

And when you tell me that the vigour and efficiency of your Institution are at present greater than at any former period, I feel more and more disposed to believe that our Apostolic Church is destined to extend her blessed influence over the world, and to stand forth the universally acknowledged spouse of Christ.

Accept, my dear friends, the thanks of a grateful heart, for your prayers to Almighty God in behalf of me and my family; and suffer me to express to you my sincere acknowledgments for the good work which you have begun, that you may have cause to rejoice in that day when our Saviour comes to make up his jewels.

JOHN TORONTO.
Toronto, 4th January, 1840.

From the Montreal Herald.
On New Year's morning, the Bible class in connection with Christ Church in this city, aided by a few friends, admirers of the Rev. Mr. Robertson's zealous exertions in promoting their spiritual interests, forwarded to that gentleman, through one of the ladies, a purse containing the sum of £25, as a trifling testimonial of the esteem in which he is held, and of gratitude for his meritorious and voluntary services in their behalf.

This is now the second time that the feelings of the class towards their teacher have manifested; on the previous occasion, the present consisting of a full clerical dress. It is gratifying to be able to record instances of this nature, especially in this country where the mutual endearments between pastor and people are frequently lost sight of in private secular interests.

The Bible class owed its origin to the praiseworthy exertions of one or two gentlemen with Mr. Robertson's assistance, and under the management of the latter, is now established on a firm footing, although the writer regrets to say it is not so numerously attended as it should be, or as the congregation of Christ Church should warrant. The principal object in its foundation was the proper tuition of teachers for the Sunday Schools, an object of paramount importance, as a destitution of religious principles among the poorer classes in this city, exists to an alarming extent.

A knowledge of this fact, one of vital importance to the moral and political influence, not only of this city, but of the whole colony, should arouse the parents in our Israel to a sense of the duty which their religion and country demand of them. The consequences of a neglect of it are so palpably apparent, that it is unnecessary to dwell on them. Independent of this however, the individual benefits derived from the school are great indeed, and are highly appreciated by those who are members of it.

We are happy in being enabled to state that the Executors of the will of the late Bishop (Stewart) of Quebec, have recently deposited in the Episcopal Library of the See of Quebec, 480 volumes (almost entirely on Religious subjects) being a part of the books of his Library devised to that institution by will.—Quebec Mercury.

Civil Intelligence.
From the N. Y. Gazette.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship United States, Capt. Fisher, arrived on Friday evening from Liverpool bringing us dates to the 31st of December, and by the arrival of the packet ship England, Capt. Waite, we have received full files of London and Liverpool papers to the 7th—former of the evening of that day, and we are indebted further to the friendship and politeness of Capt. Waite, for papers of the latest date.

The cotton market it will be perceived had declined. Money matters were on the whole, rather easier, and there was a slight advance in American flour.

Mr. Jaund has published a statement of the affairs of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, founded on the official reports of that institution put forth in the United States. This statement appears to have affected the affairs of the Bank rather favorably, and the stock rose in consequence considerably.

The commander of the army, Lord Hill, had issued an order severely censuring certain officers for interfering in political meetings and commanding them promptly to desist in future. This order was severely adverted on.

Another crazy attempt had been made to gain access to the Queen in her residences. The poor man who made the attempt is named Stockidge, and is partner in a respectable wholesale tea house at Manchester.

Sir John Colborne, lately Governor General of the Canadas, has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Seaton, of Seaton in the county of Devon.

Accounts had been received in England, that the Pacha of Egypt had actually delivered up the Turkish fleet to the Sultan of Turkey, but it did not seem to be credited. The news from France and Spain is by no means interesting.

Sir John Colborne was received with every mark of respect on his arrival—he was waited on by a deputation of the London merchants, who congratulated him on his safe arrival, and returned him thanks for his eminent services in Canada, &c.

The daughter, and only child, of Lord Brougham, is dead. She was interred in the burial ground of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, on the 4th December. This is the only instance on record of the interment of a female in this burying-ground.

The Bishop of Litchfield died on the 4th December.
GREAT BRITAIN.
Parliament was to assemble some time in January. A Privy Council was to be held on the 10th of December, at which the day of meeting would probably be appointed. Various rumors were in circulation; such as that Lord Melbourne would retire from the ministry—that Lord John Russell would succeed him as first lord of the treasury—that all the whig ministers would resign and let the Tories in, with Lord Stanley for prime minister—and, finally, that the whig ministers would dissolve Parliament, and try their fortune in a new election.

