

The Address in the House of Commons was moved by Lord Brougham, and seconded by Mr. Grantley Berkeley. The latter made much of the successes in Northern and Southern Asia; and said of the general state of matters abroad and at home, that all was "harmony and sunshine."

The Address was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Earl of Haddington put some questions to Lord Melbourne, on Thursday, as to the intentions of Ministers regarding the present divisions in the Church of Scotland—whether it was intended to adopt any measures to put an end to those divisions; or whether if the law were to remain as at present, it was determined to let it have full effect?

Lord Melbourne replied, that Ministers had no intention of bringing forward any measure on the subject; and that, of course, the present law must be administered effectually.

LORD CARDIGAN'S TRIAL.
The Lord Chancellor, on Thursday, brought before the notice of the House of Lords the charge against Lord Cardigan for shooting at Captain Tuckett. He had corresponded with Mr. Justice Bosanquet, who presided at the Central Criminal Court when Lord Cardigan pleaded his privileges as a Peer, so that correct information might be obtained to proceed upon. The Lord Chancellor moved that a Committee consisting of all the Peers who attended during the present session, be appointed to inspect the journals of the House respecting the trial of Peers in criminal cases, and to report. The motion was agreed to, and the Committee was ordered to meet on Monday.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved, "That James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be taken into custody by the Black Rod, touching the matter of an indictment preferred against him."—Ordered.

The Earl of Cardigan immediately appeared at the bar, in the custody of Sir Augustus Clifford, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Lord Chancellor—My lord, this is the fit opportunity for your lordship to address the house, if you wish to say anything; if not you may retire.

The Earl of Cardigan bowed, and withdrew.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved—"That her Majesty's Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be directed to issue a writ of certiorari to return into this house an indictment against James Clarke, Clerk of the Arraigs in the Central Criminal Court, who was in attendance."

Mr. Clarke was immediately called in.

The Lord Chancellor. Mr. Clarke, what have you got to say? Mr. Clarke returned a writ of certiorari issued in obedience of your honourable house.

The return was then read by the Clerk. It set forth that an indictment had been preferred at the Central Criminal Court against James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, for feloniously firing a pistol at Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, with intent to murder or do him some bodily harm, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved, "That James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be admitted to bail."—Ordered.

The Earl of Shaftesbury then moved "That James Thomas, Earl of Cardigan, be called on to find two sureties in £5000 each, and to bind himself in £10,000, to appear before this house at any time the house may order his attendance."—Ordered.

The Lord Chancellor—Call in Lord Cardigan.

The Earl of Cardigan having appeared at the bar.

The Lord Chancellor said—May I have your lordship's permission that the House has been pleased to order that your lordship be admitted to bail, yourself in £10,000, and two sureties in £5000 each.

The motion was agreed to, and his lordship having been informed by the Lord Chancellor that he was discharged from the bail which he had entered previously to having been taken into custody by the black rod, retired.

Mr. Deane, the fellow-traveller of the unfortunate Mr. Simpson, one of the discoverers of the north-west passage, is at present on a visit at Spring-field house, near Forres, the residence of John Stuart, Esq.—*Edin. Cour.*

Fatal Occurrence at Dover—An Officer of the 54th Killed.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, as Captain Smith and Mr. Everatt, of the 54th, now stationed at the heights of Dover, were proceeding from the theatre, we believe, to the garrison, they met some sailors, with whom they had some words. One of the sailors, after collaring Mr. Everatt, threw him down with such violence as to fracture his skull. The affair took place near the Grand Shaft, Sargate street. The sailors escaped at the time, but have since been apprehended. Mr. Everatt, on being taken to his quarters, only survived about four hours after the fatal wound.

Destruction of the Sugar House of Messrs. Goodhart, Ratcliffe Highway.—Saturday morning, one of the most destructive fires that has occurred at the east end of the town for a considerable time past, broke out in the extensive sugar-house of Messrs. Goodhart, Ratcliffe Highway, and Pennington-street, which we regret to state has destroyed the principal buildings, and property to the amount of £30,000. The premises, which are consumed, were completely filled with goods, as in the course of a couple of weeks the house was being refitted in full work.—*Western Times.*

Iron War Steamers.—Two iron steamers were built early in the present year at Skenhead. They were named the *Nemesis* and *Phlegathon*. They were completely equipped for the purpose of war, and each carried two 32 pounders on wheels. Every person who saw these vessels and their equipment supposed they were destined for the Indian sea; nobody suspected, however, except the parties in the secret, that they were built for the government, and expressly for forming part of the Chinese expedition, their light draught of water admirably adapting them for ascending rivers. The fact of both belonging to the government was made generally known by the overland mail. The *Nemesis* had reached the Indian Sea, and the *Phlegathon* was expected to arrive there in a few weeks. Long before now they have joined the Chinese expedition, to which they would be a great acquisition of strength.

