from the Royal bounty, for the purpose of assisting him in the prosecution of the work.—Scottish Guardian.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEVING THE HOUSELESS POOR .- This institution, after having saved many lives, is now in possession of property to be applied for the same purpose to the amount of £10,041 5s. 6d. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is an annual subscriber to the amount of £10, and several people of the first rank in the country are amongst the contributors.

DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

The proceedings of the new Diocese, as recorded in the present journal, have realized the hopes of the most sanguine friends of the Church, and afforded the most encouraging earnest of the future prosperity. The first part of Bishop Delancey's Address is an unadorned record of faithful services, of which the following

I have preached eighty-two times in the Diocese and fifteen times in churches out of it.

Administered the Holy Communion twelve times.

Baptised four adults and two infants,

Consecrated two churches.

Instituted one clergyman. Ordained three priests.

Confirmed four hundred and eighty-two persons.

In the performance of these duties I have travelled about fifteen hundred miles within the limits of the Diocese, and two thousand miles beyond it, making in all, inclusive of my visit to Auburn for the solemnities of the consecration, thirty-five hundred

There remain to be visited, thirty-two churches, the most of man, N. Y.

BAPTISM .- Adults, 128. Infants, 467. Total, 595. Con-FIRMED, 334. COMMUNICANTS.—Died or removed, 226. Added, 519. Present number 3196. MARRIAGES, 216. BURIALS, 354. SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Teachers, 274. Scholars reported in 28 parishes only, 1778. Four Parishes only make mention of Sunday School Libraries. These embrace 1013 volumes. Three Parish Libraries are reported containing 559 volumes. Contri-Aprions for various Church objects, 10,741 dlrs. 02 c. Of this amount there appears to have been raised for parish purposes the sum of 5,624 dlrs. 82 c. From about twenty parishes there ap-Pear to have been no reports made. — Gospel Messenger.

LETTER of the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Right Honourable in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

[Concluded from our last.]

Your Excellency, I doubt not, is alive to the necessity of bringing at last to an issue the long-protracted questions respecting the Clergy reserves, and putting an end to the painful and mischievous agitations which must continue so long as those questions are left open. I shall not presume to argue here the right of the Church of England to the exclusive benefit of that property, but I should be wanting in my duty to the Church, if I did not state my conviction of the existence of that right; at the same time that I think it but fair, that the Clergy of the Church of Scotland should look for some reasonable assistance from other resources at the disposal of the Government. Against all idea of an equality of footing between the two Churches, I cannot do otherwise than tarnestly and solemnly protest. If upon the manifestation of a apirit of rivalry in India, on the part of the Church of Scotland, indructions (of which a copy is in my possession) were sent to the Governor-general, declaring the impracticability of placing the two Churches upon a level, I conceive that the case is much atronger in favour of the Church of England in Canada. The toyal instructions having declared that Church alone to possess the character of an Establishment in the Colony; part of these ame instructions having been cited in the Act 31, Geo. iii. c. 31, by which the Clergy Reserves are set apart, and the endowment of the Church provided for "according to the Establishment of the Church of England;"—this Act having been immediately followed P by the erection of the see of Quebec, and the constitution of Canadas as a diocese in the same connection with the archi episcopal see of Canterbury as any diocese within the province of Canterbury in England;—the subsequent Acts of the Government in the establishment of a Cathedral at Quebec, the formation of tertain parishes of the Church of England, the division of the diocese into archdeaconries, and the creation of corporations, consist ing of the Church Clergy for the management of the reserves, having all been in harmony with the original purpose of the Crown, as stated above: I submit to the judgment of your Excellency, whether the guardians of the interests of the Church of England, in Canada, can conscientiously do otherwise than oppose thems, by every means in their power, to an abandonment of her Peculiar claims,—claims it is to be observed, of which the maintenance involves no burthen imposed for her benefit upon the members of other religious bodies, and no interference in any shape whatever with any but her own people. A declaration on the part of Government of the privileges assigned irrevocably to the Church of England, and an extension, at the same time, of such just ad-Vantages to the Church of Scotland, as are compatible with the retention of those privileges by our own Establishment, would, in my humble judgment, be infinitely better calculated to heal the religious dissensions of the Colony than any temporizing course of bolicy, or any timid evasion of a question, which must at last be

