clergy" were used, and from which it was contended that the ch of England only had a claim or right to the clergy reserves. The judges had in consequence been asked to give an opinion as to the intention of the act, and they said the word "Protestant' did not exclusively apply to the church of England-that the ehurch of Scotland did constitute a Protestant church; and that although they did not decide, they would not say that the other dissenting churches were not included within the term "protestant"

It was clear that the reserves might be appropriated to the church of England, the church of Scotland, and the clergy of other denominations which might be decided to be within the meaning of the act. Therefore as the legislature of Upper Canada had so appropriated the money to Protestant clergy, it had conformed to the provisions of the act of 1791. But as the legislature of Upper Canada had included the Catholic clergy in the appropriation, they had exceeded the provisions of the act of 1791. But it seemed to him (Lord J. Russell,) that it was rather a question of expediency for the house than one in which they e to be bound by the provisions of a former act. As regarded the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada they were placed in a very different position from that of the Roman Catholics of the lower province. The Roman Catholics in Lower Canada were Provided for under the old French law, which gave them the right of tithes. In Upper Canada, on the contrary, there was no provision made for the Roman Catholic clergy, and that was one reason why they should be included in the distribution of the produce from the sale of the reserves-another reason was, and an important reason too, that during the late disturbances the Roman Catholic population had been exceedingly loyal and attached to this country, and, therefore, in passing a new law, it would appear to be exceedingly invidious to follow the distinctions of the old laws of 1791, and, he, must say, that to follow such distinctions would hold out little encouragement to loyalty, and would be a bad return of the attachment to this country which the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada had evinced during the late disturbances. In making provision for the distribution of the money, he thought there were, however, some very inconvenient clauses in the law which had passed the legislature of Upper

Canada.

The first was, that there was to be a new commission appointed for the purpose of taking a census of the population who were attached to the church of England—of those who were attached to the church of Scotland-of other dissenters, and also of Roman Catholics, and that this census was to be taken every four years Now it seemed to him (Lord J. Russell,) that the question ought to be settled, and the taking of the census, he thought, would be productive of much evil. It would lead to great jealousies, it would produce had feeling, and create disputes about the numbers which might be ascertained to belong to the different religious denominations. Another prevision in the law, which was very denominations. Another provision in the law, which was very objectionable, was the mode by which the money was to be divi-ded among those who by the canons of the church would be en-titled to receive it. It seemed that, as regarded the church of England and of Scotland, no doubt could arise, but that a difficulty would be experienced as regarded other dissenting bodies and also by Roman Catholics. What he (Lord J. Russell) proposed to give, was the power proposed to be given by Lord Ripon, and which would empower the executive to alienate and give in fee simple all the fee simple all the clergy reserves .- He should propose that one fourth of the produce of the reserves should be given in the first place to the church of England, and to obviate any difficulty and as the best way in which that appropriation could be made, he proposed that that fourth should be given to the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, that society having at its head the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was a society in close connection with the church of England, and engaged in the ac-

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tive promotion of its doctrines.

The next fourth was to be given to the Canadian Synod, which represented the Church of Scotland, and the remaining portion was to be given to the other religious denominations, and for the repairs of religious buildings. With respect to the other religious denominations, it was stated by the Legislature of Canada that they were to be taken to be those recognised by the laws of Canada. Now they found that the Church of England and the Church of Scotland Church of Scotla Church of Scotland were the only ones recognised by the Legisla-ture, and he therefore thought that such a description hardly futnished a ground for a distribution of the present kind. The Methodists, and the other denominations, had never been recognised in any way, and he thought it better to leave the distribution to the judgment of the governor-general. The clergy reserves, therefore, being sold, a different state of things would be the consequence, and some difficulties which were now severely felt would disappear. The want of roads would not be so much felt and the communication with the different townships would be extended and increased. Of course, he considered it out of the question to establish the Church of England and the Church of Scotland over the other sects of the provinces. He thought the most satisfactory mode of settling the question was, in doing so, to avoid, if possible, anything that might irritate or create power, in this way, and he should therefore now move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the sale of the clergy reserves in the province of Upper Canada, and for the distribution of the

Mr. Goulburn wished to make an observation on one or two Points. The noble lord had said that one fourth was to be given o the church of England, and one fourth to the church of Scotland, and the remainder to all the sects who had received support out of the clergy reserves. Were, therefore, the Roman Catholics not included? He had understood that their having been included in the Canadian bill was one reason why the royal assent

had been withheld.

Lord J. Russell replied that the ground on which they had recommended that the royal assent should not be given to that bill was, that the judges had stated that the Parliament of Upper Cable government. In the second place, they complained of the rada had exceeded their powers. As to whether the royal assent constitution of the Legislative Council, and demanded that it should have been refused on the other ground, it was a question should be made elective. In the third place, they required that should have been refused on the other ground, it was a question on which it was not now necessary to enter. In proposing the present, they did not declare or pronounce what was the intention of the act of 1791—they made an entirely new enactment with regard to the disposal of the clergy reserves. With regard to the other question which the honourable gentleman asked, he would state that the other the propose of the colonies prepared to grant those demands? No; the noble lord in a recent despatch had refused every one of them. (Hear.) He had refused what was called a responsible them. Pen that the Wesleyan Methodists, who were so much more numerous than the Roman Catholics, should not receive more than the Roman Catholics. He did not propose to exclude the Roman

Catholics, but to allow them a share with the other denominations.

