A Jew of the name of Toller bought the chapel and gave it back to the congregation. Now, was it possible that that man could believe in his own religion as a Jew, when he had made that gift, was it possible that he could remain longer a member of his re-He contended that they were unchristianizing England, when, for the sake of benefitting a few individuals, they proc to expunge from the statute-book the declaration "ON THE TRUE FAITH OF A CHRISTIAN. (A laugh.) In spite of that sneer, he would repeat his assertion. He said that hitherto all offices in this country, whether legislatorial, judicial, or administrative, had been exercised by persons professing Christianity, and now for the sake of an individual who, though not specially named in the bill, was prominently intended by it, they were asked to expunge the declaration "on the true faith of a Christian." Caring little for the sneer with which his words had just been received, he would repeat once more that, as this act went, they were unchristianizing England by expunging from the statute-book that declaration which had hitherto limited all offices in England to persons professing Christianity. (Laughter and cries of "Hear.") He had stated on a former occasion, as a preliminary objection to this bill, that the Jews were a nation as well as a creed, irrevocably separated from the rest of the world. The time would come, and all good and pious Christians must carnestly desire its arrival,he repeated, would come, when every Jew would bename of Hart,) which in its very first sentence contained these which that church was supported. That was an argument ad dressed to the state, endeavouring to persuade the state that the proposing to give them civil and religious liberty. (Hear.) This bill was short but sufficiently comprehensive. He had never seen a bill of which the technicalities were simpler and more transparent. It did not contain more than seven or eight lines, and these to outward appearance were sufficiently innocent. Yet it could not be denied that the object of the bill was to break down the line of distinction which admitted Christians to, and excluded Jews from, office. It had been said that the bill would admit one Jew, David time ago been at the head of the Home Department. Would the noble lord feel the same security, or would the country feel the same confidence, in the proper administration of municipal functions, supposing a Jew were alderman of London, as it did formerly when under the jurisdiction of Christian magistrates? A charge in Fleet-street. Those prints and those publications were blas-phenous in the opinion of the noble lord—they were blasphenous in the opinion of the hon. member for Leicester, and indeed, of all members who were—he would not use the phrase he had in his as all the other citizens of the state. Now, he would ask was mind when he commenced his sentence, but he would say at once, of all members then in the Legislature. He called upon hon members to consider whether they were not placing the individual whom they now wished to qualify for municipal, and therefore for judicial functions, in an invidious position, when they placed him in an office in which he might be called to sit in judgment upon that which he would not consider blasphemy, but which all who then heard him would consider so. (Hear, hear.) Hon gentlemen opposite would perhaps, tell him that this would be a rare and even an extreme case. It might be so; but he recollected that there were many persons then in the house, to whom he meant no disrepect by the allusion, who had been admitted into it drop by drop (a laugh,) but whose admission he had ever regardmind when he commenced his sentence, but he would say at once, not that the case with regard to the persons whose claims were would deliberately pave the way to the admission of all Jews to all | received in this country, and he also added in the color nation of Jews objected to the boon that was now offered them? | the Governor in Council, to all civil and municipal offices; and He was sure that the hon. member for Lambeth would remember, that about five years ago he presented a petition from a Mr. Ehenezer- (mentioning a gentleman with an unspellable Hebrew of the Jews, which was then before it, because it was at variance with the prophecies of the Old Testament. [Here the hon. baronet read an extract from the petition to that effect.] He had himself received at the time a communication to the same effect from an individual of the Jewish creed residing at Cambridge, the Rabbi Tschrew. That individual had addressed him privately by letter, house. and had afterwards addressed to the world the same sentiments in the shape of a pamphlet. The substance of both was the same. In Rabbi's pamphlet, which was in answer to another advocating the emancipation of the Jews, he addressed his Jewish brethren in the following language: [Here the hon. member read an extract from the eighth page of this pamphlet, to the following effect; Jews were like any other foreigners who had sought shelter within the realm of England? For instance, they were not like the Protestant refugees of France, who after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, flocked in numbers to our shores. In the course of two generations those refugees had merged into the great mass of the English unity, but had that, or any thing like that, been the case with the Jews? Again, the real families of Bentinck, Keppel, and (Hear.) Vansittart, who came over here with William III., were now as much English families as those which came over with William the (Mear, hear.) He considered this bill as an attempt to introduce first into our corporations, and ultimately into the Legislature, men who, of necessity, and beyond the reach of all nan laws, were the citizens of a country with which we had, and could have, no alliance. He asked how many persons would be introduced into our corporations by this bill? Not more than two or three at most. When the question of emancipation was before the house, he distinctly said that if the claim were a claim of justice, he would not deny it, whether it was advanced by the poor or by the rich. In his mind a claim of justice was not affected by the numbers, be they great or small, of those who urged it. In this case the benefit was for the few, the injury for the many because, there being that record on the statute-book that a declaration "on the true faith of a Christian" was a necessary preliminary to the admission into office, it was now proposed to expunge it for the benefit of a few wealthy and liberal individuals. He was not prepared to expunge that declaration, and he hoped that the house would not afford its sanction to any such change, (Hear, hear.) He begged leave to remind hon gentlemen, that we did not invite the Jews into England. Two centuries ago there was not a single Jewin England. They had come in gradually since, knowing the law under which they would have to live They had come into a Christian country on condition of enjoying Christian hospitality and Christian protection, but not on a pro that we would after for their advantage the character of the social tion under which welived. They were entitled at present to all the and eventually escape harmless by virtue of the Indemnity Act. and eventually escape harmless by virtue of the Indemnity Act. In one case, which occurred in London, the test was put, and on inquiry being made it was found that the act was legal, but he house, whether it would make the change now proposed, in rights of property, but not to those of power; and he now asked

