Thus far I have stated generally the extent of our objects. To those who come after me I must refer you for fuller details. I cannot, however, sit down without observing that our object in opening communications with the Eastern bishops is not proselytism. Our design is to establish a friendly and amicable intercourse with them; to do all that may be in our power towards removing any defects of which they may be sensible; and to render them whatever assistance they may be willing to accept for the improve-ment of their condition. Nor, in sending Bishops out to the colonies, do we mean to make war on Dissenters. Our object is to put our own establishment upon an efficient footing, and no one has a right to complain when we are

performing so obvious a duty. I would further state, that we do not look to large incomes for our Bishops; we shall be satisfied if we can obtain for them a competency which shall supersede the necessity of that minute economy which, in some situations, is a virtue; but which would occupy too much of their time and thoughts and withdraw their attention from more important cases. We propose to give them the means of a decent subsistence, corresponding with their station in society, of defraying the expenses of their visitations and official journeys, and of exercising such moderate hospita and charity as are indispensable in their situation. With respect to the aid which may be expected from other quarters, I forbear to speak. If we go as far as I have stated, in making provision for the establishment of bishoprics, we may humbly hope for the blessing of Divine Providence to realize our beneficial designs, and to bring them to good effect.

[To be continued.]

## Civil Intelligence.

# ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. As we predicted, Captain Hosken was true to his time, and on the fourteenth day after his departure from Bristol he brought

his noble ship to port in fine style. Our London papers are to the evening of May 26th, Liverpool of the 26th, and Bristol to the 27th all inclusive.

IN PARLIAMENT. The great debate on the sugar duties was brought to a close on the night of May 18th-ending as we anticipated, in the defeat of Ministers. The majority against them was somewhat larger than we had set down; our mark was 30-the actual majority was 36

The House of Lords was not in session on the 18th, having adjourned over to the 24th. Nor did the House of Commons sit on the 19th.

May 20th.-In answer to a question from Lord Darlington, Lord John Russell briefly announced that he should bring for his proposition relative to the corn laws on the 4th of June. The House adjourned to the 24th.

May 24th .- In the House of Lords there was a long incidental debate on the corn laws, growing out of petitions for and against their repeal; but none of the leading men took part in it. In the House of Commons, Sir R. Peel rose to address the

Speaker, and profound silence ensued, when he said " Mr. Speaker, I rise to give notice that upon Thursday next I shall move a resolution to the following effect :--- "That it is the opinion of this house that her Majesty's Government does not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to carry measures which they deem of essential benefit to the public welfare, and that their continuance in office under such circumstances is at variance with the spirit of the constitution."

The announcement was received with tumultuous shouting and cheers, which followed each other in several successive volle

Lord Sandon inquired whether any thing, and what, had been or would be done in relation to the hostilities between the Oriental and Argentine Republics. Lord Palmerston said that the in-terposition of Great Britain had been asked by the Government of agreed to interpose, if the consent of the Argentine Republic could be obtained. the Oriental Republic, and the Government of Great Britain had

Lord John Russell, in answer to Captain Polhill, corrected his former error in saying that the case of McLeod had been removed to a Federal Court-the removal was by habeas corpus to the Su preme Court of New York.

preme Court of New York. On going into committee the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the continuance of the duties on imported sugar, on which motion a somewhat sharp debate ensued, between Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hunie, Lord John Russell, and Lord Stanley, but it did not lead to any thing of moment, being in fact rather of a personal than a public nature. May 25th.—In the House of Lords another irregular debate on

the corn laws, which was finally stopped by the Duke of Welling-ton, who, in his usual quiet but obedience-exacting mauner, *ad*-vised their Lordships to refrain from discussing matters not properly before the house; and his advice was promptly attended to

before the house; and his advice was promptly attended to. In the House of Opmmons, after a number of petitions for the repeal of the corn laws had been presented, Mr. T. Duncombe, seconded by Mr. Leader, moved the reading of some Chartist pe-titions praying the release of all political prisoners.

Duncombe supported the prayer of the petitions at great Mr. gth, confining his support, however, to that part which asked release of political prisoners in England and Wales, and ex-

cavalry, collected in the plain of the Cheliff. After a feigned retreat the charge was beaten along the entire line, and the Arabs led in the utmost disorder, leaving several hundred dead on the ield. The left wing commanded by his Highness the Duke de Nemours, was the one most seriously attacked, and, in repelling the charge, his highness led on bravely the 24th regiment of the ne, of which the Duke d'Aumale is lieutenant colonel.