Sudden Death of Lieut. Gen. Sir W. H. Pringle, G. C. B.—We have to announce the death of the above gallant general, whose demise took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the family residence, in Stratford-place. We understand that the deceased general, who had been out walking, came home shortly before three o'clock, and then complained of a pain in his left shoulder, but did not give any alarm. At half-past four he suddenly fell down in his room, and expired. The deceased officer was colonel of the 45th regiment, and had been in the army upwards of 48 years. He served throughout the Peninsula war, under the Duke of Wellington, and for his distinguished services at Salamanca, the passage of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive, received a cross. Subsequently, he was severely wounded in the Crimea.

In consideration of his bravery on several occasions he was nominated a G. C. B. His commissions bear date as follows:—Cornet, July 6, 1792; Lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1793; Captain, Oct. 15, 1794; Major, Sept. 18, 1795; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 5, 1799; Colonel, Oct. 25, 1809; Major-General, Jan. 1, 1812; and Lieutenant-General, May 27, 1825. The late gallant general was nearly 70 years of age.

Not five liberal merchants of standing in Belfast will meet Mr. O'Connell at a repeal dinner. The Catholic prime has refused to attend such a dinner, and the vast majority of the Catholic clergy and gentlemen of Ulster will follow his example.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

A ribbon lodge has been discovered in the goal of Carriac-on-Suir, ripe for operation, amongst the fourteen prisoners at present in that goal for the same crime. Two of the number were nominated to two years' imprisonment and hard labour, the remaining twelve to eighteen months' imprisonment. The papers and documents were all seized, and have been laid before the government.

O'Connell continues his repeal agitation in Ireland, and said last week in Dublin, supposing there were 5,000,000 of people enrolled as members or associates of the repeal association, and that each of them were to pay one farthing a week, they would have an annual fund at their disposal of £250,000. He did not say how much of this he would appropriate to himself.

Export of Manufactured Goods to the United States.—The exports of manufactured goods to the various ports of the United States, the revival of which we noticed some weeks ago, is now extremely brisk. The packet-ships to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have all had full cargoes, and the transient vessels now on the berth are likely to obtain fair freights.

The New York packet-ship *Virginia*, now wind-bound, is not only crammed full, but had to refuse nearly two hundred packages. Her freight reaches £1700, the largest, we believe, made by any New York ship since 1838. The packet-ship *North America*, which will sail on Thursday, will also be expected to obtain a full cargo. The year opens well for trade; let us hope, therefore, that the export of goods will not only continue, but increase.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

A French paper states that the continuous wall and ditch round the city will be put off for three years, and the detached forts alone proceeded with.

Liberal Newspapers.—We have to record in our political obituary the deaths of two chartist journals, the *Western Star* and the *Northern Liberator*. The former died young, at its 9th number; the latter had reached its 165th. The copyright of the *Cheltenham Examiner* was sold, the other day, for a shilling!

Letters from Corfu say that proclamations of the lord high commissioner have been issued in the Ionian Islands, inviting Greek sailors, subjects of the republic, on very advantageous terms, to enter on board the British fleet.

Vincent, the chartist, has addressed a letter to Oakenham Gaol to the chartists of Cheltenham, in which he says, that on his liberation he shall commence a system of agitation throughout England that must command the respect of every good man and woman throughout England.—*Cheltenham Gazette.*

THE BISHOP OF UPPER CANADA.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir, While I was engaged in a visitation of this extensive diocese, which occupied me from the month of May to the middle of October, I learned that the English papers contained a report of a debate in the House of Commons, in which Mr. Hawes, Mr. Hume, and one or two other members made an attack upon my character in language not marked by that considerate reserve which gentlemen are, in general, careful to exhibit in speaking against the absent. However painful this intelligence was to me, I endeavored to exclude it from my thoughts until I should have leisure, after my return home, to consider whether it called for any public notice on my part; and, having now reflected upon it, I have determined to beg the favour of you to allow me to express, in the columns of your paper, my sincere thanks, in the first place, to those gentlemen who, moved by a sense of justice, had the mainly generous to vindicate a reputation which they felt had been unworthily assailed, and in the next place to offer a few remarks upon the subject which was thus brought into discussion.