econd time that day six months.

Irish members) had reduced this question to a question of religious liberty on the one hand, and of religious intolerance on the other. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) His hon, friend had stated tion-whether our religion was true, and that of the Jews false? and had thence deduced that, as the religion of the Jews was false, they were therefore incapable of discharging municipal offices. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to the house, whether those who had formerly argued against the admission, first of Protestant Dissenters and afterwards of Roman Catholics into Parliament, come a Christian: but, until that time did come, the Jew of Germany, of Portugal, and of England, derived his character not from the accidental spot in which he happened to be born, but from his parents and from his creed. He was a member not of some issue in which the state was concerned. With regard to the great German or English community, but of a people dispersed over every country on the face of the globe. You could argument of Sherlock—and a very able argument he admitted it argument of Sherlock—and a very able argument he admitted it argument of Sheriock—and a very sine argument he admitted it to be—went upon this principle, that those who were Dissenters allusion was not made to themselves as a distinct nation. A letter was addressed some years ago to his right hon, friend the member for Tamworth, who was then Secretary of State, by a Jew residing at Montreal (we think Sir R. Inglis said of the name of Hart) which in its very first contents activated to the church must of necessity be more attached to the state by ords:—"As a member of a nation of oppressed people, I appeal you." There were numerous addresses presented to the late to the state, endeavouring to persuade the state that the duties of civil offices could not be well or adequately performed by Dissenters from the church. That argument had been overhis, from whom it was always a pain to him to differ, and with whom he delighted, whenever he could, to take counsel—by the Protestant Dissenters were admitted into Parliament. (Cheers.) Jews of Germany and of Portugal, who considered that he (Sir R. Grant) was acting, not on behalf of the Jews of Great Britain opponents of Roman Catholics. The opponents of Roman Catholic claims took good care not to say R. Grant) was acting, not on behalf of the Jews of Great Britain alone, but of all the Jews in every quarter of the globe. He did that the religion of the Roman Catholics was a false religion, and Hamlets in his place, but a few years ago a phrase escaped from the lips of his right hon, and learned friend, as judge of an ecclesithe lips of his right hon, and learned friend, as judge of an ecclesi-astical court, which showed the natural bias of his mind on this

Novereign of this country—that they paid obedience to Rome, and question. "If a Jew," said his right non, and leading the contract marriage according to the rights and customs of his own nation," then it is so and so. ("Hear," and a laugh.) He, nation," then it is so and so. ("Hear," and a laugh.) He, ciple held by the British House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) "If a Jew," said his right hon, and learned friend, that in consequence the state could not rely upon their attachto separate the Jew from his nation. (Hear.) They were, therefore, naturalizing a people and a creed, whilst they were only of the house before them, he saw no ground upon which to base an objection, except the bare and naked principle of intolerance namely, that they differed with us in 'religious belief. (Hear, hear.) With respect, however, to admission to civil and municipal offices, it Yet it could not was his opinion that when the parties who sought the admission proved themselves to be politically and civilly trustworthy, and showed that they were fit to perform the duties annexed to the offices, there was no reason why difference of religious belief should Solomons, Esq., to the administration of municipal, and therefore to a certain extent of judicial functions. His noble friend who was now at the head of the Colonial Department had but a short as were in communion with that church; but as regarded offices which were of a purely civil nature, he did not see what business or right the house had to inquire into the religious opinions of any person who desired to be made eligible to, or was a candidate for when under the jurisdiction of Christian magistrates? A charge was brought against that unhappy man, Carlisle, for exhibiting blasphemous prints and publications in the windows of his shop in Flore treat. The provided such duties attached to the office—if with respect to the duties which they owed to the sovereign, as well as with respect to the duties which they owed to Parliament, they proved their allegiance to the one, and their obedience to the other, and if, as regarded their fellow-subjects

drop by drop (a laugh,) but whose admission he had ever regarded, and ever should regard, as one of the greatest evils that had ever befallen this country. He considered this bill as a kindred step to the admission into the house of Parsees and Brahmins, step to the admission into the house of Parsees and Brahmins, which had been hinted at more than once by the hon, member for Kilkenny whether