Mr. Plumptre hoped that the noble lord, if he wished to make a payment to the Roman Catholics, would do so out of other funds, and not from those which Roman Catholics were, according to the decisions of the judges, expressly excluded by an act of

Lord J. Russell admitted that those funds were not intended in in the act of 1791 to be applied to the purposes of Roman Catholics, yet at the same time they were not like funds regularly assigned to the clergy. A great portion of them were wild lands, not useful in their present state for any purpose. In giving any part of them to the Roman Catholies they were certainly acting in a way different from the intent of the act of 1791; but the intentions of the framers of that act could not be answered successfully; and no doubt they were very pious and good intentions.— He held that it was as competent to us as it had been to them to make a better distribution of these funds.

Mr. Pakington so entirely concurred in what had fallen from the noble lord, and considered it so desirable to arrange this question, prior to their settling the other affairs of the Canadas, that he would not oppose the bill in this stage, but he must not be understood as pledging himself to agree to its details as stated by the noble lord. As the noble lord was about to add half a million sterling to the wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, by an ordinance respecting the ecclesiastical property of St. Sulpice, he thought the noble lord should provide funds for them from er sources than those which had been so long set apart for the

Leave was given to bring in the bill. UNION OF THE CANADAS.

From the Standard. Mr. Pakington rose, he said, under feelings of great anxiety and embarrassment to oppose this bill. He was not prepared to say that at no future period the union of the Canadas might not he prestictly the control of the Canadas might not he control of the control of the Canadas might not he control of the control of the Canadas might not he control of the Canadas might n be practicable, but that at present such a step was both dangerous and impolitic. He should not, perhaps, have thought of adopting the course he was now about to take respecting the noble lord's bill, had he not found upon investigating the subject that the views he entertained upon it were supported by some of the greatest and most illustrious statesmen that had ever adorned that house or done honour to the country, and by, if not all, a very large majority of those public officers, who, at various times, up to the present time, and under the present administration, had held authority in the Canadas. He did not approach this subject in any party spirit; but he could not avoid saying that the rebellion which had rendered the had rendered the present interference of parliament necessary was mainly to be attributed to the bad policy of her Majesty's gotheir long-continued system of depressing the loyal and en-couraging the democratic and republican factions of that country (hear, hear)—had it not been for the bad policy generally which her Majesty's government had adopted in Canada—the rebellion, in his country ment. Had it not been for their false system of conciliation, in his opinion, would not have occurred, and the distracted state of the country which followed it would not now call for the interference of the imperial legislature. (Hear, hear.) Entertaining these opinions, it could not be a matter of surprise that he should

(Hear, hear.) At the same time he must take leave to say, that in regard to this measure, he did not mean to impute bad faith or insincerity to the government. He believed that the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, in introducing this bill, had acted in perfect good faith, and that the noble lord was persuaded of the necessity and of the policy of the measure. He the more par-ticularly wished to make that statement, because some persons contended that the Canadas had arrived at that period when they ought no longer to be held as colonies—when they ought to be al-lowed to separate themselves from the mother country, and to es-tablish themselves in independence: and because those who entertained these views considered that this bill would tend to effect that separation, and therefore contended that it ought to be pas-sed. He did not believe that the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies entertained such opinions, or that he was actuated by such an insincere and hollow policy. He did not believe that the such an instruction mobile lord had introduced this bill with any such views, and he was most ready to admit that the noble lord was actuated by the same feelings on this subject as he was himself, and that he believed this measure calculated to effect the objects which he and every sincere lover of his country must desire to see effected. every sincere lover of instituting mass desire to see the control of the large state of the control of the large state of the l welfare of the Canadas; and in the second place, it was their duty to legislate for the maintenance of the connexion which existed between Canada and the mother country. (Hear, hear.) There was another object which they ought also to keep in view, and in regard to which he hoped he might add that the noble lord would not differ with him in opinion, and that was, that their attention ought especially to be directed to promote the happiness and the welfare of the loyal and attached subjects of Upper and the Welar, hear.) In legislating for the Canadas these were the three objects which he thought ought to be especially considered; and he must say that, after mature deliberation, he had been obliged to come to the conclusion, that this bill of the gobeen obliged to come to the conclusion, that this bill of the government would not effect one of these objects, but that, on the contrary, it would be fatal to each and all of them: (Hear, hear.) His first objection to the bill of the government was founded on the enormous geographical extent of Canada. It was with him doubtful whether it was possible to govern with advantage so large a country by means of one executive and of one legislature. Was the house aware that the length of Canada was not less than 1500, 1100, and 1200 miles? Did they reflect that the extent of Canada was nearly as great as that of China—a country which had a population of upwards of 300,000,000? The length of Canada from east to west was nearly as great as that of the United States from south to north. The length of the boundary line of Canada was not less than 1500 miles. Now, let him refer the house to the disposition which the people of the United States had shewn on recent occasions to avail themselves of every disturbance which took place in Canada to separate the connection which existed between that colony and England; and he would then ask, whether it could be considered wise or politic to allow a country of such extent, and so near to a rival nation, to be exposed to those attempts, and to be left with only one executive for vernment? He could not think that such would be a politic course, and for himself he believed that it would be wiser to divide Canada into three, and to have for the administration of its affairs three governments, rather than unite the provinces under one executive and one legislature. But there was one other fact in connection with this part of the subject to which he wished to call attention. For one half of the year the different parts of Canada were almost inaccessible to each other, and the communication betwixt them was almost completely interrupted. The lakes were frozen over, as well as the roads broken up, and if there was to be only one legislature, the members, in many instances, would be unable to attend. Disturbances, too, might break out in the distant parts of the country, and if there was but one executive, the greatest difficulties would be felt in carrying into effect the measures necessary for their suppression. He could show, on the au-thority of former statesmen, that the union of the two provinces

