every member stood up accordingly.

The Speaker made a feeling reply. He said that he had consi-

the Speace had a dered the rescinding of the motion referred to as an expression of a want of confidence in him; but he was most happy to find by the xpression now made by the House that he was mistaken.

Mr. Thorburn moved the usual question respecting postages, and gave notice of a motion for examining the public accounts. Mr. Cartwright moved for the printing of 500 copies of the

Several other notices of motions were given, and the House ad-Wednesday, Dec 4.

The answer to the speech from the throne was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to morrow. There was rather an animated debate on a motion for an amendment, made by Mr. Gamble and seconded by Mr. W. B. Robinson, reflecting on the Gamble and secondary's Ministers, and attributing to their want of energy in not demanding from the American government inlemnity for the past and security for the future, the repeated agssions upon our territory by brigands from the neighboring U.

The Att. Gen. opposed the amendment on the ground that it was mere assumption on the part of the hon. member, that reparation had not been demanded. He knew that the matter was now in course of adjustment between the two governments, and it was not for the House to interfere at this stage of the affair. Several members spoke on both sides, and the amendment was lost by a arge majority,—only 7; in a very full house, voting for it.

A Printing Committee was appointed; and after a number of notices being given in, the house adjourned. Yesterday the answer to the speech was agreed upon, and is to be sent up to-morrow; but as it is nothing more than an echo of the we have not thought it necessary to delay our paper on ac-

From the Toronto Commercial Herald. In the Assembly nothing has been done, beyond the introluction of some bills, only two of which have been considered, viz. A Bill for constituting a Commission to examine Pubc Accounts, and a Bill to improve the manner of holding County Elections, by taking the Poll at various parts of the County simultaneously, which last has been ordered for a third reading to day. We shall give the substance in our

Mr. Double having taking up arms during the rebellion, and others connected with the hunters lodges, or correspondng with traitors, from voting or becoming candidates at elec-

A Message from the Governor-General, received on Saturday, informs the House that it is Her Majesty's pleasure that a Union of the Provinces, with equal representation, should take place, and promising further information. Ordered for consideration on Tuesday.

We are sorry to perceive that the Viceregal sun, as the

From a Supplement to the U.C. Gazette. The following Despatch, addressed to the Lieutenant Governor f Upper Canada, has been received by the Governor-General, and s published by his Excellency's command, for the information of all parties concerned,

DOWNING STREET 16th October, 1839

SIR,-I am desirous of directing your attention to the tenure which public offices, in the gift of the crown, appear to be held throughout the British Colonies. I find that the Governor himself, and every person serving under him, are appointed during the Royal pleasure, but with this important difference,—the Gover-Royal pleasure, but with this important difference,—the Governor's commission is in fact revoked whenever the interests of the public service are supposed to require such a change in the administration of local-affairs—but the Commissions of all other public officers are very rarely indeed recalled, except for positive misconduct. I cannot learn that, during the present or the two last reigns, a single instance has occurred of a change in the subordinate Colonial officers, except in cases of death or resignation, in apacity or misconduct. This system of converting a tenure at cleasure into a tenure for life, originated probably in the practice which formerly prevailed, of scleeting all the higher class of colonial functionaries from persons who, at the time of their appoint ment were resident in this country; and amongst other which afforded such persons a virtual security for the continued possession of their places, it was not the least considerable that except on these terms, they were unwilling to incur the risk and expense of transferring their residence to remote, and often to unalthy climates. But the habit which has obtained of late years of preferring, as far as possible, for places of trust in the colonies persons resident there, has taken away the strongest motive which could thus be alleged in favor of a practice to which there are many objections of the greatest weight. It is time, therefore, that a different course should be followed; and the object of my present ommunication is to announce to you the rules which will hereafter served on this subject, in the Province of Upper Canada.

You will understand, and will cause it to be generally known, that hereafter the tenure of Colonial offices, held during her Majesty's pleasure, will not be regarded as equivalent to a tenure during good behaviour; but that not only such officers will be called npon to retire from the public service, as often as any sufficient notives of public policy may suggest the expediency of that meaire, but that a change in the person of the Governor will be considered as a sufficient reason for any alterations which his successor may deem it expedient to make in the list of public functionaies-subject, of course, to the future confirmation of the sove-

These remarks do not extend to judicial offices, nor are they which do not devolve upon the holders of their duties, in the right discharge of which the character and policy of the government are directly involved. They are intended to apply rather to the heads of departments, than to persons serving as Clerks, or in similar capacities under them; neither do they extend to officers in the rvice of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The func-onaries who will be chiefly, though not exclusively affected by them, are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer or Receiver General; the Surveyor General; the Attorney and Solicitor General; the Sheriff, or Provost Marshall; and other officers who, under different designations from these are entrusted with the same or similar duties. To this list must also be under the memhers of the Council, especially in those colonies in which the Le-rislative and Executive Councils are distinct bodies

