What folly it is to talk of war, merely because France has not been party to the treaty. When the French entered Spain under a treaty with other powers of Europe, England did not go to war because she was excluded. Again, when England and France coalesced upon the Belgian question, the other great European powers did not feel themselves called upon to regard that as a hostile demonstration; and so now the French Government but stultifies itself by opposition to the universal opinion of Europe.

## SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH JOURNALS.

From the Constitutionnel.

Lord Palmerston affirms that he has in view the interests of England. If it were so, and if England were really interested in upsetting the East and in treating Egypt and the Porte as the upsetting the East and in freating Egypt and the Porte as the Congresses of Laybach and Verona treated Spain, Piedmont, and Naples, the first, the most important duty of France, would be to break at once with the English government. But Lord Palmerston deceives himself; public opinion in England will not adopt his hazardous policy; the debates in parliament show this clearly. Attacked on every side, the ministers were on this question in perpetual retreat. All their language was evasive, and against facts they could only oppose protestation. Never did they speak of France in more friendly terms, although at the moment they were placing between the two countries a question of war. The were placing between the two countries a question of war. The aspect of the parliament was remarkable. Is it with a government like that of England that ministers can risk a course which would end in a collision, without having at least the solemn assent of the legal representatives of the country? Now the parliament has not given a single token of approbation to Lord Palmerston or even Lord John Russell. Their ambiguous explanations were heard with the attention which indicates a grave position of af-fairs; but amidst the severe reproaches which were bestowed upon their system, they did not meet with one word of encouragement. From the Courrier Français.

Great events are about to occur in the East. France has not provoked them, but she must not be taken by surprise. It is not sufficient to show firmness in diplomatic notes; we must be pre-pared for all eventualities. England increases her armaments, ours must not remain stationary. We are not desirous of war, but we are still less afraid of it, for France has the means of carrying on an extensive, frightful, and durable contest. Two hundred millions are deposited on the account of the Treasury in the cellars of the Bank, with which the campaign could be commenced, and by suspending the operation of the sinking fund, and seining each year to the amount of 200,000,000 of state timber, we could add 300,000,000 to our resources, and 300,000 men to our army.—
No other nation than France is in a situation to go to war without borrowing, whereas we could carry it on for 10 years without having recourse to credit. It is well to notice this for the information of those who still call themselves our friends, as well as those who have the courage to declare themselves our enemies Circumstances call for a prompt and decisive policy. The English fleet has its instructions; ours must either be recalled, or Admiral Lalande must have authority to act. The army amounts to only 310,000 men; do not let us hesitate to increase it to 500,000. The government must purchase horses, arm the garrison towns, fill the arsenals, build war steamers, and organise the national guard and the reserve of the army. But let us not divert a centime from the funds consecrated to public works; the army can be employed on railways until it is called to the frontiers; great masses of men become demoralised by inactivity. It is proposed to isolate France. Well then, we will march alone, and we shall see what Europe and its kings will gain by it. The olation of France is France at the head of nations. still, thank God, principles, money, soldiers, and cannon. This is quite enough to rouse Europe and change its destinies. From the Debats.

Yes, it is true, we declare it with grief, that the English ministry has broken, as far as lies within its own power, the bonds which united the two constitutional monarchies of Europe. It is true that the folly of Lord Palmerston has placed the power of England at the service of Russian ambition. It is true that, at the very moment when they were profuse in their lying protesta-tions of friendship, they treated without us, and against us, with an insolence which France will not endure, for her honour for-bids her to do so, unless all England repudiates the act of her government. Lord Palmerston is the enemy of France; his last act proves it beyond doubt. After such a treaty, as contrary to form and absurd in principle, we expect nothing more from the equity or prudence of the English ministry: we count upon the good sense of England, and upon the wisdom of her parliament. The treaty is as yet the sole work of Lord Palmerston. He has signed it in the dark. Parliament has not yet given its ratification.

## COLONIAL.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF TORONTO.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable C. POULETT THOMSON, Member of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in and over the British Provinces of North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto, approach your Excellency with assurances of our continued attachment to the person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and with our congratula-tions and welcome to your Excellency on your arrival amongst us.