The correspondents of the London papers described the state of feeling among the colliers in South Wales as very uneasy and alarming. Large numbers of them have refused to work, and many are said to have openly declared that they will never go out at liberty. It appeared, on the examination of the prisoners taken at Newport, that the immediate object of the Chartists was to seize the persons of as many noblemen and other prominent persons as they could lay hands on, take them down into the mines and detain them as hostages for Vincent and other imprisoned Chartists. A placard was stuck up at Sheffield on the 2nd of December, announcing a Chartist meeting for the election of a delegate, and a torch-light meeting on the night of the 3d, to consider the case of Frost. It does not appear, however, that the meetings were numerously attended. At Manchester and in its vicinity, the Chartists leaders were making great efforts to keep up their organization.

As may be supposed, from the depressed state of trade, very great distress existed among the operatives in the manufacturing districts.

At Limerick, in Ireland, a priest named Father Matthew was making a tremendous sensation as an apostle of temperance. Thousands upon thousands of the country people were flocking into town to hear him discourse, and receive from him the temperance pledge, which he administered to fifties and hundreds at a time. The excitement was so great, and so terrible was the pressure of the throngs that assembled round the speaker, that the police of soldiers were called in to assist the police in maintaining order.

Mr. Phillips, the mayor of Newport, who so stoutly resisted the Chartists insurrection, has been knighted for his gallantry, and is now Sir Thomas.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.
The difficulties between Great Britain and Persia seem to be adjusted, or at least in a fair way of adjustment. The Observer Government's paper, intimates that Lord Auckland, the Governor General of India, will be raised to an Earl; and that Sir John Keane, commander-in-chief of the Afghan expedition, will receive a peerage.

From the London Globe of Dec. 5.
Much disappointment is experienced in this city at the little impression caused on the foreign exchanges last Tuesday by the large amount of American Bills on Paris and Amsterdam which were brought over by the Great Western, supposed to be drawn against payments of corn and flour from the United States to France.—France; but as they were nearly all bought up by an eminent firm before the moment they were offered for sale, the exchange was not benefited in the slightest degree by their introduction upon our market. It is believed that they were purchased for the purpose of covering the protested bills of the United States Bank upon Messrs. Hottinger & Co., of Paris, which are now about falling due.

The sluggish state of the foreign exchanges, and the difficulty of turning them effectually into a more healthy course, is the subject of regret with all persons here; we cannot hope for any marked improvement in monetary affairs until this is accomplished.

From the London Times of Dec. 6th.
We have received from our correspondent in Constantinople—dated the 13th ult., but it contains no news of importance—

The Hatti Scheriff occupied attention nearly to the exclusion of other topics, and seemed in opposition to the desire of Russia. Our correspondent mentions that a rumour prevailed that the Ottoman Government was about to contract a loan for £5,000,000 sterling with the house of Rothschild Brothers; but we have reason to question the correctness of the report.

The Prince de Joinville, after his interview with the Sultan, proceeded to Trebizond, but would return and winter in Pera.—The Belle Poula frigate and two men of war steamers would remain in the Bosphorus. The French fleet was still at the mouth of the Dardanelles, but would soon quit that station. One portion of it would winter at Smyrna.

SOUTH AMERICAN BLOCKADES.—The merchants of Liverpool have at length resolved to make such energetic remonstrances on the ruin occasioned to our trade by the warlike aggressions of the French, as even Lord Palmerston shall be compelled to hear. We trust the commercial interests throughout the country will second the appeal. The closing of South America is the main cause of the distressing stagnation of commerce.—Manchester Chronicle.

It is said at Hamburg that one of the first mercantile houses of that city will open a credit of ten millions of marks banco (710,000) for the Bank of England.—London Courier.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 2nd.
CHINA TRADE.
A further correspondence having taken place between the committee of the East India and China Trade Association and the Treasury, in the hope of ascertaining what steps Her Majesty's Government intend to adopt respecting the state of affairs at Canton, this naturally formed the subject of much discussion in the city to-day.

