

25th. Because the difficulties existing in the government of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, under the provisions of the Act of the 31st of Geo. III, which led to insurrection and rebellion, were the result of party spirit, excited and fomented by leaders in the Legislative Assembly in each province, acting in the name of the people, in communication, concert, and co-operation with citizens of the bordering provinces of the United States.

26th. Because the union into one legislature of the disaffected provinces, heretofore existing in two separate legislatures, will not diminish, but will tend to augment, the difficulties attending the administration of the government; particularly under the circumstances of the encouragement given to expect the establishment of a local responsible administration of government.

27th. Because a spirit has still been manifested in the adjoining provinces of the United States in recent acts of outrage upon lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects on the frontier, and even within Her Majesty's dominions, which must tend to show in what light the spirit of opposition to Her Majesty's administration in the legislature of the united province will be viewed in the United States.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

PROTEST OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

1. Because the vast extent of the provinces to be united, the peculiar difficulty of communication between the several parts of those provinces, the dissimilar state of society in their requiring dissimilar laws, and the great amount of local and private as well as public business to be transacted by a legislature small in number, during a session necessarily short, combine to render it impossible that under any circumstances the provisions of the bill should afford a good government to the people of Canada.

2. Because the great majority of the inhabitants of Upper Canada, being sincerely loyal, that province, under a separate legislature, and an honest executive government discountenancing the disaffected and encouraging the loyal, might be expected to remain permanently connected with this country, and by its position and its resources would afford the means of retaining possession of the other provinces, which, if Upper Canada were lost, it would be impracticable to preserve.

3. Because the bill, framed in a spirit of distrust of the French inhabitants of Lower Canada, vests very considerable power in their representatives, and while it tends to confirm their alleged disloyalty by the distrust it manifests, and by the bad government it creates, affords at the same time the means of constituting, by their coalition with the representatives of the disaffected in Upper Canada, a permanent majority in the Assembly hostile to the connection with this country.

4. Because the bill, founded on a double error—that of undue distrust of the whole French population, and that of undue confidence in the former population of British origin—while it gives to the former a representation inadequate to its number and to its wealth, has for its object to transfer in effect to the latter the whole legislative authority.

5. Because such legislative authority, exercised in the spirit in which it is bestowed, must permanently subject the whole French population to a rule practically worse, because partially and less enlightened, than that which in consequence of recent events has been temporarily imposed upon it by parliament.

6. Because it is unjust to show distrust, and yet to give power to the disaffected—to commit an injustice, and yet to afford the means of revenge; and while parliament would be justified in taking all reasonable steps to guard against a suspected disloyalty, it should be its policy, as it is its duty, to extend its parental care even to a disaffected people, and instead of confirming temporary alienation by permanent wrong, to endeavour to restore ancient loyalty by just and beneficent government.

7. Because an union between two vast and dissimilar provinces, imposed upon one in distrust of its loyalty, without its consent, and on conditions which it must deem unjust, and acquiesced in by the other from views of fiscal advantage and legislative ascendancy, contains within itself the elements of its own dissolution; and there is but too much reason to apprehend that, at no distant period, both provinces will seek refuge from their incongruous connection, and from the grievance of an impracticable government, in a separation from this country, to be effected only, under such circumstances, through the violent means of civil and foreign war.

8. Because it is inconsistent with prudence to take a step which cannot be recalled under the temporary pressure of difficulties, and hastily to adopt a measure of which the promoters do not pretend to foresee the working, and which its opponents tend to denigrate to the loss of the Canada only because it is considered necessary "to do something" with respect to them.

9. Because it is not by such legislative union, but by institutions carefully adapted to local circumstances and social distinctions—above all, by the conferring of practical benefits, that the peaceful possession of those provinces is to be secured, by the establishment in Lower Canada of a pure administration of justice, by the grant of aid to Upper Canada for the completion of a ship canal, which may connect the most remote parts of that province with the navigable portion of the St. Lawrence, and by enacting an equitable arrangement for the collection, by both provinces, of separate duties of Customs on that river—measures essential to the well-being and contentment of the Canadas, and not intended in conjunction with the commercial favours they already enjoy, to place their connection with this country upon the only solid foundation—a deep conviction that they derive advantages from that connection which would be unobtainable under any form of independent or of federal government.