He nut it to the hon, member for Kilkenny whether possibly be founded. Where there were two parties in one parish Kilkenny. He put it to the hon member for Kilkenny whether he seriously meant to admit the Parsees of Bombay into that house? If he understood the hon member rightly, he said he had no objection to the admission of either Parsees or Parkerin to the house provided they discharged in the provided they discharged in the particular to the house provided they discharged in the particular to t or tribute to your church, for I find my means sufficiently taxed i Brahmins into the house, provided they discharged honestly their duties as citizens. Whatever might be the truth or falsehood of but he had yet to learn that a person was not at liberty to say that doctrine—on which for the present he would not say a word— "My Christian neighbours are without a place of worship; I'll as applied to a new state, there could be no doubt that it could help them to the means of procuring an edifice for public worship. not be applied to an old state, as, for instance, to England and not only as it will be a benefit to them, but as it will tend to the not be applied to an old state, as, for instance, to England and her colonies, where Christianity, as by law established, was an integral part of the constitution. He therefore contended that they were not at liberty to hold this as an extreme case. If they deliberately expunged from the statute-book the declaration, "I do this on the true faith of a Christian," for the sake of admitting a civile individual to the average of municipal functions they a single individual to the exercise of municipal functions, they (Cheers.) The hon. baronet had stated, that it was a principal our civil privileges, according to the increasing liberality of hon.
members on both sides of the house. He looked upon the present

Christian faith. Now with respect to our colonial possessions, he as a case by which not more than two or three individuals could be (Lord J. Russell) would state one exception. In Jamaica the But was the house aware that many Jews-nay, the Jews had been admitted by an act of Assembly, sanctioned by for his own part, he was willing to confess that he saw no danger to be apprehended from the concession. (" Hear." The hon, baronet in the course of the argument which he pursued praying the house not to pass a bill for the emancipation had made this a mere religious question. He said that the Jews were separated from all the other nations of the earth by prophecy and that to accede to the present motion would be to act in oppo sition to the declaration and interpretation of the Scr ("hear, hear," and laughter.) Now, he apprehended that such a course of argument would have but little political weight in that (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he did not hesitate to say that he considered the fulfilment of the prophecies alluded to by the hon, baronet quite compatible with the pa which would enable the Jews to hold civil and municipal offices. (Hear, and laughter.) He presumed that Providence would take care to carry out its wise intent with respect to the fulfilment of its prophecies without the assistance of that house. (Hear.)-"You are mistaken greatly—you are no Englishmen—though He feared that his hon friend the member for the University of born in England, you are no more than foreigners—you have no home in this land or in any other—you are a Jew."] In short, the Rabbi stated distinctly that no Jew could be at once an England.

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Oxford did not see the absurdity to which his principle would lead, the latest the th to every gentleman who heard him, and asked them whether the made so strongly against the prophecies, the same argument would hold good with respect to the shrievalty, and consequently the evil which the hon. baronet so much dreaded had alread taken place. (Hear, hear.) The hon, gentleman should take the argument entirely as a reason for shutting out the Jews altogether om any eligibility, or else admit the whole principle at once.— Hear.) The Jews at present could hold trusteeships with respect to trusts in some sort of a corporate nature. In Devonport a Jew held a trusteeship in a paving and police board for a twelvemonth, but he was eventually expelled in consequence of certain words in the Municipal Act. Had the town not been incorporated, he could not have been expelled. The exclu insisted upon by the hon, member for the University of Oxford was very peculiar. He sought to narrow and limit the civil rights of the Jews, for the purpose, as he avowed, of carrying out the intentions of the Supreme Being, and yet the object of the hon. baronet would not still be effected, for the fact was, that the Jews With respect to the present now held civil offices in this country. peasure, he would remind the house that when the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act was under consideration the right hon. aronet the member for Tamworth, whom he did not then see in his place, did not urge the insertion of the words "on the true which words were omitted from the bill as faith of a Christian. it passed through that house. They were, however, inserted when the bill went through the House of Lords, and on its return to that house they were allowed to remain, because of the desire on the part of the majority to carry the measure. If an objection then taken the words would have been omitted, but the result would have been the loss of the bill. What, however, had been the practical effect of the introduction of those words? They had not the effect of altogether excluding the Jews from municipal appointments. The corporate bodies might, if they pleased, insist upon this test being taken by a Jew on his assumption of office, but if not insisted on the Jew might hold his office

more than this—that he was neither a Jew nor a Christian. order to invest them with that which they had not hitherto pos- believed the putting of the test was not compulsory. More than ("Hear," and a laugh.) If he were a consistent Jew, he would sessed—power? (Hear, hear,) One of these two religions must one instance of its not having been put had occurred since the act ("Hear," and a laugh.) If he were a consistent Jew, he would not subscribe his money to assist any set of men in raising a temple to one whom he must consider as an impostor; and if he were a Christian, he could not bear the name of a Jew. (A laugh.) He had heard of a similar instance of liberality occurring in America. A Presbyterian chapel in that country had fallen into difficulties.