The application of these rules to officers to be hereafter appe ted, will be attended with no practical difficulty. It may not be equally easy to enforce them in the case of existing officers, and esecially of those who may have left this country for the express rpose of accepting the offices they at present fill. Every reanable indulgence must be shewn for the expectations which ersons have been encouraged to form. But even in these instances will be necessary that the right of enforcing these regulations should be distinctly maintained in practice as well as in theory, as often as the public good may clearly demand the enforcement of hem. It may not be unadvisable to compensate any such officers for their disappointment, even by pecuniary grants, when it may appear unjust to dispense with their services without such an in-

I have, &c. JOHN RUSSELL. (Signed)

Message from His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of the Union of the Provinces. C. POULETT THOMSON.

In pursuance of his intention expressed in his speech from the throne, the Governor General desires now to bring under the consideration of the House of Assembly, the subject of the re-union of this province with Lower Canada, recommended by Her Majesty in her gracious Message to both Houses of Parliament on the 3d of May last.

For several years the condition of the Canadas has occupied a arge portion of the attention of Parliament. That they should the contented and prosperous—that the ties which bind them to the parent state should be strengthened—that their administration ald be conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people, is the ardent desire of every British statesman-and the experience of the last few years amply testifies that the Imperial Parliament has been sparing neither of the time it has devoted to the investi-gation of their affairs, nor of the expenditure it has sanctioned for

their protection.

The events which have marked the recent history of Lower Canada are so familiar to the House of Assembly, that it is unnecessary for the Governor General further to allude to them. There, the Constitution is suspended, but the powers of the Government te to permit the enactment of such permanent laws as

are required for the benefit of the people.

Within this province the finances are deranged—public improvements are suspended—private enterprise is effected—the tide of emigration, so essential to the prosperity of the country, and to the British connexion, has ceased to flow—while by many, the geral system of government is declared to be unsatisfact

After the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of these provinces, and of the difficulties under which they respectively labor, her Majesty's advisers came to the conclu that by their re-union alone could those difficulties be removed.— During the last session of the Imperial Legislature, they indeed refrained from pressing immediate legislation, but their hesitation proceeded from no doubt as to the principle of the measure or its ecessity. It arose solely from their desire to ascertain more fully the opinions of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and to collect information from which the details might be rendered more satis-

factory to the people of both Provinces.

The time then is now arrived beyond which a settlement cannot e postponed. In Lower Canada it is indispensable to afford a safe cticable return to a Constitutional Government, and so far as the feelings of the inhabitants can be there ascertained the measure of the re-union meets with approbation

In Upper Canada it is no less necessary to enable the Province velopement of her natural resources. There are evidently no means in this province of fulfilling the pecuniary obligations which have been contracted, but by a great increase in the local revenues. But so long as Lower Canada remains under her present form of vernment, neither province possesses any power over the only arce from which that increase can be drawn. Nor even, were it ossible to restore a representative constitution to Lower Canada, naccompanied by the Union, would the position of this province e much improved; since past experience has shewn the difficulty f procuring assent to any alteration of the customs laws suggested

This province has engaged in undertakings which reflect the highest honor on the enterprise and industry of her inhabitants.—
The public works which she has completed or commenced have been conceived in a spirit worthy of a successful result. But additional means are indispensable to avert the ruin of some, and cure the completion of others. Nor will that alone suffice ;-Lower Canada holds the key to all those improvements. er co-operation, for which nature has done so much, for which this province has so deeply burthened itself, must remain incomplete, and a barrier be opposed to the developement of those grea natural resources which the hand of Providence has so lavishly be stowed on this country.

With a view to remove all those difficulties :- to relieve the fix nancial embarrassments of Upper Canada; to enable her to complete her public works; and develope her agricultural capabilities;
—to restore Constitutional Government to Lower Canada; to establish a firm, impartial and vigorous government for both; and to unite the people within them in one common feeling of attachment to British institutions and British connexion, the Union is lesired by her Majesty's government; and that measure alone, if based upon just principles, appears adequate to the occasion. Those principles, in the opinion of her Majesty's advisers are: a just reard to the claims of both provinces in adjusting the terms of the Union-the maintenance of the three estates of the Provincial Legislature; the settlement of a permanent Civil List for securing the independence of the Judges, and to the Executive Government the macpendate of action which is necessary for the public good; and
that freedom of action which is necessary for the public good; and
the supplier of a system of local government adapted to the wants of the people.