In a letter addressed by the committee to Lord Palmerston, on Tuesday last, the chairman stated the reluctance he felt at again addressing his lordship on behalf of the association on the state of the relations with China, but that, as it appears by the last advices from the Canton River, that many vessels had arrived from this country and from British India, and that more were daily expected, forming together a mass of British shipping and property of a value of several millions sterling, the owners and parties connected therewith are most anxious to learn, before the departure of the next overland mail of the 4th proximo, what orders it may be necessary to give their correspondents and supercargoes. Looking to the stoppage of the British trade by the Chief Superintendent, and to the avowed intentions of the Americans to carry on the trade, the association feel that if individual interest should induce parties to use American and other flags, the measures that the wisdom of Her Majesty's Government may devise for the preservation and future establishment of the valuable trade with China may be seriously affected, and the Chinese government encouraged to refuse to enter into such arrangements as may be proposed; the association would therefore most respectfully solicit that, if it be not altogether inconsistent with the views of Her Majesty's Government, and inconsistent with the public service, such a declaration of their intentions, as to the blockade or otherwise of the Chinese ports may be notified before the 4th proximo, as may regulate the communications which the merchants connected with China may deem it expedient to make by the next overland mail.

To this communication the following reply was received to-day by the chairman of the committee, Mr. G. G. De H. Larpet:—

"Foreign office, Nov. 23, 1839.
"Sir.—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., in which you submit, on behalf of the East India and China Association of London, that if it be not altogether inconsistent with the views of Her Majesty's Government, and injurious to the public service, such a declaration of the intentions, as to the blockade or otherwise of the Chinese ports, may be notified before the 4th proximo, as may regulate the communications which the merchants connected with China may deem it expedient to make by the next overland mail; and, in reply, I have to request that you will state to the parties interested that Lord Palmerston cannot make any declaration of the nature of that which is in your letter, and that the merchants must judge for themselves as to the orders they may think it necessary to send to their correspondents in China.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "W. FOX STRANGEWAYS.
"G. G. De H. Larpet, Esq. Sec. &c."

The amount of property at stake being very large, the interest of our merchants cannot fail to receive that attention from Her Majesty's ministers to which they are entitled; and we do not see how Lord Palmerston could give any other answer, having already, as we have reason to believe, adopted measures which it would be imprudent to announce at the present moment.

WAR WITH FRANCE IN AFRICA.
The Monitor of Monday publishes important dispatches from Marshal Vallee, to the Minister of War, announcing the sudden outbreak of hostilities with Abdel-Kader, supported by an almost unexpected attack on many points of the French line, as well as the results of two affairs, both of which have been unfortunate to the French arms. These dispatches are of various dates, from the 15th to the 24th ult. We pass over the earlier dispatches to give the last which had been received from Marshal Vallee, under the date of the 24th of November;—

"TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.
"ALGIERES, Nov. 24th 1839.—The events foreseen in my dispatch of the 15th November, have been realised; Abdel-Kader has commenced the war. He had, apparently, only managed by his six months' stay, to have produced their effect, and have raised up a portion of the population submitted to his authority. For the last three days he has attacked our outposts, and henceforward France can only hope by force of arms to obtain satisfaction for those wrongs, which her policy has, during the last two years, attempted to conquer by measures of pacification. On my arrival at Algiers the Emir had already written to, complaining of the advances of his Kalifs. I received a few days after a letter from Abdel-Kader, full of irritation and hostile intentions. I replied to him calmly, and whether from cunning, or whether it was that he hesitated, he answered me in a manner which would leave me no reason to suppose the rupture likely to be immediate. But Abdel-Kader had been long decided on war. He had, apparently, only waited until he had collected his cavalry, and on the 20th of November, he wrote to me the letter subjoined. I had also taken every precaution necessary. The lines of the Chiff and of Orud Kaddara were reinforced; considerable provisions were supplied on all the principal points, and as it was my intention to act upon the defensive, I gave orders that the vescent country of a few officers prevented the exact execution of my intentions. Unfortunately, the effect of the European and indigenous population who were in the plains ought to excite in the highest degree my solicitude. The army could not on all points protect the settlers and the Arabs, and I was obliged to order the inhabitants to seek protection in the camps. I had an understanding with the settlers that were in possession of farms built up. I furnished them with guns and cartridges, and on some points sent soldiers to assist in defending them. I could not, however, I should be enabled to prevent all misadventures. The Arabs, in particular, whose improvidence is so well known, must of course bear the consequence of their want of foresight. On the 17th and 18th November several attempts were made by the Hadjouts, who were vigorously repulsed. Our soldiers obtained such success as gave them too much confidence. On the 20th of November, at the same moment that Abdel-Kader made known to me his resolution to go to war against us, his troops were passing the Cliffs. The commandant of Boussarick was at the same hour putting in motion convoys for the blockade of Mered and the Camp of Oual-Lalleg, he only gave 30 men as escort to those convoys. They were attacked at a league from Boussarick, each of them by a thousand Arabs. The commandant of the convoy of Mered formed a square; his soldiers defeated them, and he sent the remainder of the time to the garrison of Boussarick to come to his assistance. The commanding officer of the detachment was killed by a ball. The convoy was brought back. The commandant of the convoy of Oual-Lalleg was less clever; he perished with all his detachment, either from want of science or from want of mind; his detachment was cut in pieces; and when a column from Boussarick, on hearing musket shot, repaired to the spot, the Arabs took to flight, taking with them the mules of the convoy. This misfortune ought to have given prudence, but it was not so. On the 21st, a column of 1500 Arabs passed the Cliffs. General Danviver, from the camp of Behidah, watched his movements, when the commandant of the camp Oual-Lalleg, marched imprudently against them with 200 men of infantry, and by a still greater imprudence, spread them as riflemen. The Arabs attacked them with great vigor.