I am not aware what degree of influence may be exercised by Mr. Hawes over public opinion in England, and I cannot, therefore, estimate the force of the blow which he allowed himself to aim at the character of an absent man. This cannot be said of Mr. Hume; for, from my own knowledge of his public career, I derive the consolation that no man's good name is likely to suffer much from any attack which may be made upon it. They both, however, professed to speak only in reference to a despatch which his Excellency the Governor General had written to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 24th of May, 1840, which, with the enclosures it referred to, had been published among the Parliamentary documents.

No man, on whose good opinion I should be inclined to set much value, would be likely, I think, to have formed his judgment upon the comments of Mr. Hawes and Mr. Hume, without referring to the correspondence itself; and I am content to abide by the judgment which may have been formed upon a deliberate consideration of that correspondence by men of candid minds, having no desire to destroy my reputation for political purposes, and having no other sinister object in view.

There are, however, two or three points which I desire to remark upon, not only for my own vindication, but for the satisfaction of those to whom it would give no pleasure to find that the character of a bishop, and of a loyal subject to his sovereign, had been sullied by unworthy conduct.

It seems by the report of the debate given in your journal of the 20th of July last, that Mr. Hawes thought proper to speak of me as having been unfaithful in the management of a charitable trust, and as having borrowed trust-money for private purposes. Any one who heard this accusation might reasonably infer from it that I had diverted from their proper object funds which had been benevolently contributed for some purpose of charity.

But what Mr. Hawes thus describes as a charitable trust was a collegiate institution endowed by the Crown, and expressly designed to be supported, not from the principal, but from the accruing interest of the funds to be derived from the endowment. The annual revenue upon which its directors relied was thus obtained; and consequently, every instance in which the money arising from the sale of the college lands was lent on sufficient security in order to produce interest, was not a deviation from what was contemplated and intended, but an actual compliance with it.

As to the mode of investment, none was prescribed, either by the charter or by any public regulation, but it was intrusted to the discretion of the board.

Having sold a valuable property, giving time for payment, I happened to hold the notes of seven individuals for £750 each, all of whom were respectable in the province, which bills might have easily been discounted elsewhere. The College Council ran not the slightest risk by this irregular and fair transaction. The bills were paid, and the money replaced, even before the whole became due. What crime was there in this to be laid hold of by the Greek loan-monger? What unworthy favour was solicited by, or conferred upon, the Bishop of Toronto? The offence of the right reverend prelate was his being bishop of the Protestant established church.

But there was another accusation, resting on the same authority, which, where the church of England is concerned, may be considered pretty nearly as respectable as that of Kilkenny Joseph himself. I have been brought forward by Lord Sydenham—better known to the world by his name as the *Liberal* merchant, erst Whig Radical President of the Board of Trade.

This person, being in the receipt of a salary from the public of at least £10,000 per annum in hard cash, besides various other pickings, thought proper, in a despatch of last May, to represent it as a ground of complaint against the Bishop, that his Lordship had drawn the paltry income annexed to his office as President of the University, although the institution was yet in abeyance.

"His Excellency," says the Bishop, "did not make the inquiry which would have enabled him to state what length of time the salary had been enjoyed, nor the authority nor circumstances under which it was paid."

In 1827, on a strong recommendation from the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, Lord Bathurst appointed Dr. Strachan first president of the University, with a salary of £250 "per annum," to be charged on the proceeds of the endowment, as they should become available. There was no other condition. The salary was to be enjoyed so soon as there should be "available funds." This was in 1827. But before the office of president was conferred upon him, the rev. gentleman had surrendered, with the grammar school of the Home District, a larger income than that which the presidency was to bring with it, which he had enjoyed for more than 25 years, his merits and success as a teacher of youth having been acknowledged repeatedly by the Government both at home and in the colony.