had always been looked upon as a measure calculated to be inju-rious to both; and this was also the opinion of Chief Justice Ro binson of the present day, and even of Lord Durham himself .-The hor, gentleman then read extracts from the expressed sentiments of Mr. Burke, Mr. Pitt, and other statesmen in support of his assertion: and also extracts from Lord Durham's report, in which his lordship described the hatred and animosity that existed between the British and French Canadians as irreconcileable and that any union of both parties in amity would be impossible.] He did not know if any of the friends of the hon member for Kilkenny had died suddenly during the late rebellion in Canada, but he knew that, if they did not, some of them ran away to es cape a very unpleasant sudden death. (A laugh.) Still there was a considerable section existing even in Upper Canada hostile was a considerable section that the baneful domination of the mother country. (Cheers.) Sir G. Arthur had stated that in Upper Canada there was a very considerable party who had loyalty on their lips but separation at their hearts. Let him ask him if any their lips but separation at their hearts. Let him ask him it any man could doubt that that minority of disloyal subjects to which Sir George Arthur alluded would return their representatives to a united legislature, or that those representatives would make common cause with the French Canadians, who were hostile to the connection with the mother country? Could it be doubted that connection with the mother country? Could it be doubted that those representatives would unite with the representatives of the French race, and that they would ever be found ready to urge forward the most democratic measures? (Hear, hear.) In following out this particular line of argument, let him ask if there

were not ample grounds for the dissatisfaction of that minority according to their particular views of the case? What were the

grounds alleged for the rebellion which had so recently taken place

grounds alleged for the recensor which has been the would appeal to in Canada? They were the following, and he would appeal to the hon, member for Kilkenny for the correctness of his statement.

ble government. In the second place, they complained of the

government, or to place the whole revenues under the control of the Assembly, and by the present bill the noble lord had refused State that they did not propose to limit the sum to be given to the Roman Catholics. In fact he did not see how it could be done without taking a census, to which, as he had already stated, he entertained very grave objections. He did not think it could happen that the Walness Methodists who were so much more nua sum than £15,000 per anothin was put by this bill out of the control of the local legislature altogether. He gave the noble lord great credit for withholding all these concessions. But would not their refusal produce its results in Canada? and would not the three old grounds of discontent be revived? He would not specularly all the strength of these colonies but he late on the dissatisfaction which existed in these colonies, but h would take the House of Assembly to be reconstituted in this present year, and he would ask the noble lord whether there was any man alive who could be certain that their first House of Asbly convened under this bill would contain a majority in favour of British connexion. He believed it to be impossible for any man to take it on himself to speak with certainty upon this sub Sir G. Arthur said, in a despatch dated the 15th of October, 1839, that "the Republican party had become much revived of late, and that the loyal party were so jealous of any measure that would give an ascendancy to their opponents, that it was impossible to act with too great caution. The country needed impossible to act with too great caution. The country needed peace; and it was of great importance that a body of loyal emigrants should go over to Canada from this country, that so possession might be secured before important legislation began."—

There was one other authority with which he begged to fortify his position, and he entertained a deliberate opinion that he could refer to none that was entitled to greater weight in that house—he alluded to Sir Francis Head. (Ironical cheers from the ministerial benches.) Great as were the public services of Lord Seaton, he (Mr. Pakington) believed that the people of this country were indebted to the great moral struggles of Sir Francis Head for the fact that Canada was at this moment an integral portion of the British dominions. Sir F:ancis Head had all along expressed the

strongest opposition to the project of uniting the two provinces— a project which he said he felt convinced would be attended with the most dangerous consequences. He would now call the atten-tion of the house to two extracts from despatches lately transmitted by Mr. P. Thomson. In the despatch in which he sent over the Clergy Reserves Act to this country he said, that "to leave this question of the union of the provinces undetermined would be to add to the sources of discord already existing a new element of strife; for among the various evils existing in Lower Canada there was one now wanting—namely, religious dissension."— Again, in a very recent despatch, in which he sent over the ordinance, respecting the Seminary of St. Sulpice, he said— "Hitherto the province has been free from religious dissensions, but I have observed with regret during the late discussions a spirit of intolerance which cannot fail, if continued, to have the worst effects." Let him (Mr. Pakington) ask whether if it was meant to add to the division of parties existing in Canada by introducing into that country a frightful source of reli-

