the grant to Maynooth College :- Ashington, Cowfold, Chiltington, Ifield, Shipley, Slaugham, Warnham, Nuthurst, Chichester, Horsham, and Midhurst. All these were numerously signed .-Brighton Gazette.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH .- The simultaneous and laudable effort which the Clergy of Brighton and of Hove, and of some of the adjacent parishes, are about to make on Sunday next, naturally turns our thoughts to an interesting appeal lately put forth by the Rev. J. Sinclair, Secretary to the National Society. From his report it appears that this Society has now, for upwards of twenty-seven years, carried on unobtrusively but effectually the education of the poor. By its charter of incorporation, it includes in its committee a stated number of Peers and Privy Councillors, and the whole of the Bench of Bishops.

For many years the resources of the Society arose entirely from voluntary contributions, which, though inadequate, were so judiciously expended that in 1833 nearly half a million of children were receiving education under the superintendence of our parochial clergy. In that year the Society, for the first time, received aid from the public treasury. Twenty thousand pounds were voted by Parliament for the purposes of education, on conditions required, which were that the tenure of sites should be secure, each edifice suitable, and that reports upon the state of education should, on heing called for, be presented to Government. The Lords of the Treasury confined themselves to these equitable requirements, acting upon the principle that the Managers of the Schools, by whom four-fifths of the cost of the building were paid, and the entire maintenance of the schools was defrayed, were entitled to the privilege of deciding as to the system of instruction, and the qualifications of the teachers.

The year 1839, however, has brought an unforescen change. During the last Session the sum of £30,000 has been voted for educational purposes, not, as before, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, but by the Lower House alone, contrary to consisting of four Privy Councillors-all of them laymen, to the time established; and to their discretion has been committed the distribution of the grant. In exercising this discretionary power, the Privy Council Board were persuaded not to trust to the inspection of the National Church herself, but to insist upon aphad hitherto been considered the most important points of examination, viz: Religious knowledge, should ascertain merely the state and progress of what is termed "secular instruction." Now National Society and the Privy Council are at issue, and about which we have heard so much, a point of vital importance? To use the powerful language of the Rev. S. Wilberforce, "it is the vernment scheme, is to depose the National Church." The Clergy, deeply impressed with this truth, have, in very many instances, suffered, and are suffering for conscience sake. Acting on the faith of former unconditional grants, they have involved holdy come forward, and now stand in the gap and virtually say to truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPPELS, &c.-A map has just been put forth by the British Reformation Society, showing the exact Position of every Roman Catholic chapel, college, and seminary within the boundaries of England, Scotland, and Wales, from which it appears that there are no fewer than 532 of those buildings, being an increase in ten years of 88. Ir, the county of Lancaster alone there are as many as 74 chapels and 9 schools; in that of York there are 50 chapels and 2 schools; in that of Stafford there are 29 chapels and 7 schools; whilst in Middlesex the chapels are 20 only, and the schools or colleges 13. By this statement it will be remarked that although the number of places of worship is considerably larger in the provincial district, yet that the nurseries of Popery are by far the most abundant in and near to the seat of govern nent. A correspondent, in urging the necessity of directing the attention of the Protestants to the sup-Port which is given by certain parties who are in the possession of the control of the destinies of this country, and urging the pro-Priety of extending patronage to the society by which this map has been prepared, says-" The Pope, Sir, must have some tremendous influence in this country, by some means or the other. Here is a nation professedly Protestant expending 70,000 a-year to disseminate a doctrine which she declares to be idolatrous, and compelling thousands and tens of thousands of her subjects to aid in such inglorious and unhallowed work. Surely this is very like 'Popish ascendancy !' "-St. James's Chronicle. BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES .- Every one desirous of promoting the cause of church extension will be happy to hear that the Bishop of London will preach on Sunday morning next at Christ Church, Newgate-street, in aid of the fund for building 10 additional churches, parsonage houses, and schools, in the poor and populous parish of Bethnal-green, before his Royal he Dake of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs. It gives us unfeigned delight to see Royalty and the chief authorities of the City coming forward in this manner to support and encourage the bishop in his great undertaking for the spiritual improvement of the suburban parts of the metropolis.-Ib.

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materials for building to be found on the spot .- Phelp's Somerset. The Bishop of Durham has given £30, the Marquis of Bute £30, and Sir Thos. Clavering £30, for building a new church at Manchester.-St. James's Chronicle.

THE WHIGS AND THE CLERGY RESERVES IN CANADA.

From the Times, March 25.