By the political arrangements of the Government, for which Dr. Strachan was not to blame, and in which he had no concern, Dr. Strachan was a serious sufferer. At the desire of the Government he retired from the Executive Council, and from the office of Superintendent of the Board of Education—treatment well worthy of Papiet and Baptist-ridden Radicals in power—by which arrangements, or derangements, he lost above £400 per annum.

He never, for the long period of ten years, drew a shilling of the income allotted to him by Lord Bathurst as President of the College; but, in the year 1838, as all difficulties about the charter were then terminated, he thought it not unbecoming to "make an official application to be placed in receipt of his income, voluntarily relinquished for ten years."—a request which Sir Francis Head at once acceded to, and the Bishop has thus enjoyed his salary, though not, as we find, unenvied or unmolested, for two years and a half only out of thirteen.

The right reverend prelate adds, in significant language, that whenever an instance shall be pointed out in which it can be shown that any one of those who have been most insolent in their defiance of the Royal authority, has been as harshly treated as he has been, he will acquiesce in any measure that has been cast upon him.

We have done this in the gross aspersions and bitter malevolence directed against this respectable clergyman, because such injuries are systematic—because they are characteristic of the unprincipled and shameful warfare carried on by the members of the Executive Government, and by the faction, upon whom contrivance they hang for support—against the most sacred institution of the monarchy, the whole frame of the Church of England and its most blameless functionaries.

A check, we trust in God, will be applied to this before the joy of destruction becomes irreparable.

UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1841.

The rules of the House of Representatives were suspended this morning as soon as the House assembled, to enable Mr. Fillmore to "instruct the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill making the necessary appropriations for fortifications, naval armaments and other necessary preparations, to place the northern and north-eastern frontier in a proper state of defence."

After the resolution was introduced, exception was taken to it by several members because it was confined to the "northern and north-eastern frontier." Mr. Fillmore then modified it by striking out those words, and substituting the word *country*, so that it should read "preparations to place the *country* in a proper state of defence."

Further objections were then taken to the resolution, on account of its mandatory character, that the committee be instructed to report a bill, and Mr. Cooper of Georgia, on that account, moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Fillmore then, at the suggestion of the committee to "renew their resolution, so as to direct the committee to enquire into the propriety of reporting a bill," &c. This satisfied all parties, and the resolution was then adopted.

Thus you will see that all parties in the House are so thoroughly thinking of the necessity of preparing for a controversy with old England. If it comes, which God forbid, it will be a desperate and terrible conflict, and it will drag into its train every civilized power on the face of the earth. At the going off, we shall be most awfully thrashed, but in the end we shall succeed.

I however, do not believe that a war will ensue, and although, as I told you in my letter of last Saturday, the going out Administration have thrown down the glove to England for the purpose of embarrassing the incoming Administration, yet I have too much confidence in Gen. Harrison, Mr. Webster and the other gentlemen who will form his cabinet, to doubt for a moment, that they cannot and will not honorably and satisfactorily adjust all our difficulties with England. Originally these difficulties could easily have been settled; but Gen. Jackson's *Kitchen Cabinet* at first kept them open to wait contingencies—afterwards, when things got serious, and they were disposed to adjust, they blundered—after Mr. Van Buren came into power, he committed the matter to his friends in Maine as a political hobby-horse to ride over the Whigs upon; and when Gen. Fairbairn's war was ended by the

discretion of Gen. Scott, and Congress appropriated money to send a special minister to England to adjust the matter, Van Buren's pride, his vanity and something else would not let him do it. His pride and vanity would not permit Van Buren to do it—because, if a special minister was to be appointed, the whole country pointed to Mr. Webster as the man—the something else was this. Mr. Van Buren and his party wanted the question kept open till after the Harrison nomination should be made. If Clay had received the nomination, then we should have had war before the election, so as to have turned off the attention of the people from party squabbles and from their sins to a national contest.

If Harrison or Scott had been nominated then there was to be no war, as the people would say, We have war, and Harrison, or Scott as the case might have been, will be the very man to fight the nation into it. So we owe the fact that we are not now at war with England, to the nomination of an old soldier.

GENERAL HARRISON IN WASHINGTON.—General Harrison, the President elect, is now in the capital, surrounded by all the elements of the government, good, bad, or indifferent. On the 4th of March, he assumes the reins, and takes possession of the White House for four years.