Sessed—power? (Hear, near,) One of these two religions must be false, was the house prepared by its legislation of that night be false. Was the house prepared by its legislation of that night came into operation. One of these cases occurred in Southampton, and these instances of these cases occurred in Southampton, and these instances were sufficient to show, that where the declaration was not put the office might to—that He, in whose name we hoped for salvation, was a deciver. When the Jew came to their table, he must make that the new principle, but to give authority to what was already the proposition, then, was not for the introduction of a new principle, but to give authority to what was already the proposition. The last regions must one instance of its not having oven put had occurred since the act was the act was came into operation. One of these cases occurred in Southampton, and these instances of these cases occurred in Southampton, and these instances of the act was already that the alternative of its own religions must one instance of its not having occurred in Southampton, and these instances of these cases occurred in Southampton, and these instances of the case was a limpost or the set work and the self-alternative of its own religions must one instance of its not having occurred in Southampton, and these instances of the case was already to the subscription. One of these cases occurred in Southampton, and these instances of the subscription of the table, and the subscription of the subscription of the table, and the subscription of t statement openly, publicly, solemnly. It was true that a measure for opening the door of the Legislature to the Jews was not now the principle might be carried further, and that, concession being that door would be opened to them, if this bill were passed. He had advised the house, on a former occasion, to take for its device

made on the present point, the Jews might ask for the privilege of holding seats in that house, and every other privilege to which British subjects asserted a claim. He (Lord J. Russell) did not the old proverb, principiis obsta, and acting upon that advice, he know what the Jews might be disposed to do with respect to their now called upon them to oppose this bill, which, if carried, would rights as British subjects; but of this he was sure, that if they compel them before long, to legislate on behalf of the church and the Christianity of the empire. Under these circumstances his duty was was very simple. He should now move that the bill be read a benches.) He had no hesitation in saying, that the only right cond time that day six months.

Lord J. Russell observed, that he was glad to see that his that the person seeking it should possess the civil qualification. on. friend the representative of Oxford (cheers from a knot of This test, and no other, was what he sought, and where he was sure it was possessed he was ready to grant admissibility to office. (Cheers.) He wished, however, to guard himself from being supposed to make the admission with respect to offices connected with to different parts of his speech, and more especially towards its conclusion, that the house was called upon to consider this questain, he was prepared to support thisbill, and every other measure founded upon the principle of civil liberty. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.)

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM LORD SYDENHAM TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

> Government House, Montreal, Jan. 26, 1841.

My LORD,-I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, copies of the Annual Report of the Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, and of a Report from the Agent at Toronto, on the subject of emigration to these provinces during the year 1840.

Appended to these Reports are communications from the subgents, and other documents, containing the most detailed information which it has been possible to collect in regard to the num pers and description of the emigrants, their conduct, the capital they brought out, and the places in which they have settled.

The general result of these reports I consider as highly satisfac The emigration during the past season, as I had anticipated, has greatly exceeded that of the last few years; the emigrants appear to have been universally well conducted, and several of them are possessed of considerable property. The great bulk have settled in these provinces, and there is every reason to expect that

I avail myself also of the present opportunity to put your Lord-nip in possession of the views which I have been led to form upon

e question of emigration to these provinces.

Very erroneous ideas appear to prevail in England on the subct. It seems to be supposed that every individual in the station of a day-labourer, who can succeed in reaching the shores of North America, is at once amply provided for, and that every person, who with a few hundred pounds come out and purchases land, whether they have any previous knowledg of agriculture or not, becomes once a wealthy farmer.

These extravagant ideas are of course disappointed, and great distress and misery bave followed. It appears to me, therefore, of the first importance that all visionary expectations of this nature

hould be discouraged.

Emigration to America holds at none of these brilliant prospects of rapid affluence; but at the same time it is secure, un roper management, from the rist of equally rapid failure. It is no lottery, with a few exorbitant prizes, and a large majority of blanks, but a secure and certain in estment in which a prudent and reasonable man may safely embark. It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that no industrious well behaved man ever failed on this continent to make ar easy livelihood by his labour, -that no capitalist who, with a far share of agricultural knowledge, or with the disposition to profit by the experience of others, has chosen to invest his money in the purchase of land, has ever had reason to complain of the insuficiency of his return. Almost any labourer with good conduct ad perseverance may in a few years become a land-owner. Almost any farmer possessed of oderate capital may, by the same neans, become eventually possesed of valuable landed property, and be enabled to place his amily in a state of independence. But these results are not to be snatched as the prize of a fortunte speculation, they are to be attained as the reward of a course of perseverance, industry, and steadiness. This picture may apper to some discouraging, to my mind it is quite the reverse. By slowing that every man's for-tune is in his own hands, that to god conduct success is certain, and that scarcely anything is left to chance, it holds out, I think, the strongest inducements to all the letter description of emigrants. have no fear that its general publication will have any other than a good effect.