Inc, of which the Dake d'Aumale is lieutenant colonel. On returning from Pont-el-Kantara, on the Cheliff, an affair took place between our gendarmes, the Moorish gendarmes, and the regular cavalry of the Emir. It produced a *razzia*; 175 Arab cavalry were put *hors du combat*, several chiefs were killed; 60 women and children, some of whom were of distinguished rank, were cantured, together with 17 other urisoners, and from 1500 were captured, together with 17 other prisoners, and from 1500 to 1800 oxen and sheep were seized. On the 8th inst. a *razzia* was made against the tribe of Sourmata with the greatest success. During the expedition we have had 10 or 12 men killed and 50 wounded. The loss of the enemy is rated at more than 500 killed. Coleah was attacked vigorously on the 1st instant, but notwith-standing the weakness of the garrison the enemy was repulsed with on all points.

The following telegraphic dispatch is also communicated in Thursday's papers, from the Governor General of a French pos-session in the north of Africa to the President of the Council, Minister of War, dated Algiers, May 14 :--- " The expeditionary corps returned on the 9th to Blidah. It left a large convoy at Medea and another at Milianah. Several little combats took place. On the 3rd it was attacked near Milianah by 9000 infantry and 10,000 horse. This little army was routed, leaving 400 dead on the field. On the 4th all the enemies cavalry was driven beyond the bridge of Chalifel Kantara, which the French passed. On the 5th our cavalry fought at Beny-zug-zug, 4000 cavalry, commanded by Abdel Kader himself. Four squadrons of regular cavalry suffered a considerable loss. They left 184 dead and 19 prisoners. This victory has placed in our hands the

### SPAIN.

Espartero, sole Regent, has been solemnly endowed by the Cortes with the title of "Highness," but has not yet been able to orm a ministry.

There were reports of renewed Carlist intrigues in some of the provinces, but no serious result was apprehended from them, and they seemed to cause the government no uneasiness. PORTUGAL.

The Ausburgh Gazette, under the head of "Rome, May 10," says that the Portuguese Ambassador was that day admitted to an andience of the Pope, to deliver his credentials—being a formal recognition of Donna Maria's Government. An arrangement had previously been made with Don Miguel, by which, in consiration of certain sums of money, he relinquished all claim to the crown of Portugal.

# GREECE.

Extract of a letter from Athens, 30th April :-"Our last arrivals from Candia inform us that the Sfaxiotes had come down from the mountains to Argrocoma, where the main body of the Christians were assembled. A corps of the latter remained in the environs of Canea, that they might not lose sight of the Turks, and the inhabitants could not leave the town ven for their ordinary business in the country, without permission from the insurgent commandant. The other strong places of the island were in the same position. Mustapha Pacha had not dared to take any active steps before the arrival of the promised reinforcements from Constantinople. A report is spread that Mount Athos has revolted, and that the insurgents had beaten the Turkish garrison."

## INSURRECTION IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

## From the German Papers.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter, dated from the frontiers of Turkey, the 10th May, which states that the mail from Constantinople of the 28th ult. had been overdue several days, which was considered the more extraordinary, the Pacha of Nissory having so positively asserted that the roads should be kept free for couriers. One report stated that the Turks who were escorting the mail had surrendered to the insurgents, or that they had taken the road through Widdin.

In general the intelligence from Bulgaria is confined to details of the atrocities committed by the Turks on the Christians. The fugitives had related the particulars of the cruelties of which they had been the victims, so circumstantially, that there could be no doubt of the truth of their statements. This conduct may therere be assumed as the cause of the late insurrection in Bulgaria and the other Turkish provinces. The report that the revolt had extended to Macedonia is not confirmed. The latest letters from Bitoglia and Salonica, to the 21st ult., make no mention of such an occurrence. The number of fugitives taking refuge in the Servian territory continued to increase, but the armed men occupy They have much want, however, of arms; scarcel the mountain. one man in ten possesses a gun, the others having only hooks, scythes, and hayforks for their weapons. It is now evident that the population of Servia were concerned in the revolt, although the government wishes to keep it secret. In Belgrade itself considerable excitement prevails, which has been increased by a remarkable appearance of the holy cross, said to have been observed by several of the inhabitants on one of the towers of the fortress.

The same journal publishes a letter, dated Vienna, 15th inst., the 28th ult., and states that the insurrection in Rumelia had extended to the country between Adrianople and Nisa. This letter adds, that "the latest acounts from Servia throw no light upon the state of the upper provinces of Turkey, since the victory obtained by the Turks at Alexinissa, which the Pacha of Nissa appears to have made the centre of his operations, in order to prevent communication with the insurgents of the other provinces." It was expected at Vienna that the next Turkish mail, which it was supposed had taken the road through Bucharest, would put an end to the state of uncertainty with respect to recent events in the Turkish provinces, which was becoming every day more alarming.

The Church.