ELLENBOROUGH.

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admitted to a share in those reserves, he still thought the act of George III. did not admit of an interpretation favourable to that intention. The act of 1791 most certainly was to make provision for the clergy of the Church of England, and that not only prospectively, but retroactively, and he denied that under the bill they could make adequate provision for them.

12. South-place, Finsbury, July 1, 1840. "TO HIS MOSES MONTEFIORE, KNIGHT, F. R. S., PRESIDENT OF THE LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES OF THE BRITISH JEWS. My most worthy friend,—Before you proceed upon your important and pious mission, I wish to address a few remarks to you, which the duties of my office dictate, and existing circumstances render necessary."

"As you well know the Jews are perfectly innocent of the foul and murderous crime which they are charged, you will readily state your honor here and your salvation hereafter on the truth of the declaration, that no religious rite requiring human blood does, or ever did, exist among Israelites. But from what has been lately published, I apprehend, you will not be told by our calumniators that this is a mere matter of opinion, and not known by all Jews, but only by the Rabbins;—that therefore your assertion might be perfectly true as far as your own personal knowledge goes, and yet be false as to the crime of which your nation is accused."

"To meet this objection I come forward. I am Rabbi. Providence has permitted me to be the spiritual guide of the great Jewish communities of Britain for nearly 40 years; previous to which time I filled a similar office in Germany. My honoured father, of blessed memory, for many years presided over the Jewish congregations in London, Berlin, and other towns of note in Europe; so did his father before him; and for more than ten generations my ancestors have with great renown, held the highest clerical dignities amongst us. Their instruction has been transmitted from father to son, until it reached me; so that if any man from the office he holds, the instruction he has received, and the necessity from which he descends, ought to be thoroughly acquainted with all our laws, precepts, customs, rites, and observances, I may, without the slightest taint of vanity, and in accordance with strict truth, declare I am that man."

"Moreover, I am far advanced in life; on this earth I, individually, have nothing to lose; but most expect it cannot be very long ere I shall appear before the SUPREME JUDGE of the Universe, the HOLY ONE OF ISRAEL, who on Mount Sinai proclaimed, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.'"

"With a full sense of my responsibility, I voluntarily come forward, and without any equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, join in the awful oath of expurgation which, nearly 200 years ago, in the name of the whole Jewish nation, and of the very subject of this accusation, was taken by the pious and learned Rabbi Manasseh ben Israel, to whose efforts the Jews owe their re-admission into Britain, and which oath he has recorded in his defence of the Jews, called 'Vindiciae Isaacorum.' With him, and using his words, I say, on this matter on our part is purely negative, and therefore cannot be cleared by the evidence which I am constrained to use another kind of proof which the Lord blessed for ever has prescribed (Exod. xxii, 11), and that is, oath.—wherefore I swear, without any deceit or fraud, by the most high God, the Creator of Heaven and earth, who promulgated his law to the people of Israel on Mount Sinai, that I never yet to this day saw any such custom (as the use of human blood in any religious rite) among the people of Israel, and that they do not hold any such thing by divine precept of the law, or any ordinance or institution of their wise men, and that they never committed or sought to commit, any such wickedness, (that I never, or have credibly heard of, or have read in any Jewish authority; and if I lie in this matter, then let all the curses mentioned in Leviticus and Deuteronomy come upon me; let me never see the blessing and consolation of Zion, nor attain to the resurrection of the dead."