The accession of this amiable patriot to the Presidency is marked by a singular crisis in commercial and financial affairs—a crisis which places upon his shoulders a great and mighty responsibility in the adoption of his policy, both foreign and domestic. The state banking system is crumbling to pieces all round the country. In almost every direction, explosions of some kind are heard.

These periodical revolutions indicate that the social banking, and financial systems of the country are founded on wrong or vicious principles. The states themselves are suffering by their own acts—and their credit is going the way of the banks, towards ruin and insolvency. Pennsylvania is following rapidly in the wake of Mississippi—and New York will soon be in the same condition, if the legislature do not take some wholesome advice, and cease increasing the public debt.

There is a feverish excitement all around the country—and much is expected from the wisdom and discretion of General Harrison, in giving such a sound and practical direction to the policy of the government in finance, currency and credit, as will tend to correct the present evils, and provide for the future.

But what will he do? What does he intend to do? This is easier asked than answered. One thing we hope and believe he will do. He will make General Washington his model—his very pattern—not Adams, who was rash—not Jefferson, who was a Jesuit—not Madison, who was Jefferson in a state of dion—Let him be the President of the whole people, firm as Washington with all his virtues—firm as Jackson without his faults—let him be a man of principle, and not a man of party. In the judicious selection of his cabinet, and his principal officers, much will depend. From this day up to the inauguration the eyes of the whole country will now be turned towards the capital. We want sound men selected, and a sound, practical policy adopted, free from malignant or speculative influences of all kinds.

THE FUTURE IS FULL OF HOPE AND EXPECTATION.—N. Y. Herald.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND CHAPLAINCY.

From the Halifax Times, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

Our readers will find under the proper head, a correct and well-digested report of the proceedings of the House of Assembly during the past week. The subjects that have as yet engaged the attention of the House, are only those which are introductory to the general business of the session, though several important motions have also been made. The conduct of the House, however, on the questions of the Speakership and Chaplaincy, is deserving of comment. The Speakership was decided by a majority of two, but it was expected by several of the supporters of Mr. Howe, that he would have immediately resigned his seat in the Executive Council. This he did not seem inclined to do until the House should compel him by a resolution that the two offices are incompatible. Mr. Forrester, one of those who voted for him evidently under the supposition that his seat in the Council would be vacated, has very properly, in the early stage of proceedings, brought the subject under notice; but the Attorney General and others have had influence enough to put off the discussion to a future day, and in the mean time to secure the view of Mr. Forrester. That however we have no doubt is correct, supported by the analogy of the House of Commons, where no Speaker has held office under the crown since the days of Elizabeth; and necessary as well for the independence of the popular branch, as to prevent Executive influence from being improperly exercised in its affairs. That the question should have been decided at once, when members were new to the House, and more likely to act from correct judgment—than when the Speaker shall have brought into play his Executive influence, and questions shall have come before the House involving various interests which may lead to a compromise on the subject, was much to be desired. The reasoning of the Attorney General in advising delay, will be better understood when viewed in this way, than from any force there is in the arguments he has used to give it a contrary expression and meaning. He alludes to the example of New Brunswick; but if wrong has been committed there, it forms no precedent why it should be inflicted also upon Nova Scotia. The connection of the Speaker with the Executive there, is more than suspected to have led to much corruption—to an increase of the Governor's salary—to improper grants of public money—and to wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the appropriations. We apprehend it will have a similar effect here. It may and perhaps will be the case, that in our new constitution it will be impossible always to preserve a constitutional and parliamentary analogy; but the Reformers have madly recommended for it, and shall it be said that where it becomes a matter of justice that it should be in force, and is a vital simple and easy of application, it shall not be acted upon but only to suit their own purposes? We do not profess to labour under any doubt as to their motives; but really they should try to save appearances, for those who respect constitutional principles are not all dead.

The question of the Chaplaincy again gave rise to a debate, which has again terminated in unseemly consequences. It might have been expected, that as the last House had acted improperly on this subject, the present would have taken the opportunity of its first session to have corrected the error, by returning to the practice of the British Parliament. Such analogies however, though nothing could be more simple or proper in their object, tend to ally all future discussion, appear not to be their object. It is difficult to determine what that ground, except that of intolerance, bigotry, or opposition to long established usage, the present prayerful appointments have been made. If we conceive the matter right, the Speaker was either deficient in knowledge of his official duty, or becomes liable to the imputation of sanctioning an improper appointment in the person of one of the Rev. Gentlemen. We neither question the respectability or the ability to pray for the House, of either of them; but we think it was the duty of the Speaker to have informed the House, that it was against all precedent that an alien—a foreigner of six months residence in the country, and under allegiance to another government, should become one of its salaried officers, as we think the Chaplain must be considered.

