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 George 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 latter times, 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 discontented spirits, 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 in the united province of a local responsible administration of

27th. Because a spirit has still been manifested in the adjoinand 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. 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 them requiring dissimilar laws, and the great amount of local and private as well as of public business to be transacted by a legislature small in ber, during a session necessarily short, combine to render it impossible that under any circumstances the provisions of the bill acould afford a good government to the people of Canada.

2. Because the great majority of the inhabitants of Upper Ca

nada, 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 the major of retaining possess. eition and its resources would afford the means of retaining possestion of the other provinces, which, if Upper Canada were lost, it

Because the bill, framed in a spirit of distrust of the French inhabitants of Lower Canada, yet gives very considerable power to 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

canada, a permanent majorny accounted with this country
4. Because the bill, founded on a double error—that of undue confidence in the whole French population, and that of undue confidence in the whole population of British origin—while it gives to the formula of the confidence in the whole population inadequate to its number and to its wealth, has for its object to transfer in effect to the latter the whole 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 digitened, than that which in consequence of recent events has ten temporarily imposed upon it by parliament.

6. Because it is unwise to show distrust, and yet to give power

to the distrusted—to commit an injustice, and yet to afford the means of revenge; and while parliament would be justified in taking all reasonable temporary security against 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 lavely. 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 asceny, 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 proposers do not pretend to foresee the working, and which its apponents deem to tend directly to the loss of the Canadas 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 catallian administration of justice. 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 portion of the St. Lawrence, and by characteristics 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 calculated, in conjunction 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 unattainable under any form of independent. independent or of federal government.

SPEECHES OF SIR ROBERT INGLIS AND MR. PAK-

Sir R. INGLIS felt that the importance of this measure was such, that whether they agreed to the second reading of the bill with or without a division, the house ought not to come to a decision with sion without some discussion. Two months ago he could not have believed it to be possible that a measure of this kind could have passed apparently unobserved; great excitement prevailed on the subject; questions were asked by the leading members of that house, and the opinions of the Judges were called for by the other house of parliament; and yet a bill directly contradicting those opinions was now on the table of the House of Commons. There hever was any doubt that the clergy reserves in Canada were the exclusive property of a Protestant church, and it was only considerate the consideration of dered possible that the church of Scotland might be entitled to there in the proceeds, although, in his opinion, the terms of the Act 31rf Geo. III. must have reference to a Protestant and episcopal clergy. When, however, he found that the government was not content with admitting the church of Scotland to a participation. tion in those revenues, but proposed to extend the same right to the Roman Catholic clergy, he must say that the absurdity of the techeme was only equalled by its atrocity. His right hon, friend the member for the University of Cambridge had said, that if he lacked to the John the member and the member of the University of Cambridge had said, that if he lacked to the John the Member of the University of Cambridge had said, that if he lacked to the John the Member of the Member of the John the Member of t looked to the clauses only of this bill, he should regard it with unqualified disapprobation; but, he would ask, what had his right on, friend to look to on the present occasion? Not to the clause to the contract to the clause to the contract but to the principle of the bill. The bill was to provide for the sale of the clergy reserves in the province of Upper Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof, and the preamble recited that it was "expedient to provide for the final disposition of the lands called clergy reserves, in the province of Upper Canada, hial policy of this country, for many years past, in selling the fee simple of the Crown lands, instead of granting them on lease, was tadically wrong. Had they let out the clergy reserves for 99 years, it would produce more than the sale of them in fee simple. But this was a low view of the question, because the question was not one of value, but whether the house had any right at all to take any part of these reserves. He held that they had no right whatever. whatever to do so, and they might as well touch the property of the municipality of Montreal. They had no right but that of the professing a regard for the church, could consent to the passing of this bill. Was it denied that the opinions of the Judges were against the measure? The bill on the table proposed that one-half of the funds arising or to arise from the sale of the clergy reserved. He could not possibly understand how the house, reserves should be divided equally between the church of England and the church of Scotland. The Judges said that the church of otland was entitled to share in the proceeds with the church of fland; but they said that their opinion had not been asked her any other body was equally entitled; but what said the te bill declared that the residue of the fund should be applied for the support of the ministers or other religious teachers of the other religious bodies or denominations of Christians now living any stipend or allowance out of the revenues of Upper Now, there were sects in Canada who could not even be called Christians. Regarding, then, this bill as a gratuitous robbery, he should move that it be read a second time that day