"This, my solemn oath, which the virtuous and highly-gratified Mendoson declares he is ready to repeat after Rabbi Manasseh ben Israel, with a clear conscience, I place in your hands, although the high authorities I have quoted require no support from my attestation, and I am convinced that in this enlightened country every such declaration is useless for and superfluous. But even were you going, I suppose, to swear with me, as I have done, I would not think it expedient to do so, as I have sworn to the truth, and that it will be entirely true."

"My best wishes attend you, my worthy friend; go forth and prosper. And may a just and merciful God grant you that success which the justice of our cause deserves, that our innocence may be made manifest to all the nations of the earth.—Believe me, yours, ever faithfully, SOLOMON HIRSCHEL, Chief Rabbi.

No. 5, Bury-court, City, 29th Sivan (June 30,) 5600, A. M.

"TO HIS MOSES MONTEFIORE, KN. F. R. S., PRESIDENT OF THE LONDON COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES OF THE BRITISH JEWS. "Worthy Sir,—In consequence of the atrocious aspersion which it is attempted to cast on our holy faith, and which is calculated to create an unjust prejudice against us, I deem it my duty as presiding Rabbi of that congregation of which you are so distinguished a member, promptly, and in my official capacity to declare that I fully and solemnly concur and join in the oath taken by the Rev. Solomon Hirschel. And as descendant of a family the members of which, for the last three centuries, have held distinguished appointments as chief rabbins of the largest Hebrew communities, viz. London, Leghorn, Salonica, &c.; moreover as my honoured father, the late Rev. Dr. Raphael Meldola, who for 24 years filled the high and important office of Haham, chief Rabbi of our ancient congregation in Bevis-marks, was justly celebrated throughout Europe for his profound learning and extensive acquaintance with our laws, customs and institutions, I declare it impossible that any such horrid rite should ever have existed or been sanctioned by any authority among Jews without his knowledge thereof."

"I therefore fervently trust yourselves to vindicate the religion of our forefathers from the foul calumny which it is assailed by, and to see the Jews restored to the full enjoyment of their rights; and that the protecting power of the ALMIGHTY may guide you in all your steps, and his blessing descend on all your actions, in the ardent prayer of, worthy Sir, your faithful servant, "DAVID MELDOLA, "Presiding Rabbi of the Bevis-marks Congregation," Bevis-marks, City, 29th Sivan (30th June), 5600, A. M."

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN DAMASCUS. From the Morning Herald.

MR. EDITOR,—You will add to the obligation already conferred, and efficiently aid the cause of truth, justice, and humanity, by giving immediate insertion to the accompanying documents in the Morning Herald. The originals bear the respective writers' official seals.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your grateful and obedient servant, SAMUEL SAMPSON.

12, South-place, Finsbury, July 1, 1840.

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IRELAND. Dublin, July 21.

LOUIS BURTON.—The High Sheriff has fixed Friday, the 31st instant, for the election of a representative in the room of Mr. Chester, who has retired. Mr. Forrester, of Ravensdale Park, has addressed the electors: he is in the ministerial interest. No Conservative has yet appeared. FATHER MAHEW IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—His reverence paid a visit to Castlenew-delvin, in the county of Westmeath, on Thursday last, when upwards of 40,000 persons, amongst whom were many lame, blind, and diseased, flocked to meet him, and scenes similar to those which took place in Dublin a short time since were re-enacted. The Westmeath Guardian says, "To keep order, Captain Thompson, with one hundred of the constabulary and one troop of the Inniskilling Dragoons, was in attendance upon such a motley assembly. Mr. Mahew's task to keep order, amongst such a motley assembly, was by no means an easy one, and the Dragoons, after exercising, by the use of their swords to no purpose, were obliged to give up and leave the mob to shift for themselves; the pressure was very great, and many narrowly escaped suffocation—no serious injury, however, occurred. Several bodies of Teetotallers from Mullingar, Granard, Oldcastle, and other towns, set the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation at defiance, and marched into the town with music and banners, and dressed in uniform. The banners and several of the musical instruments were taken possession of by Mr. Crofton, and the names of several persons in the processions were taken down by the police; but whether the government will order prosecution—as in the case of the Orange processions—remains to be seen."