"Caroline" has been long since brought to the attention of Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It oped that the Government of Her Majesty will perceive the portance of no longer leaving the Government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and has led to such grave consequences.

I have now to inform you that Mr. Fox has addressed a note to this Department, under date of the 12th inst. in which, under the immediate direction of his government, he demands, formally and officially, M'Leod's immediate release, on the ground that the transaction, on account of which he has been arrested and is to be put upon his trial, was of a public character, planned and exe cuted by the persons duly empowered by Her Majesty's Colonial authorities to take any steps, and to do any acts, which might be necessary for the defence of Her Majesty's territories, and for the otection of Her Majesty's subjects; and that consequently those abjects of Her Majesty who engaged in that transaction were erforming an act of public duty for which they cannot be held sonally and individually answerable to the laws and tribunals f any foreign country ; and that Her Majesty's Government has further directed Mr. Fox to make known to the Government of the United States, that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of the course pursued by Mr. Fox, and the language adoptd by him in the correspondence above mentioned. There is, therefore, now, an authentic declaration on the part

of the British Government, that the attack on the Caroline was an act of public force, done by military men, under the orders of their superiors, and is recognized as such by the Queen's Govern-ment. The importance of this declaration is not to be doubted, and the President is of opinion that it calls upon him for the performance of a high duty.-That an individual forming part of a of its flocks, and 82 women, who have been well treated and sent to Algiers. We have only 140 wounded and 18 killed. public force, and acting under the authority of his Gov nations, and which the Government of the United States has no question, whether, in this case, the attack on the Caroline was, as the British Government think it, a justifiable employment of force, for the purpose of defending the British territory from unprovoked attack, or whether it was a most unjustifiable invasion in time of peace of the territory of the United States, as this Government has regarded it. The two questions are essentially different; and while acknowledging that an individual may claim immunity from the consequences of acts done by him, by showing that he acted under actional authority, this Government is not to be understood as changing the opinions which it has heretofore expressed in regard to the real nature of the transaction which resulted in the destruction of the Caroline. That subject it is not necessary, for any purpose connected with this communication, to discuss. The views of this Government in relation to it are known to that of England; and we are expecting the answer of that Government to the communication which has been made to it. All that is intended to be said, at present, is that since the

attack on the Caroline is avowed as a national act, which may justify reprisals, or even general war, if the Government of the United States, in the judgment which it shall form of the transac-tion, and of its own duty, should see fit so to decide, yet that it raises a question entirely public and political, a question between independent nations, and that individuals concerned in it cannot be arrested and tried before the ordinary tribunals, as for the violation of municipal law. If the attack on the Caroline was unjustifiable, as this Government has asserted, the law which has been violated is the law of nations, and the redress which is to be sought is the redress authorized in such cases by the provisions of that cole.

You are well aware that the President has no power to arrest the proceeding in the civil and criminal courts of the state of New York. If this indictment were pending in one of the courts of the United States, I am directed to say that the President, upon

the United States, I am directed to say that if it results, upon the receipt of Mr. Fox's last communication, would immediately have directed a *nolle prosequi*, to be entered. Whether, in this case, the Governor of New York has that power, or, if he has, whether he would feel it his duty to exercise it, are points upon which we are not informed. It is understood that McLeod is holden also on civil process.

sued out against him by the owner of the Caroline. We suppose it very clear that the Executive of the State cannot interfere with such a process; and, indeed, if such process were pending in the courts of the United States, the President could not arrest it .---In such and many analogous cases, the party prosecuted or sued must avail himself of his exemption or defence by judicial proceedings, either in the court to which he is called, or in some other court. But whether the process be criminal or civil, the fact of having acted under public authority, and in obedience to the orders having acted under public authority, and in obscurice to the otacity of lawful superiors, must be regarded as a valid defence, otherwise individuals would be holden responsible for injuries resulting from the acts of Government, and even from the operations of public

You will be furnished with a copy of this instruction for the use of the Executive of New York and the Attorney General of that State. You will carry with you, also, authentic evidence of the recognition by the British Govenment of the destruction of the aroline as an act of public force done bynational authority. The President is impressed with the popriety of transferring

the trial from the scene of the principal exitement to some other and distant county. You will take care that this be suggested to the prisoner's council. The President is ratified to learn that The President is gratified to learn that which alledes also to the non-arrival of the Constantinople mail the Governor of New York has already directed that the trial take place before the Chief Justice of the State. Having consulted with the Governor, you will proceed to Lock-port, or wherever else the trial may be plden, and furnish the risoner's counsel with the evidence of which you will be in pos-ession material to his defence. You will see that he have skillful and efficient counsel, if such be not lready retained; and, although you are not desired to act as counsel yourself, you will cause it to be signified to him, and to the gentleman who may conduct his defence, that it is the wish of this government that, in case his defence be overruled by the Court in which he shall be tried, proper steps be taken immediately for removing the case, by writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The President hopes you will use such despatch as to make your arrival at the place of trial sure, before the trial comes on ; and he trusts you will keep him informed of whatever occurs, by means of a correspondence through this department. I have the honour to be, Mr. Attorney General, your dedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Cuvillier was duly elected Speaker, without a divisio It is understood to-day that the Hon. Robert Baldwin has resigned the Solicitor-Generalship of Upper Canada, as well as his seat in the Executive Council. Either Col. Prince or John S. Cartwright, Esq. it is supposed, will succeed Mr. Baldwin.

