

"The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family persuade me that you will enable me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown."

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations."

"I rejoice that the civil war which had so long distressed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain has been brought to an end by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish Government and to the people of those Provinces, and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be established throughout the rest of Spain."

"The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst the five Powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter; and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe."

"I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian Government inspire me with the confident expectation that the difference which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted."

"Events have happened in China, which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my Crown."

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor-General of India have been attended with complete success, and that in the expedition to the Westward of the Indus, the officers and troops both European and native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour."

"I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide to your wisdom in this important subject."

"I recommend to your early attention the state of the Municipal Corporation of Ireland."

"It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons. I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire."

"I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community."

"My Lords and Gentlemen. I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and in other countries are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress."

Lord J. Russell answered that, with respect to the first question, it had been already stated that the Governor General of Her Majesty's North American provinces had obtained the consent of the Council of Lower Canada to the union of the two provinces, and afterwards the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada to that measure.

Monday, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords the subject of socialism was again introduced by the Bishop of Exeter, who insisted that the doctrines of the socialists were doing immense mischief.

Among the deaths announced is that of Sir Wilkins William Wynne.

Illness of the Duke of Wellington.—Considerable anxiety was excited about the Duke of Wellington, on Friday night, by a report that the Duke of Wellington was in a speechless state.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA AND INDIA. From the St. James' Chronicle, Feb. 13.

CAPTURE OF KELAT BY THE BRITISH TROOPS. SANCINY ACTION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

The Good Success, Fraser, had brought Singapore papers to the 21st November, announcing the breaking off of all negotiations between Captain Elliot and the Chinese Government.

Our loss was severe, 140 killed and wounded—about one-fifth of the number actually engaged; one officer, Lieut. Gravatt, of the Queen's, among the former; and six or seven officers among the latter, but none severely.

FRANCE. A measure is now in progress before the Council of State, which deserves universal imitation; that of reducing patent dues so as to enable the poorest inventor to reap the fruit of his industry; a boon which has hitherto been bestowed on the wealthy alone.

ALGIERS. The Arabs have again made their appearance in the neighborhood of the French garrisoned town Belidiah. A party of 300 French soldiers who were engaged in cutting wood in a copse were surrounded by a considerable force, but they succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy who was completely defeated with great loss.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUE AGAINST BRITISH INTERESTS IS ALSO IN MOTION IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS, which attract the protection of England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 14. THE CANADAS. Mr. Pakington begged to ask the noble lord the Secretary for any measure if it was the intention of government to bring in any bill for the union of the two Canadas.

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while those of the chevaliers Muxtozidi and Petrizzopoli were seized and conveyed to the palace of the Lord High Commissioner. The object of the conspiracy was to place upon the throne the duke of Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia.

On the 25th January, missionaries were setting out from St. Petersburg to Pekin, in order to relieve their brethren, who have labored in the Chinese capital for the last ten years; and a Russian man-of-war is going to favour the English settlements in Australia with a visit.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. Constantinople, Jan. 27.—The great news of the day is the treaty of quadruple alliance between Russia, England, Austria and Prussia, who have come to an understanding to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

BRITISH QUEEN.—This noble ship was to depart from Black Wall on the 1st of March, and Portsmouth about noon of the 2d. We may therefore expect her arrival at this port on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

PRINCE ALBERT AT BRUSSELS. BRUSSELS, FEB. 4.—During the Prince's stay at this place he has only appeared once in public, and that upon an occasion which ought to be appreciated by those members of both Houses of Parliament who have laid so much stress upon his Highness's "Protestantism" for, in lieu of performing his religious duties on Sunday with the rest of his family, at the King's private Lutheran chapel, he attended divine service at the British Protestant Church, where his unaffected and mild demeanour made a deep impression upon the whole congregation.

Another circumstance connected with Prince Albert deserves to be recorded. It is said that upon being informed of the result of Lord John Russell's motion, he exclaimed, it is a noble and generous allowance. Indeed, were it not impossible for me to do all the good I desire, without some grant from Parliament, I would gladly have dispensed with all application to that country which, I hope, will soon see that I am disposed to make the best use of its liberality, even as I am resolved to devote my whole life to its welfare.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE LITURGY.—Windsor, Monday Evening.—The question of "precedence" with reference to Prince Albert and the whole of the male branches of the Royal Family, (which one would have supposed had been set at rest by the withdrawal by the Premier of a certain clause from the Prince's Naturalization Bill) is still a matter of great difficulty to be arranged by the Court and the Cabinet.

The Duke of Wellington was not invited to the ceremonial of the Queen's marriage till late on Friday evening, and well accredited rumor says that even that tardy civility to the greatest man this country ever produced was not wrung from those who should have known better, till after two successive days' remonstrance.