I shall now proceed to notice the direct means by which emigra-

tion should be encouraged, and in doing so I shall take occasion to advert to the reports made to your Lordslip by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, of the general tenor of which I have had the satisfaction of expressing my approval.

In the Reports addressed to your Lordshi on the 21st April and

5th August last, the Commissioners enterd on the question of granting assistance from the imperial treasury towards the passages of emigrants, and in the latter Report they arow out considerable doubts as to the expediency of applying in that way any sum that might be granted by Parliament for emigration. In these doubts mexpedient. The sum that could e obtained from Parliament must, under any circumstances, be iconsiderable, and adequate, therefore, to the transport of a very lew; its application would be attended with great difficulty, and would become the object of every description of jobbing, and at lat it would probably But if not so appropriated, it would in realit be a boon, not to event of a war. individual exertion.

For these reasons I am of opinion that no attempt should be made by Parliamentary grant to pay the passages of emigrants. The inducements to parishes and laudlords ar sufficiently strong to make them undertake the burthen, and tley know better how to apply their means than the Governmen could possibly do. But I am not the less of opinion that Parliament may very fairly be expected to contribute towards the expense of emigration, and I shall now point out the several objects to which I think such a ontribution should be principally directed.

From the weekly reports from time to time transmitted to your Lordship, from Mr. Buchanan's present report, and more than all, from the report of the medical superintendantat Grosse Isle, which accompanied my Despatch of the 26th ultim, your Lordship will perceive the necessity of taking steps to ensure to emigrants more ample protection and assistance, both before and during their pas-This may, to a certain extent, be accomplished by amending the present Passengers' Act, and making more effectual provicement; but other measures will likewise be necessary, to which I shall presently call your attention.

You will observe, that of the emigrants who proceed to Canada, large proportion, even when they embark, are insufficiently provided with clothes, with bedding or provisions; that in many cases they have about them the seeds of disease, arising from the destitution and misery in which they have been living previous to embarkation, and that as a necessary consequence great sickness and mortality occur on the voyage, and immediately after their

Against destitution and, to a certain extent, decease, on the part of the poorer emigrants, it is impossible altogether to guard; but from the reports to which I have referred, it is evident that a great part of these evils are caused by the fraudulent practices on the part of passenger agents, by the rapacity of the ship charterers, and by misconduct of the officers during the voyage. Here, then, is the first object for which Government assistance is required; viz., to increase the efficiency of the Government agents at the outports, and to put down the system of kidnapping which is said to be practised by travelling passenger agents. If this be done, and if the emigrant agents and custom-house officers do their duty, cenes such as those described by Dr. Douglas cannot recur.

I take it for granted that the existing law would be sufficient to punish the frauds practised by passenger agents; but if not, a proviion should be introduced in the Passenger Act to meet that case. Strict care should likewise be taken in every instance where an emigrant vessel is detained beyond the time appointed for her ailing to enforce the 14th clause of the existing Act against the master. The emigrant agents, by making it their practice to visit he places where emigrants are generally lodged when waiting for their passage, and by attentively observing the proceedings of the assenger vessels at their respective stations, might, I conceive, I would further suggest to your Lordsily perform this duty. ship whether some steps might not be taken, either by the Government or in communication with the municipal authorities at Lierpool, to provide accommodation for emigrants resorting to that

For the protection of the emigrant during the passage Mr. the further limitation of the number of passengers in proportion to tonnage, the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits, the enforcement of the penalties in a summary way before the local magistrates,

less by four than that allowed by the Passengers' Act. I must presume that it was from this circumstance only that the vessel vas allowed by the emigrant agent at Glasgow to proceed to sea n so unseaworthy a state.

The third and fourth clauses of the Passengers' Act, if faithfully mplied with, would appear sufficiently to regulate the provision

The fifth clause imposes on the officers of customs the duty of seeing that the preceding clauses are obeyed, but I regret to state that this duty is notoriously neglected; and I am not aware that any censure has ever followed that neglect. In order, however, to ensure greater vigilance in future, I would suggest that at all ports where an emigrant agent is stationed the customs officers should be directed not to give a clearance to any vessel coming within the purview of the Passengers' Act, without having previously received from the agent a certificate that the provisions of that Act have been complied with.