From the Supplement to the Quebec Gazette, published by authority at Kingston. PROVINCE OF CANADA.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Kingston, June 15th, 1811.

This day at two o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being three assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Members of the Assembly, and that House being present, Austin Cuvillier, Esq. M.P.P. for the County of Huntingdon, informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker. the County of Huntin The Speaker then demanded the customary privileges, which His Excellency having granted, was pleased to open the First Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following Speech from the Throne :---

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I have deemed it right to assemble you at the earliest period which the circumstances of the Province, and the duties imposed upon me by the Imperial Act for the Union of the Canada under which this Legislature is constituted, have admitted; and it is with sincere satisfaction that I now meet you to deliberate

on the great and important interests committed to our charge. A subject of Her Majesty, an inhabitant of this Province, has been forcibly detained in the neighbouring States, charged with a pretended crime. No time was lost by the Executive of this Province in remonstrating against this proceeding, and provision was made for ensuring to the individual the means of defence, pending the further action of Her Majesty's Government. The Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release. Of the result of that demand I am not yet apprised, but I have the Queen's commands to assure Her faithful subjects in Canada of Her Majesty's fixed determination o protect them with the whole weight of her power. Arrangements were completed during the course of last summer

by which, under the directions of the Treasury, the rates of Postage between all parts of this colony and the United Kingdom were greatly reduced; and a more speedy and regular conveyance of letters between different parts of this Province has since been stablished by arrangements made by the Deputy-Postmaster-General under my directions. A Commission has been appo by me to enquire into and report upon the whole Post Office system of British North America, and I confidently anticipate that the result of its labours will be the establishment of a plan ecuring improvements in the internal communication by Post within the colony, equal to those which we have already obtained n the communication with the Mother Country.

Many subjects of deep importance to the future welfare of the Province demand your early attention, upon some of which I have directed bills to be prepared, which will be submitted for your onsideration.

Amongst them, first in importance at the present juncture of affairs, is the adoption of measures for developing the resources of the Province, by well considered and extensive public works.— The rapid settlement of the coantry—the value of every man's property within it-the advancement of his future fortunes, are

deeply affected by this question. The improvement of the navigation from the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Huron to the ocean—the establishment of new internal communications in the Inland Districts, are works requiring a great outlay, but promising commensurate returns.— To undertake them successfully large funds will undoubtedly be required, and the financial condition of the Province as it stands at present, would seem to forbid the attempt. But I have the satisfaction of informing you that I have received authority from Her Majesty's Government to state, that they are prepared to call on the Imperial Parliament to afford their assistance towards these important undertakings. In the full belief that peace and tranquillity will be happily re-established in this Province, under the constitution settled by Parliament, and that nothing but a relief from its most pressing difficulties is wanting to its rapid advancement to prosperity, they will propose to Parliament, by affording the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury for a loan to the extent of no less than a million and a half sterling, to aid the Province for the double purpose of diminishing the pressure of the interest on the Public Debt, and of enabling it to proceed with those great public undertakings whose progress during the last few years has been arrested by the financial difficulties. I shall direct a measure to be submitted to you embracing a plan for this purpose, and I shall lay before you, for your information and that of the people of Canada, extracts from the despatches which

onvey to me this most gratifying assurance. In immediate connexion with the outlay of capital upon public works is the subject of Emigration, and the disposal and settlement of public lands. There exist within the Province no means o certain of producing a healthy flow of Immigration from the Mother Country, and of ultimately establishing the Immigrant as a settler and proprietor within the Colony, as the power of

### From the Kingston Chronicle.

The House of Assembly having retired from the Legislative Hall to their own room, the speech from the Throne was read by the Speaker, —after which it was moved by Col. Prince, that one thousand copies should be printed for the use of members—and at the suggestion of Mr. Hincks it was agreed 'that one-half should be printed in the French language. It was then moved by Mr. Morris, that on Friday next His Excellency's speech should be taken into consideration, in a committee of the whole—which was agreed to. A committee was appointed, on motion of Mr. Simp-son, to draw up rules and regulations for the guidance of the house, to which committee the two Attorney Generals, Messrs.