It was with great satisfaction then that Her Majesty's Government learnt that upon the question of the Union itself, the House of Assembly had pronounced their decided judgment during their last session, and it will only remain for the Governor General now to invite their assent to the terms upon which it is sought to be ef-Their decision was indeed accompanied by recommendations to which the government could not agree, but the Governor-General entertains no doubt that under the altered circumstances, they will no more be renewed. It will be for the Imperial Parlia-Montreal Courier expresses it, is thawing the ice of opposition in certain quarters, where more firmness was expected. We and, free from the bias of local feelings and interests, to arrange the details of the measure.

The first of the terms of re-union to which the Governor-General desires the assent of the House of Assembly, is, the equal representation of each province in the united Legislature. Considering the amount of the population of Lower Canada, this proposition might seem to place that province in a less favorable condition than Upper Canada. But, under the circumstances in which this province is placed, with the increasing population to be expected from immigration, and having regard to the commercial and agricultural enterprise of its inhabitants, an equal apportion-

ment of representation appears desirable.

The second stipulation to be made is the grant of a sufficient civil list. The propriety of rendering the Judicial Bench independent alike of the Executive and of the Legislature, and of furnishing the means of carrying on the indispensable services of the government, admits of no question, and has been affirmed by the Parliament of Upper Canada in the acts passed by them for effacting those objects. In determining the amount of the Civil List, the House of Assembly may be assured that the salaries and expenses to be paid from it will be calculated by her Majesty's government with a strict regard to economy and the state of the pro-

Thirdly, the Governor-General is prepared to recommend to as has been contracted for public works of a general nature, should, after the union, be charged on the joint revenue of the united province. Adverting to the nature of the works for which this debt was contracted, and the advantage which must result from them to Lower Canada, it is not unjust that that province should bear a ortion of their expenses

On these principles the Governor General is of opinion that a re-union of the two provinces may be effected—equitable and satisfactory in its terms—and beneficial in its results to all classes.— He submits them to the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the full conviction of their importance, and in the hope that they will receive the assent of that House. Fortified by the expression of their opinion, her Majesty's Government and Parliament will be able at once to apply themselves to the full developement of the scheme, and to the consideration of the provisions by which it may be carried into effect with the greatest advantage to

the people of both provinces.

If in the course of their proceedings the House of Assembly should desire any information which it is in the power of the Governor General to afford, they will find him ready and anxious to mmunicate with them frankly and fully, and to aid by all the cans in his power that settlement on which he firmly believes that the future prosperity and advancement of these Colonies mainly

[Resolutions have been introduced into both Houses, founded upon the above Message; but at the last accounts from Toronto, they had not been discussed.]

THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. From the Toronto Patriot.

The Colonist, in the last two numbers, has fallen into a deep melancholy, in consequence, as he says, of the injury done our Constitutional rights by 'Mr. Justice Jones' officiating as Speaker Constitutional rights by Mr. Justice Jones' officiating as Speaker of the Legislative Council! Commiscrating our contemporary's alarm we have given some research to the subject—and the result of our leadants which we now once to our readers, has abundantly convinced us, and we think will amply satisfy the public, that the Colonist has been startled only by a shadow.