The brief and vigorous administration of your Excellency has been marked as the era of the most important event that has taken place in the history of these Provinces since the conquest of Bri-

tish North America. We are in consequence about entering on a new state of political existence, which we would fervently hope will be uninfluenced by the anarchy and turmoil of the past, and be signalized by the rapid advancement of the Province to an eminence to which a country like ours might reasonably aspire, under the fostering care

of a just and powerful Sovereign, blessed with the tried advantages and increasing influence of British laws and British institutions.

No one is more fully aware than your Excellency that a change so complete and startling in the situation of any country, could not but be accompanied by the fears and anxiety of many conscientious and intelligent men deeply interested in its prosperity, and solicitous as to its probable effect on institutions and connexions descreadly don't trees trees trees the solicity.

descrivedly dear to every true subject.

We are now united to the sister Province, and we hope we need hardly assure your Excellency of the unfeigned gratification it will be to us should the Union be the means of producing peace and prosperity, extensive emigration, and our permanent conmexion with the mother country. And as faithful subjects we
beg to assure your Excellency, that individually and collectively
we are resolved to support the Government of your Excellency to
the utmost of our power in the promotion of these desirable objects.

Your Excellency's well known talents for business and particu-

larly active mind, cannot but induce us to look forward with connce and pleasure to the benefits likely to be derived by these Provinces, in the developement of their resources and their commercial relations, from your Excellency's continuance in the

Government of British North America.

Already has your administration been productive of two tangi-Already has your administration need product to the comfort ble and substantial changes, materially beneficial to the comfort and well-being of our fellow-subjects. The new Post Office regulations and recent alteration in the Revenue laws, we gladly accept as earnest of your Excellency's future exertions in our behalf.

In conclusion we beg to renew to your Excellency our congratulations on your arrival in Her Majesty's loyal City of Toronto, fervently and sincerely hoping that in the future history of this country, your Excellency's administration may be referred to as the period when British supremacy was established on so firm and lasting a basis, that in the remotest corner of the land every inhabiter. inhabitant may be brought to feel that he lives under the protec-tion of laws and institutions for which he might gratefully pray, that as they are beneficent, so may they be perpetual.

JOHN POWELL, Mayor.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I thank you cordially for your address.
Your declaration of your determination to afford me support in the endeavours which I may make to render the Union of this with the Sister Province productive of the advantages which alone could justify its adoption, is most gratifying to me. I am well aware that with a patter of so much moment difference aware that with respect to a matter of so much moment difference of opinion must necessarily have prevailed, but I rely on the loyalty and good sense of the people now to unite in promoting under its provisions the great objects,—the peace and welfare of the Canadas,—which the Imperial Legislature sought to obtain through its enactment.

I thank you for the expression of your confidence in my ability to assist in the development of the resources of the Province, and I assure you sincerely that no efforts of mine will be wanting to devise measures by which this object may be attained.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF TORONTO. To His Excellency the Right Honourable C. Poulett Thomson, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in and over the British Provinces of

North America, &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the inhabitants of the City of Toronto, beg to congratulate Your Excellency on Your return to Upper Canada, and to renew the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to Her

statesman of Your Excellency's superior attainments and abilities to administer the Government.

We beg further to express our concurrence in the declarations which Your Excellency has made of the principles upon which the Government of the Colonies shall be conducted.

It has been a source of great gratification to us, that Your Excellency has personally visited the sister Colonies of Her Majesty on this continent, and that Your Excellency has also made a tour through a great portion of this Province. In this we perceive an anxiety on the part of Your Excellency to become acquainted with the position, climate, productions and resources of the several Provinces, and from personal observation to ascer-tain, not only their value to the British Crown, but at the same

tain, not only their value to the British Crown, but at the same time to learn the wants of the people.

We cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without expressing our thanks to Your Excellency for the exertions which Your Excellency has used in effecting those important changes in the regulation of the Post Office Department, and in the Tea Trade, as affecting these Colonies, which have recently been concurred in by the Home Government, at Your Excellency's

Since Your Excellency's assumption of the Government of British North America, changes in the Constitution of this Province and of Lower Canada, have been effected, of such vital importance, as will materially influence our destinics. During the progress of these proceedings, various opinions have agitated the public mind, and approbation or opposition has been freely and openly given, as the parties agreed to or dissented from the

reat questions under discussion.

The Imperial Parliament have enacted that a Legislative Union between Upper and Lower Canada shall take place; whatever, therefore, may have been the opinions of individuals upon the policy of so vital and important a change in our condition, we trust that all classes of people in either Province, will since our destinies have become united by the Law of the Land, bring into the discussion of all questions arising under this new condiour affairs, that spirit of loyalty, unanimity, and good feeling, which are so essential to the prosperity of every country.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for your Address, and I am anxious, at the same time, to convey to the inhabitants of your city, my warm acknowledgments for the kind reception they have offered me on my return to Toronto.

I receive with great satisfaction the expression of your concurrence in the principles around which my claim to the principles around which my claim.

I receive with great satisfaction the expression of your concurrence in the principles upon which my administration of the affairs of these provinces is conducted. These principles, opposed alike to the opinions entertained by extreme parties, I am determined firmly to maintain, and to exercise the power confided to me by the Queen, in accordance with what I feel to be the real interests of this people, and what I believe to be also the deliberate and well-considered desire of the vast majority.

I am gratified to learn that the fiscal measures which I have felt it my duty to recommend for the benefit of these provinces.

felt it my duty to recommend for the benefit of these provinces, have met your approval. You may rely upon my omitting no opportunity of urging upon Her Majesty's Government, or the Imperial Parliament, any measures falling under their control, which may conduce to the advantage or improvement of the

I have indeed derived the greatest pleasure from my visit to the various districts of Upper Canada. It has afforded me the means of making myself personally acquainted with different parts of the province, and will, I trust, enable me to advance their interests; but above all, that visit has been most gratifying to me, as it has amply shewn the feelings of the great majority of its inhabitants,—their desire to conciliate differences—their determination to address themselves to the real interests of the country—and the confidence they are pleased to repose in the humble, but honest, exertions which I have made, and shall continue to make, for the improvement of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. I trust that the inhabitants of Toronto will emulate the general feeling of the province, by discarding violent party and personal feeling, and lend their willing assistance in the great work which

Confident in the support of the people, whom, I believe, no less sincerely desirous of attention to their practical interests, than they are opposed to renewed agitation upon theoretical points of government, I shall pursue the measures which appear to me calculated to promote the prosperity and advance the interests of the colony; and my utmost ambition will be gratified if, through the blessing of Almighty Providence, I can see these fine provinces take that station, in the mighty Empire of Great Britain, to which they are justly entitled.

ADDRESS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Poulett Thomson, Member of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General in and over the British Provinces in North America, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the Members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, respectfully beg leave to approach Your Excellency, and to tender our warmest congratulations on your safe arrival in this City. Confined to the advancement of the quiet pursuits of literature, cience and the arts, we refrain from offering any opinion on the high and important duties which it has pleased our most Gracious Sovereign to entrust to Your Excellency's administration;—but we venture to express the satisfaction with which we have observed the deep interest you take in the moral and intellectual improvement of this community, and in the promotion of every thing that can bring into action the sources of wealth and industry with which this fine country abounds. And it is peculiarly our duty, as members of this Institute, to return Your Excellency our thanks for projecting and carrying into operation, various great provincial works, furnishing thereby employment to the Emigrant, and opening greater facilities to the Farmer and the Merchant new regulations of the Post Office and Tea Trade, mmediately beneficial to every individual in the Province. hail with gratitude to Your Excellency these harbingers of the

era opening before us. We seize this occasion to express our firm loyalty to our Sovereign and the British Constitution, and our attachment to Your Excellency, Her Majesty's Representative in these Colonies; and we fervently pray that your administration may be continued in peace, and be crowned with an unprecedented advancement of knowledge, trade, prosperity and happiness to these Colonies.