gious discord? The great majority of the population of Lower Canada had been hitherto Roman Catholic, while that of Upper Canada was Protestant. By the union of the two provinces they Canada was Protestant. By the during of the two provinces they would produce as nearly as possible an equipoise, and thus introduce a certain source of animosity—of that bitter religious discord which, looking to the great wealth of the Roman Catholic cord which, looking to the great wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada, and to the comparative poverty of the Protestant Church in Upper Canada, as well as to the increase in the wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in the lower province, arising from the recent ordinances connected with St. Sulpice, would probably lead to the utter destruction, and would at all events be productive of the utmost injury to the Protestant Church in Canada. This was another grave consideration against the union of the two provinces. In confirmation of this view he

pislature virtually Roman Catholic, and with an injurious, unjust, and unconstitutional distinction—viz., that while the rights and temporalities of the Church of Rome are secured by law against all attempts from local authority, those of the Church of England are continually liable to be interfered with by the united egislature." This was the testimony of an individual of the highest character, and of long experience in that country. He (Mr Pakington) could not dismiss this subject without adverting to some of the arguments which had been adduced by the supporters of the measure. One of the noble lord's arguments was the necessity of watching over the interests of the loyal British populacessity of watching over the interests of the loyal British population of the lower province. No one was more alive to this consideration than he (Mr. Pakington) was; But still he contended that the interests of these individuals were identified with those of the province generally, and that whatever remedy parliament might think proper to provide, the loyal inhabitants of the lower province would readily concur in. Another argument was the alleged necessity of restoring the representative system. No man was more anxious for this than himself. But, as its restoration at the present moment would be exceedingly dangerous, he held it to be their bounden duty to withhold it. Another most important point was the mode in which the government distributed its patronage. Who was unacquainted with the gallantry of Capt. Drew, exhibited at a most critical period? Yet he had been treated with utter neglect by the government. (Hear.) As to the appointment of Mr. Robert Baldwin to the office of Solicitor

the appointment of Mr. Robert Baldwin to the office of Solicitor General, he (Mr. Pakington) would say nothing against that individual; but every one knew the position which he had occupied at the breaking out of the rebellion in Upper Canada.

As he was opposed to the immediate restoration of the representative system, he might be told, that since he objected to this, he ought to point out some other course. Now, he did not hesitate to state, that, in his opinion, the far better course would be to annex Montreal to the upper province, and to govern Canada according to the constitution of 1774 by the Governor and Council, not permanently, but until the English language shall have been learned, English laws adopted, and the population so far modified as to be prepared for a participation in the privileges of modified as to be prepared for a participation in the privileges of the British constitution. Many of those who were most conver-sant with the affairs of Canada were disposed to think it the best mode of meeting the case. He now came to that argument in mode of meeting the case. He now came to that argument in favour of the union which had been more dwelt on than any other—namely, that the Canadians themselves were in favour of this project. This had been urged during the brief discussion on the second reading of the bill. If the Canadians' opinion had the second reading of the hill. If the Canadians' opinion had been so expressed, it would be undoubtly entitled to great weight; but he did not believe that such was the fact. The petition which had been presented that evening by the right hon, gentleman the member for the University of Cambridge was signed by 40,000 inhabitants of Lower Canada, and was against the project of anion. (Hear, hear.) In fact, he believed that the Lower captively controlly the stringly of the project of the project of the controlly controlly the stringly controlly the stringly controlly controlled to the controlled controlled to great weight; but he can be controlled to the controlled controlled to the controlled controlled to the controlled controlled to the controlled controll Canadians were entirely opposed to this union. It was impossible to leave out of the calculation so important an element as this. But neither were the inhabitants of Upper Canada unanimously in favour of the union. He did not believe there was a shadow of a doubt that public opinion was greatly divided upon this subject in the upper province. He would now turn to the feelings of the legislature, because in the lower province no great weight could be attached to the opinions of the Special Council. At the time that they were consulted there was not more than one-half of them assembled, on account of the im-practicable state of the country. Passing, then, to the legislare of Upper Canada, the House of Assembly had now sat fo npwards of four sessions: during every one of these sessions the

