IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, August 21.

CANADA.—Mr. Hume, in pursuance of notice, called the attention of the House to the Petition from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. He first noticed the address of the Executive Council to the Governor, Sir F. Head, and his subsequent declaration, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the House of Assembly, to act without the aid of a Council, although it was required by the 31st Geo. III. that such a Council should be appointed, in order to assist the Governor with its advice. The Hon. Member went on to show, by reading extracts from his mayors, the intemperate manner in which the Governor had replied to addresses from various parts of Upper Canada, and particularly dwelt upon his refusal to take any steps for the suppression of Orange Lodges, although he knew, at the time, of the resolutions of the House of Commons, the reply of the King, and of the determination of Ministers upon the subject. He complained also of the undue means employed by Sir F. Head to influence the pending elections, and to procure the return of members to the House of Assembly favorable to his view of the affairs of the colony. Whatever might be the result of the contest, it would not redound to the credit of the Governor, who had unfairly employed the patronage he possessed, and the consequence of it would be a popular reaction, which, instead of healing the wound, would widen the breach between parties. He did not know whether Ministers would assent to his resolutions, but he wished to hear from the Under-Secretary for the Colonies the view Ministers took of the subject, and the probability that existed of their adopting some course to produce an amicable arrangement of differences in the colony. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—That it is the opinion of this House, that the Provisional Government of his Majesty's province of Upper Canada, ought, agreeably to the Act 31 Geo. III., c. 31, and the Royal instructions, dated 1818, to be conducted by his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and assistance of an Executive Council, composed of men possessed of the public confidence, and whose opinions and policy should be in harmony with the opinions and policy of the people of that province, as declared by the majority of their representatives in the House of Assembly. By which the contentment, peace, and prosperity of that important province will be increased, and the willing and loyal attachment of its inhabitants to the mother country be best promoted and secured.—Sir George Grey defended Sir Francis Head, and hoped that the Honourable Member would not press the resolution.

Mr. Hume then consented to withdraw his resolution.

WEDNESDAY 22.

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.—Mr. Hume wished to ask the Noble Lord (the Secretary of State for the Home Department) whether any measure for the more speedy trial of juvenile offenders was in the contemplation of the Government for next Session, as he had before promised that some measure on the subject was in contemplation, and they had not yet heard of it.—Lord John Russell said, that a measure embracing this subject was under consideration, and he hoped would be matured by next session. He would, however, take this opportunity of mentioning that he had hoped during the last year to be enabled to appropriate the prison at Parkhurst for the reception of juvenile offenders from the metropolitan prisons, for which purpose the Inspector of Prisons and an architect were sent down to make the necessary arrangements; but from the report which they made it was not considered advisable to lay out such a sum of money as would be required to put that prison in a state of fit for the purposes required. Since that time, and made inquiry respecting several buildings in country, but he was not able to satisfy himself the eligibility of any of them. He did hope, ever, to be able to effect a desirable classification of offenders of this description.—Mr. C. Barford if any measures had been devised for the summary punishment of children of tender and John Russell replied that the Honble must feel how difficult it was to intro-

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, 24th.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.—Mr. Hume had a Petition to present, which he hoped would arrest the attention of the House for a short time. The Petition had been ... arrived by a Member of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, who came to represent to the House and the Government the evil and in which affairs were proceeding in that country. If the statements of this Petition could be verified [...]

'Tis impossible not to respect

"The brave man struggling in the storms of fate.'
May a part at least of what follows be averted—
'And greatly falling with a falling state.'