Mr. PARINGTON considered the present measure to be a worse ll than that sent over by Mr. Poulett Thomson. It involved is great question—how far it was incumbent upon the Imperial carliaments of the Established Church in Canada? Upon the issue of the present proceeding depended this question—whether they would adopt means for the propagation of religion in Canada, not only presently, but prospectively, or whether they would abandon such a design altagether? Although he wished the Church of Scotland to be nt to make provision for the maintenance of the Estab-

admitted to a share in those reserves, he still thought the act of admitted to a share in those reserves, he still thought the act of George III. did not admit of an interpretation favourable to that. The intention of the act of 1791 most certainly was to make provision for the clergy of the Church of England, and that not only presently, but prospectively, and he denied that under the present bill they could make adequate provision for them. On the authority of the Bishop of Toronto he was enabled to state, that there were in the Lower Province 300 Roman Catholic clergymen, with incomes averaging at about £275, and amounting in the whole to £32,500. 'The whole of the Romish endowments Lower Canada did not fall short of £4,500,000. He therefor never could consent to a bill which had a tendency to add to the endowments of the Romish Church. He objected to the immediate and forced sale of lands, and he objected to the investment of any funds arising from them in local securities, even though they did yield six per cent. His object in addressing the house was to show, that on any possible construction of this bill, it would be a measure of positive injustice and insufficiency to the Church of England. The Bishop of Toronto had said the whole of this property would not fetch more than £600,000; Captain Pringle, on the other hand, had said it would fetch a million; but, even taking it at the latter high calculation, one-fourth of that amount, if it were invested in security at six per cent, would only produce £15,000 per annum—a sum very inadequate for the purposes to which it was to be applied. The religious destitution at poses to which it was to be applied. The religious destitution at Montreal was extremely great; and in Upper Canada 100 clergymen more, at the least, were required, in addition to the present number, for the existing population. The population, too, of Canada was daily increasing, and he would contend that the government were bound to provide adequate means of spiritual instruction; but that they could not do if they sold this property and distributed the proceeds in the manner laid down in this bill. According to the returns which had been made to this house of According to the recursion of the religious denominations in Canada, he found that there were about 80,000 persons of the Church of England, but of the Church of Scotland there were not more than 40,000; and even, if to the latter they added the seceders from the Scotch Church, and the Presbyterians of the United Synod of Upper Canada, the number would not amount to more than 70,000. He wished, therefore, to know on what principle of justice they were going to divide the proceeds of these lands, so as to give to the Scotch Church a share equal to that of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) He had stated these numbers from printed returns which had been furnished to the House of Commons. (Hear.) The residue of the proceeds he found was to be divided between the other religious bodies in Canada, including, as he supposed, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Universalists, Unitariens, Nonconformists, Irvingites,

perators, and other such sects. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Mr. V. SMITH said, it was not intended to appropriate the sidue to all those classes.

Mr. Pakington resumed—Why it was so stated in the bill.

What said the 7th clause?—"That, subject to the foregoing provisions, the residue of the said annual fund shall be applied for the pport of the ministers or other religious teachers of the other igious bodies or denominations of christians now receiving any pend or allowance out of the revenues of Upper Canada, or out the casual and territorial revenues of the Crown in Upper Canada, and not before mentioned in this act, or otherwise generally for the support and maintenance of public worship, or the erection of buildings for religious worship for the use of any denomination of christians, (hear, hear, and crics of 'read on'), in and manner and proportion, and subject to such regulations and conditions, as the Governor, with the advice of his Executive council, from time to time shall think fit." (Hear, and a laugh from the ministerial side). But if all the classes he had men tioned were not to take a slice of the proceeds, then the number of recipients was diminished, and the injustice to the Established Church was the greater. (Hear, hear.) He found too that there were not less than 35,000 persons who had openly sent in a return that they belonged to no religious persuasion whatsoever. (Hear, hear.) Could there be any thing more appalling than that? or could any thing reflect more disgrace on Her Majesty's Government than their having so long neglected to provide sufficient religious instruction in Canada? (Hear, hear.) The colony ought to have a sufficiently endowed church, (hear), and he would never cease to demand that. (Hear, hear.) He had a right to demand it. He for one had no objection to giving a portion of the proceeds to the Presbyterian Church, but, in his opinion, it was monstrous to make the division without a due consideration of the number of the recipients. They never could hope for a just settlement of this question if they proceeded on so monstrous and unjust a principle as characterised the bill then before the house. He had heard it said by the hon, member for Kilkenny that the r of America was unsuited to a church establishment. Mr. Hume.—So it is—so it is. (Great laughter.)

