

If we intended to adhere to our pretensions advanced, we ought to be prepared for war and give up the idea of peace. But if we were to shrink from the horrors of war, it was our duty to see instantly, and without delay, that negotiations were established on a stable and fair basis, which might secure, not only our rights but the rights of the United States. That security alone was the only secure foundation of a permanent peace between the two nations. (Hear.)

Lord Palmerston controverted the positions of Mr. Buller—vindicated the pretensions of Great Britain to the disputed territory—but declared in the strongest terms that there was no probability of a war with the United States.

After a protracted debate the vote was agreed to.

MARCH 25.—Monday.—In the House of Lords Viscount Melbourne gave notice of a motion to adjourn until the 11th of April.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell gave notice that his motion on the government of Ireland would be made on the 11th of April.

Lord John Russell gave notice, previous to the adjournment, that the measure for the future government of Canada would be brought forward on the 22d of April.

MARCH 26.—In the house of Lords a number of petitions were presented against the appointment of Lord Ebrington to the government of Ireland.

Lord Brougham renewed his motion for returns respecting the Canadian prisoners—which were ordered. His lordship said:

He did not wish to press the subject on their lordships, or to raise any discussion, farther than earnestly to call the attention of government to the situation of those prisoners.—In consequence of what had passed last night, an individual had called on him and stated how deplorably those prisoners were situated. Some of them were men who had held a respectable situation in society, and were well educated; others of them had moved in a less respectable sphere of life; but they were all of them, though political offenders, thrust into convict ships, amongst thieves, swindlers, and bad characters, of every possible description. He did hope that this matter would be seriously considered, and that a proper distinction and classification would be made.

The Marquis of Normanby said the cases referred to by the noble and learned lord should be inquired into. He believed, however, that every thing had been regularly done. No doubt could exist as to the legality of the trials and sentences of these people. The returns required should be laid before the house.

Both Houses adjourned on the 27th—the House of Lords to April 11th, and the House of Commons to the 8th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 27, 1839.
CANADA.

Mr. HUME wishes to ask the Under Secretary for the Colonies whether he had received any information on the subject of Col. Prince having ordered several prisoners taken by the Indians to be shot in Canada.

M. LABOUCHERE said Colonel Prince had been called on for an explanation. That explanation had been received by Sir Geo. Arthur, who was of opinion it was not satisfactory, and had consequently instituted a Court of Inquiry. That inquiry had commenced.

AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Sir C. Canning thought it would hardly be decent for the House to adjourn for the Easter holidays, without having some explanation from Ministers as to the state of our relations with America. Under ordinary circumstances they might trust to the discretion of Her Majesty's Ministers on the subject, but he must say, that, looking back to the transactions of the last few years, he saw little reason for trusting to their energy and decision, and, he might say, to their discretion, in respect of foreign affairs.—(Cheers.) After advertizing to the nature of the intelligence received within the last few days, the Hon. Member asked—First, whether the Government had received any official intelligence of the appointment of an American Plenipotentiary to open further negotiations in London as to the adjustment of the boundary question. Secondly, whether the Government had any reason to believe that Sir John Harvey had acquiesced in the line of conduct recommended to him by Her Majesty's Minister and the American Minister at Washington. And, thirdly, whether the Government had any objection to lay upon the table a copy of the instructions which Sir J. Harvey, in his letter of the 18th February, addressed to the Governor of Maine, had referred to, making it imperative upon him to maintain by military force, if necessary, exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

Lord Palmerston declined entering into a full explanation of the present state of these matters, and thought that the answer which he should give to the first question would sufficiently account to the House for the reserve which he felt it his duty to maintain. He had yesterday received a despatch from Mr. Fox, dated the 7th of March, at Washington, communicating to him officially that the American government had it under consideration whether they should send a special Plenipotentiary for that purpose. As some communication might be expected very shortly from the Government of the United States, the House would feel that he would be departing from the line of his duty if he entered into any discussion, touching these matters upon which it was likely the Plenipotentiary might be instructed. With regard to the second question he had reason to believe that the last despatches received at the Colonial Office from Sir John Harvey, were dated at a time when he could not have received the necessary communications. With regard to the other part of the question, he was sure his Right Hon. Friend would see that it was inexpedient at this moment to lay the papers before Parliament.—(Hear, hear, hear.) He (Lord Palmerston) was convinced that the Government of the United States felt a no less sincere desire than her Majesty that these incidental questions, as well as the main question, and any others which might arise between the two Governments should be satisfactorily adjusted, and that nothing should occur to interrupt those friendly relations which it was the interest of both countries to maintain.