The commandant of the camp, endeavored to form them in squares, and to regain the camp, but this movement being made with uncertainty, became still unfortunate; he was crushed, and 100 officers and soldiers remained dead on the spot. The camp of Oual-Lalleg fired the pieces which defended the redoubt as soon as the Arabs were within the range of their shot. The shots, directed with skill, struck full upon the groups which they had formed. Many were killed and wounded; more than 20 horses were running about without riders, and the remains of the French troops were enabled to return to the camp. To the east, a column of the enemy showed itself on the 20th of November. The garrisons of Aracht and Arab marched against it, and protected the retreat of the population on the camps and fortified houses. In the mountains the tribes of the French territory have been pillaged, and several men killed. Yesterday's news announces to me that the enemy had retired. I have given orders that the authorities should immediately give the necessary aid to these unfortunate beings. All settlers who have asked for them have been supplied with arms and ammunition, and in every direction they are placing their houses in a state of defence. The Arab tribes have sought protection in our camps; those of the west are at Boussarick. In the east they have placed their families in

the fortress de l'Eau. I have recommended extreme caution, and above all not to act in full force. When the troops are reposed, and when they shall be reinforced, and, above all, when the weather shall have returned, we will meet myself in chastising the Hadjouts, our most active and most bitter enemies. The Marshal Governor-General of Algiers.

COUNT VALLEE.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
MESS AGES.
FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CLERGY RESERVES.
And Bill for the disposal of said Reserves, and disposition of the Proceeds thereof.

C. POULETT THOMSON.
Pursuant to His Notice, the Governor-General now begs to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the state of the Clergy Reserves.

As will appear from His Message to the House of Assembly, of the 23d ultimo, Her Majesty was compelled to withhold Her Royal Assent from a Bill passed last Session, for reinstating the Clergy Reserves conditionally in the Imperial Legislature, and Her Majesty's Government were desirous that the Provincial Legislature should itself afford a solution of this much-debated and very complicated question.

The Governor-General does not conceal from himself the difficulties by which this subject is surrounded. The frequent agitation of it in both Houses—the various opinions which have been announced upon it—and the different schemes which have unsuccessfully been brought forward, render the settlement of it, even in this Province, a work of great embarrassment; but it becomes yet more difficult to arrive at a final solution from the peculiar position in which the question stands as contra-distinguished from other subjects which may engage the attention of the Legislature, since, not merely is the assent of the Crown required to whatever may be ultimately determined upon here, but the decision of the Provincial Parliament is open to rejection, by Address from either House of Parliament in England.