I cannot forbear, my Lord, from introducing some mention in There are two Clergymen stationed among the Six Nations on the Grand River, one at the Mohawk Village, and the other at Tusdians. There are two other Clergymen, who combine this charge with that of congregations of whites; one in the Bay of Quinté, resides in Caradoc, and devotes part of his time to the Mounsees and Caradoc, and devotes part of this time to the Bear Creek Chippawas in his neighbourhood. I have never than more orderly and, to all appearance devout worshippers than among some of these Indian congregations which I visited; and I have the fullest reason to believe that the ministry of the Clergy among them has been attended with very happy effects. His Exncy Sir George Arthur is much interested in their welfare; and whatever the Government can do for their Religious improvethent, their temporal comfort, or the education of their children, will, I am persuaded, be well and wisely expended. A great and promising field is here open to Christian philanthropy. A long deht: debt is due to the Indians from the inhabitants of European dethat the state of the Indians from the mnanuaus of the state of the st that the reparation must be made. They have been uniformly loval oyal. The Mohawks preserve to this day, with much veneration, a set of communion-plate and other appendages of divine worship, shich were given them by Queen Anne, when they were seated in colonies which now form part of the United States of America. a shall be happy to think that your Excellency will not forget the elaims of these poor people, in what you are engaged in doing for Canada at home.*

The commands laid upon me by your Excellency, having immediately had reference to the Visitation of Upper Canada, upon which I was setting out at the time, I have forborne from troubling. Jon with any details respecting the Lower Province. The observations, however, which I have submitted are, in great part, of amon application to both Provinces; and although there is a the smaller number of Protestants in Lower Canada, the Protestant letting upon the older portion of the inhabitants is constantly gaining upon the older Prench population, and must be expected to receive progressively creasing accessions from the British Isles, chiefly of Protestants; shile the original settlers of the Colony experience no augmentation of their numbers from any extraneous source.

The Indians resident in Upper Canada, according to an Offi-l return in 1833, amounted to 5,089 souls.

since the year 1831. At that time the Church of England population was estimated at 34,629 souls; the Church of Scotland population at 15,069; and the aggregate of all the non-episcopal 37,937. The Clergy of the Church of England are 44 in number, with 52 or 53 Churches and Chapels built or in progress. From 15 to 20 additional Clergymen would, I think, provide for the present wants of this portion of the Diocese. In Upper Canada, I believe that employment would be found for 100 beyond the existing establishment.

The petitions which are before your Excellency from the Clergy of both Provinces respectively contain suggestions which, if acted upon, would open the way for improving the efficiency of the Church Establishment in the Diocese; but, without some present aid from the Government, would be more tardy in their operation than the wants of the people would bear without detriment. Nothing can be less uniform and systematic than the manner in which a meagre supply of Clergy is at present eked out and distributed over the Diocese. One portion are paid from the imperial treasury (the salaries to be discontinued one by one, as vacancies occur); another from local resources at the disposal of Government; another is composed of Missionaries from home; and there are four different religious bodies (besides an individual of singular zeal in the cause) to whom the diocese is in this way indebted; and another still, although an exceedingly small portion, are dependent, in they had not been compelled to make this second imporwhole or in part, upon the people. Thus the establishment of Clergy, imperfect and insufficient as it is, is made up by means of tion of the public disapprobation? Assuredly not .shifts and expedients, and to a great extent is without any permanent character; and the task of the diocesan in procuring supplies, which I hope, God willing, to visit before Christmas .- Church- and maintaining communication with the different parties who afford them, is complicated in a distressing degree.