"Great discouragement and heavy blows," according to Lord Melbourne's expression, are dealt out against Protestantism in general, and the Church of England in particular, both at home and, as it now appears, from a distance. It is well known that in the wild wastes of Canada portions of land had been withheld from sale for the use of the Established Church, in order that, as fresh settlers arrived, and population spread, the increase of the living masses might be met by means of religious instruction and civilisation proportioned to their growing wants and claims. These lands are called the 'clergy reserves ;' and that they are not more than is necessary, is obvious from the many contributions self-imposed of late years by the friends of the Church here in England, and transmitted to Canada. Reason also, and common sense, will lead us to the same conclusion that they are not too much; for though they are on paper a seventh of the whole land, yet they are to be cultivated and rendered productive by the clergy themselves, who from the sacred character of their profession can enter into no other occupations; while their lay eighbours, among whom they are to live in decency and respectability, will possess the other sixth-sevenths among them, with all the boundless resources offered to each by trade and commerce on the banks of the great rivers and lakes of North America.

Yet now government are making an effort, first resisted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London in the House of Lords on Monday, to plunder the Church of these reserves. It appears that with a view to the temporary reconciliation of the contending factions in Canada, the legislative bodies and the Governor General have passed an act by which the Church of England is to possess only a quarter of these reserves, or one another twenty-eighth, and sects of all sorts and denominations, marked exclusion of the spiritual members, has been for the first from the Papist to the Atheist, the remaining fourteenth of the whole land, or one-half of the present, so called, clergy reserves! lished clergy of the United Kingdom, English and Scottish of present income. He was told in answer, that there rem pointing Inspectors of their own, who without enquiring into what every kind, beggars; such minima of land not being worth their ecupancy ; whilst the numerous ministers of the sects, who can portion as an addition to the wages gained by their daily labour, here it may be asked, is the right of inspection upon which the and a remuneration for their holy labours on Sunday. To us it appears precisely as just and feasible that the legislative bodies of Canada should have passed acts entitling every species of political opinion to have its own government-A CONGRESS FOR THE REprinciple at stake, the lever's point, the wedge's head, which, once PUBLICANS, A FRENCH GOVERNOR FOR THE PEOPLE OF THAT conceded, must carry with it all the rest. To concede the right of NAME AND TONGUE, and that the imperial government of England inspection, is to adopt the Government scheme; and to adopt the should rule over the remainder in a form congruous to its own institutions at home-a governor and two houses of legislation.

Besides, what are the sects that are to receive these endow ments, which we have no doubt (from the reasons stated above, that the well-educated clergy cannot accept them) will at last become themselves in building. To accept the Privy Council aid on the the whole? Our readers well know that for real conscientious condition of inspection, is against their conscience :--- not to accept Dissenters we have the utmost respect. But sects are almost anit, would in some instances have been their ruin, but for the timely nually starting from sects, as well as from the Church itself aid of the National Society, who in this season of difficulty have which after a short course fall back generally into the Church: as one of these becomes extinct in Canada, the last preacher will the Clergy-We will support you in your legitimate endeavours to retain and become possessed of the land in his personal character, preserve inviolate the supervision of your flocks, and to instruct and thus ultimately the whole will be lost to the purposes of reliand catechise the great mass of the population of England, in the gious instruction. We have in England what are called the three denominations of Dissenters. They have their origin since the Reformation. Had these been endowed with lands under a similar tenure with that now proposed for Canada, the Methodists, the most numerous and respectable body, who only arose a century ago, would have had none of it; the Papists, much; other sects -fifth monarchy-men for example, Millennarians, and scores of others who were of equal antiquity with the three denominations, and therefore would have partaken of the grant-have now no existence. What would have become of their portion? It is proverbial-and the most assured of all truths are proverbial truths (there are the fewest exceptions to them)-that no three for, as they become rich, they send their sons to our Universities, tion, and so fall back into the Church. It is clear, therefore, that Church of Rome and the several species of dissidents from the

The following parishes have sent petitions to Parliament against sons than those of a religious nature; such as the ready supply of are treated as matters of human sincerity, rather than of Divine Revelation." This, Mr. Editor, is the true key to all their conduct-one system of opinions is to them just as good as another, inasmuch as they have no preference for, no solid convictions of what is Scriptural truth. Thus they not only themselves do not defend or uphold the Church as the depository and "Pillar of the Truth," but they render it next to impossible for any one else to do it .- I am, Sir, yours obediently.

Zhe Church.