[ Signed by about 100 Members.]

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I receive your address with peculiar satisfaction, and I beg you will convey to the Members of the Mechanic's Institute my assurance of the interest which I feel in their establish-

ment.

The contentions arising from party politics can find no place in Institutions like yours, but they are of infinite utility to the country in a political sense of a higher and nobler character. By affording instruction to many who could not otherwise obtain it, and by exhibiting the pleasure arising from intellectual pursuits over mere sensual enjoyment, they refine the minds and elevate the character of those who attend them. They make men better

You may rely upon receiving from me whatever assistance towards your Institution it may be in my power to afford, and I shall watch its progress with a sincere desire for your success.

ANNO TERTIO ET QUARTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ. Chap. 35.

AN ACT

TO RE-UNITE THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, AND FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Thursday, July 23, 1840.

(Continued from cur last.)

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada who shall not be legally or equitably seized, as of freehold, for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements as or freehold, for his own use and benear, of lands or tenements held in free and common soccage, or seized or possessed for his own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in Fief or in Roture, within the said province of Canada, of the value of five hundred pounds of sterling money of Great Britain, over and above all pounds of sterling money of Great Pittati, over and above air rents, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances charged upon and due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that every candidate at such election, before he shall be capable of being elected, shall, if required by any other candidate, or by any elector, or by the returning officer, make the following declaration:

'I A, B. do declare and testify, that I am duly seized at law or

in Fief or in Roture (as the case may be,) in the province of Canada of the value of five hundred pounds of sterling money of Great Britain; over and above all rents, mortgages, charges and cumbrances charged upon, due and payable out of or affecting the same; and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a title to or become possessed of the said lands and tenements, or any part thereof, for the purpose of qualifying or enabling me to be returned a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province

XXIX. And be it enacted, that if any person shall knowingly XXIX. And be it chartes, person shall knowingly and wilfully make a false declaration respecting his qualification as a candidate at any election as aforesaid, such person shall be the expression of our devoted loyalfy and attachment to Her Majesty's person and Government.

We entertain a high sense of Her Majesty's care for the welfare of Her subjects in British North America, in having selected as the selected as a candidate at any election as allocand, such person shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer the like pains and penalties as by law are incurred by persons guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury in the place in which such false declaration shall have been made.

XXX. And he it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Govrnor of the province of Canada for the time being to fix such place or places within any part of the province of Canada, and such imes for holding the first and every other session of the Legislative Jounnell and Assembly of the said province as he may think fit, uch times and places to be afterwards changed or varied as the such times and places to be atterwards changed or varied as the Governor may judge advisable and most consistent with general convenience and the public welfare, giving sufficient notice thereof; and also to prorogue the said Legislative Council and Assembly from time to time, and dissove the same, by proclamation or otherwise, whenever he shall deem it expedient.

XXXI. And be it enacted, that there shall be a session of the

Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calender months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in one lession and the first sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the next session; and that every Legislative Assembly of the said province hereafter to be summoned and chosen shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same, and no longer, bject nevertheless to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the overnor of the said province.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that the Legislative Council and

Assembly of the province of Canada shall be called together for Assembly the first time at some period not later than six calendar months after the time at which the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada

Shall become re-united as aforesaid.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that the members of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada shall, upon the first assembling after every general election, proceed forthwith to elect one of their number to be Speaker; and in case of his death, resignation or removal by a vote of the said Legislative Assembly, the said members shall forthwith proceed to elect another of such members to be such Speaker; and the Speaker so elected shall reside at all meetings of the said Legislative Assembly.

reside at all meetings of the said Legislative Assembly.