CONVENTION FOR WHITEBOYISM.—At the Limerick assizes, on Saturday, six men, named Michael and F. Whelan, Mahony, T. and M. Madigan, and Fitzgerald, were indicted for attacking the house of John Roche, Esq., of Ballintras, and taking a gun therefrom, on the 25th of May last. All the prisoners, except Fitzgerald, were found guilty. Mr. Sergeant Greene sentenced death against them, which he told them, if mitigated at all, could only be to transportation for life. The announcement of the sentence caused a great sensation in court, which was crowded with the relatives of the prisoners, particularly females, whose cries and lamentations could not be suppressed for a considerable time. FRANCE. PARIS, July 21. The Capitole this morning states positively that a civil war has broken out in Barcelona. Espartaco is at the head of the disaffected half of the army, while the Queen has already received the Generals of the other half, taking upon herself the direction of the operations. The Capitole would be delighted to see a military dictator in Spain, because this is the advocate of Napoleonism, Imperialism, and military dictatorship. The last of the Carlist Catalan bands has crossed the frontier, under the command of the noted partisan Tristany. Three hundred officers, who had remained in Spain after being abandoned by their soldiers, have also come into France.

The immense assemblage of Carlist refugees at Perpignan gives great trouble to the authorities; they alarmed the town the other day by a quarrel among themselves, about the food with which they were supplied, one party thinking another had too much allotted to its share—it became at last a civil war of hunger! It was, however, appeased, but not until after great exertions.

Despatches have been received from Marshal Vallee; their contents have been so completely anticipated by the telegraph and private accounts, that it is not necessary to load your columns with so voluminous a production. While the gallant Marshal is enjoying his leisure time in writing long despatches, Abdel-Kader is founding new towns in the gorges of the mountains to replace the ruins of Medeah and Miliana.

MADAME LAFFARGE.—It is reported that Madame Laffarge, after she heard her sentence, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and has since continued in so bad a state that she is not expected to recover. Another report is that she has taken poison. Whether either of these reports is true I know not, but certain it is, that Madame Laffarge is very ill. SPAIN. MADRID, July 14. Reports of a change of ministry are the order of the day, and it is even said that this crisis is occasioned by General Espartero himself. Persons pretending to be acquainted with the private views of the Duke de Victoria, assert that the Duke is desirous of placing men of his own choice and opinion in the room of the present ministers. In his wish to secure the triumph of the liberal party, he wants to induce the Queen not to sanction the bill relative to the ayuntamientos. The refusal of this sanction would inevitably occasion the downfall of the present cabinet.

The ability of the above-mentioned bill is well known. It tends to remedy the abuse of the organic constitution of the present municipalities, which is dangerous for the tranquillity of the country. It is easy to conceive the great interest the liberals have to prevent such a bill from receiving the royal sanction, and consequently every effort has been made to accomplish that purpose, by throwing into the opposite scale the glorious sword of the Duke de Victoria. It is not astonishing that Espartero, now that his military power is on the wane, should seek to acquire political importance, by widdling the affairs of the state. But the Queen will, doubtless, not sacrifice the country to the ambition of one man, however great his services may have been. Besides, the services of the present ministry must not be forgotten either. None but the evil-minded can attach credit to the report that the ministry of Perez de Castro is seeking to undermine the constitution of 1837. The ministry is desirous of re-establishing order by all legal means, and of giving greater authority to the civil powers of the state.—This surely is not the part of a liberteid ministry. El Castellano advises the government not to dishonor the army before the country should be completely pacified, as the Carlist refugees in France were so numerous that they might possibly cross the frontier again, and do much injury in the northern provinces.