My consolation is, that whatever be the disposition of the Noble Viscount, he has not sufficient strength, though his locks, I believe are yet unshorn, to pull down the pillars of the building, and involve the whole in his ruin. I trust it will survive his fall." (Loud cheers. The Noble and Learned Lord then moved for "a return of the number of public bills originated in this House during the present Session, distinguishing how many passed with and how how many without amendments, and how many were withdrawn or rejected, either here or in the House of Commons, distinguishing the number in each House; and also a return of the number of public Bills originated during the present Session in the House of Commons, distinguishing how many passed with and how many without amendments, and how many were withdrawn or rejected either by the House of Commons or this House, distinguishing the number in each House."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.—On the motion that the House do go into Committee on this Bill, Lord Lyndhurst opposed the motion. He said the measure had been divided by the Commons into four Bills, and he would therefore move that the Bill be committed that day six months.—The Lord Chancellor said that the Bill was merely to remedy acknowledged grievances, and omissions which had occurred in the Bill of last year.—Lord Holland said that the course pursued by the Noble Lord was passing strange; it was beyond what he had expected, for when the Noble Lord had called for the list of rejection Bills he did not think that he, on the same night, was about to add to the list. It reminded him of having once dined with an American friend when more wine than was prudent had been drunk; and when the party were about to leave, the room their host pointed to a large group of black bottles which had been emptied by them; and when they had tea, requested them to go back and add more to the ... (Laughter.) The proposal of the Noble Baron seemed to be, to reject for rejection's sake. (Hear.) It was impossible that the Commons could have adopted a more courteous course than that which they had pursued in selecting as Amendments such portions of the other Bills as had not been objected to.—Lord Lyndhurst had no objection to a part of the Bill, but their agreeing to it as it stood would place the House in a ridiculous position, and would render all the proceedings at the free conference nothing as if they had adopted the Bill, they would be placed in the situation of abandoning the measures upon they then insisted.—Viscount Melbourne said the Bill contained no provisions but such as had been acknowledged to be necessary.—Lord Lyndhurst said that Amendments had been engrafted on this Bill from Bills that had been before rejected. The House divided—For the Amendment, 30; against it, 14. Majority, 16. The Bill is consequently lost for the Session.

occasioned the acceptance of the Constitution of 1812 by the Queen Regent of Spain:—Lord Palmerston said that the acceptance of the Constitution by the Queen of Spain was understood to have been the result of some military movement. That was what he had understood. Sir John Elley said that it appeared to him that the occurrence took place at St. Ildefonso, and not at Madrid.—Lord Palmerston : 'Hear, hear !'

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.
THE KING'S SPEECH.

Yesterday, (Saturday) afternoon, his Majesty went in state to the House of Lords with the usual formalities for the prorogation of Parliament, and read the following Speech from the Throne :—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament ; and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the Session.

"The assurances of friendly disposition which I receive from all Foreign Powers, enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed.

"I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquillity which prevails in the rest of Europe ; and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realised.

"In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, have afforded to the Queen of Spain the cooperation of a part of my naval force ; and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain, which was one of the main objects of that Quadruple Treaty, and which is essential to the interests of all Europe.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstandings which had gained between France and the United States have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two Governments were accepted by both ; in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honourable to both parties.

"I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common.

"I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the reports of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the success in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of their most important recommendations.

"It is with no ordinary satisfaction that I have learned that you have with great labour brought to maturity enactments upon the difficult subject of Tithes in England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the interests concerned, and generally beneficial in their result.

"The passing of the acts for the real registration and for marriages in England, has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been founded upon those large principles of religious freedom which with a due regard to the welfare of the Established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting ; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles, and to the stability of property.

"It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crimes which has lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial system of government will encourage this good disposition, and enable that country to develop her great natural resources.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted, not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sums required to provide for an increase in my Naval force.

"I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of compensation awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the Legislature have thus been strictly fulfilled.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have been engaged in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective counties. You will then resume those duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions, and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well-being of every community."

FRANCE.—It is stated in various letters from Paris, that a split had occurred among the ministry, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the 'propriety of an armed intervention in the affairs of Spain. The Premier had actually tendered his resignation, when a telegraphic dispatch arrived, bringing an account of the Queen Regent of Spain having been forced to accept the Constitution of 1812. This changed the 'aspect of affairs, gave force to the arguments of the anti-intervention, & the opinion of the Monarch, so that M. Thiers consented to suspend his resolution, and to recall for the moment his resignation.