XXXIV. And be it enacted, that the presence of at least twenty members of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said Legislative Assembly, for the exercise of its powers; and that all questions which shall arise in the said Assembly shall be decided by the majority of voices of such members as abell he present other than the smaker, and when the bers as shall be present other than the speaker, and when the voices shall be equal, the speaker shall have the casting voice.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that no member either of the egislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Canada, shall be permitted to sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath before the Governor of the said province, or before some person or persons authorized by such Governor to administer such oath:

by such Governor to administer such oath:

'I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lawful Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of this province of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said United Kingdom; and that I will defend Her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against Her person, crown and whatever which shall be made galants the persons, definity; and that I will do my utmost endeavour to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against Her or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation, and renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or persons, what-ever to the contrary.' "So help me God."

rer to the contrary.' "So help me God."

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that every person authorised by aw to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation in every case in which an oath is hereinbefore

required to be taken.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that whenever any bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada shall be presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said province, such Governor shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject nevertheless to the province. sions contained in this Act, and to such instructions as may from sions contained in this Act, and to such instructions as may from time to time be given in that behalf by Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, that he assents to such bill in Her Majesty's name, or that he withholds Her Majesty's assent, or that he reserves such bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill which shall have been presented for Her Majesty's assent to the Governor of the said province of Canada, shall by such Governor have been

assented to in Her Majesty's name, such Governor shall by the first convenient opportunity transmit to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State an authentic copy of such Bill so sented to; and that it shall be lawful, at any time within two years after such Bill shall have been so received by such Secretary of State, for Her Majesty, by order in Council, to declare her disallowance of such Bill; and that such disallowance, together with a certificate under the hand and seal of such Secretary of State, certifying the day on which such Bill was received as foresaid, being signified by such Governor to the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, by speech or message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, or by proclamation, shall make void and annul the same from and after

e day of such signification. XXXIX. And be it enacted. That no Bill which shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall have any force or authority within the province of Canada until the Governor of the said Province shall signify, either by speech or message to the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, or by proclamation, that such Bill has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and that Her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the same; and that an entry shall be made in the Journals of the said Legislative Council of every such speech, message, or proclamation, and a duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper officer to be kept among the records of the said Province; and that no Bill which shall be so reserved as aforesaid shall have any force or authority in the said Province, unless Her Majesty's assent thereto shall have been so signified as aforesaid within the space of two years from the day n which such Bill shall have been presented for Her Majesty's ssent to the Governor as aforesaid.

XL. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein Contained shall be construed to limit or restrain the exercise of Her Majesty's prerogative in authorizing, and that notwithstand-ing this Act and any other Act or Acts passed in the Parliament of Great Britain or in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain or in the Parlament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain or Ireland, or of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, or of the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada respec-tively, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Canada to exercise and execute within such parts of the said Province as Her Majesty shall think fit, notwithstanding the presence of the Governor within the Province, such of the powers, functions, and authority, as well judicial as other, which before and at the time of passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, or of either of them, and which from and after the re-union of the said two Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada; and to authorize the Governor of the Province of Canada; to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute substitute, and account any person of the Canada to assign, depute substitute and account and the canada to a can Canada to assign, depute, substitute, and appoint any person or persons jointly, or severally, to be his deputy or deputies within any part or parts of the Province of Canada, and in that capacity any part or parts of the Province of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise, perform, and execute during the pleasure of the said Governor such of the powers, functions, and authorities, as well judicial as other, as before and at the time of the passing of this Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Act were and are vested in the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and which from and after the Union of the said Provinces shall become vested in the Governor of the Province of Canada, as the Governor of the Province of Canada shall deem to be necessary or expedient: Provided always, that by the appointment of a deputy or deputies Provided always, that by the appointment of a depay as aforesaid, the power and authority of the Governor of the province of Canada shall not be abridged, altered, or in any way affected otherwise than as Her Majesty shall think proper to

XLI. And be it enacted, That from and after the said re-union XII. And be it enacted, that from and after the said re-union of the said two Provinces, all writs, proclamations, instruments for summoning and calling together the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, and for proroguing and dissolving the same, and all writs of summons and election, and all writs and public instruments whatsoever relating to the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, or either of them, and all returns to such writs and instruments, and all journals, entries, and written or printed proceedings of what nature soever of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and of each of them respectively, and all written or printed proceedings and reports of committees of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, shall be in the English language only: Provided always, that this enactment shall not be construed to prevent translated copies of 'I A, B. do declare and testriy, that I am duly seized at law or in equity, as of freehold, for my own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held in free and common soccage, or duly seized or among the Records of the Legislative Council or Legislative nossessed, for my own use and benefit, of lands or tenements held. Assembly, or be deemed in any case to have the force of an

original record.