On Monday last the inhabitants on the Duke of Buccleuch's Douglas, in Northumberland, were regaled with the good old English fare of roast-beef and plum-pudding, in celebration of her Majesty's marriage. Upwards of 1500 persons of his Grace's bounty; the school children were provided with tea. The bells in the various villages rang merry peals, and the parties separated highly delighted and truly grateful for the kindness shown to them.

On the day of her Majesty's nuptials the Countess of Darley, with her usual kind feeling towards the poor, gave a good dinner of beef and plum pudding to every poor family in the village of Cobham, with charity to the Queen's health; and the children of her ladyship's school were regaled with tea and buns; and in the evening Cobham Hall was brilliantly illuminated.

On Monday, Messrs. Kearsley, Brooks, the tanners of the Grange-road, Bermondsey, entertained the whole of their clerks and workmen, amounting to near 400, on their premises, under a marquee. An ox was roasted for the occasion. There was a plum-pudding weighing 168lbs., in addition to which seven tubs of ale and porter, and a hoghead of cold punch. Mr. Thomas Kearsley presided, and on the removal of the cloth, the health of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and other toasts, were given and heartily responded to.

On Monday last the inmates of the French Protestant Hospital had sent them, on the day of the Queen's marriage, from some unknown friend, a packet of tea for each woman, and is to be presented to each maid, and were regaled in the afternoon with tea and hot cakes.

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whatsoever, be styled and called "his Royal Highness," before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him; and to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, Feb. 7. The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall for the future, use and bear the Royal arms, differenced with "a label of three points argent, the centre point charged with the cross of St. George," quarterly with the arms of his illustrious house, the Royal arms in the first and fourth quarters; and also to command, that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in this College.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 7. 4th regiment of Dragon Guards.—Cornet E. J. Turner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Brooke, who retires; F. R. Foster, Gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Turner.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant A. P. S. Wilkinson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Petherick, deceased; Ensign G. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson; Ensign H. Penny to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wade whose promotion of the 31st December 1839, has been cancelled; G. Talbot, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Penny.

31st Foot.—Lieut. W. G. Wiles to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dodgen, deceased; Ensign T. J. Bourke to be Lieutenant, vice Wiles; Ensign G. E. Shaw to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bourke, whose promotion on the 6th of October 1839, has been cancelled; Ensign T. H. Plasket to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Lugard, appointed Adjutant; H. W. Hart, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Shaw; R. Law, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Plasket; Lieutenant E. Lugard to be Adjutant, vice Dodgen, deceased.

57th Foot.—Lieutenant C. Jago, from half-pay of the 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. H. Benson, who exchanges.

78th Foot.—A. Mackenzie, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fletcher, who retires.

90th Foot.—Captain P. W. Eyles to be Major, by purchase, vice Slade, promoted; Lieutenant V. Caldwell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Eyles; Ensign D. E. Mackworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Caldwell; Gentleman Cader R. Grove, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mackworth.

Rifle Brigade.—Gentleman Cadet C. H. Pollen, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign J. Armstrong, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 90th Foot.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—J. T. Bissett, Gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Armstrong, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment.

UNATTACHED. Major M. J. Slade, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase.

Major W. Onslow, of the 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General F. T. Mylrea, to be Assistant Commissary General.

—under the management of a Pitt or a Peel—there might be reason to despair; but the worst circumstances of the past afford the most satisfactory grounds of reflection upon the future. It is because every thing has been mismanaged, because we have suffered Whig-Radical government for 9 or 10 years, and from that cause only, that in the 26th year of peace the country is sinking deeper and deeper into debt, and that the demand for new taxes has become peremptory.

This is unquestionably a gratifying inference from the discussion of Thursday; and not the less gratifying, because the event of the debate must, whether ministers tender their resignation this week or next week, tend to the change which alone is wanting to the restoration of the country.

For ourselves we hope that they will not resign—it were unjust that, as new and heavy burthens must be imposed upon the people, they who by their sacrifices to a spurious popularity have rendered the infliction necessary, should continue to enjoy even that popularity, while the odium of the measures required to repair the mischief that they have done should devolve upon the men that would have obviated that mischief if they could.

Sir R. Peel gave an early warning of the consequences to be expected from frittering away the revenue in the repeal of taxes which nobody felt or cared about—the tax on flint-glass, for example. He showed the difference between continuing an old tax which men had taken into all their calculations, whether of commercial business or of domestic arrangement, and imposing new taxes, which because they are new must more or less perplex men in all their established pursuits.