upwards of four sessions: during every one of these sessions they had returned their attention to the subject of an union. In 1837 the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly concurred in a general address against the project. The Governor's answer was—"Her Majesty's government does not consider the union of the two provinces a fit matter to be recommended to the consideration of parliament." In 1838 the Legislative Council of Upper Canada again drew up a very able report deprecating the union; and the House of Assembly also, he believed, drew up a similar report. In 1839 the subject was again taken into consideration by the House of Assembly, who agreed to the project under cerreport. In 1839 the subject was again taken into consideration by the House of Assembly, who agreed to the project under certain conditions. In 1840 they again consented to the union, and, the conditions having been rejected by her Majesty's government, they passed an address by a considerable majority, in which were laid down as the conditions the very same terms to which the government had before refused to accede. The first condition was, that the seat of government should be in the upper province. He must say, that the course which had been adopted by her Majesty's government in reference to this matter adopted by her Majesty's government in reference to this matter was neither ingenous, wise, nor politic. They knew the im-portance which the House of Assembly in Upper Canada attached to this point, yet they cautiously avoided any mention of their intentions. He did think that he had a right to ask the noble lord to state what was really the intention of her Majesty's government. Mr. P. Thomson had held out that the seat of government might be one year in one province, and the next year in another. This was a system which it would be utterly impossible to carry into effect. (Hear.) Chief Justice Robinson had said, "To remove the seat of government wholly from Upper Canada would not only be contrary to the declared sense of the legislature of that colony, but it would be laying the foundation of certail discontent, and that to a degree that could hardly be exaggerated. If they insisted upon fixing the seat of government at Montreal, they would be withholding from Upper Canada the leading condition from which its inhabitants had never departed. It was his opinion that grave doubts might be entertained whether Mr. opinion that grave doubts might be entertained whether Mr. Poulett Thomson had not availed himself of the means which his position as Governor General gave him to obtain a forced consent to this proposed union from the legislature of Upper Canada. He thought that he was perfectly justified in saying that we could not consider the indication given by the legislature of that province as a proof of its voluntary assent to such a measure. In proof of that position, he would not refer to the pamphlet of Sir F. Head, on which he had already expressed an opinion (hear,) but to the sneech which had heen delivered last year by an able and F. Head, on which he had already expressed an opinion (hear,) but to the speech which had been delivered last year by an able and distinguished public officer of Upper Canada, Mr. Hagerman, on this subject. Speaking of the union of the two provinces, Mr. Hagerman, then Attorney General, said—"So strongly do I feel the fatal consequences of this measure, that were I permitted.

distinguished public officer of Upper Canada, Mr. Hagerman, on this subject. Speaking of the union of the two provinces, Mr. Hagerman, then Attorney General, said—"So strongly do I feel the fatal consequences of this measure, that were I permitted to approach my gracious Sovereign, I would on my bended knees implore her Majesty to withhold her assent from it." And yet after that speech it now appeared that Mr. Hagerman felt it incumbent upon him to give his assistance by his vote to carry that union into effect. Mr. Sullivan had also made a speech last year against this union of the two legislatures; but this year he had discovered reasons which induced him to support it. What constructions could be put upon facts like these, except that Mr. P. Thomson, as Governor General, had used very strong measures to overcome the resistance which these gentlemen had intended to offer to this proposed union? He would merely remind the house, that Chief Justice Robinson in his pamphlet, the Bishop of Toronto in his protest, and Mr. Hagerman as a member of the colonial legislature, had all recorded their strong objections to this He (Mr. Pakington) had now announced the grounds on which he objected to the measure proposed by her Majesty's government, and in consequence of which he felt it to be matter of duty to meet this motion with his most decided opposition. He had endeavoured to show that the geographical extent of Canada was so great, that it could neither be useful nor beneficial to govern the two provinces which composed it by a legislative union: he had endeavoured to show that the discordant materials which must meet in an united House of Assembly were so numerous, and so various, as to afford no reasonable expectation that the new legisso various, as the resonable expectation that the new legis-ture could act harmoniously together: he had endeavoured to show that the religious effect of the union must create a fertile source that the recipied of discord and animosity, and must ultimately be productive of great injury to the Protestant Church in that country. He had endeavoured on the other hand, to show that there was no adequate necessity for incurring the risk of so dangerous an experiment. Under these feelings, if he stood alone, he should persist

ment. Under these teelings, if he stood aione, he should persist in his amendment, supported by a feeling of public duty honestly discharged, and by the satisfaction which he should ever derive from having recorded his opinion of dissent against a measure which he looked upon as the inevitable forerunner of discord and smemberment. If on this subject he was in error, he had the consolation of knowing that he was in error with such immortal men as Pitt, and Burke, and with some of the most competent and enlightened authorities that had ever been intrusted with the administration of Canada. He therefore called upon the house to pause before it gave its assent to a measure which he could not designate in other language than that which he had quoted from Burke, -namely, as a rash and dangerous attempt to methodize anarchy. The hon, member concluded by moving as an amendment, that the house resolve itself into a committee on this bill

ment, that the house resolve itself into a committee on this bill on this day six months. (Hear, hear.)

FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, says, in allusion to the trouble with Naples:

The sulphur question is likely to take a turn far more unfavora-The sulphur question is likely to take a turn far more unfavorable to Naples than his Neapolitan majesty had reason to expect. Hostilities have indeed been suspended on the part of Great Britain, the Sicilian ships captured have been restored, on the understanding that through the mediation of France matters are to be amicably settled, but it is quite understood that England would not put her interests into the hands of a mediator without having pre viously ascertained the certainty of a favorable result. The King will pay the cost of his folly by indemnifying the English merchants in Sicily who have been virtually robbed by him; but this is not all. Sulphur mines have jumped into existence in all direcis not all. Suppur unless have jumped into existence in all directions, so that nothing short of a miracle will save Sicilian sulphur from being a "drug" in the market. The Greek government has received proposals from a Liverpool house to work the sulphur mines of the island of Milo and of continental Greece. A French company has just been established for the working of mines in Tripoli. The island of Dominica is crying "buy of us," and finally European chemists have discovered a method of extracting soda ward by the government for the settlement of those difficulties which had resulted from their own acts, and for putting an end to those disturbances which their own bad policy had created.—

the union of the two provinces. It confirmation of this view he would read the protest against the proposed measure which had been entered on the journals of the Legislative Council by the Bishop of Toronto. It was as follows:—"Because the union to those difficulties been entered on the journals of the Legislative Council by the Bishop of Toronto. It was as follows:—"Because the union of the two provinces. It confirmation of this view he would read the protest against the proposed measure which had been entered on the journals of the Legislative Council by the Bishop of Toronto. It was as follows:—"Because the union of the company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the proposed measure which had been entered on the journals of the Legislative Council by the jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company has jet the vertable for the working of mines in Company had been entered on the journals of the Legislative Council by the proposed measure which had been entered on the journals of the Legislative Council by the proposed measure which had proving

land and France consists in the substitution of high duties instead of prohibiting the cutlery of Great Britain, and other manufacires, which are now smuggled into France in any quantity that may be desired, on payment of 25 per cent. to the smuggler. On the other hand, England admits all articles of Paris manufacture, clock work, paper hangings, &c., at a duty of 15 per cent. instead of 30. The duties on wines are to be reduced from 5s. a gallon to 2s. which will be about 4d. a bottle, while the Parisians themselves

RUSSIA.

The Circassians continue to be successful against their oppres The Circassians continue to be successful against their oppressors, from whom they have recently captured all the forts, not forgetting to put the Russian garrisons to death; but one named Taubs is reported still in the hands of Russia, although expected shortly to share the same fate as the others. Several Polish deserters, and among them some officers, are said to be in the ranks of the Circassians. The Russians on the other hand have despatched two 80 gun ships to the coasts of Circassia with troops.

The failure of the Russian expedition to Khiva is supposed to have operated favorably in bringing about a reconciliation between the Shah of Persia and Great Britain. The Shah having less hope of support from Russia, after her recent humiliations, has renounced all intention of proceeding against Herat. Dost Mahommed, the deposed monarch of Caboul who fled into Bokhara, in the hope of intriguing with Russia and the Tartar King, has been kept in eustody by the latter, who offers to give him up to the English government "on terms." At all events, the advance of the Muscovite toward Caboul has received a check from which he will not

Correspondence of the Courier.

The duty on wheat continues at 16s 8d per qr. and on flour 10s old per bbl., at which it may remain two or three weeks longer. But as the Corn markets continue to decline, and the young crops of grain are in the highest degree promising, there is every probability of the duties soon advancing rapidly. And they must become prohibitory, if present prospects for a good and very early harvest continue. Flour in bond is dull at 24s 6d a 24s 9d—and the price of duty paid is 34s a 35s per bbl.

Wheat is on the decline all over the country, owing to the favorable weather for the growing crops, and there is little prospect of a fall in the duty on Foreign. To-day at Mark Lane the article

was lower.

From the London Corn Reporter, June 1.

In the agricultural districts of Lincoln, Cambridgeshire, Nor-olk, and Suffolk, the deliveries from the growers appear to have

been rather moderate, but at most of the shipping ports on the East Coast, prices of wheat have declined 1s to 2s per qr.

In the West of England and the midland counties the value of this grain has also been tolerably well supported, but the demand has every where been exceedingly languid.

Our advices from Scotland speak in very favorable terms of the

Our advices from Scotland speak in very lavorable terms of the appearance of the growing crops in that country; this circumstance together with the dull accounts received from the South has caused the trade for Wheat to become very dull.

The accounts from Iteland are also highly satisfactory as regards the progress made by vegetation, the leading markets continue, however, to be very sparingly supplied, which had prevented any

The arrivals of English wheat into the port of London have

again been very scanty this week, consisting of only 3382 quarters, which, together with 73 quarters from Scotland, make a total of 3455 quarters. Notwithstanding the scanty nature of the arrival, factors have experienced great difficulty in effecting sales.

The few parcels offering on Wednesday were held firmly at previous rates, and the little business done was at about the quotations of Monday. On Friday the Kentish stands were nearly have and the show four France 19 (2) bare, and the show from Essex and Suffolk was quite trifling, fin ualities could not have been bought cheaper than in the begin-ing of the week, but inferior descriptions were procurable at a

ght abatement. The arrivals of foreign Wheat have been good, 16083 quarters having been reported up to Saturday evening. We perceive that some parties are entering small quantities for consumption at the present rate of duty, but the bulk of what comes to hand is being

anded under the Queen's lock.