AMICUS ECCLESIE. BISHOPS OF MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Construction of the second second

Mr. Pakington asked whether, as the Clergy Reserves Bill was imited to Upper Canada, the noble lord had any measure in contemplation by which he could relieve the Bishop of Montreal from those pluralities which that right rev. prelate was now compelled to hold, and in the event of the death of the present Bishop o Montreal, he wished to know in what manner the noble lord proposed to provide for the future support of the Protestant bishopric of Lower Canada? He also inquired, whether the noble lord was aware that the Bishop of Toronto had been obliged, in consequence of his appointment to that bishopric, to relinquish the office he held of president of the college of Toronto, and had thus been deprived of above one-fourth part of his income? Did not Dr. Strachan previous to his acceptance of the bishopric distinctly stipulate that his income should continue what it then was, until some permanent arrangement could be effected? and did the noble lord intend in any manner to compensate the Bishop of Toronto for so cruel and unjust a diminution of his means, at a moment when he was of necessity obliged to incur greatly increased expenses?

Lord J. Russell replied, that the Bishop of Toronto received, as Archdeacon of York, £300; as Rector of Toronto, £533; as Principal of King's College, £250; making a total of £1083. Archdeacon Strachan was appointed Bishop of Toronto in January, 1839, on his own offer to accept the office without any addition to his then emoluments. In the discussions which took place on the archdeacon's proposal that Upper Canada should be crected into a separate see, Lord Glenelg consulted the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom the measure was arranged, and the solemn remonstrance of the Upper House. A Central Board, twenty-eighth part of the whole land, the Church of Scotland it was distinctly laid down that in assenting to the proposal the government could not pledge itself to any extent to provide a salary for the office. When the bishop was lately in this country. he requested him (Lord J. Russell) to notify to the Governor. Was ever such a scheme thought of by mortal man before? The till some satisfactory arrangement could be made for the support clear and immediate effect of it would be, to remuer all the estab- of the see, he (the bishop) would be content to remain with his nothing to state to the Lieutenant Governor on that point, that officer being in possession of all the correspondence which passed trade and traffic as well as preach and pray, might take their small at the time the bishopric was created; but, to remove any misapprehension of the terms of that arrangement, it was added, that Lord J. Russell conceived that the arrangement to accept the office without any addition to the emoluments received as archdeacon did not imply that the emoluments so received were guaranteed by the government. The following was the income of the Bishop of Montreal :- He received as Bishop of Montreal, £1000 ; as Archdeacon of Quebec, £500; as rector of ditto, £400; for house rent £90; making a total of £1990. There was at present before the Treasury an arrangement proposed by the bishop for the consolidation of the items of which his income was composed. The intention was to fix the bishop's salary at £1750, there being assigned to the bishop's curate (who would fill the office of Rector of Quebec) a salary of £250, being the stipend which the bishop at present allowed him.

> HOUSE OF LORDS AND CHURCH SPOLIATION BILL. From the London Evening Mail, March 30.

The affair of the Clergy Reserves in Canada is, the religious public will observe, likely to undergo a close investigation, as the Bishop of Exeter has, through the Archbishop of Canterbury, given notice of a motion this evening for copies of certain despatches on the subject, addressed to Lord Batburst and Mr. Huskisson while Secretaries of State, and the Most Reverend Primate himself takes up the subject on the 10th of April, by proposing an address to the Queen, requesting that Her Majesty would not give her assent to the bill of the Senate of Upper Canada, enacting the sale of those reserves and the distribution of the proceeds. We are glad that we have brought this subject before the country, though in one respect we were mistaken : we thought the land originally granted to the Clergy was to be taken from them, and parcelled out to the Papists and various sects of Dissenters; whereas the generations of Dissenters ever kept their carriage in this country; | land is to be sold, and the pecuniary proceeds thus distributed ;one quarter to the Church of England, another to that of Scot they genteelise (if we may create a word,) they get better educa- land, and the other two remaining quarters to the adherents of the hurch of Rome and the several species of dissidents from the hurch of England. The first thing that will strike our readers is the illegality of (Seaton) remarked that, "It was not the least brilliant evidence Church of England.