The warning was addressed in vain, and now we have the consequences in a progressively augmenting deficiency of revenue in the twenty-sixth year of peace. Four years ago the defalcation was about £300,000—this year it will be probably 3,000,000, a tenfold multiplication on the losing side—in four years at this rate, or a very few years more, and the whole must be a minus quantity. Of this, however, there is as little danger as there is of the continuance in office of the men who have opened the course of evil.

The discussion on Thursday was raised upon the following motion and amendment, as we find them in the printed Votes:—

"CONSOLIDATED FUND.—Motion made, and Question proposed, 'That there be laid before this House, an account of the income of the Consolidated Fund (including therewith the duties on sugar), and of the charges thereon, in the year 1839; distinguished under the principal heads of receipt, an expenditure;—And also, an estimate of the same for the year 1840, showing in each case the surplus applicable to the supplies voted by parliament'—(Mr. Herries):—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word 'expenditure' to the end of the Question:—Question put, 'That the words proposed be left out stand part of the Question':—The House divided: Ayes 182, Noes 172."

The motion was complained of as unusual, though it could not be said to be unprecedented. But why was it unusual? Because the case that called for it was unusual, and, indeed, without precedent—just as the gallop of a fire engine through a street is unusual; but nobody will say that it is, therefore, improper or impertinent.

While the public income regularly met, or exceeded, the public expenditure, new taxes or loans would of course be out of calculation, and such a motion as that of Mr. Herries must be superfluous; or when the disclosure of a defalcation could injure public credit, such a motion would be improper. Here, however, the necessity for loan, or taxes, or both, is confessed. And the deficiency in the revenue is proclaimed by the First Lord of the Treasury in one house, and by the ministerial leader in the other house, in words the most alarming that the language affords—words more alarming by their generality. What, then, can there be "embarrassing" to an honest government—conscious of having done its duty—in the demand of an explanation necessary to make known to the people the amount, though not the particulars, of the burthens for which they must prepare, and no less necessary to calm the public fears? To an honest government, conscious of having faithfully discharged its duty, there can be nothing embarrassing in such a demand; but with a dishonest government, sensible of its guilt and of its incompetency, and merely desirous to cling to the last shilling of salary, the case must be widely different.

However, they were beaten on Thursday, and as we rejoice to observe, beaten by a majority almost exclusively Conservative. Messrs. Grote and Hume indeed voted in the majority, but on the side of ministers were "the tail" in full force—the Baines Sectarians, the Muntz Republicans, the Gillons, Warburtons, &c. The victory is, therefore, an unequivocal Conservative victory, and it affords a proper sequel to the result of Sir J. Y. Buller's motion. If the majority hesitated to declare want of confidence in ministers, it has now a second time since the commencement of the session, not yet a month old, proved want of confidence. Will Lord Melbourne at length put into execution his purpose of resigning? His lordship may now take heart. The Queen has now happily a protector to secure her Majesty from being dethroned by the King of Hanover and the Orangemen, or poisoned by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel!

Thursday's defeat was a more serious one than that which prompted the resignation of May. Taking out the placemen, which the Morning Chronicle admits to be only fair, it was a majority of FIFTY against the administration.

THE REV. JONATHAN SHORTT begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £2 10s, being the sacramental collection on Sunday, the 15th instant, for the purchase and gratuitous distribution of Religious Tracts.

BIRTHS. On the 10th inst., the lady of C. G. Buller Esq., of Hamilton, near Cobourg, of a son.

On March, on the 8th inst., the lady of Asst. Commiss. General McNab, of a son.

On Cornwall, on the 9th inst., the lady of the Hon. Col. Vanhooknet, of a daughter.

MARRIED. By the Rev. John Cochrane, Rector of Belleville, on the 12th instant, Daniel Bowen Esq., of Frankfort, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Clisham Esq., of Sidney.

DIED. At Dumfries, Scotland, on the 14th January, the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Dr. Alexander McDonell, Bishop of Regiopolis, U. C., in the 80th year of his age.

At Kingston, on the 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, Lt. Col. T. Cubitt, Royal Artillery.

At Wellington, on the 18th inst., Sarah Eliza, daughter of Benjamin S. Cory, M.D., aged 8 years.

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LETTERS received to Friday, March 20th:— Lord Bishop of Toronto (2); J. H. Hagarly Esq.; Mr. A. S. Newbury; Rev. H. Mulkins; Lieut. Ayler (2); Capt. Dobbs, rem. 12 mo.; Rev. H. Scadding; H. Rowell Esq. Ad. sub.; Rev. Dr. Bethune, rem.; Rev. R. H. Bourne, rem. in full vol.; Rev. C. Chambers; Rev. H. Patton; S. D. Nicks; Rev. Dr. Bishop of Montreal; Angus Bethune Jun. Esq. Ad. sub. and rem.; Mrs. Luard, rem. in full vol. 3.

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