The operations in free foreign have been on a limited scale, owing to holders refusing to submit to any reduction in price; these was some inquiry for the article on Friday, the actual business done was however unimportant. Wheat in bond has been quite neglected, the present position of the averages having checked all disposition to speculate. The quantity in bond in London ed all disposition to speculate. The quantity in bond in London was on the 30th of May 192,931 quarters, and there were on the was on the 30th of May 192,931 quarters, and there were on the same day 377,863 quarters under lock in the United Kingdom.

Although the arrival of English Flour has only amounted to

6753 sacks during the week, this article has met a very dull sale and in some instances 1s per sack less has been taken for good marks. The value of town made Flour has remained nominally

At our market this morning the transactions in Wheat were only to a very moderate extent, and the quotations nominally without alterations. American Flour met a dull sale at a decline of 6d to 1s. per bbl. and the inquiry even for choice English man acture was languid, the article barely supporting the prices of

this day se'nnight; inferior descriptions were unsaleable

COLONIAL

From the Toronto Patriot, June 23.

On Saturday last about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the premi ses occupied by Mr. C. Northcote, as a Grocery Store and Ginger Beer Brewery, and speedily levelled them with the ground; the

premises lately occupied by C. Fothergill, Esq., and the day being very hot, and the shingles consequently dry and inflamma ble, immediately ignited them. The devouring element rapidly spreading to the surrounding buildings—the whole block of buildings at the corner of York and King Streets was soon enveloped in flames, and much alarm was entertained for the safety of Chewett's buildings which were exactly opposite the burning block, but providentially at the critical moment the wind changes to South West, and the danger was in a great degree averted, it may, however, be considered quite an escape, for at one time the heat on the front of Chewett's buildings was so intense, that the glass in the windows cracked, and the sanded paint began to shrivel up-the roofs of the houses forming the row than once on fire, and were with difficulty extinguished; the roof of our printing office, and the roof of the Artillery stables in the rear of Chewett's buildings were on fire, but providentially the danger went no further.

In order to arrest the flames on the Northern side of King

Street the Hook and Ladder Companies set themselves vigorously to work, and having thus cut off the blazing mass, the destruction was prevented spreading. The Fire Companies were present in force, and contributed their full share towards extinguishing the flames—the Carters supplied the Engines plentifully with water; and these united exertions, assisted by the judicious arrangements of the Magistracy, gave the Companies a fair chance of subduing the fire, in which, being efficiently aided by the Citizens and the 34th Regiment, they at last succeeded.

It is impossible to estimate correctly the amount of loss sustained, but on a rough calculation we should think that two

thousand pounds would not cover it.

Very complete police arrangements were made by the City authorities for the maintenance of order during the fire, and the taking care by night of the property snatched as it were from destruction; the different Companies exerted themselves to the utmost—their fellow citizens were as usual forward in assisting find a well assorted Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c. wherever service was required,-and the 34th Regiment cann he too highly commended for their activity and zeal in every possible way they were wanted.

To the efficient services of all parties must it be attributed,

under Divine favour, that a larger amount of damage was not

From the Sandwich Herald.

ADDRESS
To Lieutenant Colonel Young, Commanding the 2nd Battalion
Incorporated Militia.

SIR :- The Magistrates, Merchants, and other respectable in-Six:—The Magistrates, Merchants, and other respectable metabitants of the town of Chatham and vicinity, beg to avail themselves of the present opportunity of expressing their entire approbation of your conduct as the commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion of Incorporated Militia, during the time that corps has been stationed in Chatham. The alacrity with which you have, on all occasions, lent your aid in supporting and sustaining the civil authorities of the place in maintaining peace and good order. has not only called forth the thanks and gratitude of Magistrates, but has (as might be expected) made a deep and lasting impression on the minds of all classes of the community.

And Sir, permit us, through you, to assure the officers, non-

commissioned officers, and men under your command, that wherever the service of their country may call them, they will bear with them our best wishes for their welfare; and further, that we are under the fullest conviction that a band composed of such as we believe the 2d Battalion to be, can never fail to receive that need due to the just and brave.

Chatham, 28th May, 1840.

It is with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction that I have re-ceived the Address, which you have done me the honor to present and rem.

The preliminary basis of the commercial treaty between Eng- to me, expressive of your approbation of the conduct of the Battalion under my command during the period we have been quartered in this town. It is gratifying to know that, after an uninterrupt-ed intercourse of eighteen months, we part on terms of mutual re-

gard and esteem.

I avail myself of this occasion, gentlemen, to thank you for the ready co-operation I have experienced from all classes since I have been in command of this garrison; and, in the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, I bid you a respectful farewell!—assuring you that we fully reciprocate the kind feelings you have expressed towards us, and that we shall always be happy to hear of the increased prosperity of Chalham, and of its truly loyal Inhabitants.

BROOKE YOUNG, Lieut. Col. Commanding 2d Batt I. M. Chatham, 29th May, 1840.