Sydney. The Monitor offers constant employment for able com-

sitors, at £2 10s. per week and over hours. Decrease of Marriages in Ireland.—It has been ascertained that marriages have decreased fully a third in all the districts in which the tee-total system has been introduced. This is a curious and important fact—one, however, which might well be antici-The day does not seem far distant when Ireland will be pated

quite a new country. The hon. Edward Perceval, son of Lord Arden, killed himself on Wednesday night, by leaping from the top of a lunatic asylum, near Uxbridge, where he had been confined.—London paper.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT .- A rumour that Ministers have determined to dissolve Parhament on Thursday next, has prevailed through town all this morning, and continues to gain ground. We know not upon what authority it rests.—Standard. The Sun ridicules this report.] THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The stone with which

the projected new houses will be built has been brought by canal from the Duke of Newcastle's quarries at Mansfield Woodhouse. from the Duke of Newcastle's quarries at Manadea woodnotes. The quarries were opened about three weeks since. Mr. Eardley bought the land at £100 per acre; but it is calculated to be worth £1,000 to him. Professor Phillips has analysed the stone, which is of a buff colour. The beds vary from onc-and-a-half to three feet in thickness. Blocks of ten tons' weight will be required.

AUDACITY OF THE OWENITES .- We are assured that fellows ere stationed at the door of the Collegiate Church on Sunday last distributing Socialist tracts among the congregation and pass The police were called on to interfere, but we understan that Mr. Sleigh showed little alacrity to treat the offenders as they that Mr. Sleigh showed little alachity to treat the oriented star he merited. We trust, however, that the miscreants will not be al lowed thus to outrage public decency with impunity. The obvi ous design was to counterast as far as possible the effect of the ad-mirable sermon on marriage, lately preached and published by Mr. Parkinson, as the subject of the *brochures* they distributed was the superiority of fortuitous concubinage over holy matrimo-ny. We understand the churchwardens are about to take legal edings against the printer of those execrable productions Manchester Chronicle.

PORTSMOUTH .- The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that 800 shipwrights be forthwith entered in the Royal dockyards, in addition to the present number; and accordingly notices are posted here, requiring 200 for this yard. Increased activity is apparent in every department. Two new three-deckers will be launched about July next, namely, the St. George and Trafalgar, to mount 120 guns each; and the utmost exertions contin e made to procure volunteers for the navy.-Brighton Gazette.

ENGLISH BLOCKADE OF SICILY. MESSINA, March 19.—Some very unexpected intelligence has just reached us. Sicily is threatened with blockade on the part of England; and eight English men of-war are said to be on their way for the island. However exaggerated the nount of this naval force intended for a hostile demonstration on the coast of the kingdom of the two Sicilies may be, the Vespolitan government is actively employed in sending troops Negolitan government is actively employed in sending troops with the evident intention of opposing the landing of the Eng-lish. The arrival of the 10th regiment of the line is an-nounced at Messina; and in order to hasten the movements of his military forces, the King has put under requisition all the teamers he can dispose of. An order was given three day ack to prevent the departure of the Marie Christine, and i steamers he can dispose of. was but at the earnest entreaties of the passengers that the ship obtained leave to make another trip to Marseilles. This mminent aggression on the part of England against a friendly nation is caused by the King's refusal to break off the treaty which grants a monopoly of the sulphur of Sieily to the French Company. Taix, Aycard & Co.—Paris National.

THE KING OF HOLLAND AND THE COUN-TESS D'OULTREMONT.

From the Handlesblad THE HAGUE, March 25.

I hasten to communicate to you the highly important news that his Majesty the King yesterday made known his resolu tion to desist from his mariage with the Countess D'Oultre mont. March 26.

From the information which we have from good authority the above news given by the HandelsUlad is correct, and has caused a lively and deep sensation in this town.-Journal de la Haye. March 25.

"I am happy to send you to day the joyful news that ou revered sovereign, moved by the manifest wishes of his fai h-ful subjects, has renounced bis intended marriage with the Countass D'Oultremont. His Majesty yesterday evening anunced this happy news to his assembled family.

Though another correspondent yesterday sent us this news by express, we thought it right to give our readers this second etter.

AMSTERDAM, March 25. The King has vanquished himself. Let us rejoice at a triumph to which so few of the heroes whose names once filled the world can pretend a triumph not gained at the expense of blood and tears, but which will be recorded in history among the glorious deeds of the house of Orange. The prince who governs us has conquered his own heart, which is a greater act of self-denial than sacrificing his life for his country. The prince who manifests such virtue excites admiration, but when he does it to avoid grieving his faithful subjects, to turn their mourning into joy. he deserves our sincerest and most affec-tionate gratitude,-Handelsblad.

LORD SEATON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday, March 27.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Since writing our leading Editorial, intelligence from England was received by the Great Western. The following are the only particulars which have yet reached us.