I am thus led to a subject which I have reserved as the last to be brought under the notice of your Excellency. The care of this diocese is altogether too much for one man. Certainly one man cannot do justice to it, situated as I am. Your Excellency is I believe, aware that negotiations have for some time been on foot for the erection of a separate see in Upper Canada. It is, indeed, high time that this measure should be carried into effect; and for whatever time I am to remain in the charge of the whole diocese, I really ought (and so, indeed, I ought in any case) to be placed upon a new footing. In executing the duties of the visitation in the two Provinces, I have travelled nearly 5,000 miles; the extreme points which I have visited in the length of the diocese being Sandwich, at the head of Lake Erie; and the Bay of Chalcurs, in The Earl of Durham, upon the insufficient state of the Church the Gulph of St. Lawrence. Of the state of the communication in the interior parts of the country and among the new settlements, your Excellency is not without information. No provision exists for enabling me to employ a single functionary in conducting corspondence with the Government, the Clergy, and the Societies at home, keeping in proper order and arrangement the accumulating records of the see, or transacting those ordinary forms of ecclesiastical business which are proper to the episcopal office; and in those departments of labour where the Bishop can receive assistance from the Arch-deacon, I am deprived of this benefit, as far as Lower Canada is concerned, because, under the existing arrangements, I am compelled to hold the office of Arch-deacon my-

> The foregoing observations are submitted, with all respect, to the serious consideration of your Excellency. Should it be your desire to be furnished with statements in detail, taken from the returns of the Clergy, it will be my endeavour to prepare them with all practicable despatch.

(Signed) G. J. MONTREAL.

Civil Antelligence.

No accounts have yet been received of the arrival of the British Queen.

STATE OF THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND THE PAPAL SEE.

ROME, SEPT 26 .- We learn from good authority that new dispute will shortly be made public. The proposals made from Rome to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. while the Imperial Prince was here, seem to have not only been fruitless, but to have led to more decided hostility to the Roman Curiu on the part of Russia. According to the most credible assurances, reports have been received here from the bishops in Poland, which leave no doubt that a systematic change in all the relations of the church in that country is carried on in St. Petersburg with the greatest energy and consistency.-Instead of being content, as is the are the most independent of Rome, with giving legal force to the Papal bull, by a placet of the Sovereign, all and every communication between the ecclesiastical authorities in Poland and the Holy See is to cease, or, at the most, to be carried on only indirectly through the medium of the department of foreign affairs. All negociations must fail unless this stumbling block be voluntarily removed by Russia. It is said, therefore, that, as there is no disposition at St. Petersburg to make this concession, an ultimatum was sent from Rome at the beginning of this month to the north and that the Holy See was resolved, if it should not be listened to, to publish extracts from the negociations, in the same manner as was done in the case of Prussia, solemnly asserting this Report of the labours of our Clergy among the native Indians. the rights of the episcopacy and the Pontificate, and appealing to the judgment of the Roman Catholic world. carora. A Missionary has been sent to the Manitoulin Islands, It seems that the Curia feels itself the more bound to and another to the Sault St. Marie, at the upper extremity of Lake repeatedly propagated, that the Holy See easily yields to duron. These four are engaged exclusively in the charge of Insacred, and on account of which it did not shrink from where a branch of the Mohawk tribe is established, and one who important documents may therefore be shortly expected. Many persons think that the allocation on the subject will be made at the new year; others expect it much sooner.—Hamburgh Papers.