Ogden and Draper, were afterwards added. Colonel Prince moved for leave to bring in a bill on the subject of Grammar Schools. The Hon. Mr. Attorney General Draper brought in a bill requiring magistrates to account for fines, &c. David Thorburn, Esq., moved that all letters to members be charged to the contingent account, provided the weight did not exceed one ounce, excepting in the case of petitions from a distance exceed one ounce, excepting in the case of perturbative which were to be paid without reference to weight. The hon, member went at some length into the details of a proposed arrangenent with the Deputy Post Master General, on the subject of keeping the accounts of the house. The motion was carried. Sir Allan McNab presented a petition against the Returning Officer for the county of Kent, accusing him of partial and corrupt con-

Mr. Durand gave notice that on an early day he would move for a committee of enquiry, respecting 400,000 acres of land for-merly set apart for the common schools in Upper Canada. Sir Allan McNab presented a petition against the undue return of Robert Baldwin for the County of Hastings, Mr. Robert Bald-win presented a petition against the undue return of Mr. Camp-bell for the town of Niagara. The house adjourned to one o'clock to-day.

From the Kingston Herald

When Mr. Cuvillier had been conducted to the Chair, the Royal Mace having been laid on the table, Sir A. N. McNab then Royal Mace having been laid on the table, Sir A. N. McNab then moved that the house adjourn. This caused a warm and animated debate. Messrs. Draper, Day, and Ogden spoke in support of the adjournment, which was opposed by Messrs. Viger, Aylwin, aud Morin. These latter gentlemen took the ground that they had not the power to adjourn, as they were not an organized body; a parliament not for the transaction of business. It was altogether contrary to parliamentary usage to adjourn under such circum-tereare, and not cold without rescedunt and in concentrion to the stances; and not only without precedent, and in opposition to the common law of England, but unsupported by statute law; Mr. Aylwyn and Mr. Viger contended for this position, insisting that parliament could not be said to have assembled until the three states had met, but when at length the motion was put by the chair at 5 o'clock it was carried by a majority of 20-and the ouse accordingly adjourned.

Thomas Parke, Esq., member for Middlesex, has vacated his seat in consequence of being appointed Surveyor General. A new election for that county will therefore shortly take place. The re-election of Mr. Parke is certain.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

Joseph Woods, Esq., member for Kent, has not taken his seat, in consequence of the Returning Officer having made no return. The necessary return will probably be ordered by the house im-mediately. We learn that it is not the intention of Mr. Harrison to contest this election.-Ib.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association takes place (D. V.) on Wednesday, the 7th of July, at the house of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Newmarket, at 10, A.M.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary. Thornhill, June, 1841.

### JOHN MOORE & SONS,

URCH AND TURRET CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, LONDON, JOHN WOOD, *Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker*, begs respect-fully to state, that he has been appointed AGENT to the above very eminent House, and that his own personal experience will enable him to execute, on their behalf, any order with which he may be favour-ed. A list of all their Clocks in different parts of the world as also their prices, may be seen on application at his House—No. 105, St Paul Street.

Montreal, May 31, 1841. 50-3i The Toronto Patriot, the Church, Kingston Chronicle, Sherbrooke Gazette, Quebec Mercury, will please copy the above for three times, and then their accounts to the Commercial Messenger.

### H. & W. ROWSELL,

### KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper

Canada Collège, MAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assoriment of SCHOOL BOOKS, and will constantly have on hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DISTRICT and those which have been appoind GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

**RNAMMAR SCHOOLS**, **NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of *Master* of the said Institution, on Wednesday, 4th August. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the inves-tigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his testimonials

may be. An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of King's College, is indispensable. H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 11th June, 1841.

Pressly disclaiming any interference in the cases of Frost and Williams, and with so much of the petition as asked the adoption of Chartist principles.

He concluded by moving an address to the Queen, asking the release of the prisoners. His motion was supported by Mr. Leader Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, Mr. Warburton and in short by most of the Radicals, and opposed by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, not on general grounds, but as an interference with the prerogative of the Crown. The vote was 58 to 58-The Speaker gave his casting vote in the negative, and the motion was consequently lost.

Mr. Easthope moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish church rates, supporting his motion in a long speech. Seconded by Mr. Hume. The motion for leave was not opposed, there being no chance that the question could come up for discussion the present

It is said that in the event of a dissolution, Lord John Russell would be put forward as the candidate of the city of London, in

the room of Mr. Grote, who would retire. We learn from the Liverpool papers that the amount received for the exhibition of the British Queen, was £102 17s. 6d. which was appropriated to the relief of the families of the crew of the Preside

The Count de Survilliers, (Joseph Buonaparte,) with his sonin-law, the Prince de Casino, his son Lucien and a numerous suite, embarked on the 25th of May for Genoa.