Mr. C. Buller explained, that what he had said on a former evening was, that he considered the British claim preposterous, and his reason for making the declaration was, that if there was any hope of an amicable settlement of the question, the British negotiator must make some claim more consonant with justice. He thought the American claim as untenable as ours. If Great Britain abandoned the untenable line and took that in accordance with justice, she would gain more than by the use of force. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Grey thought that the production of certain maps, that of 1795, and one of the later date, which were the only ones recognised by the Convention of 1829, would tend materially to narrow the question in dispute.

ADJOURNMENT.

It was agreed that the House on its rising should adjourn to Monday, the 8th April.

It was reported in London that a fight had taken place between the 46th and 82nd regiments, stationed at Gibraltar, in which Lieut. Col. Campbell of the 46th was killed.

[The London Globe says there is not a word of truth in this rumor. There had been a small row, between two parties of soldiers, but nothing calling for more than the application of ordinary discipline.]

Several of the London newspapers have been amusing their readers with stories of disturbances in Lancashire, for which we hardly need say, there is not the slightest foundation. They appear to have arisen from the movement of two troops of horse-artillery from Woolwich—not, however, to Lancashire, but to Weedon. There is no doubt that the state of this neighborhood is such as to require the vigilant attention of government; but of late every thing has been perfectly quiet.—Manchester Guardian.

The vacant pension of £2,000 per annum has been conferred on Lord Glenelg.

UPPER CANADA.

BILL.

For the future disposal of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, as reported by the Committee of the whole in the Legislative Council. Read a third time and passed, May 6, 1839.

Whereas for the advancement of the Christian religion and the promotion of good morals in Upper Canada, it is expedient to appropriate the Lands called Clergy Reserves, and the yearly income arising from the interest, rents, and proceeds of sales thereof, in aid of the maintenance of the ministers of religion: *Be it, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to cause to be sold and alienated, granted and conveyed, all, or any portion of the Clergy Reserves in this Province, in like manner as the Clergy Reserve lands have hitherto been sold: *Provided always*, that the necessary expenses attending such sale, shall be defrayed out of the first monies arising therefrom: *Provided always*, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or held to interfere with any incomplete grant, order of Council, or other act or undertaking of Government heretofore made, for the granting or alienating any portion of the said Reserves, notwithstanding that the same may be found to contain more than one hundred acres.

2. *And be it, &c.* That the Letters Patent alienating such Lands, shall describe the same as Clergy Reserves, and that no further reservation in respect of such Lands shall be necessary.

3. *And be it, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to cause to be invested the monies proceeding from such sales, and also, all monies which have heretofore arisen from such sales, in the public funds in the name of the Receiver General, in England, or in the public debentures of the Province; and such investment to withdraw and change, in the whole or in part, from time to time, as circumstances may require.

4. *And be it, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, by and with such advice as aforesaid, in the name of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, to grant and appropriate portions of the said Reserves, not exceeding one hundred acres in each case, as residences for officiating clergymen or ministers of religion, and for the sites of churches, chapels, and places of public worship therein; and in case such Clergy Reserves shall not be found in the neighbourhood required, to procure by exchange of such Clergy Reserve, not exceeding one hundred acres, or by purchase, for any sum not exceeding £200 in each case, convenient sites for the purposes in this clause mentioned, and to grant and appropriate the lands so required for such purposes, which grant or appropriation shall be made to the officiating clergyman and his successors, as a Corporation sole, or to Trustees, named for the purpose by the respective Congregations, as the tenets and discipline of such churches or denominations of Christians shall respectively require.

5. *And be it, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to order and direct, by his Warrant, the payment of the yearly stipends at present payable to the Clergy or Ministers of Religion, out of any public funds in this Province, to be paid out of rents of said Reserves, and out of the yearly interest accruing on sales of the said Clergy Reserves, and upon the investment of the proceeds thereof, during the incumbency of the present Clergymen or Ministers.