Mr. PAKINGTON continued. He wished to say nothing at all offensive of that hon. member, but he must confess, that a more absurd, ridiculous, and untenable doctrine he had never heard.— Great laughter.) As a proof of that, he begged to read to the house the opinion which was expressed by the legislature of Upper Canada in an address to the Crown on this subject, only so far back as 1831. It was this: - "We fully trust that your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, maintaining one of the first principles of the British Constitution, will preserve to the inhabitants of Upper Canada the advantages of an adequate and permanent provision for the support of public worship, being persuaded that by such means the best security will be afforded for the moral conduct of the people and the peace and happiness of society." (Hear, hear.) He might, perhaps, have spoken with warmth on this subject, but he confessed that he felt great indignation on it; and firmly believed that Canada would never tolerate this bill. He firmly believed that Canada would never tolerate this bill. He was indeed surprised that such a measure should have proceeded from a government who were condemned by the cou were outvoted, and unable to command a majority in this house, INGTON, ON THE SECOND READING OF THE CLERGY RESERVE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COM-MONS.

Were distributed, and who were afraid to appeal to the country. (Hear, hear.)—He objected to this bill in many respects; but he was, nevertheless, most anxious that the subject should not go back to Canada unsettled. (Hear, hear.) It was on that account that he had refused to vote against this bill. He had all along consented to the distribution of the proceeds of these lands; but then he wished the sale to be made gradually and advantageously, and the money to be divided amongst those christians whom he thought entitled to it; and that he really believed to be the principle of the bill, widely as he differed from its details. He should, therefore vote for going into committee on it; but most decidedly, on the third reading, if it were not altered more to his views, he should divide the house, although he might be the only person going out

> THE DUKE OF SUSSEX AND THE REGENCY BILL. From the St. James's Chronicle

> The Duke of Sussex "came out" on Tuesday with a long speech upon the Regency Bill. The public may be disposed to imitate the House of Lords, who received the effusion in general silence, leaving it to be answered in a few short and dry sentences perfunctorily delivered by the Chancellor; but considering the position occupied by the Royal Duke, this in our opinion, would be wrong. If for no other reason than its want of delicacy, the speech challenges notice.

His Royal Highness, in his solemn declaration that he had consulted no one, takes to himself the undivided responsibility for the display in question—and we can easily believe that a speech so thoroughly saturated with self, and indeed admitting scarcely anything but self, was not prepared with the counsel of a friend or adviser. The plain truth is, though the Royal Duke is careful not to confess it, that the Duke of therefrom, for the maintenance of religion, and the advancement of Christian knowledge within the said province." Now, he held that this was not merely a crime, but a needless crime: it was a robbery without an object. It would be far better to lease than to sell the lands; and here he would observe, that the whole colonial policy of this country, for many years past, in selling the far better to go down with the country a great day. disappointed. As he could not, conjointly with the Prince Consort, exercise the functions of delegated Royalty, the Duke, however, hoped that at least the chance of a reversion of the Regency might be secured to him. Yes, this version of the fregency magnitude of the free corpulent gentleman, now in his 68th year, looked forward to honour and power, which it was possible for him to reach only after passing over the graves of two persons we rejoice to say in full health, and neither twenty-two years old! Here is foresight with a vengeance. First our beloved young Queen must be taken from us after having given birth to a child, and then her husband must follow her to the tomb, child, and then her husband must follow her to the tomo, leaving their offspring doubly orphaned, and then the reversion would be available. We leave it to some skilful insurance-office actuary to calculate the probability of this contingent reversion ever taking effect; but we are happy in believing (whatever the Duke may think of it) that its but we are happy in believing (whatever the Duke may think of it) that its but we are happy in believing (whatever the Duke may think of it) that its but we are happy in believing (whatever the Duke may think of it) that its but we are happy in believing (whatever the Duke may think of it) that its but we are happy in believing (whatever the Duke may think of it) that its but we are happy in believing (whatever the Duke may think of it) that its but we are happy in believing (whatever the Duke may think of it) that its enough where private objects are pursued; but how is the public interest concerned in the matter? Let it be even supposed, for argument's sake, what we will not allow oursupposed, that the event to be deplored by all should place the Regency in Prince Albert's hands; would it not be then quite soon enough to think of providing a successor for his Royal Highness?