XLII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill or Bills XLII. And be it enacted, That whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Canada, containing any provisions to vary or repeal any of the provisions now in force contained in an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America, or in the aforesaid Acts of Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of the same reign, respecting the accustomed dues and rights of the clergy of the Parliament passed dues and rights of the clergy of the Church of Rome; or to vary or repeal any of the several provi-Church of Kome; or to vary or repeal any of the several provisions contained in the said last mentioned act, respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant Clergy within the province of Canada, or respecting the constituting, erecting, or endowing of parsonages or rectories

within the province of Canada, or respecting the presentation of incumbents or ministers of the same, or respecting the tenure on which such incumbents or ministers shall hold or enjoy the same; and also, that whenever any Bill or Bills shall be passed containing any provisions which shall in a manner relate to or affect the nt or exercise of any form or mode of religious worship, or shall impose or create any penaltics, burdens, disabilities, or disqualifications in respect of the same, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery, or enjoyment of any of the accustomed dues or rights hereinbefore mentioned, or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing, or recovering of any other dues, or stipends, or emoluments, to be paid to or for the use of any minister, priest, ecclesiastic, or teacher, according to any form or mode of religious worship in respect of his said office or function, or shall in any manner relate to or affect the establishment or discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland among the members thereof within the said province, or shall in any manner relate to or affect Her Mr. esty's prerogative touching the granting of waste lands of the Crown within the said province; every such Bill or Bills shall, previously to any declaration or signification of Her Majesty's assent thereto, be laid before both Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and that it shall not be lawful for Her Majesty to signify her assent to any such Bill or Bills until thirty days after the same shall have been laid before the said Houses, or to assent to any such Bill or Bills in case either House of Parliament shall, within the said thirty days, address Her Majesty to withhold her assent from any such Bill or Bills; and that no such Bill shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes within the said province of Canada, unless the Legislative Council and Assembly of such province shall, in the Session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the Governor of the said province an address or addresses specifying

that such Bill or Bills contains provisions for some of the purpos

ereinbefore specially described, and desiring that, in order to give

effect to the same, such Bill or Bills may be transmitted to

England without delay, for the purpose of its being laid before Parliament previously to the signification of Her Majesty's

XLIII. And whereas by an Act passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act for removing all doubts and apprehensions concerning taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain in any of the colonies, provinces, and plantations in North America and the West Indies, and for repealing so much of an Act made in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty as imposes a duty on the imported from Great Britain into any colony or plantation in America, or relating thereto, it was declared, that "the King and Parliament of Great Britain would not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of His Majesty's colonies, provinces, and plantations in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as it might be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the net produce of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the colony, province, or plantation in which the same shall be respectively levied, in such manner as other duties collected by the authority or the respective general courts or general assemblies of such colonies, provinces, or plantations were ordinarily paid and applied; And whereas it is necessary, for the general benefit of the empire, that such power of regulation of commerce should contin exercised by Her Majesty and the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, subject nevertheless to the conditions hereinbefore recited with respect to the application of any duties which may be imposed for that purpose; be it therefore enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall prevent or affect the execution of any law which hath been or shall be made in the Parliament of the said United Kingdom for establishing egulations and prohibitions, or for the imposing, levying, or ollecting duties for the regulation of the commerce between the ovince of Canada and any other part of Her Majesty's dominprovince of Canada and any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or between the said province of Canada or any part thereof and any foreign country or state, or for appointing and directing the payment of drawbacks of such duties so imposed, or to give Her Majesty any power or authority, by and with the advice and consent of such Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province of Canada, to vary or repeal any such law or laws, or any part thereof, or in any manner to prevent or obstruct the execution thereof: Provided always, that the net produce of all duties which shall be so imposed shall at all times hereafter be applied to and for the use of the said province of Canada, and (except as hereinafter provided) in such manner only as shall be (except as hereinafter provided) in such manner only as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and

assembly of such province.