6. *Provided always, and be it, &c.* That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to authorise the payment of any stipend towards the support of Clergymen, and Ministers of Religion, other than such as belong to the Churches of England and Ireland; the church of Scotland; the United Synod Presbyterians of Upper Canada; the Roman Catholic Clergy; and the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodists: *Provided further*, that no sect or denomination shall be recognized or receive any aid from the said fund, unless the parties representing such sects shall acknowledge and subscribe their belief in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

7. *And be it, &c.* That notwithstanding any thing in this act contained, it shall and may be lawful for the Lieut. Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to extend occasional assistance to the support and maintenance of the Christian religion, and its ministers, belonging to denominations of Christians, other than those for whom aid is by this act permanently provided, in the way of grants of portions of the said Reserves for religious purposes, or by appropriations of money out of the said interest money.

8. *And be it, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to appropriate and direct the payment, out of the said rents and interest money, of stipends, towards the support of Clergymen and Ministers of Religion, duly appointed, according to the rules of their respective Church or Congregation, in the following cases, that is to say—Whenever there shall be shewn to the said Lieutenant Governor in Council, that there is resident within reasonable distance of any Church, Chapel, or place of Public Worship, a population of adults, who shall subscribe a declaration, setting forth their desire to attend such Church, Chapel, or Place of Public Worship, and shall subscribe and pay to the said Clergyman or Minister of Religion, a yearly sum of money, not less than £50, then and in such case, the public stipend or salary to be paid to such Clergyman or Minister of Religion, shall be equal to the said private subscription: *Provided always*, that in no case shall such public stipend amount to more than £300: *And provided also*, that the money so subscribed shall be paid into the Treasurer of the District in which such Church, Chapel, or place of Public Worship may be situated, for the use of such Clergyman or Minister; and the certificate of the said Treasurer to that effect transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor, before any payment is made, as provided for in this Act; but no such stipend shall exceed the amount mentioned in such certificate, as being actually paid to the Treasurer; which sum shall be paid over to the Clergyman by said District Treasurer, within ten days after receiving the same.

9. *And be it, &c.* That the rents and interest money aforesaid shall be chargeable in the first place, with the stipends or salaries of the Clergy, or Ministers of Religion, now paid out of any public funds in this Province:—*Provided always*, that such Church, Chapel or place of public worship, whose officiating Clergyman or Minister is paid out of any public funds of this Province, shall, upon the death or removal of such Clergyman or Minister, be entitled to priority, over all new claimants, as contemplated by this Act.

10. *And be it, &c.* That it shall and may be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, and he is hereby required to appropriate and set apart, such portion of the Clergy Reserves, or proceeds thereof, as may be required to form a suitable provision for a Bishop of the Church of England, and a Roman Catholic Bishop in this Province: *Provided always*, that the annual income to be derived from such appropriation, shall not exceed £800 for the former, and £500 for the latter, and that until such Bishops shall be consecrated, the income so appropriated or set apart, shall form part of the general fund, applicable to the purposes of this Act.

11. *And be it, &c.* That all applications for public aid, under this Act, shall be made by Memorial, to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on or before the thirtieth day of June in each and every year, and the private contributions for the support of the respective Clergymen and Ministers of Religion, shall be proved to have been duly paid before that time, and that until the fund arising from the rents and interest aforesaid, shall be fully equal, after paying the stipends and annuities hereby charged upon the said fund, to pay an equal amount of stipends to the amounts contributed privately, the funds remaining in the hands of the Receiver General, shall be distributed amongst the applicants, in proportion to the amount of the private contributions, in their favour respectively: *Provided always*, that no new applications shall be favorably entertained, until, by the increase of the said fund, the stipends payable to the Clergymen or Ministers of religion, whose applications shall have been approved, shall equal the full amount of the private contributions, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act.

12. *And be it, &c.* That a book shall be kept in the office of the Provincial Secretary and Registrar, in which shall be yearly entered, the township or place at which each Church, Chapel, or place of public worship shall be erected; the name of the officiating Clergyman; the number of adults attached to his congregation; and the name of the Church or denomination of Christians to which he belongs: which entries shall be founded on yearly returns, signed by the respective Clergymen or ministers of religion, certified under the hands of at least twelve freeholders of his congregation.

13. *And be it, &c.* That no public aid, under this act, shall be given to any clergyman or minister of religion, who shall not in the first place take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, and who is not a natural born or naturalized subject of the British Crown.

14. *And be it, &c.* That no public aid shall be extended to any clergyman or minister of religion, who shall not produce satisfactory proof of his ordination and appointment, by authority of some church or denomination of Christians, having within this province, or within her Majesty's dominions, due power of ordination and appointment, or unless such clergyman or minister of religion shall be wholly devoted to his religious duties, without secular employment, other than the education of youth.