I would further propose that besides the amount of food specified in the Act, emigrants should be required to bring on board with them clean bedding and sufficient clothes, and that the master of the vessel should be responsible for keeping the decks clean and healthy during the voyage.

But no law will be effectual to protect the emigrants during the voyage, unless some person clothed with sufficient authority to enforce it, be placed by Her Majesty's Government on board the emigrant vessels, or at least on board of those which carry the larger number of emigrants. Once at sea, the emigrants are necessarily in the hands of the captain. Whatever extortion or oppression he may exercise towards them they have no power to resist, and from the difficulty of enforcing the penalties when they arrive at their destination, from the indisposition of the emigrants to be detained to prosecute him, and from their ignorance of their own rights, he may be tolerably confident of escaping with impunity. A Government agent on board, who might very properly combine in his person the duties of medical attendant, would prevent these evils, and he might also be charged with the custody of the emigrants' own provisions, so as to prevent the waste which is said now to prevail; and be armed with authority to enforce personal cleanliness among them. I would earnestly request that whatever sum may be granted by Parliament towards emigration, a portion of it may be devoted to this important object.

The next object to which I would propose to devote a portion of any Parliamentary grant, would be to aid the funds of these provinces in providing relief and medical attendance for those who arrive destitute or in sickness on the shores, and in assisting able-bodied to proceed to the districts where their labour may be The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,

I had expected before this time to have informed your Lordship of the exact amount expended in this service during the year 1840, but difficulties have occurred in the settlement of some of the ac-counts which have made this impossible. I trust, however, that the sum will not much exceed the amount placed by your Lordship at my disposal.

The number who have been assisted to proceed to the Upper

Province will appear to your Lordship very large, and no doubt many persons obtained such assistance, who were well able to pay for their passage. But in the height of the season, when perhaps several thousand emigrants arrive in the course of a few days, it is impossible for the emigrant agent to ascertain accurately the circumstances of each individual; and it is most important that emigrants should not be allowed to remain unemployed in the towns. The public works at Montreal when once commenced, afforded the means of testing the applications for relief of those who reached this city; and I trust that before next spring some similar works may be in progress in the vicinity of Quebec. Still much expense must be incurred to forward the stream of emigrants to those places where their labour may be most useful and productive, and where they may become represent earlier. Its amount will probably they may become permanent settlers. Its amount will probably be much reduced in future years by the competition on the St. Lawrence of the new steam-boats, which are now building for the Government, and the conveyance of the mails, and by the formation of new forwarding companies on the Ottawa and Rideau, Heretofore the forwarding on those rivers and their canals has been a monopoly, the lock of St. Anne's Rapids being in the hands of a private company; but before the opening of the navigation in the spring, another lock will be completed at the public expense, and the forwarding business will be thrown open to general enterprize. The same cause will also, I trust, put an end to the inconvenience and suffering to which the emigrants are now exposed in their passage from Montreal to Bytown and Kingston, and will in so far diminish the causes of sickness among them.

My Despatch of the 14th inst., No. 214, and the documents which accompany it, will have fully explained to your Lordship the nature of the arrangements which I propose to make for settling on wild lands, either in connexion with some public works or otherwise, emigrants for whom employment cannot be found. This is another object to which I would propose to apply a portion of any grant from the imperial treasury, more especially in localities where, from political reasons, it may be important to encourage settlement, and to which in ordinary circumstances settlers would not resort. In Lower Canada, from the peculiarity of its original settlement, and from its subsequent political history, there are many such localities, exclusive of those great lines of communication between Quebec and the seaboard provinces, and between the St. Lawrence and the townships, in which the expedience of encouraging settle ment requires no argument. But this is an object which must be regarded as pertaining to imperial as much as to local interests, and there would be an evident inconvenience in applying to the local Legislature for assistance towards it.

Lastly, I would propose to apply such a grant towards the promotion of public works, in which must eventually be found the might be granted by Parliament for emigration. In these doubts
I more than concur. I have no hesitation i pronouncing such a

by the existing demand for labour. Some of these works, such, for instance, as the establishment of a co-Lakes Huron and Ontario, the improvement of the road between Quebec and Fredericton, and the opening a water communic between Missiskoui Bay and the Richelieu, thus giving a better communication with Lake Champlain, are of national importance ible to secure its appropriation to it legitimate purpose. as being necessary to the military defence of the country in the The establishment of one or more harbours on the emigrant, but to the landlord or parish which, but for the the shores of Lake Erie is another work of the most pressing the grant, must have borne the expense. It would, besides, have a most injurious effect, since, by raising extra agant expectations, to undertake. There are others, such as the Welland Canal, in as to the future intentions of Government, i would paralyze all which the Crown already possesses a large stake, and the comple tion of which is no less essential in a political than a commercia point of view. I more especially advert to the Welland Canal because it is at this moment one of the most important works in Canada. During the last season the revenue derived from it was one-third greater than in any preceding year; and there is every prospect of our obtaining the passage through it of all the western trade. But if this canal were allowed to fall into decay, the Americans would renew their favourite project of a canal on their side of the river, and would be encouraged to proceed in the works which they have already commenced for the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