The Journal des Débats of Thursday, after giving the telegraphic despatches, mentioning the acceptance of the Constitution of 1812 by the Queen Christine, adds—'It appears certain that grave dissensions among the last three or four days in the Council of Ministers, relative to the affairs of Spain. The two telegraphic despatches received in the course of Wednesday had the effect of putting an end to these differences. We are assured that an order was immediately forwarded by telegraph to Bayonne to suspend the entrance into Spain of the reinforcements destined for the Foreign Legion.'

SPAIN.—Disturbances broke out at Madrid on the 4th instant. Several assemblages of the people were formed, but were dispersed by General Quesada. They were thereupon declared to be in a state of siege, and on the following morning tranquillity was re-established. The National Guard of Madrid was thrown on the same day, in order to be re-organised conformably to the law of the 23rd of March, 1835.

General San Miguel, who had placed himself at the head of the movement at ...

Saragossa, is making very active efforts to propagate the Constitution of 1812. The town of Huesca has, at his instance, proclaimed the 'Constitution,' and two new manifestoes have been addressed by him to the army, with the view of making the soldiery declare in its favor. The French papers state that the following towns in Arragon have imitated the Constitutional movement at Saragossa :—Alcaniz, Gaspe Fraga, Sos, Mequinenza, Calatayud, and Jaca ; and they add, that the constitution has been proclaimed also at Alpesiras.

The French papers state that the provinces of Valencia and Murcia were about to declare for the constitution 1812. Indications of a similar design have been manifested at St. Sebastian, and Evans threatened to withdraw his Legion if the people should presume to take any steps not recognised by the Queen's Government.

On Friday an extraordinary express reached London from Paris, conveying the important information that a military insurrection had broke out at St. Ildefonso, where the Queen is residing, and that at two o'clock in the morning of the 13th instant, the Queen was compelled to accept the constitution of 1812.

The insurrection being a military one leaves no hope of its being put down, and it is evident that soldiers and citizens unite in proclaiming the constitution of 1812. The aim of those who proclaim it, is not, we learn, to insist on all its democratic principles. The Queen is expected to call Arguelles to power, and be consents to modify considerably the old constitution. The French Government, although it has suspended the entrance of troops into Spain, has still in the 'same dispatch ordered the levy and organization of the corps to proceed. For M. Thiers, our correspondent writes, has not desisted from his conviction of the necessity of interfering or intervening.

Three hundred and fifty men of the 6th Regiment, of Evans' constitutional mercenaries, have been sent prisoners to Santander, for refusing to do duty, on the ground that their period of service had expired. The poor deluded fellows, naturally enough wanted to return to England. Disturbances took place a few nights ago between the 3d Infantry Regiment of the Legion and the Spanish 2d Light Infantry Regiment. They were quartered near each other, and the men of the 3d having received some money, many of them got drunk, and then quarrelled with their neighbours. On the same day this regiment, on being ordered to proceed up to Passages to relieve some other troops, they 'refused to do so ; the consequence was that the 4th regiment went in their place. Accounts received from England of the wildest description, of some 5th have been assassinated by the inhabitants of the villages where they were quartered. This Legion cannot be kept together unless Government keep faith with it, which it will not, or cannot do. Not a moment should be lost in either disgorging with the services of the Legion altogether, and sending it back to England, or in paying up all arrears, and depositing the amount in advance for the monthly payments, in order that General Evans may have that strong power over his men which nothing but the sinews of war (dollars) can give him. Promises will no longer stem the current of discontent ; and, unless the band of the commander of this legion be strengthened by the sinews of war, he cannot hold it together, especially as his hardly any good non-commissioned officers, and a majority of the officers themselves are inexperienced, and have but little influence over the men. Not one maravedi has been sent to Commodore Henry, and the ships of the two steamers, Isabel II. and Reyna Gobernadora, are thirteen months in arrear of their pay.