> We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in London, after an absence of twelve years from Europe, of Mr. Robert Schomburgh, who, during the last four years, has been engaged exploring in the colony of British Guiana, under the auspices of the Geographical Society in the course of which time he has twice ascended the Essequibo, and explored that river to its sources, about 40 miles north of the Equator; he has also examined the Berbice and Corentyn rivers, in the former of which Mr. Schomburgh discovered the beautiful water lily now known by the name of Victoria regina. During his last journey, on which he was absent about two years in the interior, the traveller crossed the frontier to Fort San Joaquim in the Brazils, and ascended the Caruman mountains; thence returning to Pirára, he journeyed in a north west direction to Roraima, a remarkably flattopped sandstone mountain, rising 7000 feet above the sea; and by a westerly course to Esmeralda, on the Orinoco, thereby connecting his labors with those of Baron Humboldt in the year 1800, and materially changing the position of the sources of that river, as laid down in all our maps. Thence descending by the natural canal of the Cassiquiare to San Carlos, he embarked on the Rio Negro, and followed its downward course as far as Moura, from which place he ascended the Rio Branco to San Joaquim; thus completing a circle of upwards of 2000 miles, a great part of which was through a country hitherto almost unknown. In the course of this journey, Mr. Schomburgh collected many rare specimens in natural history, among others the Sudis gigas, one of the largest fresh-water fish, besides several other kinds

There has been no census of the population of this Province the Helmeted Chatterer, the Cock of the Rock, &c.; a large collection of insects, and numerous plants from the Rio Negro and the mountainous region of Roraima. Mr. Schomburg is accompanied by three Indians, of dif-Protestant Denominations, including the Church of Scotland, at ferent tribes, from the interior, and has brought specimens of their arms, implements and utensils .- Athe-

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

We embrace the earliest opportunity of laying before our readers the regulations by which the Committee of Council propose to distribute the Parliamentary grant for romoting national education. Our contemporary, the Patriot, now expresses great satisfaction that the government abandoned their plan of a normal school for the training of teachers; and also, that a government inspection of schools has been announced, "without any interference with the religious discipline or tuition." Yes, but to whom are we indebted for this? Would the government have given up their favourite project of a normal school, with its provisions for encouraging Popery, for any less cogent reasons than the powerful opposition which the councement of their views called forth? And would they, in the next instance, have exempted religious instruction and discipline from their proposed inspection, if tant concession by another most intelligible manifesta-The very opposition against which our contemporary levelled his fiercest denunciations has produced those important results, on account of which he now congratulates his readers. Still, however, in his judgment there remains some ground for apprehension. He concludes, "Much-we were going to say, everything-will now depend upon the character of the inspectors that shall be appointed by her Majesty's government." Indeed!-Then on his own shewing, the National School Society may possibly have some worthier reason than his charity imagines for hesitating to admit the government inspection into their schools. We forbear, for the present, offering any comment of our own on these new regulations; and shall only further request our readers to notice that the sum placed at the disposal of the committee on education for the present year, is £30,000, while the sum of nearly £50,000 is required to meet the applications already made. - The Watchman.

THE SOLAR SPOTS.

The surface of the can has of late presented a very striking and diversified aspect, when contemplated through a powerful telescope. The spots of all descriptions by which its disc is divaricated have been more numerous, and some of them much larger than have been observed for several years past. On Monday, the 2d ult., almost the whole surface of this luminary seemed to be diversified with large and small spots of every description peculiar to the sun. A cluster containing four or five very large spots, and about 30 or 40 smaller ones, disappeared from the western part of the disc on Tuesday, but a very great number of both large and small spots still remain. At present (Oct. 4) there is a very large cluster, approaching the centre of the disc, which consists of about 18 large spots, the smallest of them not much less than the size of the earth, and some of them much larger .-Besides these, there are within the compass of the same cluster above 80 smaller spots, which can be distinctly counted by means of an achromatic telescope, magnifying 120 times, making about 100 spots in all within the limits of one cluster. The smallest of these spots cannot be less than from 500 to 900 miles in diameter .-One of the spots which lately passed off from the western margin of the disc measured about the 1-30th part of the sun's diameter, and consequently must have been about 30,000 miles in diameter, or nearly four times the diameter of the earth; and, if it is to be considered as a solid body, it must be above 60 times larger than the earth. It contained an area of more than 700,000,000 miles. Besides the cluster noticed above, there are five other clusters near the western degree of the disc, containing several large, and a number of smaller spots, amounting in all to about 70 or 80; so there are at present nearly 200 spots, great and small, diversifying the surface of this luminary. The largest cluster will likely remain for about eight days longer before it disappears from the western limb. Some of the other spots will disappear in the course of three or four days. There are indications of other clusters about to appear on the eastern the same shape as the nucleus. Some of the nuclei appear nearly round, others elliptical, others conical, and ome of them are divided in the middle by a bright streak. When these spots are near the margin of the sun, they appear surrounded with a mottled appearance, such as is seen on some parts of the lunar disc, evidently indicating elevations and depressions, or, in other words, mountains and vales of very great magnitude. These mottled appearances generally precede the appearances of spots on the eastern limb, and plainly shew that there is a very great diversity of surface and scenery on this magnificent orb, and that changes and operations of inconceivable magnitude are continually going forwardprobably for the purpose of preserving this central body a proper state for diffusing light and heat, and other influence, to surrounding worlds. Four or five of the larger spots may be distinctly seen by means of an opera glass which magnifies about two or three times, and even by the naked eye, provided a colored glass is interposed between the eye and the sun, or a common plain glass, smoked with the flame of a candle. Correspondent of Dundce Advertiser.

MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers of the 9th contain advices from Maamoras to the 1st, from Tampico to the 19th ult., and from the

city of Mexico to the 20th of October.

The accounts agree in describing the republic as generally tranquil, and as presenting every prospect of reviving and active siness. At Tampico and Matamoras there was but a small amount of foreign merchandize, and a brisk demand was looked for. The brig Driscoll sailed from Tampico for New York on the 29th of October, having on board 600,000 dlrs. in specie. The British packet that sailed a few days before had a million and a half, and a British frigate was to sail in a few days with two millions. Conductas with specie from the interior had arrived also

On the night of the 3d October the French brig Fanny was ast away near Vera Cruz. M. Lalance, her captain, a lady pasenger, and one of the crew were drowned.

The Federal Colonel Lemus and his companions were in prison at Matamoras, awaiting their trial by court martial.

Private letters speak of conspiracies detected at Mexico and Tampico, and of arrests made by order of the government, but these accounts are very indefinite and perhaps not to be relied on. On the 11th of October, the Mexican Congress passed a law authorizing the President to borrow 800,000 dlrs. to meet the de-

The vessels bringing this last intelligence to New Orleans brought also about 91,000 dlrs. from Tampico, and 60,000 dlrs.

COLONIAL.

The Legislature of Nove Bootis is summoned to meet on the which will be probably new to ichthyologiats: in birds, S1st December, for the despatch of business

days from Quebec-she parted company off Gaspé with the Pique.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION .- The Woodstock Times of the 16th inst. says,-" Late last evening three of the Boundary Comssioners, Messrs. Featherstonaugh, Hansard, and Wightman, and their assistants, arrived here in canoes from the Tobique, and proceeded en route to Head Quarters. We understand that they are from the eastern section of the country, but we have not been able to learn anything definite with regard to their explorations in that region. Col. Mudge left Quebec for New York a short time since, from whence he sailed for England."

We are informed that one of the incendiaries connected with the burning of the church at Grand Manan, is now in custody .-St. Andrews Standard.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO BOSTON.—It will be seen by an dvertisement inserted in another column, that the new steamer North America, to which we referred in our last, will leave St. John for Boston on Monday next, and is advertised to return on the Saturday following. In our notice of last week, it was inadvertently stated, that the cost of the steamer had been from sixteen to eighteen thousand dollars, instead of pounds .- Fredericton Sentinel, 16th Nov.