From the St. James's Chronicle. We have received the French papers of Tuesday; as regards local news, they are without interest; but the Constitutionnel contains intelligence from Spain, which, if true, is of great political importance, and may lead to very serious and disastrous results. The following is the article alluded to:—"General Espartero, so long waited for at Barcelona, has at length arrived there. In his first interview with the Queen, he tried to convince her to refuse the royal sanction to the law respecting corporations (ayuntamientos), voted by the Spanish chambers. Several interviews have taken place between the Queen Regent and the General in Chief. Notwithstanding the repeated wishes of Espartero, the Queen remains firm, and has sanctioned the law. Espartero then placed in her hands his command of the army. It was accepted at once, and a courier was dispatched to Madrid with the intelligence, where it was expected it would produce a great sensation. We are assured that the Queen Regent was not in the least shaken, and that the ministers appear reassured."

The Morning Chronicle discards the truth of this statement, because its correspondent, in its first interview with the Queen, tried to convince her to refuse the royal sanction to the law respecting corporations (ayuntamientos), voted by the Spanish chambers. Several interviews have taken place between the Queen Regent and the General in Chief. Notwithstanding the repeated wishes of Espartero, the Queen remains firm, and has sanctioned the law. Espartero then placed in her hands his command of the army. It was accepted at once, and a courier was dispatched to Madrid with the intelligence, where it was expected it would produce a great sensation. We are assured that the Queen Regent was not in the least shaken, and that the ministers appear reassured."

Without wishing to be understood as placing implicit reliance upon the confirmation of our French contemporary, we confess that we see no adequate reason to dispute it. Espartero has long been dissatisfied with the present ministry; and he was well aware that if he could succeed in prevailing upon the Queen to refuse her assent to the Ayuntamientos Bill, the overthrow of that ministry was certain, which would enable him to replace it by another of an ultra-liberal character, whose feelings and views would be more in accordance with his own.

TURKEY. Constantinople, July 1.

Hafiz Pachas has been sentenced to banishment at Rutah for three years, and to be degraded; he has been likewise declared incapable of ever filling any public office. Mustafa Pachas, the present Seraskier, has reclaimed from Kinsore Pachas about 12,000 piastres which he had extorted from him. This sum has been referred to a committee of public functionaries to be going to lodge complaints against Khosrow. The English steamer Cyclops, having on board Mr. Wood, interpreter to the legation, sailed on the 28th ult. for the coast of Syria. Mr. Wood has resided for a long time in Syria, and chiefly on Mount Lebanon. He is said to be sent on a commission by Lord Ponsonby. The English squadron has likewise sailed to make a demonstration on the coast of Syria. It is thought, however, that this demonstration will have no result. The English have no troops on board, and Mehmet Ali has evinced much energy to crush the insurrection. He has sent 10 frigates with troops; the third of the crews are Turks, and six of the frigates belong to the Sultan's fleet, and even if the English Admiral should wish to act against this fleet, he would be stopped by the consideration, that, in order to injure Mehmet Ali, it would be impolitic to burn the Sultan's ships.

NEW ZEALAND. From the Sydney Herald of March 27.

We regret to state that his Excellency Capt. Hobson, R.N., Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand, received a violent paralytic stroke on board the Hereward, on the 1st of March, about nine o'clock in the forenoon; but after the active treatment of Dr. Lane, the surgeon of the Herald, his Excellency recovered rapidly, and is now residing at Waimata, under the hospitable roof of Mr. Davis. Dr. Lane attended his Excellency at the last moment, and we have been assured that when the Herald left Waimata on the 11th of March, his Excellency was walking about, and can use a stick in his right hand. It was his Excellency's right side which was affected. From the Sydney Gazette, of March 28.

Lieut. Governor Hobson is about to resign the government of New Zealand, in consequence of the severe attack of paralysis, from which he is said to be recovering. Extract of a letter dated Bay of Islands, March 11:—"The Tuscan, a London whaler, 36 years old, arrived here on the 8th, with 100 tons of sperm oil; she suffered much from the severe gale, and is expected to be condemned. The barque Harriet was lost off Tapanoa; she was an entire wreck. An American whaler has also arrived, and is in a dreadful condition; she has 1700 barrels of oil on board, and has lost all her boats. The wind has blown a complete hurricane from the north. The Nimrod has also suffered much."