Still, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the circumstances of the present time imperiously demand a settlement of this long-agitated question. The probable approach of the Union of the two Provinces would at once suggest the expediency of bringing to a termination, before that event shall occur, a matter so peculiarly affecting Upper Canada, and not is it less necessary, with a view to remove a source of unceasing excitement and discord within the Province, the protracted existence of which appears a bar to that tranquillity so necessary for its prosperity.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, the Governor-General has given to the subject all the attention in his power, and he has directed a measure to be prepared, to which he earnestly invites the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the anxious hope that it may lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment.

He proposes that the remainder of the land should be sold, and the annual proceeds of the whole fund, when realised, be distributed, according to terms which will be clearly defined, between the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and such other religious persuasions as are recognized by the law of Upper Canada, for the support of religious instruction within the Province, and for the promotion, there, of the great and sacred objects for which these different bodies are established or associated.

He trusts that there will be found, in such a plan a just regard to the objects for which the property was destined, tempered by a due consideration of the state of society and of the feelings which have grown up in this Province and in the Legislature upon the question; and he confidently recommends it for adoption, as the measure which, in his opinion, will afford the surest prospect, if assented to by the Legislature here, of proving final, and, if final, of conducing to the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this Province generally.

Toronto, 6th January, 1840.
B. I. L.
WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the final disposition of the Lands called Clergy Reserves, in this Province, and for the appropriation of the yearly income arising or to arise therefrom for the maintenance of Religion and the advancement of religious knowledge.

Be it therefore enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, and under such rules and regulations as may be from time to time in Council established in that behalf, to sell, alienate, and convey, in fee simple, all or any of the said Clergy Reserves; and provided always, that in the Letters Patent granting such Lands they shall be designated as Clergy Reserves, and that no reservation of Lands in respect for such Grants shall be necessary, any thing in the Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, entitled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. And be it, &c. That the proceeds of all past sales of such Reserves which have been or may be invested under the authority of a certain order Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of parts of the Clergy Reserves in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," shall be paid to the same account as the proceeds of such Reserves that have been or may be assigned for any term of years shall be paid to the Receiver General, and that together form an annual fund for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, and shall be paid by him from time to time in discharge of any warrant or warrants which may be issued by the Governor in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, that is to say, in the first place to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in this Province, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, for and during the natural lives of the parties at present receiving and enjoying the same: Provided always that the Receiver General shall suffice to meet the above mentioned stipends and allowances, the same or so much thereof as the said Fund may be insufficient to meet shall be defrayed as at present out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown.

3. And be it, &c. That the interest and dividends accruing upon such investments of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to the Receiver General, and all rents arising from Clergy Reserves that have been or may be assigned for any term of years shall be paid to the Receiver General, and that together form an annual fund for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, and shall be paid by him from time to time in discharge of any warrant or warrants which may be issued by the Governor in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, that is to say, in the first place to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in this Province, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, for and during the natural lives of the parties at present receiving and enjoying the same: Provided always that the Receiver General shall suffice to meet the above mentioned stipends and allowances, the same or so much thereof as the said Fund may be insufficient to meet shall be defrayed as at present out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown.

4. And be it, &c. That the interest and dividends accruing upon such investments of the proceeds of all Clergy Reserves sold or to be sold under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to the Receiver General, and all rents arising from Clergy Reserves that have been or may be assigned for any term of years shall be paid to the Receiver General, and that together form an annual fund for the purpose hereinafter mentioned, and shall be paid by him from time to time in discharge of any warrant or warrants which may be issued by the Governor in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, that is to say, in the first place to satisfy all such annual stipends and allowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland or to any other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in this Province, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, for and during the natural lives of the parties at present receiving and enjoying the same: Provided always that the Receiver General shall suffice to meet the above mentioned stipends and allowances, the same or so much thereof as the said Fund may be insufficient to meet shall be defrayed as at present out of the Casual and Territorial Revenue of the Crown.