The brigands on the northern borders so preposterously denoinated "patriots," are said, and believed to be preparing for their orderous operations upon the peaceable people of the Canadas aring the winter, and General Scott is now on a tour of reconsance upon the line. We have only one single remark to make upon this subject. If the Canadians themselves choose to risk a volution and its consequences in an attempt to establish an indeendent government, it is none of our business. Let them battle with the ten thousand British bayonets now ready to argue the point, to their heart's content; but Americans who embark in such an enterprise, are in our opinion very justly deserving the minious fate that awaits them-or will await them, if the ovincial government does its duty as faithfully as we know the Provincial government does its duty as faithfully as we know the loyal troops will do theirs. The American government has not a shadow of justification on its side in a conflict like this. Every thing is against us—national law, justice, and, as we believe, the thing is against us-national law, justice, and, as we believe, the rinsic merits of the case. We are for liberty in its best and oadest sense, but we are not for the liberty of doing injustice to our friends, and the liberty of making fiends of ourselves .- N. Y.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING

Saturday, November 23, 1839. We sit down to endite our weekly review of the Markets, but find so little doing at this season of the year, that we shall hereaf. ter only notice such transactions as we conceive of importance.

Ashes.—The season for shipment having closed, this article nas come down to its winter price, and may be quoted as follows-Pots 21s @ 22s, aud Pearls 26s @ 27s.

FLOUR.—There has been rather an active demand for Flour ithin the past two days, and we have heard of sales having been effected at 35s cash—the quantity in first hands is light at present, but if the navigation continues open for another week we shall have a good supply, as we learn there are upwards of 20,000 barrels to come down yet.

PROVISIONS .- We can hear of no sales of moment of either Pork or Beef; very little doing in Butter, and at a lower price, say 8 w 16.

TALLOW .- Some 100 @ 120 casks have changed hands this

EXCHANGE.—The banks have advanced the rates to 91 p cent for bills on London; and reduced the premium for Drafts on New York to 2 p cent. We have no change to note in the money market .- Courier.

emparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and passengers at the Port of Quebec to the 20th Nov. inclusive, for the years 1838

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
18391171	368,472	7320
18381125	343,872	2995
	-	
More this year, 46	24,800	4325

The ship Mountaineer, Cockburn, from Quebec to Sheerness, is lying disabled off Green Island, with loss of rudder, and the British America steamer started this morning to bring her up .-Quebec Transcript.

From the Toronto Patriot, November 22nd. We have to announce the arrival of His Excellency the Gover-

nor General, who reached this City per Steamer Traveller, yester-day morning about ten o'clock, and was received at the Garrison

This day at 12 o'clock, proceeded in State to the Executive Council Chamber, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, and attended by the Officers of limb. Each of the larger spots has a dark nucleus, sur-rounded with a penumbra, or fainter shade, nearly of of Honour of the gallant 32nd Regt, with the customary formalities. In the Council Chamber, the Members of the Council—the Lord Bishop—the Vice Chancellor and Judges—the Crown Officers—the Mayor and Corporation—the College of Physicians and Surgeons—the Principal of U. C. College—and the Heads of Departments generally, were waiting for His Excellency's arrival.— His Excellency having taken his seat, his Commission of Governor General was read by the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Tucker-after which the oaths were administered to His Excelconclusion of which ceremony, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Royal Artillery, stationed in front of the Public Buildings— His Excellency the Governor General then administered the oaths to the members of the Executive Council-and finally, the Lieutenant Governor placed in the Governor General's hands the Public Seal of the Province—His Excellency having been introduced

> This business having been dismissed. His Excellency the Goveror General received the Mayor and Corporation, who presented him with an Address, which, with His Excellency's Reply we give

His Excellency left the Council Chamber with the same formalities that were observed on his entrance, and on entering his carriage, was cheered by the persons assembled to witness his depar-

His Excellency the Governor General is a younger looking person than we expected to see—he is apparently about thirty-five years of age, and his appearance strikingly intelligent and agreeable. His Excellency wore a civil uniform of blue, superbly embroidered with massive gold lace. He received, with marked urbanity, the gentlemen introduced to him. We are sorry to notice that His We learn that the Responsibles, headed by Messrs. Hincks &

Co., are already in extacies of what they call the promising tone of His Excellency's reply to the Corporation Address—for our part we see nothing in the reply calculated to alarm the minds of the Conservative Public—we cordially subscribe to His Excellency's principles 'of equal justice to all Her Majesty's subjects'—for if ual justice be administered, who could, we ask, deserve more, o

THE ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION. To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of all Her Majesty's Possessions in British North America, &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY-

WE, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, influenced by the respect due to the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign, beg leave to conto the Representative of our Gracious Sovereign, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your arrival in this city.