ADHESION OF FRANCE TO THE EASTERN TREATY.

The following announcement appears in the London Globe (Ministerial organ) of May 25 :--

We are informed upon what we consider to be the best authority that the London conference has proceeded to the formal signature of the protocols respecting the east, which had received only the initials of the five plenipotentiaries. Thus is consummated, in an official form, the return of France into the European alliance, and the end of the embarrassment which the treaty of the 15th July had created. Although long foreseen, this step has not been considered without importance in the political circles. The correctness of the statement is rendered probable by one in

La Presse of the 24th, that instructions had been sent to the French chargé d'affaires at London to sign the treaty. Among the deaths recorded are those of Barber Beaumont, and

Mr. Dyer, one of the police magistrates.

### FRANCE.

The trial of Darmès and his two accomplices, Duclos and Considere, for an attempt to kill the king on the 14th of October, commenced before the Court of Peers on the 24th of May, but the proceedings of the first day were merely formal. Darmés, on being asked if he had shot at the king, answered "yes" without hesitation.

A petition was about to be presented from Rouen, praying for an inquiry into the authenticity of the letters published by La France, and attributed to Louis Phillippe. It is supposed that the Ministers will be forced to explain themselves on this subject, and that official steps will be taken to prove that the letters are not in the hand-writing of the King. But if it should happen that the Chamber of Deputies is not satisfied with that proof, and a motion touching the personal honour of the King and the good faith of the Ministry be carried, the consequences may be serious. The Journal des Debats contains an article on the subject, contending that a ministerial denial should be given in the chambers but the opposition papers laugh at this hollow test, and argue that a denial unsupported by evidence will be considered as a mockery by the country

The Chamber of Deputies had accepted by a considerable ma jority, the commercial treaty negociated between France and Hol-land. That in progress between France and England was strenuously opposed by some deputies, and as strenuously defended by M. Guizot.

### WAR IN AFRICA.

The Moniteur publishes the following telegraphic despatch, dated Toulon, May 17, 1841 :--

THE MARITIME PREFECT TO THE MINISTER OF THE NAVY. THE MARITIME PREFECT TO THE MINISTER OF THE NAVY.— The expeditionary corps re-entered Algiers on the 9th inst governor and his highness the Duke de Nemours arrived there on the 10th inst. after having re-victualled Medeah and Milianah. On the 3d inst. the enemy assembled upon the mountains above While adh, from 5000 to 6000 Kabyles, and his regular infantry which, in case of need, was to be supported by a mass of 15,000 the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the the Government of Her Britannic Majesty that the case of the lier, Esq. Member for Huntingdon, was proposed by Hamilton

# THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

# From the London Times.

We have received by express, letters and papers from Lisbon to the 17th inst., inclusive, which arrived at Falmouth, by the regular steamer with the Peninsular mails. The letter of our correspon dent, which we subjoin, will be read with unusual interest :-

Lisbon, May 17, 4, P.M. The following is a transcript from the minutes of the log-book of the Portuguese ship Conde de Palma, arrived at this po Rio de Janeiro in sixty days on 6th instant. A general hope is entertained here that the vessel in question must be the long missing steam-packet President. Capt. Almeida, however, not being aware on his arrival that this ship was overdue, did not mention the circumstance until some days after the departure of the last mail for England. It is to be regretted that he did not communicate with the steamer to place her identity beyond a

On the 22d of April, at 3, p.m., being in lat 92d. 29m. 18s. north, long. 40d. 28m, west of Greenwich, wind at east, saw at about five or six miles a-head, a vessel whose rig we could not well make out, steering the same course, NNE. The same wind continued throughout the night, with fine weather, but rather a rough tinued throughout the night, with the weather, out rather a rough sea. Early on the morning of the 23d, the same vessel was about six miles on the larboard quarter, when we could well perceive her to be a large steamer under all sail, and making no use of her steam power. At noon, lat, by observation 31d, 24m, 36s, long, by chronometer 40d. 20m. she was fast falling to leeward; at f p. m. she was scarcely perceptable on the horizon; soon after the wind shifted to ENE, NE, NNW, N, WNW, and W, and blew strong with an agitated sea; this continued until the 3d of May, when the weather became finer, and the wind veered from W to WS W and SW, which brought us to the Tagus on the 6th inst. N. B. The steamer had three masts; did not show her colours. or make any signal; nor did we show any. She was going on easily with all her sails set, making no use of her machinery, and was using every endeavour to beat windward, but was making much lee way; the funnel was painted white, and we have a confuse idea that the vessel was painted with a white streak.