15. *And be it, &c.* That in any case of one clergyman or minister of religion having the care of two or more congregations, amounting in number to one hundred adults, who shall subscribe and declare as in the sixth clause of this act mentioned, and who shall subscribe and pay, towards the support and maintenance of such clergyman or minister of religion, a sum not less than £50, as in the said clause mentioned, then and in such case, and until the said congregations shall increase, so as respectively to come within the scope and meaning of the said sixth clause, it shall and may be lawful for such public aid and stipend to be paid to such clergyman or minister of religion, in like manner as if the private aid and subscription came from one congregation.

16. *And be it, &c.* That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to interfere with or deprive any Bishop, Synod, Conference, or other church government, of any power of appointment, suspension, or deprivation of any clergyman or minister of religion, but that the functions of church government in the several churches and denominations of Christians, shall continue to be exercised as heretofore; and that no clergyman or minister of religion shall be considered as having any right to any of the public aid, stipend, or land, or benefit, other than he shall hold under, during, and by virtue of his incumbency.

17. *And be it, &c.* That accounts of the receipt and expenditure, state of investment, together with a full report of all proceedings under this Act, shall be laid before the Houses of the Provincial Parliament, within one month from the beginning of each Session.

18. *And be it, &c.* That the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, and thirty-seventh clauses of an Act passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, 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 fourteenth 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," be, and the same are hereby repealed, in so far as the said clauses confine the disposition of the lands mentioned therein to the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy.

19. *And be it, &c.* That for and notwithstanding any thing in the said last-mentioned Act contained, and also for and notwithstanding any Act, Law or Usage, to the contrary, no Bishop, Rector, Priest, Synod, Conference, or other Church Dignitary or Government, shall levy any Tithes, or Church Dues, or other compulsory payments, for the support of Religion, or exercise any temporal or ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Laity, or over any Clergy or Ministers not belonging to his or their Church, or denomination of Christians.

20. *And be it, &c.* That it shall be lawful for any Clergyman or Minister of Religion, belonging to any Church, or denomination of Christians, named in this Act, to celebrate Marriage, according to the forms of their respective Churches or Denominations, without any license from the Quarter Sessions, or qualification, other than their respective ordination or appointment, any law or usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TO THE QUEEN ON THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE AND ON LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons House of Assembly, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg permission, respectfully to approach Your Majesty, with the renewed assurance of our continued loyalty, attachment and devotion to Your Majesty's person and Government.

We beg to express to Your Majesty, our most grateful sense of the support and protection which Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend to your loyal and faithful subjects

against the unprovoked invasions of both the Provinces of Canada, on the part of the people of the neighbouring nation. To that protection, and to the wisdom and foresight of our rulers, aided by the never-failing loyalty and gallantry of Your Majesty's subjects, we are, under Divine Providence, indebted for the maintenance of our laws and liberties, and the preservation of our lives and properties, from the vindictive and wicked assaults of a depraved and savage banditti.

The vast expense incurred by the British nation, in maintaining the Fleets and Armies of Your Majesty, sent for our support, is cause of deep and serious concern to Your Majesty's faithful subjects: nor can they cease to express their grateful acknowledgments for the noble generosity thus evinced.—It however is a source of no small gratification to us, to have it in our power to say, that in Upper Canada, at least, this burden has not been thrown upon the Parent State, from any necessity to maintain internal tranquillity, but merely to shield us from the attacks of a people with whom we are professedly at peace—but who, nevertheless, are waging open war against the Crown and subjects of Your Majesty.

There is but too much reason to apprehend, that should Your Majesty withdraw your Forces from this country, at the present moment, renewed invasions, and on a more extended scale than any that have hitherto occurred, would be speedily experienced. It is not for Your Majesty's subjects in these Colonies, to point out to Your Majesty, the means that should be adopted to put an end to these outrages; but as the Representatives of the people of Upper Canada, we venture humbly, but confidently, to declare, that these outrages never will cease, until Your Majesty shall have announced to the Government of the United States, that Your Majesty holds it responsible for the conspiracies and invasions, formed and conducted by the citizens of the Republic, to overthrow Your Majesty's Government on this Continent, and to murder and destroy Your Majesty's subjects, for no other reason than that they are loyal and faithful to their Sovereign's Person and Government.