Amidst the doubts and incertitude which the frequent changes

of Governors and Lieutenant Governors of these Provinces, and of the policy of the Imperial Government with regard to them, have created in the minds of the loyal and well-affected Inhabitants, we would fain hail the arrival of your Excellency as the advent of a more certain, permanent and prosperous condition of our commer-cial, social and political relations, which will restore prosperity to the commerce and agriculture of the Provinces—give a new impulse to internal improvements, and excourage the emigration of our loval fellow subjects from the mother country to this important

appendage of the British Crown. Having understood that one of the principal objects of your Excellency's visit to this Province, and of your assuming the government thereof, is to ascertain the state of public opinion upon the question of the Proposed Legislative Union of the Provinces of

H. M. brig Ringdove arrived at Halifax on the 6th inst. in 12 shall give to that portion of the population who, from education, habits and prejudices, are aliens to our nation and our institutions and to that part of it more particularly which has been engaged in open rebellion or treasonable conspiracy against the Government, the same rights and privileges, with the loyal British population of the Frovinces who have adhered so zealously and faithfully at the risk of their lives and property, to their Sovereign and constitution would be fatal to the connexion of these provinces with the parent

Faithful in our allegiance to our Sovereign and calmly and earnestly determined as far as depends upon us, the highest municipal in the province, to perpetuate the comexion with the parent state, your Excellency may confidently rely on our cordial support maintain that connexion and to uphold the cherished constitution under which we live, and which we are firmly resolved to the utmost of our power to preserve inviolate and unchang

JOHN POWELL, Mayor. Council Chamber, Nov. 18, 1839.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,-I thank you for your congratulations on my arrival in this Province.

I trust that the information which I shall acquire during my stay here may enable me to recommend such measures as me promote the agricultural and commercial interests of this impor-Lower Canada appears to me the most essential, and you have been rightly informed that one principal object of my mission is to determine in what manner it can most safely and most advantausly be carried into effect; that measure is recommen Her Majesty's Government from a deep conviction that it will cement the connexion between the Colonies and the Parent State, which it is the firm determination of Her Majesty to maintain inviolate, but to be of permanent advantage, it must be founded upon principles of equal justice to all Her Majesty's Subjects.

For this, and for all other measures having in view the advantage of these Provinces I shall confidently rely upon the support and co-operation of the people of Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General held a levee on Monday,

The Merchants of the City, we are glad to find presented an adress yesterday to the Governor General-and which with the reply we give below. The mercantile community of this Province comprehends a large body of intelligent and influential men, whose prosperity is inseparable from the general welfare of the country,
—and from the Governor General, himself bred a British Merchant the commercial interests of the Colony will, we are assured, receive every encouragement and assistance. The address was read by the every encouragement and assistance. The address was read by the President of the Board of Trade (G. P. Ridout, Esq., of the firm of Ridout, Brothers,)—and His Excellency, after concluding his reply, was pleased to express himself, as highly gratified with the commercial appearage of the City of Toronto, and as deeply impressed with the importance of maintaining the commercial and gricultural interests of the Province.

ADDRESS OF THE MERCHANTS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of all Her Majesty's Possessions in British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, the Merchants of the City of Toronto beg most respectfully We, the Merchants of the City of Toronto beg most respectfully to offer you our cordial welcome to this City, we request you to accept our sincere wishes for your personal welfare, and a happy issue to the important and difficult mission entrusted to your charge by our beloved and most gracious Sovereign.

charge by our beloved and most gracious Sovereign.

In approaching Your Excellency with this address, we beg to express our unshaken loyalty, our devoted attachment to Her Majesty, and to our inimitable Constitution, and to assure you of our earnest desire to perpetuate between the Parent State and the Colony those ties which bind us to each other.