It is painful to us, as we have before stated, to treat of this matter. When, however, the Queen's uncle—the Prince who patronised her Majesty upon her accession—the Prince who has received from her a favour of the most delicate kind, and one which we presume he did not think of asking

FERSECUTION 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. SAMPSON SAMUEL.

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

"TO SIR 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 diotate, and existing circumstances

oder necessary."
"As you well know the Jews are perfectly innocent of the foul and murderous crime with which they are charged, you will readily stake your honor here and your salvation hereafter on the truth the declaration, that no religious rite requiring human blood does, or ever did, exist among Israelites. But from what has been does, or ever ind, the latest and you will be told by our calumniators that such a rite may exist, and you not know it, because, as our that such a rice may cause and a not known by all Jews, but only by the Rabbins"—that therefore your asseveration might be ectly true as far as your own personal knowledge goes, and yet

felse as to the crime of which your nation is accused.
"To meet this objection I come forward. I am a Rabbi. Pro-VIDENCE has permitted me to be the spiritual guide of the great JENGE 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 Eucongregations in Louise 19-20. The congregations in Louise 19-20. Trope; so did his father before him; and for more than ten generations my ancestors have with great renown, held the highest elerical 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 ance the office he holds, the listraction he has received, and the aucestry from which he descends, ought to be thoroughly acquainted with all our laws, precepts, customs, rites, and observances, I may, without the slightest tincture 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 hope for, but must 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 Sinaiproclaimed, 'Thou shalt not kill,' and 'Thou shalt not take the name of 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 theawful oath of expurgation which, nearly 200 years ago, in the name of the whole Jewish nation, and on the very subject of this accusation, was taken by the pious and learned Rabbi Manas-seh 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 Vindiciæ Judæorum. With him, and using his words, I say, as this matter on our part is purely negative, and therefore cannot be cleared by the evidence of witnesses I am constrained to use another kind of proof which the Lord blessed for ever has prescribed (Exod. xxii, 11), and that is an 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 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 peo-ple of Israel, and that they do not hold any such thing by divine ecept 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 know or have credibly heard of, or have read in any Jewih author); and, if I lie in this matter, then let all the curses mentioned in Leviticus and Deuteronomy come on me; let me never see the blessing and consolation of Zion, attain to the resurrection of the dead.

"This, my solemn with, which the virtuous and highly-gratified Mendesohn 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 uscalled for and superfluous. But even where you are going, this asseveration ought to satisfy the friends of truth, and that it will I ferently trust.

"My best wishes attend yot, my worthy friend; go forth and prosper. And may a just and hereiful God grant you that success which the justice of our cause diserves, that our innocence may be made manifest to all the nations of the earth. - Believe me, yours,

ever faithfully, SOIOMON HIRSCHEL, Chief Rabbi. " No. 5, Bury-court, City, 29h Sivan (June 30,) 5600, A. M.

TO SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, KNT. 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 holyfaith, 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 is the descendant of a family the members of which, for the last three centuries, have held distinguished appointments as chief rabbus of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners, where we may be the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners, where we are not contracted to the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners, where we have the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners are not contracted to the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and London Learners are contracted to the contraction of the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and London Learners and London Learners and London Learners are contracted to the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and London Learners are contracted to the largest Hebrew communities with London Learners and London Learners are contracted to the largest Hebrew communities and London Learners are contracted to the largest Hebrew communities and nunities, viz., London, Leghorn, Hautua, &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 Bevs-marks, was justly celebrated throughout Europe for his profound learning and extensive acuaintance with our laws, customs, and institutions, I declare it mpossible that any such horrid rit should ever have existed or en sanctioned by any authority anong Jews without his know-

ledge thereof.