Orders have been issued by the British Government for making reprisals upon Chinese commerce. Active preparations are mak-ing for prosecuting the war against China both by sea and land. Sir James Graham introduced in the House of Commons a re-solution censuring the ministry for their conduct in reference to

China. A warm party debate occurred, which occupied the sit-tings for several days, when a division was had, and the resolution rejected by a majority of ten. The result was claimed as a great triumph by the friends of the Melbourne Ministry.

In the House of Commons on the 11th ult. a conversation en-sued on the subject of the late order in Council, providing for reprisals on Chinese vessels.

Sir Robert Peel suggested, in case of captures being made, the hips should for the present be detained, and not forthwith adjudi cated upon; and then inquired if the reprisals were to extend to se vessels, in whatever seas they might be met with?

Lord Palmerston answered this question in the affirmative; and added that prizes would be retained till it should be ascertained whether the Chinese Government were disposed to make. reparation.

To another inquiry by Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell replied that, in the existing state of his in-formation from China, he should not advise a Royal message to the House on the subject.

On the 7th ult., in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell carried his motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiasti-cal Duties and Revenues bill. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, voted for this

April 7th .- In the House of Lords the Bishop of Exeter moved

Church of England, and prostestant bishops, and priests, and cons, who have received episcopal ordination. And if any other, what other.

Whether the effect of the 41st section of the 31st Geo. III. ch. 31, be not entirely prospective, giving power to the Legisla-tive Council and Assembly, of either of the provinces of Upper tive Council and Assembly, of either of the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, as to future allotments and appropriations; or whether it can be extended to affect lands which have been already

allotted and appropriated under former grants. 3. Whether, there being a corporation legally established for the management of the lands so allotted and appropriated; such Council and Assembly have power to apply the rents and profits arising from the lands, already so allotted and appropriated, to any other use and purpose whatever than the maintenance and

support of a protestant clergy. 4. Whether in the bill of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and lying on the table of this House, entitled "An act for the stale of the clergy reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," these powers, or either of them, have been validly exercised.

April 10 .- The Archbishop of Canterbury withdrew his moapra 10. – The Arcuissiop of praying her not to sanction the clergy reserves bill, it being understood that if the judges should give their opinion that the Causdian legislature had exceeded its athority in passing the bill, it would not receive the royal assent

April 13. Monday—In the House of Lords the judges ap-peared and took their seats—the questions were formally pro-pounded to them, and time asked and allowed to answer.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser

FROM THE WEST INDIES. We have received a file of Kingston (Jamaica,) papers to the th of April, inclusive. The colonial Legislature was in session, and the public business

April, the House of Assembly had under consideration a bill to romote immigration—which seems to be the panacea to which all eyes are turned—and in the course of the debate, a letter from Mr. Samuel Witmarsh, of Northampton Massachusetts, was read, holding out the idea that many colored emigrants from the United States might easily be induced to try their fortunes in Jamaica.

Mr. Barclay was glad that the measure had been brought forward-it was evident, he said, that the salvation of the island depended upon an increased laboring population. Other members concurred in this opinion, and all seemed to have a preference for immigrants from North America. Mr. Whitmarsh, in his letter above referred to, promises to make efforts for sending a thousand. The administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe continues to be

very popular; and the favor with which he is regarded by the planters has been much increased by the publication of a despatch, written hy him in October, in which he attributes much of the ifficulty and trouble between the laborers and employers to the

difficulty and trouble between the informers and employers to the interference of the Baptist missionaries. A police has been organized throughout the island, on the London plan, and its effect is described as most salutary. The Kingston Journal of April 3rd, states that a boat from H. B. M. schooner Rover had been fired on by several small craft, sup-tribute the difference of the several small craft, sup-minister of the several state of the several small craft, sup-minister of the several several small craft, sup-minister of the several posed to be pirates, off the coast of Cuba, by which one officer

and several of the seamen were wounded. Mr Gurney, the philanthropic Friend, was at Kingston, in March, preaching to divers congregations. He embarked for the U. S. on the 30th of March. Sir Charles Metcalfe, in his despatch before referred to, bears

strong testimony in favor of the laboring population and their "ir-reproachable conduct." He describes the state of the island also as generally tranquil. He thinks that where there has been discord between laborers and employers the latter have been as much to blame as the former, and that time will bring all things right. arks about the Baptist missionaries, however, have evi dently laid the foundation for new vexations and hostilities, for these gentlemen wield a powerful influence among the and they have already given significant indications of their pur-pose not to forget or forgive the imputations he has thrown upon