An occasional correspondent from St. Sebastian, under date of the 4th instant, writes as follows :—"I can assure you, that notwithstanding all that has been said and written in London as to the exertions which have been made by the Spanish Ministers to keep good faith with the Legion, the total amount received since the accession of Isturiz to office, at the beginning of May last, to the present time, does not exceed one month's pay ; and the paltry subterfuge is made, that the regimental accounts are not satisfactory to the authorities of the War Department. There is no possible ground for complaint on this point, all that activity and skill could do having been done to keep the accounts of the Legion in a state of correctness and forwardness."

Summary.

The great manufacturing town of Manchester, during the last four years, has had an increase of 700 new streets, 7000 houses, and 42,002 inhabitants.

AFRICA.—A Mr. James Isaacs has lately published in England an account of Eastern Africa. He left St. Helena a boy of sixteen, in 1824, with Lieutenant King, on a voyage to Natal, on the southeastern coast of Africa, in quest of a Lieutenant Farewell, who had years before sailed for that port, and was supposed to have fallen into the hands of the savages. The voyage was made in safety, till the vessel entered the bay of Natal, where she was wrecked. All on board were however saved, and the ship wrecked crew had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Farewell's people, who had obtained the protection of the Zoola King, and had been treated by him with every mark of friendship. Mr. Isaacs landed in Natalin 1825, and during his residence amongst some hundreds of miles interior, carrying on a bartering trade with the natives for ivory. He describes the country as very beautiful and well-watered ; the air as mild and genial ; the soil, as rich, loamy, and productive to Europeans. The natives, particularly the Zoolas, are a fine race of people, and capable of social improvement. The Europeans shipwrecked at Natal, formed a settlement, in which they were assisted by the natives, formed a settlement, obedient and much attached to the "Melanges," or white men ; and there is every reason to conclude that the place would soon become the nucleus of a flourishing colony, but for the variations and strife of the officers. While Mr Isaacs lived there, Lieutenant King died, and Lieutenant Farewell was murdered, while making an excursion in the interior.

The former was a gallant, generous, noble minded man, whose conduct procured for him the respect of his own people, and the veneration of the natives, who looked up to him as a being superior.—Evening post.

Egyptian Enterprise.—A Mogul merchant from Egypt has established a steam tow-boat on the Indus, which runs up to Hyderabad, and proves very profitable in towing up rafts laden with merchandise.

Scrupulous Fidelity.—An assignee to the Bankruptcy Court has lately declared two dividends on an estate, one of which amounts to one sixteenth of a penny, the other a farthing and a half.

Great Steam Enterprise in the India seas.—The East India Company are about to construct two steam ships, each of 200 horse power to go regularly every month from Bengal to the Cape.

Over 137 millions of pounds of hard Soap, are annually made in England ; in Scotland but 10 millions.