"I therefore fervently trust yourcfforts to vindicate the religion of our forefathers from the foul calmny with which it is assa will, under DIVINS PROVIDENCE, neet with a prosperous result; and that the protecting power of the ALMIGHTY may guide you in all your steps, and his blessing descend on all your actions, is the ardent prayer of, worthy sir, your faithful servant,

DAVID MELDOLA, "Presiding Rabbi of the Levis-marks Congregation."
"Bevis-marks, City, 29th Sivan (30th June,) 5600, A. M."

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 21. LOUTH ELECTION .- 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. Foresoue, of Ravensdale Park, has addressed the electors: be is in the ministerial interest. Conservative has yet appeared.

FATHER MATHEW IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.-His everence paid a visit to Castletown-delvin, in the county of Westmeath, on Thursday last, when upwards of 40,000 persons, Westmeath, on Thursday, 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 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 under Mr. Crofton, Esq., R. M. Their task to keep order, amongst such a motley assembly, was by no means an easy one, and the Dragoons, after exercising with the flats of their one, and the Dragoons, were obliged to give it up and leave the mob swords to no purpose, were obliged to give it 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 Tee-totallers from Mullinger, Granard, Oldcastle, and other towns, set the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation at defiance, and marched into the town with mus banners, and dressed in uniform. The banners and several of the 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 prosecutions—as in the case of the Orange processions—remains to

CONVICTION 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 Royse, Esq., of Ballintrida, and taking a gun

FRANCE

PARIS, July 21.

The Capitole this morning states positively that a civil war has broken out in Barcelona. Espartero is at the head of the discontented half of the army, while the Queen has already received the deen nas areau, Generals of the other half, taking upon herself the direction of the contrations. The Capitole would be delighted to see a military operations. The operations of delignted to see a minute of dictator in Spain, because this journal is the advocate of Napoleon -

dictator in spain, so and military dictatorship.

The last of the Carlist Catalonian bands has crossed the fron-The last of the command of the noted partisan Tristany. Three thundred 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 exertion

Despatches have been received from Marshal Vallée: 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 employing his leisure time in writing long despatches, Abdel-Kader is founding new towns in the gorges of the mountains to replace the losses 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. 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 Vittoria, 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 iberal 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 utility of the above-mentioned bill is well known. It tends to remedy the abuse of the organical 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 puroose, by throwing into the opposite scale the glorious sword of the

Duke de Vittoria.

It is not astonishing that Espartero, now that his military power is on the wane, should seek to acquire political importance, by wielding the affairs of the state. But the Queen will, doubt-

ess, not sacrifice the country to the ambition of one man, how ever great his services may have been. Besides, the services of the present ministry must not be forgotten either. None but the revil-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 liberticide ministry.

El Castellano advises the government not to disband 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

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 ength arrived there. In his first interview with the Queen, he tried to persuade 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 re-assured."

The Morning Chronicle discoulits the truth of this statement,

because its correspondent, in a letter from Espartero's head-quarters, dated the 13th, makes no mention of the matter; but as the Queen's general did not enter Barcelona until twelve o'clock on the 13th, and as several interviews took place between himself and her Majesty before his resignation was tendered and accepted, it is quite certain that our contemporary's correspondent could know nothing of the final result of those interviews at the time at which he wrote. The ground, therefore, upon which the Morning Chronicle distrusts the Constitutionuel is clearly fallacious and

Without wishing to be understood as placing implicit reliance upon the communication 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 vould enable him to replace it by another of an ultra-liberal character, whose feelings and views would be more in accordance with his own.

Constantinople, July 1.

Hafiz Pacha has been sentenced to banishment at Ruthaie for three years, and to be degraded: he has been likewise declared incapable of ever filling any public office. Mustapha Pacha, the present Seraskier, has reclaimed from Khosrew Pacha a sum of 12,000 piastres which he had extorted from him. This sum has been refunded. It is said that several other public functionaries are going

to lodge complaints against Khosrew.