XLIV. And whereas, by the laws now in force in the said rovince of Upper Canada, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province, or the Chief Justice of the said province, together with any two or more of the Members of the Executive Council of the said province, constitute and are a Court of Appeal for hearing and determining all Appeals from such judgments or sentences as may lawfully be brought before them; And whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the said province of Upper Canada, passed in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, an Act to establish a Court of Probate in the said province, and also a Surrogate Court in every district thereof, there was and is established a Court of Probate in the said province, in which Act it was enacted that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said lastmentioned province should preside, and that he should have the powers and authorities in the said Act specified: And whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the said province of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, an Act respecting the time and place of sitting of the Court of King's . was among other things enacted, that His Majesty's Court of King's Bench in that province should be holden in a place certain; that is, in the city, town, or place which should be for the time being the seat of the Civil Government of the said province, or within one mile therefrom; And whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the said province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, an Act to establish a Court of Chancery, in this province, it was enacted, that there should be constituted and established a Court of Chancery, to be called and known by the name and style of "The Court of Chancery for the province of Upper Canada," of which Court the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province, should be Chancellor; and which Court, it was also enacted, should be holden at the seat of government in the said province, or in such other place as should be appointed by proclaprovince, or in such other place as should be appointed by proclamation of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province: And whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the province of Lower Canada, passed in the thirty-fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, initialed, an Act for the division of the province of Lower Canada, for amending the judicature thereof, and for repealing certain laws therein mentioned, it was enacted, that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the person administering the government, the Members of the Executive Council of the said province, the Chief Justice thereof, and the Chief Justice to be appointed for the Court of King's Bench at Montreal, or any five of them, the Judges of the Court of the district wherein the judgment appealed from was given excepted, should constitute a Superior Court of Civil Jurisdiction, or Provincial Court of Appeals, and should take cognizance of, hear, try, and determine all causes, matters, and things appealed from all civil jurisdictions and courts wherein an appeal is by law all civil jurisdictions and courts wherein an appeal is by law allowed, be it enacted, That until otherwise provided by an Act of the Legislature of the province of Canada, all judicial and ministerial authority which before and at the time of passing this Act was vested in or might be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the said province of Upper Canada, or the Members or any number of the Members of the Executive Council of the same province, or was vested in or might be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or the person administering the government of the Governor, or the person administering the government of the province of Lower Canada, and the Members of the Executive Council of that province, shall be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the government of the province of Canada, and in the Members or the like number of the Members of the Executive Council of the province of Canada respectively; and that, until otherwise provided by an Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of Canada, the said Court of King's Bench, now called the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada, shall from and after the Union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada be holden at the city of Toronto, or within one mile from the municipal boundary of the said city of Toronto: Provided always, that until otherwise provided by Act or Acts of the Legislature of the province of Canada, it shall be lawful for the Governor of the province of Canada, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the same province, by his proclamation, to fix and appoint such other place as he may think fit within that part of the lastmentioned province, which now constitutes the province of Upper Canada, for the holding of the said Court of Queen's (To be concluded.)

PUBLIC DINNER TO Dr. THOMAS ROLPH. A REQUISITION having been presented to Dr. THOMAS ROLPH, requesting him to accept of a Public Dinner, as a testimonial of the estimate in which his services in Great Britain and Ireland, in favor of Emigration, are held by the public, and that gentleman having the invitation.

or Engration, are test by the public, and that gentleman having accepted the invitation,

A PUBLIC DINNER will be given at the CITY HALL, on Tuesday, the 15th September, instant, at five o'clock, P.M.