UPPER CANADA. From the Western Herald.

On Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, intelligence was brought to this town of the bursting of the boiler of the steam-boat Erie when about two miles above Amherstburgh, on her way from Buffalo. At the time the accident occurred, RAYMOND BABY, Esq., Sheriff of this District, was sitting with several ladies and gentlemen on the stern part of the boat, on the upper deck, and obeying the first impulse of the moment, leaped overboard and swam towards the shore; one or two other persons did the same, a small boat which we have been informed was immediately let down, which took up the other individuals, but ere it could reach Mr. Baby, melancholy to relate, he had sunk entirely out of view. This was this worthy young gentleman, in the full enjoyment of vigorous health and in the height of manly and gait, hurried from time into eternity. This lamentable calamity has cast a gloom over the countenances, and saddened the hearts of a large circle of his friends and relations from whom he had been separated only a few days, and who were hourly in expectation of his arrival among them. Two persons, (Bremer) were so badly scalded that they died a short time after the accident, and two others, who were working their passage as freemen, were not expected to survive last night. The Erie was towed up to Detroit by the Milwaukee, they passed this town about sun-down; and we obtained the particulars of the above from a young gentleman who went over to Detroit to obtain information on the subject.

It is the intention of the Governor General to leave Montreal for Upper Canada on Monday next. He will be absent, it is expected, about one month in Upper Canada.—Montreal Morning Courier.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Steam-ship President has arrived at New York, bringing London dates of July 31st, and Liverpool dates of August 1st. The most important item of intelligence is the death of the Earl of Durham, which occurred on the 28th July at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. The report addressed to Lord Palmerston upon the North Eastern Boundary question by Messrs. Featherstonhaugh and Mudge, has been promulgated, and, from the brief account we have received, is unfavourable to the claims preferred by the government of the United States. Lord Palmerston, in a despatch to Mr. Fox, directs him to intimate to the American authorities, that the British Government is quite willing to agree with the proposition made by the government of the United States, to institute a new commission for the investigation of the contested subject. Our English papers have not yet arrived, and consequently we are precluded from furnishing our readers with a detailed account of the news.

The Treasurer of the House of Industry begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, in aid of the funds of that Institution:—Twenty pounds from his worship the Mayor, being amount of fees paid by the Circus proprietors. Five pounds from a public institution. Six pounds five shillings and four pence, being the proceeds of a collection made at Mr. Buckingham's lecture on Temperance. Ten pounds from T. Rigney, Esq. Toronto, 14th August, 1840.

The Committee of the House of Industry beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of 67½ loaves bread, seized by Alderman Gurnett, for being of short weight. Also, a barrel of flour from Mr. S. G. L. ym. Toronto, 15th August, 1840.

TO LET. THAT pleasantly situated Cottage, with a garden, containing half an acre, lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Rindge, nearly opposite to the Cobourg Rectory. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Vance Boswell, at Cobourg. Cobourg, 10th August, 1840.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS. TENDERS will be received until the 10th day of September next, for the erection of a NEW CHURCH in the town of Niagara, according to a plan and specification, to be seen at the store of Mr. Henry Charles, Queen Street. Tenders to be addressed (post paid) to the subscriber. W. COCKLETT, Honorary Secretary. Niagara, U. C., August 15, 1840.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has disposed of his stock in trade to Messieurs LITTLE, TAYLOR & Co. in his intention to re-transact in one of the new buildings in the Market Block, and with a new stock. He expects to be ready by the beginning of September, where he will be furnished with a general assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the orders of his friends. J. W. BRENT. August 17, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been liberally given for Champion's AXES. Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON. LARGE Subscribers are now in possession of the DRY GOODS part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic, and by the first of September the GROCERY department will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation and trade, to realize the opinion which is originated on a large establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial depot, to which large stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts, as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the most celebrated places of growth, or the ports of trans-shipment. They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to the interests of the Importing Retailers throughout the country, as a more regular and convenient mode of buying in and keeping up their stocks, than a correspondence with similar houses in England, Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their home houses, while few of the home wholesale houses are so large buyers of such fancy and staple goods as are adapted for the country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate. Toronto, the business of the subscribers has been scrupulously confined to selling to dealers, and this establishment will adopt and strictly adhere to the same system—not selling to families or private individuals, but only to those who sell again,—so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support which their trade has distinguished Isaac Buchanan & Co. of Toronto. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, U. C., 7th August, 1840.