The English steamer Cycleps, having on board Mr. Wood, interpreter to the legation, sailed on the 28th ult. for the coast of Mr. Wood has resided for a long time in Syria, and chief-

The English squadron has likewise sailed to make a demonstration on the coast of Syria. It is thought, however, that this deonstration will produce no result. The English have no troops a board, and Mchemet 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 flect, he would be stopped by the consideration, that, in order to injure Mehemet Ali, it would be impolitic to burn the Sultan's

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 Herald at Waimata, on the 1st of March, about nine o'clock in the forenoon; but under the active treat-ment 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 to 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 Excel

lency's right side which was affected.

From the Sydney Gazette, of March 28.

Lieut. Governor Hobson is about to resign the gove New Zealand, in consequence of the severe attack of paralysis,

from which he is said to be recoveris on which he is said to be recovering.

Extract of a letter dated Bay of Island, March 11:—

"The Tuscan, a London whaler, 36 years old, arrived here on the 8th, with 100 tuns of sperm oil; she suffered much from the severe gale, and is expected to be condemned. The barque Harrict was lost off Tapoona; 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.

UPPER CANADA.

has blown a complete hurricane from the north. The Nimrod has

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 Eric 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, leapedover board and swam towards the shore; one or two other persons did the same thing; a small boat we have been informed was immediately let down, which took up the other indviduals, but ere it could reach Mr. Baby, melancholy to relate, he had sunk entirely out of view. Thus was this worsensation 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.

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, (firemen) were so badly scalded that they died

short time after the accident, and two others, who were working their passage as firemen, were not expected to survive last night.

The Erie was towed up to Detroit by the Milwaukie, they pass ed this town about sun-down; and we obtained the particulars of the above from a young gentleman who went over to Detroit to

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

obtain information on the subject.

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 acknowlege the receipt of the following sums, in aid of the funds of that

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 short of weight. Also, a barrel of flour from Mr. S. G. Lynn

Toronto, 15th August, 1840.

TO LET.

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

TO RUILDERS 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. es, Queen street.
ders to be addressed (post paid) to the subscriber.
W. COCKELL, 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 Lyman, Fara & Co. It is his intention to re-commence 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 so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

The 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 of the Trade, to realize the opinion which originated so large an 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 first markets, the 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 safe, regular and convenient mode of laying 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 house, while few of the home wholesale houses are so large buyers of such fancy and staple goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate.

In 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 with which the trade has distinguished Isaac Buchanan & Co, of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, U. C., 7th August, 1840. LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Steam Boat Cobourg are hereby notified, that at a meeting of the Committee held this day, a dividend of two Pounds Currency per share, was declared, payable at the office of W. L. Perrin Esquire, King street, Toronto.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID M. PATERSON,

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.

Cobourg, August 19, 1840.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 53 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.

6-3w 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. S. 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, Picton, August 10th, 1840. THE MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS—PRINCIPAL.
Mr. C. B. TURNER, B.A. BALIOL 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, 1340.

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, (Chalice and Spriac), 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;" A SERMON, preached in the Church of Scarboro', June 14, and at L'Amoureux, July 12, 1840, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. Published by desire. Price—One Shilling and Three Pence.

Toronto, August 8, 1840.

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NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.

E MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of EGYPT and PALESTINE.

A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 9d. each.

HENRY ROWSELL,

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

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 Niagars, in the 18th year of his age, of a brain

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, August 21st: Rev. A. N. Bethune, with enclosure; A. Menzies Esq. add. sub.; Rev. S. D. Lee Street, add. sub.; J. W. Brant Esq.; Rev.

The following have been received by the Editor:-The following have been received by the Editor:
Rev. H. J. Grasett; J. Kent Esq. (July 22); Rev. J. MeMaster, rem.; H. Pryor Esq. rem. in full all subs. vol. 2; Rev.
W. Gunning, rem. 12 mo.; Mr. P. Davis, do. do.; A. P. Kerby
Lev. A. Davidson Esq. rem.: Rev. Dr. Bethune; Amicus; J.

Esq.; A. Davidson Esq. rem.; Rev. Dr. Bethune; Amicus; J. Somerville Esq.; A. Milue Esq. rem. in full vol! 3; Mr. J. Lee, do. do.; Mr. MeJudoc, rem. 6 mo. vol. 4.