# UNITED STATES.

# THE M'LEOD CASE.

Copy of Instructions to Mr. Crittenden, enclosed in a letter from From Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 15, 1841. Sir,-Alexander M'Leod a Canadian subject of her Britanni Majesty, is now imprisoned in Lockport, in the State of New York, under an indictment for murder, alleged to have been committed by him in the attack and destruction of the steamboa "Caroline," at Schlosser, in that State, on the night of the 29th December, 1837; and his trial is expected to take place at Lockport on the 22d instant.

You are apprised of the correspondence which took place between Mr. Forsyth, late Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox Her Brittannie Majesty's Minister here, in December last.

In his note to Mr. Fox, on the 26th of that month, Mr. Forsyth says : "If the destruction of the 'Caroline' was a public act of persons in Her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not before been communicated

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General of the United States

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# CANADA.

From the Supplement to the Quebec Gazette published by authority at Kingston. PROVINCE OF CANADA

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to call the following gentlemen to the Legislative Council of this Pro-

S. Jameson,	John Fraser,
ble. P. B. de Blaquiere,	John Macaulay,
er McGill,	Etienne Mayrand,
B. Sullivan,	John Hamilton,
E. Caron,	F. P. Bruneau,
liam Morris,	John McDonald,
orge Pemberton,	Adam Ferrie,
xander Fraser,	Olivier Berthelet,
thelemi Joliette,	Capt. Augustus Baldwin,
nes Crooks,	J. B. Tache,
es Quesnel,	H. P. Knowlton, and
am Fergusson,	Thomas McKay, Esquires.
By command,	
and a set the set	T. W. C. MURDOCH,
TT	01:00

Chief Secretary.

Kingston, the 10th June, 1841.

lative Council of the Province of Canada.

Council of the Province of Canada.

William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada. F. S. Jarvis, Gentleman, to be Usher of the Black Rod of the

Province of Canada.

### By command, D. DALY,

Secretary of the Province

Office of the Secretary of the Province,

Kingston, 10th June, 1841. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make

the following appointment, viz: Thomas Parke, Esquire, to be Surveyor-General of the Province be Survey. By command, D. DALY, of Canada.

Secretary of the Province.

Chronicle & Gazette Office,

Kingston, June 15, 1841. MEETING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF

CANADA. On Monday last at noon, the Members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly were sworn in, -- after which the House of Assembly proceeded to the election of Speaker. Austin Cuvil-

affording sure employment for his labour on his first arrival. The assistance of Parliament, for the Public Works which may be ndertaken here, will in a great measure provide for this; but with a view further to aid Immigration, I am authorised to declare to you that her Majesty's Government are prepared to assist in acilitating the passage of the Immigrant from the Port at which he is landed to the place where his labour may be made available, and that a vote of money for this purpose will be proposed to the Imperial Parliament. The conditions which Her Majesty's Government attach to this measure will be submitted to you, at

Government attach to this measure will be submitted to you, at the same time that I shall draw your attention to a scheme for the settlement and disposal of the Public Lands. It appears highly desirable that the principles of local self-government, which already prevail to some extent throughout that part of the Province which was formerly Upper Canada, should have been actualed annication there and that the people eccive a more extended application there, and that the people should exercise a greater degree of power over their own local affairs. I have directed a measure upon the subject to be sub-mitted to you, and I solicit your earnest attention to the esta-blishment of such a form of local self-government for those Dissatisfaction to the people, while it preserves inviolate the prerogative of the Crown, and maintains the administration of Justice pure from party and popular excitement.

A due provision for the education of the people is one of the first duties of the State, and in this Province especially the want of it is grievously felt. The establishment of an efficient system by which the blessings of instruction may be placed within the reach of all, is a work of difficulty—but its overwhelming importance demands that it should be undertaken. I recommend the consideration of that subject to your best attention, and I shall be ueration of that subject to your best attention, and I shall be most anxious to afford you in your labours all the co-operation in my power. If it should be found impossible so to reconcile conflicting opinions as to obtain a measure which may meet the approbation of all, I trust that at least steps may be taken by which an advance to a more perfect system may be made, and the difficulty under which the people of this Province now labour may be greatly diminished, subject to such improvements hereafter as time and experience may point out. Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The financial Accounts of the Province will be immediately laid before you, and I shall direct the estimates for the public service to be submitted to you with the least possible delay. upon your co-operation in the financial measures which it will be my duty to propose to you for taking advantage of the assistance which Her Majesty's Government propose to afford, and for carrying into effect the public improvements which are deemed most desirable. I shall earnestly endeavour that whatever you may appropriate for this latter purpose shall be economically employed and rendered effective,