5. And be it, &c. That the said fund shall exceed the amount of the several stipends and allowances aforesaid, and subject always to the prior satisfaction and payment of the same, one half of the said annual fund shall be allotted and appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland in this Province; the said Church of Scotland to be held to include the Presbyterians of the United Synod of Upper Canada, and shall be divided between them in proportion to the number of their respective members, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided; and the share of each of said Churches of England and Scotland (the latter including as aforesaid) shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of any warrant or warrants which may be issued by the Governor in favour of the Treasurer or other officers who shall be appointed by such Churches respectively, according to the form and mode of their Ecclesiastical Constitution, and the amount so received shall be expended for the support and maintenance of Public Worship and the propagation of religious knowledge, under the authority of the Convocation, Synod, or other body having authority for that purpose, according to the canons, laws, rules, or regulations of the said Churches respectively. Provided always, that the amount of the before-mentioned stipends and allowances which shall be paid to, and received by, any Ecclesiastic or Minister of any of the said Churches of England or Scotland in this Province, or of any Minister of the said United Synod, shall be taken as far as the same will go as a part and portion of the share accruing to each Church respectively, by any Ecclesiastic or Minister of the Church of England, and the stipends and allowances to any Ecclesiastic or Minister of the Church of Scotland, or of the said United Synod in this Province, as part and portion of the share accruing to the said Church of Scotland, and that neither of the said Churches shall receive any further or other sum beyond such respective stipends and allowances until the proportion of the annual fund allotted to them respectively, in manner aforesaid, shall exceed the annual amount of such stipends and allowances.

6. And be it, &c. That it shall be lawful for the Governor of this Province as soon as may be after the passing of this Act to appoint not less than five Commissioners, whose duty shall be with all possible diligence to enquire, ascertain and report to the Governor the number of members of each of the said Churches of England and Scotland in this Province, including with the members of the latter Church the Presbyterians of the said United Sy-

nod; and that any one or more of such Commissioners may be directed to visit each or any District, Township, City, or Town, in this Province, and shall have power to require to be laid before him or them for their personal and examination all records, rolls, assessments, population or other District, Township, City, or Town, returns or lists in whose custody soever the same may be, and who shall also have power to administer all necessary oaths and affirmations to any parties giving evidence before them or any one or more of them, and generally to do all such other lawful acts as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duty hereby imposed on them, and that the report of such Commissioners, or of the majority of them, shall be final, and shall be the basis for estimating the proportion of the said annual Fund to which the said Churches of England and Scotland shall be respectively entitled.

7. And be it, &c. That any person falsely swearing or affirming before the said Commissioners, or any one or either of them, shall, if duly convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of perjury and shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed by law on persons guilty of that offence; and that if any person having reasonable notice before such Commissioner or Commissioners shall refuse to attend and give evidence before such Commissioner or Commissioners, or to produce to him or them any record, roll, assessment, population, or other return as aforesaid, whereby he shall have the possession or custody, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding pounds to be recovered by information and complaint before any two Justices of the Peace who are hereby authorized to hear and determine every such information and complaint and to levy the penalty by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, and to pay the same when collected to the Receiver General, to be by him added to the Fund for payment of the expenses of the said Commissioners: Provided always that no person shall be obliged to attend before the said Commissioners out of the County wherein he is a stated resident.

8. And be it, &c. That the reasonable expenses of such Commissioners, or of any Clerk or Clerks they may find it necessary to employ, shall, subject to the approval of the Governor, be allowed and defrayed out of any monies now or hereafter to be reserved as rents of Clergy Reserves.

9. And be it, &c. That subject to the foregoing provisions, the residue of the said annual fund shall be divided among the other religious bodies or denominations of Christians now recognized by the laws of this Province, and not before mentioned in this Act, who shall prefer their claims for the same on the conditions and in manner following:—That is to say, that each and every such religious body or denomination of Christians shall, on or before the day of each and every year, send in to the Inspector General of Public Accounts a statement, in duplicate, setting forth in detail the amount received by each of them respectively during the year preceding the day of rendering such account from the private contributions of the members of such religious bodies or denominations of Christians respectively, and in order expended in the same year for the maintenance of Public Worship and the propagation of religious knowledge; which account shall be verified in such manner as shall be from time to time required by the Governor in Council; and that on the approval of such accounts respectively, an amount of the residue of the said annual fund proportioned to the amount of private contributions so appearing to have been received and expended in the previous year, shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of any Warrant or Warrants which may be issued by the Governor in favour of the Treasurer or other officer who may be appointed by such religious bodies or denominations of Christians respectively to receive the same; and such amount shall be expended and appropriated for the maintenance of Public Worship and the propagation of religious knowledge under the direction and authority of the Conference or other governing body existing in or over every such religious body or denomination of Christians respectively, according to their respective discipline or form of Church Government: Provided always, that any such Religious Body or Denomination of Christians neglecting to send in their accounts on or before the said thirtieth day of June in any year, or neglecting or refusing to verify the same within forty days when thereto required as aforesaid, shall thereby waive and forfeit all claim to a proportion of the said annual fund for the year (but not longer) in respect whereof such neglect or refusal shall take place.