We cannot but deplore the present unsettled state of the country, viewing its condition in connexion with the late unnatural rebelion and foreign aggression; and we most anxiously await the opnortunity of praying its capability for Commercial and Agriculture. portunity of proving its capability for Commercial and Agricultural advancement: relying upon Your Excellency's intimate knowledge of Commerce, and of the remedy to be applied where a derangement exists, we fondly anticipate they will be brought

about during Your Excellency's Administration. As a body of Merchants we look forward with a high degree of As a body of Merchants we look forward with a high degree of satisfaction to your Excellency's consideration, by personal obser-vation, of those capabilities of increase in imports and exports of which Upper Canada is susceptible. These appendages of the Bri-tish Crown with which it is our happy lot to be connected, present a magnificent field for enterprise; the wealth and resources of the country as yet undeveloped, are allowed to be unsurpassed in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions, and the facilities for improvement by means of the majestic Lakes and Rivers with

which the country is intersected could be rendered available for the furtherance of Commerce and the general wealth and prosperity of the people.

By the encouragement of Emigration and the introduction of British Capital, this fine Province would, blessed with peace and the protection of the laws, naturally become a wealthy Agricultural and Commercial country.

The distinguished abilities and attainments of your Excellency ad us to feel satisfied that we have the har ng us, one whose extensive practical knowledge will enable him, in connection with our estimable Lieu. Governor, to propose measures which will lead to the development of the vast resources of this Province, a subject which we reject to say has hitherto

ccupied too little attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Toronto, Nov. 21, 1839.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,-I thank you sincerely for your congratutations on

I receive with pleasure the expression of your attachment to the British constitution and government, and of your desire to per-petuate the connexion between these Provinces and Great Britain —you may feel assured that it is the firm determination of her Majesty's Government to preserve that connexion inviolate, and that it will be my most anxious endeavour to cement and strengthen

it by every means in my power.

I shall devote my best attention to the Commercial and Agricultural interests of Upper Canada, and I shall be most happy if the practical knowledge of Commercial matters which I have acquired in the Mother Country should enable me to devise means or removing its present embarrassment, and developing its great

In the pursuance of these objects I shall be supported by the assurances of your cordial co-operation and that of the people of Upper Canada, without which my efforts would be ineffectual.

POSTSCRIPT.—We have just received intelligence of the arrival of the British Queen, after a passage of 20 days from Portsmouth to New York. The Money Market was easier.

Another attempt had been made upon the life of Louis

The British arms had been successful in India. A mutiny had taken place amongst the Russian troops.

We have no room for particulars; these must be deferred until next week.

BIRTH.

In Montreal, at his residence, Bleury street, on the 10th inst the lady of Francis H. Heward Esq of a daughter. MARRIED. At Ancaster, on Wednesday the 20th inst., by the Rev. W.

McMurray, Mr. Thomas Pastans to Sarah, widow of the late John On Monday last, in Barton, by the Rev. J. Flanagan, Mr. Au-

gustus Secord, to Eliza, daughter of the late Thos. M. Macnamara, In Toronto, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. H. J. Gras-

set, George Duggan, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Alderman of this city, to Phebe Anne, fourth daughter of J. R. Armstrong, Esq.,

On Saturday, the 16th inst., Frances, wife of Mr. James Thorpe,

Brewer, of Dundas, aged 28 years. At Brompton, Eastern Townships, suddenly, on Sunday the 17th inst., Edward Webb, Esq. Commander, R. N. aged 51.

LETTERS received to Friday, Nov. 29th :-

T. Saunders Esq. add. sub.; J. Breakenridge Esq.; C. Armstrong Esq. add. subs.; T. S. Shortt Esq. add. sub.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; J. G. Rogers Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. J. McGrath, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. derson, rem.; Rev. E. J. Boswell, add. sub. and rem.; R. Stanton Lower and Upper Canada, we beg respectfully to express our conviction, that any Legislative Union, which shall not be predicated upon the excentency of the byel perc of the Labelitants, or which Shorts; Henry Pryor Esq. add. subs.