NOTICE. THE Stockholders of the Steam Boat Cobourg are hereby notified, that at a meeting of the said Stockholders, held on the 28th of July, 1840, the following Resolutions were passed, and are hereby published for the information of the Public:—Pounds Currency per share, was declared, payable at the office of W. L. Perrin Esquire, King Street, Toronto. By order of the Committee, Secretary. Toronto, 4th August, 1840.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. MRS. BROWN, who has for some time conducted a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in the usual departments of a useful and accomplished education, in the healthy and flourishing town of Cobourg, begs to announce that she has now a vacancy for two or three additional Boarders. For Terms, which are moderate, application (Post paid) may be made to her at Cobourg, or to the Rev. A. S. Bethune, to whom she is permitted to refer. Cobourg, August 15, 1840.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 83 NEWGATE STREET. THE Misses Winn, in returning thanks for the kind patronage they have received, beg to intimate that school will re-commence on Monday 7th September. JOHN DEACON, Principal. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 20th instant. On the re-opening of the School, new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial branches, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School. The business of Mrs. CROMBIE'S Seminary will be resumed on the same day. Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils. M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. Toronto, August 11, 1840.

THE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Summer Vacation will terminate on Monday the 17th of August, and the School will be re-opened on Tuesday the 18th. JOHN DEACON, Principal. Picton, August 10th, 1840.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS—PRINCIPAL. Mr. C. B. TURNER, B.A. BAILOG COLL. OXFORD—ASSISTANT. THE duties of this School will re-commence on Monday, Sept. 14th. There are three vacancies as Boarders. For particulars, apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Principal. Kingston, August 7th, 1840.

THE REVEREND W. H. NORRIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBREW language and the Cognate Dialects, (Chaldean and Syriac), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature. Toronto, August 6, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, "THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER." SERMON, preached in the Church of St. Andrew, June 14, and published by desire. Price—One Shilling and Three Pence. Toronto, August 8, 1840.

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES, EMBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present Condition of EGYPT and PALESTINE. A few copies of the above work for sale, price 2s. 6d. each. HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, King Street, Toronto.

AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH, BY the Rev. Henry Caswell, price 12s. 6d. for Sale at Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

DIED. At Belleville, on the 3d of August, Caroline Louisa Frances, only child of Lieutenant Colonel Baron De Rottenburg, aged three months and sixteen days. On the 13th inst. at Harwood, Toronto Township, at the residence of Col. W. Thompson, Frederick Oliver, third son of Alex. Garrett Esq. of Niagara, in the 18th year of his age, of a brain fever.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, August 21st: Rev. A. N. Bethune, with enclosure; A. Meades Esq. ad. sub.; Rev. S. D. Lee Street, ad. sub.; J. W. Brent Esq.; Rev. S. Arnot. The following have been received by the Editor:—Rev. H. J. Grasset; J. Kent Esq. (July 22); Rev. J. Me-Master, rem.; H. Pryor Esq. rem. in full all subs. vol. 2; Rev. W. Gunning, rem. 12 mo.; Mr. P. Davis, do.; A. P. Kerby Esq.; A. Davidson Esq. rem.; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Amiens; J. Somerville Esq.; A. Milne Esq. rem. in full vol. 3; Mr. J. Lee, do. do.; Mr. McJudeo, rem. 6 mo. vol. 4.