The new regulations regarding newspapers are to the following effect :—Newspapers are always to be considered of equal importance with letters, and post-masters are forbidden to open them for the purpose of reading them, or for any other purpose than that required by law, and are also forbidden to lend them to any other person.—Newspapers which pass by the general post within the United Kingdom are to be delivered free of all charge, being no longer subject to penny or two-penny post rates as heretofore. Those which have passed through the general post, but which are delivered through the penny or two-penny post of any city, town or place, are to be charged 1d. each. Newspapers addressed to any British possessions beyond seas, and sent by the Government packets, will be free of charge ; if by private ships, a charge of 1d., and newspapers may be sent from one British colony to another by way of the United Kingdom, and by the Government packets, free of charge.—Newspapers may be forwarded free by Government packets to the following places :—France, Hamburgh, Bremen, Denmark Greece, Corfu, and the Ionian Islands, Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Caraccas, Carthagena, Bogota, and St. Domingo.—If sent by private ships to the above places 1d. must be paid on putting them into the Post-office. Newspapers from any of the above-mentioned places, if brought by the Government packets, will be free of charge except French, which are charged a half-penny. If by private ships, they are charged 1d. each. Newspapers from any foreign parts not enumerated as above, are charged 2d. each when put into the post. Newspapers from such countries are to be charged 2d. each, whether by packets or by private ships. All newspapers for foreign parts must be put in within seven days of the publication, and those from foreign parts must be in the language of the country they come from, otherwise to be charged as letters. The old rules remain in force with respect to any writing on the cover, except the direct name. The regulations, of course, only include stamped newspapers, and any newspapers not able to the stamp duty, and not duly stamped, is to be stopped and forwarded to the Commissioner of Stamps.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I was induced to find that your Correspondent of last week, X. Y. Z., is disposed to acknowledge that I have "very satisfactorily proved' from the Articles of Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, that the Church of Scotland is to be held as established within that Kingdom only." It is however, quite mistaken in his opinion " with respect to the state of the Church of England." As far as this Province is concerned, it matters little whether the Church of England is or is not " the established Church in every colony of Great Britain," or whether the clause in the coronation oath, or the territories thereunto belonging" does or does not mean " the Isle of Man," or only the Colonies of Great Britain"—in the precise period of ratification of the articles of union." It will be sufficient for my purpose that the Church of England is, as the preamble of our Act 26, George 3, declares it is, established by law, to have furnished a complete confirmation to the assertion of X. Y. Z." said Caius Julius, " that all denominations of christians are here (in this Province) exactly on a level in the eye of the law ; that here there is no Church of any name or description, established by a Provincial Act, or by an Act of any sort whatever."

It is well known that Nova Scotia, of which this Province then formed part, was ceded by France to Great Britain, by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It does not appear that much notice was taken of it till the peace of Aix la Capelle in 1748. But in the next year the following letter was addressed to the " Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel :"

Whitehall, April 6, 1749.

Sir,—His Majesty having given directions that a number of persons should be sent to the Province of Nova Scotia in North America, I am directed by my Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations to desire that you will acquaint the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, that it is proposed to settle the said persons in six Townships, and that a particular spot will be set apart in each of them for building a Church, and 400 acres of Land adjacent thereto, granted in perpetuity, free from payment of any Quit rent, to a Minister and his successors, and 200 in like manner to a schoolmaster. Their Lordships therefore recommend to the Society, to name a Minister and Schoolmaster for each of the said Townships, hoping that they will join such encouragement to them as the Society shall think proper, until their land can be so far cultivated as to afford a sufficient support.

(Signed)   JOHN POWNALL,
                Solicitor and Clerk of Reports.

The inferences to be drawn from this communication are obvious. In 1758 the Legislature of Nova Scotia have have quoted by your correspondent, in the following effect: 'That the several rites and ceremonies of Divine Worship, according to the liturgy of the Church established by the laws of England, shall be deemed the fixed form of worship, and the place wherein such liturgy shall be used, shall be respected and known by the name of the Church of England, shall be established." This same was in force in New Brunswick as part of the Province of Nova Scotia : accordingly when the Loyalists arrived here in 1783, they found the Church of England established in it by law, and the laws of England and by an Act of the Colonial Legislature.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, SEPTEMBER 30, 1836.

By the ship Nereal, from Liverpool, we have received papers from that place to the 24th ult.

The British Parliament was prorogued on Saturday the 20th ult. by His Majesty in person. The Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 20th October.

CANADA AFFAIRS.—On Tuesday the 16th Mr. Hume, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House of Commons to a petition from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, complaining of the administration of His Excellency Sir Francis Head. And on Friday the 19th, he presented another petition from the same quarter, containing a string of accusations against Sir Francis, respecting his conduct at the late elections in that Province.