10. Provided also, and be it, &c. That no Religious Body or Denomination of Christians shall be entitled to any such share or proportion of the said annual fund which shall not raise and expend, as aforesaid, during the year in respect of which the claim is preferred, the sum of at least £.

11. Provided also, and be it, &c. That the amount of such of the annual stipends and allowances heretofore mentioned, which shall be paid to any of the said religious bodies or denominations of Christians, or to any Ecclesiastic or Minister thereof, or in aid of any Mission established by any of the said religious bodies or denominations of Christians, or for the propagation of religious knowledge, shall be taken and accounted as far as the same will go as a part and portion of the sum to which such religious body or denomination of Christians would be entitled under the provisions of this Act, and shall be deducted and allowed accordingly.

12. And be it, &c. That accounts of the expenditure of all and every sum or sums of money, so received out of the said annual fund, by the said Churches of England and Scotland, or any other religious body or denomination of Christians respectively, under the authority of this Act, shall be, on or before the day of each year, rendered to the Governor in Council; and that until such accounts shall have been rendered, and the due and proper expenditure of the sum granted during any preceding year shall have been established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, no other or further sum, or proportion of the said annual fund, shall be paid or allowed to any one or either of the Churches, Religious Bodies, or Denominations of Christians, failing, neglecting, or refusing to render such account, or to verify the same as aforesaid; and every such failure, neglect, or refusal shall amount to a waiver or forfeiture of any share or proportion of the said annual fund for one year, but not longer.

13. And be it, &c. That whenever there shall appear to the Governor in Council sufficient reason to apprehend that there has been any misappropriation or non-appropriation of any sum or sums of money paid to any one or either of the said Churches, Religious Bodies, or Denominations of Christians, out of the said annual fund upon disbursement for that purpose given by the Governor, it shall and may be lawful for the Attorney General to apply summarily either by petition or information to or in the Court of Chancery in this Province, setting forth the nature of the abuse apprehended, and praying discovery and relief in the premises as the nature of the case may require, and that if any five or more persons having any interest in the sum or sums paid to any of the said Churches, Religious Bodies, or Denominations of Christians, shall complain of any neglect or abuse in the expenditure or management of such sum or sums, it shall and may be lawful for them to apply to the said Court of Chancery by petition in a summary manner for discovery or relief as the nature of the case may require, and that in all and every such case the decree or order of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final, unless appealed from within days.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:
We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg permission to approach your Majesty with the renewed expression of our unwavering attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person and Government.

During the present session of your Provincial Parliament, a subject more important than any that has ever engaged the attention of the Representatives of the people, has been brought under their consideration, in pursuance of the commands of your Majesty, by your Majesty's Governor General of these Provinces, namely, the Legislative Re-union of Upper and Lower Canada. In the Message of His Excellency to the two branches of the Legislature, they are informed that "after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of these Provinces, and of the difficulties under which they respectively labour, your Majesty's advisers came to the conclusion that by their re-union alone could these difficulties be removed: that during the last session of the Imperial Legislature they refrained from pressing immediate legislation, but their hesitation proceeded from no doubt as to the principle of the measure, or its necessity; it arose solely from the desire to ascertain more fully the opinions of the Legislature of Upper Canada, and to collect information from which the details might be rendered more satisfactory to the people of both Provinces."

The House of Assembly deeply feel this additional proof of your Majesty's solicitude for their happiness and prosperity; and it will ever be held by them in grateful remembrance. In pursuance of the message referred to, the House of Assembly lost no time in taking into consideration the three distinct propositions submitted by your Majesty's Governor General as the basis on which the Union might be established, namely: First—equal representation of each Province in the United Legislature; Secondly—The grant of a sufficient Civil List; and Thirdly—That the public debt of this Province be charged on the joint revenue of the United Province.