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN .- The congregation of St. Bride's have recently manifested their regard and esteem for their highly valued minister, the Rev. James Haldane Stewart, by presenting him with portraits of himself and his lady, which have been so satisfactorily executed by G Patten, Esq., A.R.A., portrait painter to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, that they have further determined to have a handsome engraving taken of Mr. Stewart's portrait by Mr. Lupton. whose talents as an artist are so well known.-Liverpool Mail.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH .- DEGREE OF B.L.-We understand that a petition, numerously and respectably signed by the students of law in this city, has been presented to each of the three professors of law, praying for the institution of the degree of bachelor of law in this University; and we learn that the matter has been favourably viewed by them, so far as they have had time to consider it. -- Courant.

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.-It is with high satisfaction that we have to record another instance of that warm attachment and respect towards the clergy of the church of England, which bave lately been so especially manifested. The Rev. Henry Deane, the estimable Vicar of Gillingham, Dorset, has, by his strict attention to his clerical duties, and his ready munificence on every occasion in promoting the spiritual welfare of the parish, secured the enduring esteem of all around him. Mr. Deane recently contributed the sum of £500 towards the rebuilding of Gillingham Church; and has built, at his own expense, a national school-room, himself incurring all the charges contingent on the stablishment. In testimony of gratitude and esteem for these exertions, a splendid piece of plate was presented by his parishinners to the rev. gentleman on New Year's day, bearing a suitable inscription .- Dorset Chronicle.

CHURCHES.-Our churches are generally built on the site of British or Roman settlements, and most probably on the spot

donations of land are to be made for the purpose of religious instruction and edification, they can only be permanently made to a permanent body, intermingled with the state, and that body is the Church. The present attempt is an absolute fraud upon property long since disposed of and settled, and is calculated to upset the titles of all other property.

However, the "attempt may confound" ministers, but they ill not perform " the act." The bill of the Canadian legislature must be 30 days before parliament ere an address can be presented to her Majesty from both houses soliciting her sanction. These, or so many as remain of them, we apprehend, will be days of strong contention on this subject, probably both in and out of the two houses.

From the Standard, March 26.

The pretext for robbing the Church in Canada is the same that has been employed by the Whigs in reference to Ireland, namely, that locally the members of the Church are not the majority ; but mada is still a part of the empire, AND AS YET THE MEM-BERS OF THE CHURCH ARE A GREAT MAJORITY OF THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE. But why are not the members of the Church a majority in Upper Canada when notoriously they are a majority in the United Kingdom, by which Upper Canada has been colonised, and which therefore naturally Upper Canada ought to represent? Because of that very systenatic indifference, or hostility to the Church, which it is now roposed to carry one step farther. The majority of emigrants ave been either persons careless upon religious subjects, or Dissenters, whose religious accommodation being more expedite and frugal (we do not say it disrespectfully) than those of any Established Church, more easily attend itinerants. The members of the Church have been repelled from the colony by the want of a ufficient religious provision before them. The example of the United States, however, must show the extreme impolicy of allowing the colonies to represent only the sectarian classes of Englishmen-all preference for any particular religious establishments apart. The scheme, too, of holding out a golden bait to division, an little tend to harmonise the people in any creed, while it is a contrivance which the enemy of truth herself could not surpass in devising the means of secularising and debasing the services of

religion.

CHURCH IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

Sir,-Allow me to suggest, through the medium of your widely irculated journal, that the members of either house of parliament, who wish well to the Church in Canada, should examine the speeches of Lord Althorp, and of other ministerial members. which they made at the period at which the parliamentary grant of £16,000 per annum to our Colonial Church was withdrawn. They will undoubtedly find, that the "Clergy reserves" occupied a very prominent place among the pretexts then set forth for the final withdrawal of that grant; and it is now proposed to despoil the Church even of those grants. We heard nothing then of the doctrine, that the term "Protestant clergy" embraced all denominations, of religionists, the Romish Church included-but as a matter of present convenience it was limited to the Church alone. How truly was it said by a public speaker in the last week, " That our Rulers have no confidence in Revelation ; that where previously had stood the pagan temple, to purify the place they have more reverence for the scruples of man, than for the by the building of a Christian church. There may be other rea-