Our contemporary says, "It will be difficult to point out the

legality of the appointment," and "It is more than implied by the Constitutional Act that the Speaker of the Legislative Council constitutional Act that the Speaker of the Legislative Council shall be a Member of that body." Now the Act 31st, Geo. 3rd Chap. 12, provides, that the Governor, &c. shall have power "to constitute, appoint and remove the Speaker of the Legislative Council." We do not pretend to be wiser in this matter than our contemporary, but our COMMON SENSE refuses to understand the meaning of this clause even by implication, in the spirit on which the Colonist insists. With the quotation of this chapter of the Act we might leave the question as conclusively answered; but for the better information of the Colonist and its readers, we will for the better information of the Colombia and its readers, we will proceed a step further in our refutation of this erroneous doctrine. In the absence of any positive declaration in the Constitutional Act, that "the Speaker of the Council shall be a MEMBER of that body," where ought the constitutional lawyer to look for precedents to determine a doubt in Colonial Legislation? Assuredly to the records of the Imperial Parliament, and to the Commentaries on the British Constitution, of which ours is declared by the reforners to be the exact image and transcript. Blackstone then tells s, vol. 1, chap. 2, p. 6, that "the Speaker of the House of Lords is the Chancellor : or, keeper of the Great Seal ; or, any other appointed by the King's Commission"—and, by way of practical illustration, the Lords' Journals inform ns, that Sir R. Richards, Chief Baron of Exchequer, (not a Lord of Parliament,) sat as Speaker in the absence of the Chancellor (1819, 59th Session, Geo. 3rd)—also that Sir C. Abbott, C.J.K.B., (not a Lord of Parliament,) officiated during that Session in like manner—also that Sir John Leach, Mastr. Rolls, (nota Lord of Parliament,) sat as Speaker pro. tem. (8th session Geo. 4th)—and also, what is more emphatic, that at the same time, Sir Wm. Alexander, C.B. appointed to be Speaker of the Lords, in the absence of the Chanceller; the keeper of the Great Seal; and the Master of the Rolls. Many other cases might be cited, but enough, we think, has been adduced to shew, that, as in the *Imperial*, so in the *Provincial* Parliament, the Speakership of the Upper House is compatible with the office of Judge, and that when a speaker of the Lords, who was not a Lord of Parliament, ("an Alien to their body thus thrust upon them"! as the controls Colonist terms Judge Jones)—has presided over the deliberations of THE HIGHEST ES-TATE OF THE REALM; surely our Legislative Council has not been required either " to sacrifice its independence," or " to submit to an indignity," in having Mr. Justice Jones "to preside there, and manage the formality of business," as Blackstone declares his

Perhaps the Colonist considers the 28th clause of the act 31st Geo. 3. will assist his exposition of the law of Speaker-as it enacts, that both in the Council and Assembly, all questions shall be decided by a majerity of the MEMBERS present; and that, in either house, in an equality of votes, "the Speaker shall have s casting voice;" but we can perceive nothing therein to contradict the practice of the house of Lords, where the Speaker has no casting voice, and where an equality of votes decides a question in the negative, shall not prevail in the Provincial Legislative Council.

Mr. Justice Jones, therefore, merely manages the ordinary forlities, which from his well known active business habits he is especially qualified to perform,—and, so long as he neither speaks to, nor votes on the question before the council, we contend his apcointment has been made legally and constitutionally, and that questions upon which members may be equally divided" remain undecided," as the Colonist asserts, inasmuch as the present Speaker, being as we have shewn legally appointed, of course,

in the words of the act, he has "o casting voice."

The Colonist has strongly urged the spirit of the Constitutional Act, interpreting its application—and we have marvelled that, according to his reading of it, he has not also mooted the question of the Speakership of the Assembly being illegally and unconstitu-tionally decided—for there is no clause of the act which appoints either the office of Speaker of Assembly, or the manne pointment thereto-it is in the 28th clause only that the Speaker of the Assembly is even alluded to; but would it be in the spirit of the act, therefore to insist that the members of Assembly had no constitutional right to elect, from among themselves, a Speak-Assuredly not; for, in the absence of a direct provisi this head, we must apply the same rule to the Commons House that we did to the Council; and in the records of Law and precedent of the Commons of England we should find the rule of practice for the Provincial Assembly. If, then, the practice of the Imperial Paliament is acknowledged to have been the constitu tional authority and guide of the Commons of Canada, the same argument must be admitted as deciding the legality of the question as it affects the Legislative Council, and in consequence, indispu-

Kemptville, Dec. 9th, 1839.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Dear Brethren,

tably demonstrates the present Speaker of the Legislative Coun-

cil to be the lawful incumbent

In consequence of the removal (from within the bounds of the Association) of the Brother at whose residence we were to have assembled; the next meeting of the Society is unavoidably postned to the first Wednesday in February, when you are invited to meet at the House of the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth. I remain.

Very fraternally yours, Hv. PATTON, See'y.

DIED.

On the 6th instant, aged 3 years, Emma, youngest daughter of Archibald McDonald, Esq. of Marina, near Cobourg.

At his residence, in South Gower, on the 3rd inst. William Kay.

LETTERS received to Friday, Dec. 13th:-

J. B. Ewart, Esq ; Rev. W. H. Gunning, add sub [the papers are regularly mailed from hence]; Rev. S. D. Lee Street, add subs; L. Lawrason, Esq; "Amicus"; Rev. R. Flood, add subs; J. Weatherhead, Esq. add sub & rem; Rev. G. Archbold, rem; St. J. C. Keyes, Esq; Rev J. G. Geddes, rem; Rev. H. Patton; H. Rowsell, Esq.; C. Hughes, Esq. add sub & rem.; Rev. J. Mc-Grath, rem in full; H. Robinson, Esq. rem 12 mos,; Lord Bishops