

mar schools stand in great need of the additional teachers, endowments, and buildings, which these lands were originally intended to afford them, although no part of their proceeds have as yet been thus applied; and nothing can well be more preposterous than to deprive the country for a protracted period of the benefits which may be expected from King's College, for the purpose of previously erecting an extensive and costly edifice for the accommodation of its professors and students. The buildings at present occupied by Upper Canada college now incorporated with King's College, might with inconsiderable additions furnish ample accommodation for both, for some time to come, and thus our youth would at once have access to all the branches of liberal education. The report of the court of enquiry appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to investigate Colonel Prince's conduct in regard to the summary execution of four brigand prisoners after the battle of Windsor, has recently been published. From this report it would appear that the principal business of the court had been to ascertain the motives which actuated Mr. Prince's accusers, and not the propriety or impropriety of his acts on the occasion referred to. The former of these points has been determined by the court very decidedly against the integrity and candour of the accusing parties; but in regard to the latter, which is by far the more important and interesting to the community, the expression of any opinion seems to have been studiously avoided. His Excellency however expresses his disapprobation in general of such summary proceedings as those in question. A Sergeant belonging to a troop of provincial cavalry at Toronto, has been recently arrested, on suspicion of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the refugees and sympathisers in the United States. He is said to have furnished them with a plan of the garrison of Toronto, models of the Bank keys, &c. &c. and to have been on terms with them for betraying the Governor and the Capital into their hands. The result of his examination has not yet been made public. It is understood that with the usual honesty and consistency of his calling, he formerly acted as a spy, for our government on the other side.

UNITED KINGDOM. The affairs of Canada have been the subject of repeated discussion in the Imperial Parliament. Lord Durham's report, a very elaborate and able document, has been laid before the legislature, and it was understood to be the intention of the ministers to bring forward a measure for the remodeling of the government of this country before the Easter recess. In the mean time Lord Glenelg has resigned his office as colonial secretary, on account of some unexplained difference with his colleagues, and is succeeded by the Marquis of Normandy, with Mr. Labouchere, as under secretary. Lord Ebrington, now Baron Fortesque, an active partizan of the present administration, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Duke of Wellington's remarks in the House of Lords respecting the conduct of our sympathizing neighbors and the strain of Lord

Melbourne's reply to them are very satisfactory. "The system of private war" says the Duke, "which prevails on that frontier is unknown in any other part of the world. We read of such things in the history of barbarian nations, we read of such a system carried on against the Austrian Monarchy which lasted from century to century. All these were wars of barbarism against civilization. Never were there any instances of such wars between civilized nations, except in the case before us. I have no doubt of the intentions of the president of the United States in the matter, but at the same time I cannot but feel regret when I see American citizens coming armed into our territory, armed and provided too with cannon taken from the United States, and belonging to the United States. "I cannot," I say but feel deep regret and much surprise when I see these American subjects publicly invading our territory, and am told that it cannot be prevented by the Government of the United States. There can, I conceive, be no doubt but that the civil government of any country is capable at any time of preventing the collection of bodies of troops within its territory and their invasion of neighbouring states. But here we see the United States sitting down quietly and taking hardly any notice whatever of the invasion by its subjects of the British Provinces." Lord Melbourne, in his reply, says, "There is no reason I apprehend to doubt the sincerity of the government of the United States. Every exertion has been used and every representation has been made in order to induce the government of the United States to exert itself. I trust that an end will be put to this wild spirit which is as dangerous to their neighbours as it is discreditable to those citizens of the United States."—Sir Robert Peel, speaking on the same subject in the House of Commons finds a case remarkably in point in the conduct of the United States towards Florida while it was a colony of Spain:—When the Seminole Indians made invasion from the Floridas on the American territories, what had been the answer of General Jackson to the Spanish Government? "If you cannot maintain order among your subjects we will." And following up this feeling he invaded the Floridas and took possession of some important places within the Spanish frontier. The government of the United States", he continues, "were, he was sure, prepared to act upon the principle of doing to others as they would be done unto"—The following statement respecting the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, and their dependence on one another for the necessaries and luxuries of life, exhibits a dissuasive from war which will no doubt operate powerfully on both parties. In 1832 the exportation of British manufactures to the United States, amounted in official or custom house value, to £12,593,173, and the importation from the United States (principally of cotton) to £8,970,342. An increase of three or four millions since that period, must now be added.—Numerous petitions for the repeal of the corn law, have been presented in parliament, but a division which took place in the Commons, by which the House