the present proceeding in a matter of such importance as the sacred right of property. These lands were granted to the clergy by an act of the Parliament of Great Britain, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons, in the reign of George the Third. The grant is revoked by an act of the House of Assembly of Upper Cada, which it only requires the sign-manual to render operative. It would, no doubt, be competent to these latter powers to settle any untouched Canadian question, but they CANNOT REPEAL OR REN-DER NULL AN ACT, LONG SINCE PASSED, OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. IT MUST REQUIRE THE SAME SUPREME AU-THORITY TO REVOKE AS THAT WHICH FIRST CAUSED THE MEASURE, and with respect even to the competence of a revocation by that same power, in a matter of property (not landed property either, as in the present instance,) it will be recollected what Lord John Russell said when the dishonest attempt was made by Joseph Hume in the House of Commons to plunder the Duke of Cumi and of his annuity-"The grant," said his Lordship, "having been made by Parliament for the life of his Royal Highness, is an answer to all attempts at disturbing the settlement."

We have before spoken of the injurious effects of the proceedor on the chances of supplying religious instruction to the increasing population of the Canadas. The mode of stopping it, which the Archbishop proposes is, as we have stated above, by an address to the Queen, requesting Her Majesty not to confirm the Act of the Upper Canadian Province.

Cibil Antelligence.

ITEMS OF NEWS RECEIVED BY THE PACKET SHIP UNITED STATES.

Mrs. N. M. Bothschild, widow of the late eminent Hebrew ca. Mrs. N. M. house of the late emment flower ca-pitalist, has given to the Jewish Free School, for some years past, the traly beneficent annual donation of £500, besides expending at the traly beneficent annual donation of £500, besides expending at least very nearly the same amount yearly in clothing 450 chil-dren, male and female, educated there. The same lady subscribed £400, in support of the family of Mr. Aaron, the melancholy sui-cide of whose daughter excited so much sympathy in the city last

The Jews .- A Hamburg paper, the Dorpzeitung, says, - " The Jews of Constantinople have, with their Rabbi, declared that they will not wait any longer than another year for their Messiah. If will not wait any long that another year for their Messiah. If within that time he does not appear, they will conclude that he has already come, and then they will try to discover by what reli-gion he is already recognized. The rabbi is entirely of this opinion, and has even proposed to his congregation to embrace Christianity forthwith."

Rain has not fallen at the Cove of Cork for thirty-two days .-Rain has not faith the cove of Cork for thirty-two days.-the oldest inhabitant residing on the Island declares that for seve-ral years such dry weather has not been experienced.

The Weather .- A more auspicious seed-time than the present has rarely been known to us, and if it be true that a ben has rarely been known do as, and if it be true that a beneficent spring is usually succeeded by a bounteous harvest, we have on this occasion reason to hope the best. In the valleys seed time is the uplands, and rarely has the seed got a more favorable bed. Glasgow Herald, 30th March. almost entirely concluded, and a few days will close the work on

Sir Robert Peel and Lord Haddington had long conferences with the Duke of Wellington on Thursday, at Apsley House. The day for the meeting of Conservative Peers will be fixed as soon as Lord Lyndhurst is able to attend to public business.

Roman Catholics.-The Roman Catholics have applied to the Roman Catholics have applied to the city in vain for permission to erect a large cross and statues of the Virgin, &c. on the outside of their intended cathodral in St. George's fields.

Printers in New South Wales .- Printers continue in request at

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of his superiority of character that he was at all times, and under all circumstances, ready to perform his duty, without reference to personal feelings. In the confident expectation of being support-ed by their Lordships' unanimous concurrence, he should move that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, thanking her for her gracious message, informing them that Her Majesty had taken into consideration the important services of John Lord Sca-ton, a lieutenant-general in Her Majesty's army, and late Governor-General in Upper and Lower Canada during the course of events which had taken place in those provinces, and intimating Her Majesty's desire to confer some signal mark of her favour, for these and other distinguished merits, upon the said John Lord Seaton, and his two next surviving heirs male. Further, that their Lordships, adopting the recommendation graciously conveyed in the said message, assure Her Majesty that they will most cheerfully concur with the other house of Parliament in any measure THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON said, that he fully concurred in

the motion which had just been made by the noble Viscount on the other eides and he chould not weaken that which he had so well and so justly said, with respect to the merits of his noble and gallant friend. In avoiding these topics, which had been com-mented upon with so much feeling, he had only to observe that the object of such gratifying remarks had entered the army at an early period of his life, when he, (the Duke of Wellington) was connected with him in the service, and he must say that at all times, and under all circumstances, he had during the whole of that period given promise, now so nobly fulfilled, of distinguished ability, gallantry and zeal. He most cordially concurred with the noble Viscount in the praise which he bestowed upon his noble and gallant friend, for remaining at his post, and continuing in and galiant friend, for remaining at his post, and continuing in command of the troops, notwithstanding that another had been placed in a higher office, and in the supreme direction of those operations which the army were to carry into effect. He hoped that the example which the noble Lord had set would always be lowed in the service. Never had there been a brighter example than that set by the noble lord; he was most happy, therefore, that the noble Viscount had declared in such strong terms the apobation of Her Majesty's Government. He viewed with alified satisfaction the approbation expressed with reference to conduct of the noble and gallant lord, and he should most willingly vote for the address ; he never gave a vote with more