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen, In your wisdom and prudence I confide for the regulation of the different important matters which must necessarily come before you. Canada, united under a constitution which the Imperial Legislature has framed with an earnest desire for the welfare of this portion of the British Empire, cannot fail to prosper under prudent and sage counsels. The generous aid which I have already announced to you—the determination which I am also empowered to state on the part of the Government to devote annually a large sum for the military defences of the Province-the fixed and settled determination which I have the Queen's commands to declare, that Her North American possessions shall be maintained at all hazards as part of Her empire, are pledges of the sincerity with which the Mother Country desires to promote the prosperity of Canada, and to assist in the well-working of the new institutions which it has established. The eyes of England are anxiously fixed upon the result of this great experiment,— Should it succeed, the aid of Parliament in your undertakings the confidence of British capitalists in the credit you may requ from them-the security which the British people will feel in seeking your shores and establishing themselves on your fertile soil -may carry improvement to an unexampled height. The rapid advance of trade and immigration within the last eighteen months advance of trade and mongration within the construction months afford ample evidence of the effects of tranquility in restoring confidence and promoting prosperity. May no dissensions mar the flattering prospect which is open before us—may your efforts be steadily directed to the great practical improvements of which the basing of that Province stands so much in need, and, under the blessing of that Providence which has hitherto preserved this portion of the British dominions, may your counsels be so guided as to ensure to the Aylmer; T. Baines Esq.; J. G. D. M'Kenzie Esq.

THE Commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances at-tending the disturbances consequent upon the late 'Toronto Elec-m, will resume proceedings on Monday the 14th inst.; and will receive dience touching the objects of their inquiry on that and the following ys, from the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., at the Ontario

Coronto, 12th June, 1841.

Canada Church of England Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of H. Rowsell Esq., Publisher of the *Church*, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five RER CEX. (or five shillings per share.) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before *the tenth day of July next.* A Divinesso at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the Stock

baid in, will be payable to the respective subscribers to the Press, on and offer the 15th day of July next, on application at the office of Mr. Rowsell at Toronto.

By order of the Committee of Management, (Signed) H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, June 8, 1841.

DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

THE Council of King's College will receive and register the ap tions and testimonials of gentlemen desirous of obtaining, and fied for the office of Head Master in any of the Provincial Gra Schools; with the object of making a selection from such Candida cases of reference from the District Boards of Trustees as vacancies H. BOYS Regist

Registrar K. C. NOTICE is hereby given that the office of Head Master of the Johns-town District Grammar School will be vacant on July 1st, 1841. Applications and testimonials may be addressed (post paid) to Dr. Boya, Registrar of King's College. Toronto, on or before June 3(th. King's College Office, June 7th, 1841. 49-3i

# Seminary for Young Ladies.

MISS GILL,

(JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON,) MOST respectfully begs leave to announce to the Gentry and Inha-bitants of Kingston and its vicinity, that, assisted by her Mother, she has opened a DALLY. SEMINARY for the instruction of Young Ladies in the various branches of English Education, together with Music TERMS-PER QUARTER. Reading, Writing, Grammar and Geography, 15s. Music, 30 French, 20 Miss Gill has for the present taken apartments in the large brick house in Brock Street, occupied by Messrs. Howsell, Booksellers. REFERENCE.-Rev. Mr. Herchmer. Kingston, 26th May, 1841.

WANTED A T the House of Industry a Matron to take charge of the Establish-ment, subject to the approval of the General Committee. Apply to JAS. CURRAN, Superintendent. Toronto, 7th June, 1841.

O WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order war-ranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-th 47-tf

BIRTHS.

At Cobourg, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, Mrs. George

Goldstone, of a Son. At the same place, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Mrs. C. H. Morgan, of a Son.

### MARRIED.

At Picton, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Macaulay, Mr. John Beresford Owens, to Miss Hannah Patterson, all of the same

May 3rd, at Sopley, Ringwood, Hants, England, by the Rev. I. P. Hammond, Vicar, the Rev. I. I. Frobisher, of Harberton, Devon, to Mary Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of George I. B. I. Willis, of Sopley Park, Esq.

DIED.

At Sandwich, on Friday the 28th ult., Hester Loftie, wife of Brevet Major Sparke, 2nd Battalion Inc. Mil., and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Johnson, in the 21st year of her age.

On 6th June, at the Rectory, Amherst Island, aged 47, the Hon, Col. Thomas Radeliffe

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, June 18th Capt. J. F. Sparke; Rev. A. N. Bethune, (3) rem.; Rev. E' J. Boswell, rem.; H. C. Barwick Esq.; Dr. Cartlanott; A. Davidson, Esq. rem.

Govern Kingston, June 9th, 1841. Office of the Secretary of the Province His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make 

James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Legislative