The defence of such an appointment, on the ground of his being "a missionary," might perhaps be expected of the member for whom it proceeded; but we hope the House will undertake the correction of such glaring inconsistency, by imposing an obligation to take the oath of allegiance, before he can officiate before them. Difficult indeed would the task be, we believe, to find either republican, monarchical, or provincial precedent for such appointments.

CANADA.

THE ELECTIONS.

In the county of Two Mountains we are happy to say that little doubt seems to exist of the return of C. J. Forbes, Esquire. The county of Beauharnois there is a new candidate, a Mr. Dunscombe, of Montreal. This gentleman has been brought into the field by the solicitation of the Electors, and his success seems pretty certain.

At Bytown there is a new candidate in the field, a Mr. Stewart. We hear this gentleman highly spoken of, but he is later in starting, and we cannot believe or wish that he should succeed.

In Montreal no proper colleague to Mr. Ogden has yet been proposed.

Mr. Bevon is appointed Returning Officer for the Election of the county of Beauharnois, which will take place at Ormstown, on the 8th of March.

Mr. Shippin, of Coteau-du-lac, is canvassing the county of Veatch, with him success—he combines liberality of sentiment with an enlightened mind.

Austin Cuvillier, Esq., of this city, will, we understand, canvass the county of Huntingdon; this reduces Mr. Walker's chance of success very low.

Two Messieurs Viger are in the field. D. B. Viger, Esq., for the county of Vercheres, and Louis M. Viger, Esq., for the county of Chambly.

Mr. Roy, of St. Laurent, is spoken of as offering himself for the county of Montreal.

We learn with much pleasure the continued and increasing prospect of success for Dr. McCulloch, at Terrebonne.—*Mon. Trans.*

SACRILEGE.—A most diabolical outrage was committed on Sunday night last in the Roman Catholic Church of this town, which we are truly shocked to record. Some unprincipled villains, who we should rather call them fiends in human shape, during the night, were told, broke into the Church and cut and destroyed everything they could lay their hands upon. Not a pane of glass

was left whole in the building, which was most foully desecrated by the wretches. This outrage, we need not say, has excited universal indignation in the town, and a subscription has very properly been entered into by the members of the congregations, as well to repair the injury sustained, as to offer a suitable reward for the discovery of the perpetrators, who we earnestly hope will not long be permitted to escape the punishment due to the enormity of their crime.—*Colony Star.*

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the Patriot of Tuesday, March 2nd.

In our last we made some passing comment on the strange and almost unaccountable rise and progress of a strong anti-English feeling, which every year seems to furnish with additional strength, in the Republic of America,—we glanced at the conduct and result of the late war with that power, and we now desire to make a few remarks on the probable event of another struggle. Upper Canada then possessed 40,000 inhabitants, she has now half a million. About a thousand regular troops then guarded her frontier. Now upwards of fifteen thousand soldiers, Horse, Foot, and Artillery, the very elite of the British army, are quartered in the United Province. The events of the last three years have increased the local population to the use of arms, and at least fifty thousand militia, decidedly superior in practice and discipline, to the same class of soldiers on the opposite shore, could be ready at a short notice to co-operate with the regular troops. To begin with the St. Lawrence—Quebec we may assume to be rather unlikely to witness an American fleet beneath its seaward ramparts—or a tumultuary force of militia storming at its unwarlike fortifications. While the Red Cross floats on Cape Diamond, England holds undisputed sway over the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Then comes Montreal. This city has a population of thirty thousand, and a large garrison of regular troops—it is difficult of access to an invading army, and we should not anticipate until a lane of eighteen months or two years after the commencement of hostilities, our neighbours being able to dispatch a sufficiently disciplined army, with a proper commissariat, artillery and ordnance, with even a chance of success against a post so important. Last war the army of General Wilkinson, which took, we believe, some fifteen months to prepare, was driven back, when in full march on Montreal, by a sixth of its number at Chrysler's Farm. Let us then ascend the stream. At present we have a vast preponderance of steam vessels, Lake Ontario, and in the event of hostilities would be more likely to increase than diminish our advantages resulting therefrom. Experience proves that whichever power has command of the Lake need fear little either of annoyance or invasion from their opponents. This superiority we are justified by facts, in assuming that we shall enjoy on Lake Ontario, and thereby ensure the protection and safety of the most valuable section and most populous towns of the Province. On Lake Erie, and Huron, our enemies would probably enjoy a naval superiority, and could invade our western county in spite of us. Well, if they did, what would they find to burn, capture or plunder, but farm-houses or the invaders? Infinite mischief and annoyance could be done the invaders, but little could they effect toward the subjugation of Canada. Any conquest of this country must be made at the other end—let our enemies cut off our communication with the ocean, and the upper country will fall, but not till then. While Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and the command of Lake Ontario remain with us, we fear little for the destruction of England's supremacy—or the triumphs of our covetous neighbours. Besides, America has had bitter experience of the reluctance of her militia to enter as invaders a foreign country. At Queenstown, the soldiers of Van Rensselaer looked on and saw their unhappy comrades hurled over the heights, and pleaded an excuse for their not crossing to their aid, that they were not bound by law to serve out of their own country.—No men will fight more desperately in defence of their soil than the Americans—but we doubt much that their alacrity to come into Canada as invaders, will be increased by the consciousness that they will be encountered on their landing by some of England's most daring regular troops, and a host of militia that have proved themselves, on many an occasion, not unworthy to fight by the side of such practiced warriors.