From the Christian Guardian. The present number of the Christian Guardian closes the connexion of the undersigned with the Provincial press. To his friends, and to that portion of the Canadian public who have long ornfided in him, and sustained him in seasons of difficulty and langer, he begs to offer his most grateful acknowledgments; those danger, he begs to offer his most grateful acknowledgments; those who have assailed him publicly and honorably he sincerely respects; those who have assailed him personally, he heartily forgives; and of those whose feelings he may have wounded in the heat of discussion, or whom he may have treated with unbecoming severity, he most humbly asks pardon. He retires unconscious of any other than a feeling of good-will towards his contemporaries. To review the scenes which have transpired during his protracted connexion with the public press, and to trace the part which he has been called upon to act in them, is foreign to his present purpose. Whilst he is deeply sensible of his imperfections, and infirmities, and failings in his public career, he derives satisfaction from the consciousness that he has earnestly aimed at promoting the best consciousness that he has earnestly aimed at promoting the best interests of his adopted church and native country. The editorial dvocacy of the interests of both he now resigns to other handsdevoutly praying that they may exceed his in acceptableness and efficiency,—that "all things may be settled upon the best and sur-est foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, reli-gion and piety, may be established among us for all generations." EGERTON RYERSON.

The bodies of Mr. Thomas Scrase (of the firm of Howes and Scrase of Port Dover in the District of Talbot, brewers,) and of Walter Knight, who perished with him, were found on the 29th of May. The latter was buried at the mouth of the Grand River: the former was brought up and buried at St. John's church,

These unfortunate individuals, accompanied by John Knight, father of Walter, had left Port Dover for Dunnville, on the 29th of April, in a boat loaded with beer. As they entered the Grand River on the following day, they were upset in the heavy sea occasioned by the current meeting a strong south westerly wind. Mr. Scrase and the younger Knight, after struggling for some time with the waves, sunk to rise no more. The elder Knight, being an athletic man, succeeded in regaining the boat, where he remained on the keel for upwards of an hour. From this situation he was relieved by the skill and intrepidity of Mr. Moss, the tavern-keeper, and William Nelson and John ---, sailors, who at the peril of their lives succeeded in taking him off.

Mr. Scrase was a native of the parish of Kingmore, in the county of Sussex, England. He has left a widow and one child. It was but a few days subsequent to the melancholy occurrence above related, that Charles Knight, a brother of Walter, fell from the bow of a scow which he was poling out of the harbour at Dover, in a fit of epilepsy, and was drowned .- Communicated.

Office of H. M. Chief Agent for Emigrants in the Canadas. Quebec, 20th June, 1840. Number of Emigrants arrived during the week ending 20th

June inclusive:—
From England,...... 296

-Mercury.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the community of Bytown and its vicinity, that he has opened classes for instruction in the following Branches of Education, viz.:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History and Geography, - - £1 0 0

Do. with Book-Keeping, 1 5 0

Latin and Greek, - 1 10 0

Mathematics, - 1 10 0

The Subscriber will receive pupils under the patronage of the North American Society. Terms for such pupils will be made known by applying to the Rev. J. S. Strong, of Bytown. Each pupil will be charged 2s 6d per quarter for fuel during the

Payments to be made quarterly in advance.

REFEREES.—The Rev. J. S. Strong, of Bytown; the Rev. A.

F. Atkinson, of Bath; the Rev. J. Torrance of Quebec; and the Rev. J. Mackenzie of Williamstown.

D. MACKENZIE

Bytown, June, 1840.

MRS. D. MACKENZIE'S SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms per Quarter of 11 Weeks. MUITION, comprising the following branches of Education,

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography and Needle Work, - £1 0 0 Music - 2 0 0 French, - - - 1 0 0 Calisthenics, Boarding and Lodging - - - 6 0 0 Fancy Work taught on moderate terms.

* * Every Lady to pay for her own washing, and to provide a able and Tea Spoon, Knife and Fork, Bed, Bedding and Towels. Payment to be made quarterly in advance. Six weeks' notice required before leaving School. Bytown, June, 1840.

REMOVAL.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED AXES,

AND AGENTS FOR VAN NORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22 Yonge Street, to 110 A King Street, where their friends will suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839. R. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls

at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile. Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

At Kingston, on the 22nd instant, the Lady of Dr. Hallowell MARRIED.

On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Kemptville, Mr. John Harris, to Miss Jane Jones, both of the Township of Oxford.

At the residence of A. G. Allan, Esq., near Cobourg, on the 25th inst., after a lingering illness, Peregrine Warren, Esq., late Captain in her Majesty's 66th Regt. of Foot.

At Hamilton, Upper Canada, on the 21st instant, Margaret Dorothea, daughter of Assistant Commissary General Clarke,

in the 21st year of her age.

At Port Dover, in the Talbot District, on the 3d inst., Sarah, wife of William Lott. [She was formerly a widow Crawford, and her friends reside near Port Hope.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Homo" is received; but from the statements contained in his communication, it will occur to the writer that we ought to be furnished with his name.

LETTERS received to Friday, June 26; Rev. H. Caswall, add. sub; Rev. B. Cronyn, add. subs.; Rev. H. Patton; Lieut. Aylmar; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; H. Rowsell, Esq.; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. J. Torrance, add. subs.