The settlement of emigrants on wild lands, taken in connexion with the exertions which individual landowners are now prepared to make for the same purpose, and the prosecution of the great public works to which I have alluded, will absorb a very considerable number of emigrants. The municipal bodies also which under the ordinance recently passed by the Special Council, will at an early date be called into existence in Lower Canada, may reasonably be expected, by undertaking public works, to create a considerable demand for labourers in this province; and I trust that those improvements which, in Upper Canada, have been commenced by individual enterprize, or from provincial resources, may to a great extent be resumed in the spring.

There is, moreover, a spirit of renewed activity and enterprize among the whole British population in both provinces, which affords ample security that no difficulty will arise in finding employment for well-conducted emigrants; and it will be m endeavour to turn these fortunate circumstances to the best advantage. With this view, I shall take all the means in my power, through the land agents distributed in the different section f the province, and through other channels, to ascertain the wants and capabilities of each, the inducements which they hold out to the emigrant, and the facilities which they may afford for his permanent settlement. All the information which I can collect on these points will be communicated to the emigrant agents at Quebec and Montreal, so that the emigrant on his arrival may at once be enabled to decide to what point it will be most

I have already directed that, to prevent the delay and expense to which purchasers of land have heretofore been exposed, every land agent in the province should for the future be furnished by the Commissioner of Crown Lands with diagrams and specifications all crown lands for sale within his district.

To guard against double sales, the land agent must of course ommunicate with the central office before concluding a sale; but the delay thus caused will be comparatively unimportant. I am convinced that this alteration will be received as a great

boon by the inhabitants of these provinces. With a view, also to facilitate the settlement of the provinces I further propose to invite individual proprietors, who may desire to sell their lands, to send in descriptions of them, with all neces sary particulars, to the offices of the several crown lands agents. officers will not, however, act in any way as private agents, or undertake to sell private lands; they will merely afford the means of informing the public of the extent of lands to be sold in each district, the name of the owner, and the price demanded. Buchanan has, in the Appendix to his Report, suggested several alterations of the Passengers' Act; in which, so far as they regard required to pay a small fee for the custody of their charts and

It may be objected that such an arrangement will, for the and the extension of the Act to all vessels carrying steerage pas- present at least, tend to diminish the sales of land the property of sengers, I entirely concur. Of the importance of the last of these | the Crown, and to some extent this will probably be the case; but

Your Lordship will allow me to suggest, that every means should be taken to urge on intending emigrants the necessity of arriving in this country as early as possible after the opening of the navigation. The season is so short, that unless a settler is on bis land by the beginning of June, there is no chance of his being able to make any provision for his subsistence before the ensuing winter; while during the winter the severity of the weather pre cludes almost all out of door labour. It is likewise important to the health of the emigrants that they should arrive before the

great heat of the summer commences.

I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship the answers to the questions prepared by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners. I have caused them to be distributed very generally throughout all the provinces, and some delay has occurred in my receiving the answers;—several, however, have now reached me, and as delay cannot but be inconvenient, I shall prefer sending the information I have already obtained to waiting till it shall be more perfect.

You will observe that in the preceding pages I have not referred to that part of the report of the Commissioners of the 21st April last which relates to the assistance of emigrants out of funds raised in the colony. As the whole revenues of the United Province, whether arising from the sale of land or any other source, are, after certain deductions, placed by the Union Act at the disposal of the Legislature, and as those revenues will probably for some years be not more than sufficient to defray the burthens now imposed on them and to provide for the public works, which must be continued, it has appeared to me unnecessary to enter on a subject which could lead to no practical result. But I must observe, in respect to the Canada and the British North American Companies, that the bargains which they originally made with the Crown would, under proper management, have been so advantageous that they appear to me to have no claim to any peculiar indulgence in the matter of emigration. In respect to the North American Colonial Association of Ireland, I can only state that their opera-fions have been very much kept out of view in this country; but, as far as they are known, I should be sorry to see the Government in any way connected with or countenancing them. If the share-holders were to be alone the sufferers, it would be of little moment, holders were to be atone the sufferers, it would be of little moment, but I anticipate serious consequences whenever the unfortunate persons who may have made purchases of land of this Company shall arrive to take possession of their property, if it has been acquired on the terms set forth in the prospectus, which has been I have, &c. SYDENHAM.

(Signed) &c. &c.

Province of?

CANADA.