We now turn to the Atlantic seaboard, where America will pay the bitterest penalties for her rancorous hostility to England. We candidly ask our neighbours what profitable resistance their Atlantic cities can offer to the attack of such a fleet as has been battering down the haughty ramparts of Acre, and spreading terror and destruction along the fortified shore of Asia Minor. We know that New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah have within their bounds thousands of gallant citizens who would willingly shed their blood in their defence; but in the name of common sense what could they effect in resistance to such an army of line of battle ships, with steamers and bomb vessels at the command of Victory could within a month of the declaration of war have thundering at their shores. The whole navy of America were it all manned and in one fleet, could not dare encounter off Sandyhook, the present Syrian fleet of Great Britain.

We have spoken not a solitary word of boasting, we have stated facts, and reasoned fairly from them. We are willing to accord every merit of bravery, patriotism, and valiant activity to our neighbours, but we ask them honestly and candidly, as we speak unwarrantably beyond the bounds of strict probability, when we assert that all their Atlantic cities are at the mercy of England's naval force.

The Report of their own Secretary of War acknowledges this defenceless condition, and their accessibility to a hostile force. The same official estimates the number of Indians on their western frontier, at Sixty Thousand Warriors, fearfully increased, concentrated and exasperated by the expropriation of numerous tribes that once lived harmlessly in the heart of the Union, but now are converted into open foes, and sent to carry the bitter cry of "vengeance on America," through the thousand tribes of the West, from Nootka Sound to California. Let England declare war, and a fearful and deadly chorus of a hundred thousand voices will catch up the earliest note of the trumpet, and stifle the American oppressor along the great line of the Western States. The internal foe, the four millions of Negroes clanking and foaming in the chains of the Southern slave holders, will not be deaf to the same sound—and a bitter enemy in the very heart of her dominions, numbering a fourth of her entire population, will distract the attention, and paralyze the valor of that portion of the Union, south of the Potomac.

Such is our view of some of the probable features of another American war. We leave it to our readers to say whether we have argued reasonably on the subject, or written in the language of prejudice or vaingloriousness.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

Toronto, 26th February, 1841.

IN consequence of the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, calling upon all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other magistrates of the Province, to suppress all tumults, riots, outrages, and breaches of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions, at the ensuing Elections, I have been directed by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Home District, to call a special meeting of the Magistrates of the said District, to be held on Thursday, the 4th March next, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, for the purpose of adopting measures in compliance with the said Proclamation, as may best ensure the exercise of the rights of the inhabitants of this District at such Elections.

GEO. GURNEE,
Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

Papers in the City are requested to insert the above.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.
WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT, qualified to teach Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Writing, and to make himself generally useful. A Gentleman looking forward to the ministry might find this an advantageous opening. Apply (if by letter post paid,) to the Rev. R. V. ROGERS, Kingston, Dec. 29, 1840. 27-4t

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL
AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.
The Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 30, 1841. Ten