This latter Petition was handed to Mr Hume, by a Mr. T. Duncan, from Canada, whom we expect, has no much reason to feel disappointed at the complete overthrow of himself and his partisans, by the upright and impartial conduct of the worthy Lieutenant Governor.

SPAIN.—It appears that the Queen Regent of this country, has been compelled by a military insurrection, to declare her allegiance to the Cortes, or, to the Constitution established in 1812. In the re-establishment of the Cortes, the Chamber of Peers will be abolished, and the powers of the Queen Regent will be virtually at an end. The ancient Corte of Spain exercised most extraordinary powers.—In Arragon, the form of government was monarchical ; but the Kings, tho were long elective, retained only the shadow of power ; the real exercise of it was in the Cortes, or parliament of the kingdom. This Supreme Assembly was composed of four different arms, or members. The nobility of the first rank ; the questris order, or nobility of the second lass ; the representation of the cities at towns, whose right to a place in the Cortes, if it may give credit to the historian of Arragon, was coeval with the Constitution ; the ecclesiastical order composed of the dignitaries of the Church, together with the representatives of the inferior clergy. No law could pass in this Assembly without the assent of every branch of it, and had a right to vote. Without permission of the Cortes, no tax could imposed ; no war could be declared no peace could be concluded ; no money could be coined ; nor could any alteration made in the current specie. The power of reviewing the proceedings of inferior courts, the privilege of inspecting every department of administration, the right of redressing all grievances, belonged to the Cortes. This supreme court was held, during several centuries every year, but, in consequence of regulation introduced about the beginning of the fourteenth century, it was convened from that period only once in two years. After it was assembled, the King had right to prorogue or dissolve it with forty days.

Not satisfied with having had such formidable barriers against encroachments of the royal prerogative, willing to commit the sole guardianship of their liberties entirely to the vigilance and authority of an Assembly, similar to the diets, states-general, and Parliaments of other feudal kingdoms placed so much confidence, the Arragonese recourse to an institution peculiar to themselves, and elected a Justice supreme Judge. This magistrate, who office bore some resemblance to that of the ephori in ancient Sparta, and as the protector of the people, and the controller of the prince. The pers...

the Legislature into being ; and that to them all the power to make any full.

Sec. 45. It is our further will and pleasure that in near each town as possible, be set apart for the particular spot (see letter above inserted) in, or as near each town as possible, be set apart for the building of a Church, and 400 acres allotted thereto, allotted for the maintenance of a Minister, and 200 for a schoolmaster.

Sec. 46. That the Lands be laid in Township with the reservation of Lands for fortifications, and allotments for building of Churches and Schools, and for Glebes as directed, allowing, however, a quantity not exceeding 1000 acres to a Glebe, and 500 acres for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in each Township.

Sec. 72. And you are to take care that the Parishes be so limited by an Act of Assembly and certified by you; that shall most convenient for accomplishing this good work.

Sec. 73. You are not to prefer any Protestant Minister to any ecclesiastical benefice, without a certificate from the Bishop of his being conformable to the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England.

Sec. 74. You are to give order that every orthodox Minister be one of the Vestry in his respective Parish.

These were the Royal Instructions in force when the First General Assembly was held at the City of St. John, January 3d, 1786. The first Act which was passed was in compliance with section 72, for dividing the Province into Towns or Parishes ; and the fourth was also in compliance with the other sections above quoted. It is entitled " An Act for preserving the Church of England, as by law established in this Province, and for securing liberty of conscience in matters of religion." This Act does not profess to establish the Church, for it was already established : it merely goes to limit the liberties to the Clergy of the Church of England, and to impose penalties on them for offences against the Royal Instructions, viz : from pounds for neglecting to read prayers once a month, deprivation for using any form of prayer other than that of the Church of England.

I have now, I trust, " very satisfactorily proved" that the Church of England is established in this Province, and so have refuted the assertions of X. Y. Z. and the " unanswerable" arguments of Caius Julius.

Yours, &c. W.