SYDENHAM. VICTORIA, by the Grace of God. of the United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, To our well beloved and faithful the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament of our said Province, at our Township of Kingston, on the Twenty-sixth day of May next to have been comm

and held, and to every of You, WHEREAS for divers urgent and arduous affairs, Us, the state and defence of our said Province concerning, We did summon and command you on the day and at the Township aforesaid to be present, to treat, consent, and conclude upon those things, which in our said Provincial Parliament should then and there be proosed and deliberated upon: We, for divers causes and considerations Us to this especially moving, have thought fit to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament, so that You nor any of You on the said Twenty-sixth day of May at our said Township of Kingston to appear, are to be held or constrained; for We do will therefore, that You and each of You, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated; commanding and by the tenor of these presents firmly enjoining You and every of You, and all others in this behalf interested—that on the FOURTEENTH day of JUNE next, at our TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON aforesaid, personally You be and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our said Provincial Par-liament by the Common Council of our said Province may by the

favour of God be ordained. In Testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Canada

to be hereunto affixed. Witness our Right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable CHARLES, BARON SYDENHAM, of Sydenham in the County of Kent and Toronto in Canada, one of our most honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward,

and Vice Admiral of the same.

At our Government House, in our City of Montreal, in our said Province of Canada, the THIRTIETH day of APRIL, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fourth year of our Reign. THOMAS AMIOT.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION. A YOUNG LADY is desirous of an engagement as Governess in a Family where the Children are young, or as Companion to a Lady. Would have no objection to travel.

Letters addressed A. Y. (post paid) to this office, will be attended to.

Library of the Provincial Legislature.

PERSONS having in their possession any of the following Books belonging to the Library of the late Upper Cauada Legislature, are requested to return them to the same forthwith.

Bentham's Defence of Usury, 1 vol.
Carver's Travels in North America, 1 vol.
Chalmers' Bridgewater Treatise, 1st vol.
Collyer's Law of Partnerships, 1 vol.
Criticisms on the Bar, 1 vol.
Gentleman's Maeazine, 9th vol. Gentleman's Magazine, 9th vol. Howell's State Trials, 1st, 18th, and 27th vols. Howen's State Thats, 1st, 1ct., and 27th v Leyden's Africa, 1st vol. Manual of Practice of Parliament, 1 vol. Southey's Life of Nelson, 2 vols. Standing Orders House of Commons, 1 vol. Tredgold on Rail Roads, 1 vol. ALPHEUS TODD,

Toronto, 27th April, 1841. 13-3w Assembly's Office, are requested to give the above three insertions. WANTED

IN the family of a Clergyman, a gentleman as Tutor, capable of givin instruction in English, Writing, and Arithmetic. There are sipupils. He would reside in the family, and must be a member of the Church of England. Apply by letter post paid to A. B., at the Office as Tutor, capable of giving

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for hester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and r for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst. 20, 2nd April, 1841.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION REVEREND BRETHREN-You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next session of the Association will be held (D. Y.) at

Williamsburgh, the first Wednesday and Thursday in June next. Your affectionate broth HENRY PATTON, May 3, 1841. Secretary.

The Treasurer of the House of Industry, Toronto, begs to cknowledge the receipt of £5, from the St. George's Society of this city, on the 23d of April last (St. George's Day).

BIRTH. At Peterborough, on Saturday the 24th ult. the lady of J. G. Armour, Esquire, of a daughter

MARRIED. In this city, on Saturday morning, the 1st inst, by the Rev. H. Scadding, at St. James's Cathedral Church, Adam Wilson, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Emma, second daughter of the late

In Dublin, the Rev. Henry Hugh O'Neil, of Knoctemple, County Cavan (late Missionary in Canada), to Sarah, second daughter of the late Thomas Battersby, of Newcastle, county Meath, Esq.

DIED. In this city, on Sunday last, Augusta, daughter of S. P.

Jarvis, Esq. In this city, on Monday, the 3d inst. after an illness of about

three weeks, Mrs. Elizabeth Curran, wife of Mr. James Curran, Superintendent of the House of Industry in Toronto. The valuole services of this excellent woman—characterised as they were fervent sincerity and Christian kindness—will be remembered long after her removal from the duties she so successfully dis-At Picton, on Sunday, 5th April, Mr. John Deacon, Master of

the District Grammar School, and son of the Rev. Job Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown, in the 25th year of his age.

At Belleville, on Saturday, the 24th inst, aged 38 years, James King, Esq. Barrister at Law, and formerly one of the Aldermen

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, May 7th: Rev. C. T. Wade [we have not the books]; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, add. sub.; Rev. W. Arnold, rem.; Mr. W. H. White, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Dr. L. B. Botsford, rem.

The following have been received by the Editor: T. Baines, Esq.; Hon. J. Crooks; Messrs. Owen, Miller & Mills; H. Rowsell, Esq. rem.; Mr. J. Arkland, rem. in full vols. 3 and 4; J. G. Armour, Esq. [received May 1].