We beg permission, further, most respectfully and earnestly to draw Your Majesty's attention to the rightful claim of Your subjects to indemnity for the destruction of the "Sir Robert Peel" Steam Boat, while lying in the waters of the United States, in the peaceful pursuit of its ordinary business. This outrage, no less insulting to the British Nation, than injurious to the individuals who have suffered from it by the loss of their property, has never been in any way atoned for, and the consequences to the owners of the vessel, are of the most ruinous kind. We therefore implore Your Majesty to take such steps, for the relief of Your Majesty's injured subjects, as you may in your wisdom think right. Neither do we imagine, that when Your Majesty shall have determined on the course proper for Your Majesty to pursue in reference to this particular case, that Your Majesty will overlook the claims which all Your Majesty's subjects, in both the Provinces, have for indemnity for the many and great injuries of a similar nature, inflicted on them by a Foreign Nation, and for which, unless reparation be in some way made, and security given for their future peace, consequences of the most painful character, and which it is feared cannot be prevented, may result from future collision.

Since the commencement of the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, the final Report of Your Majesty's High Commissioner, on the affairs of British North America, has been received in this country. In this Report, Your Majesty's faithful subjects find many statements deeply affecting the social and political relations and condition of Upper and Lower Canada, and recommendations of several important changes in the form and practice of the Constitution. It is with much concern that Your Majesty's faithful subjects find that Your Majesty's High Commissioner has strongly urged the adoption of these changes by Your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, without waiting for the opinion that may be formed of them by the people, who are to be most deeply and immediately affected by them. Under these circumstances, we have caused a Report to be drawn up, by a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, which contains matter referring to this subject, as well as to our relations with the people of the United States which we respectfully submit for Your Majesty's consideration:—and, in the fullest confidence that Your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, continuing to act on those noble principles of Justice and Patriotism that have hitherto been manifested towards this portion of the British Empire will discountenance and disallow every measure, that, in the most remote degree, has a tendency to weaken the ties which now unite the North American Colonies of Your Majesty to Your Majesty's Crown and Government;—we commit ourselves to that superintending Power, to which, as loyal people we owe implicit obedience.

Whatever measures Your Majesty may be pleased to approve and recommend to Your Imperial Parliament, we earnestly implore Your Majesty's especial attention to the Financial difficulties that have occurred, to arrest the progress and completion of the great public works in which this province has been engaged. These difficulties, we venture to assure Your Majesty, do not arise from any fault of the government, and legislature of Upper Canada, but entirely from causes produced by enactments of the British Parliament, and the dissensions in Lower Canada, and the unwillingness of that Province to aid in accomplishing undertakings, that are calculated to bring to both Colonies great and equal benefits. The remedy for the embarrassments to which we refer, rests entirely with Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Imperial Legislature:—and we rejoice that it rests in such hands, well convinced that whatever measure of relief can be accorded to us, will be generously and freely granted.

OFFICE OF THE CHURCH,
Saturday, May 11.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We have received by this morning's mail files of the London Standard to the evening of April 6 inclusive, but they contain little additional intelligence of importance to the previous accounts by the Washington. All parties, in and out of parliament, were straining every nerve in preparation for the coming struggle on the 15th April, when the sense of the Commons was to be taken on the government of Lord Normanby, on which, if defeated, Ministers stand pledged to resign.

In France a ministry has been appointed, *pro tempore*, under M. de Gasperin, as Minister of the Interior. The chambers were opened on the 4th April, by commission, and without a speech from the crown. The new cabinet had accepted office only on condition that their functions should cease the moment a definitive ministry could be formed, but holding themselves responsible, meanwhile, for their acts.

The new Lord Lieutenant entered Dublin in great state on the 3d of April, and was immediately sworn in. Mr. O'Connell was present upon the occasion.

It is expected that the Provincial Parliament will be prorogued to-day (Saturday).

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, (from London.) King Street, City of Toronto. All Carriages built to order warranted 12 months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N. B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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DIED.

On the 8th inst. Lieutenant Hawthorn, formerly of her Majesty's 27th foot (Enniskilleners), and lately serving in the volunteers stationed in this town.

List of Letters received to Friday, May 10th:—

Mr. H. C. Hogg, rem.; D. Perry Esq.; J. Huston, Esq. rem. in full vol. 2; Capt. Cameron, do. do.; G. S. Boulton, Esq.; J. Wetherhead, Esq. rem. and sub.; Mr. James MacLaren, do. do.; J. Somerville, Esq. add. subs.; D. A. Macdonell, Esq.; Rev. W. Leeming, rem.; R. F. Gourlay Esq.
"ALVAR" in our next.