The address was then agreed to.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. TWO DAYS LATER FROM PARIS.

By the packet ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Weiderholdt, from Havre, we have Paris papers to the 31st of March inclusive. The dates from Paris, by the packet ship United States, were of the 29th.

There appears to be no news of any interest except that the port of Cherchell, in Algiers, has been taken, without serious resistance, by the French, and the fortress of Castellote, in Spain, by Espartero.

There have been some farther commotions in Switzerland-in what is called Upper Valais-cause the same as in all the recent ontbreaks there and thereabout-the Democratic leaven working gainst the oppression of the aristocracy.

The Dukes of Orleans and Aumale and the Prince de Joinville were to embark at Toulon for Algiers, about the 5th of April. Reinforcements to the army there were still going forward.

THE GREAT WESTERN .- From a report presented at the an ual meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Company, held at Bristol on the 26th of March, it appears that the nett profit of the company during the year 1839, was £9,912, or near 50,000D. The average of her passages during the past New York, initieen days and sixteen hours; her shortest passage outward has been thirteen and a half days; her shortest home-ward twelve and a half. She has conveyed 1036 passengers, and has carried 1214 tons of goods, 96,378 letters, and 19,371 news-papers, besides parcels. -- Oroniolo.

It is our painful task to record the very sudden death of Lieutenant Colonel Lyster of the Grenadier Guards, which took place this morning at the Globe Hotel .-The Lieutenant Colonel arrived yesterday in command of the Battalion of Grenadiers, and rode at its head from the wharf to the citadel, where he dismissed the parade, and, though very weak, when he alighted at his hotel, was able to transact some necessary Regimental business, and retired to bed, expressing a hope that a night's rest would enable him to attend the Regimental parade in the morning. About eight o'clock his servant entered the room, and first imagined that his master was asleep, but, listening more attentively, he was alarmed at hearing a gurgling sound, and, on opening the curtains, found Colonel Lyster at the last extremity. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and was promptly at hand, but, ere the professional attendants arrived, life was extinct. Lieutenant Colonel Lyster entered the Guards at an early period of life, and was well known and highly esteemed in the courtly and most fashionable circles of the metropolis. He was greatly beloved by his brother officers, and his unlooked for decease has cast a general gloom over the garrison,-Quebec Mercury.

BIRTH.

In Cobourg, on Wednesday the 6th inst., Mrs. Thomas Scott, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At St. John's Church, March, on the 15th ult by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Mr. Wm. Hedley, to Bridget Younghusband, both

of that township. At Christ Church, Huntley, on the 20th ult. by the same, Mr.

At Christ Church, Huntley, on the 20th art. by the same, Mr. Robert Good of Marlboro', to Ellinor Clarke of Huntley. On Tnesday the 28th ult., at St. James's Church, St. John's, L. C., by the Rev. B. Lindsay, Charles Lindsay Esq. of Montreal, to Primrose, widow of the late T. Michell Smith, Esq. DIED.

In the township of Bertie, near Fort Erie, on the 9th ult., Ca-roline Jane Hedley, wife of Major Rooth, formerly of the 76th Regt. and late Town Major in Montreal, eldest daughter of An-

nony Anderson Esq., of Hedley Lodge, Quebec. At Boncherville, on the 18th ultimo, Mary, daughter of Alex'r Stewart, Esq. late of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, aged 17 vears.

At Sutherland River St. Clair, U. C. on the 27th ult., Alexander, second son of Mr. Thomas Sutherland, formerly of Edin-burh, now of the St. Clair.

LETTERS received to Friday, May 8th:-Rev. W. F. S. Harper, add. subs.; S. Yarwood, Esq., rem. in full 12'mo; Lieut. Aylmer; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem. in full for C. K. Society; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, rem. in full all subs. for Vol. 3; Rev. C. T. Wade; Lord Bishop of Montreal with anchement A Scewerille For, add subs. C.