In the discussion of these propositions it happened that some of the Members of this House, apprehending the greatest danger to our civil and political Institutions, and even to our connexion with the Parent State, were opposed to the Union on any terms; while of those who supported the measure there were many who were not wholly free from apprehensions as to the result, and who regarded it a hazardous experiment, unless in addition to the terms submitted by the Governor General, certain details, calculated to secure their Institutions and their connexion with the Imperial Crown, should accompany their concurrence with the terms proposed. A majority, however, gave their unconditional assent to the propositions above mentioned, in the fullest confidence that your Majesty, in calling the attention of the Imperial Parliament to the Union, would at the same time recommend the adoption of every necessary safeguard to the maintenance of British interests and British supremacy.

It is in this confidence that we now submit to your Majesty's most gracious consideration the following propositions, which in the opinion of this House are calculated to secure the great end in expectation whereof the assent to the Union was given.

And first, we respectfully entreat your Majesty that the use of the English language in all judicial and legislative records be forthwith introduced, and that at the end of a space of a given number of years after the Union, all debates in the Legislature shall be in English: and as a matter of justice to your Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, we earnestly and confidently appeal to your Majesty to admit their right to have the seat of the Provincial Government established within this Province. It surely cannot be denied to the people of this Colony, that if favour is to be shewn to either Upper or Lower Canada their claim stands pre-eminently independent of which the moral and political advantages of the concession are too obvious and undeniable to admit of dispute.

It is with the most sincere satisfaction that this House has received from your Majesty's Representative the assurance that the bill introduced into the House of Commons during the last session of the Imperial Legislature, is not to be "considered as embodying the provisions which may hereafter be adopted by the Imperial Parliament." "And that it is His Excellency's intention to recommend to Her Majesty's Government in the new measure that must be introduced, to adhere as much as possible to existing territorial divisions for electoral purposes, and to maintain the principle of the Constitutional Act of 1791 with regard to the tenure of seats in the Legislative Council."

We would further respectfully submit the necessity of providing that the members of the Legislature should possess a stake in the country equal to that now required by the laws of this Province, that to the call of public duty that of private interest may be added, as an inducement to wise and careful legislation; and for this purpose we trust that a sufficient qualification in real estate will be required from any person holding a seat in the Legislature.

We would also respectfully suggest to your Majesty, the paramount subject of emigration from the British Isles, which we consider the best calculated to render the United Province British in fact as well as in name. No time in our humble opinion should be lost in the establishment and vigorous prosecution of a well-organized system of emigration calculated to afford every possible facility to the settlement of that extensive domain, the proceeds of which have been proposed to be surrendered to the control of the Provincial Legislature upon certain terms and conditions which in Upper and Lower Canada is at present in right of the crown, at your Majesty's disposal.

We have no desire to interfere unnecessarily in questions of detail which we most immediately affect the sister Province, but we cannot omit respectfully soliciting your Majesty's attention to the introduction of a municipal government into Lower Canada in order to provide for local expenditure by local taxation and under local management, on the same principles as have obtained in Upper Canada, where the system established by the Provincial Legislature after repeated and careful revision, has, in its operations, proved highly satisfactory to the people.

We would lastly desire humbly to assure your Majesty that to the principles on which our Constitution has been established—to the representative mode of Government under a monarchy—and to the permanent connexion with the British Empire and a dutiful allegiance to our Sovereign, the people of Upper Canada most faithfully and firmly adhere.

It is only from apprehensions of danger on these most important matters that doubt or difficulty has been felt in assenting to the Union, and we therefore now humbly trust that your Majesty, fully acquainted with our situation, will not confine your Royal consideration to the claims that are referred to in this address, or in any other proceeding of this House, but that continuing to us that gracious and generous protection we have hitherto experienced from your Majesty and the British nation, your Majesty will add such further safeguards as in your wisdom may be thought necessary and desirable to protect your faithful subjects in the peaceful enjoyment of their laws and liberties, and to perpetuate their connexion with your Majesty's Crown and Empire.

Commons House of Assembly,
13th day of January, 1840.

On question for passing the Address.
YEAS—Messrs. Aikman, Attorney General, Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Caldwell, Dettlor, Elliott, Ferris, Gamble, Gowen, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Lewis, Malloch, McLean, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Sherwood, Solicitor General, Thomson, Wickens,—28.
NAYS—Messrs. Chisholm, Gleggery, Cook, Dincombe, Mahanah, McCargy, McDunnell, G