Persons desirous of obtaining Tickets for said Dinner, may obtain the same—(price 15s. each)—at the Ontario House, or of the Managing Committee, viz:—The Mayor, Dr. King, Aldermen Gurnett, Dixon, Monro and Stotesbury, Mesers. Stennett, Browne, Atkinson, J. W. Gwynne, McElderry, and Barber.

G. A. BARBER, Secretary. Toronto, September 9, 1840,

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having opened an office in John Street, West of the Parliament Buildings, as a LAND AGENT, &c., begs to inform the public generally, that he will at all times be ready to conduct any business entrusted to his care, with the strictest integrity, and attention to their interest, and trusts, from his intimate knowledge of the Public Offices, to obtain a share of public patronage.

ANDREW TOD,

Late of the Grown Lands Office.

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Toronto, 28th August, 1840.

TORONTO AUCTION MART, 155, KING ST.

FALL DRY GOODS. To BE SOLD, by Auction, at the Stores of Mr. James Charles, 142, King Street, on Tuesday, September 15, and following days, until the whole are disposed of the contents of

le are disposed of the contents of EIGHTY PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

the whole are disposed of the contents of

EIGHTY PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

Direct from England, consisting in part as follows, viz:—

100 pieces of Pilot Cloths, Blues, Drabs, and Browns,
100 "Fine and Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
15 "Lion Skin Cloths,
250 "Frinted Callicoes,
250 "Grey Cottons,
100 doz. 4-4, 5-4, and 8-4 Blanket Shawls,
100 "Worsted Shawis,
50 pieces of Tweeds, various,
50 "6-4 Merinoes,
100 "9-3 Turkey Stripes,
50 "Gotton Checks,
50 "Stripes,
50 "Stripes,
50 "Flannels,
50 "Regatta Shirting,
100 "Moleskins,
150 doz. Scotch Caps,
200 "Woollen Hosiery,
20 "Spotted Guernsey Frocks,
80 "Regatta Shirts,
300 pairs Blankets,
With a large quantity of Linen and Cotton Thread, Tapes, and other small wares, suitable for the trade,
Also: For the benefit of whom it may concern,
50 pieces of plain and printed Moleskins.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.

Sale each day at TEN o'clock.
TERMS:—Under £50, Cash—above £50, and under £200, three months' redit—above £200, four months' credit, on furnishing approved endorsed notes.

The above sale will be without reserve, and well worthy the attention of Town and Country buyers.

W. WAKEFIELD.

Toronto, September 5, 1840,

BROCK FARM FOR SALE. TOGETHER WITH THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSES, COWS, &c. EVER OFFERED AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

In the Newcastle District, amongst which is an Imported Cow of the Durham breed, weighing 1375 lbs.—her caif, 2 months and 17 days old, weighing the extraordinary weight of 405 lbs.

On Monday, the 15th day of September next, will be offered and exposed for Public Sale by Auction, that well known valuable Farm belonging to Captain Brock, about 2 miles east of Cobourg, on the Kingston Road; it consists of the west half of Lot. No. 8, broken front con. B, and south east angle of Lot. No. 9, broken front con. B, Ilamilton, Newcastle District, 150 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by the Kingston road and on the south by Lake Ontario; a good Frame House, large Barn and Out Houses, with large Garden well stocked with Fruit Trees, a large Orchard, all graded in the root; a fine creek runs between the House and Barn, and through the 2 lots; 50 tons of Hay, 300 Bushels of Oats, and 600 Bushels of Barley.

The E. S. T. O. C. K. PUBLIC AUCTION

THE STOCK

Will consist of the following, viz:—20 to 30 Cows, 20 Horses, 20 Oxen, 10 Colts, 2 three year old Durham Bulls, from 2 to 3.0 Sheep, with superior breed of Rams and Ram Lambs; the famous Horse ECLIPSE, 7 years old; one yoke of fat Cattle; double Waggons, single do., Carts, Sleighs and Cutters; Fanning Mill; Ploughs, Harrows, Wheel-barrows, Grind Stone, Shovels, Stoves, &c. &c. Among the Horses is an Imported Mare, Carriage and Saddle Horses, Brood Mares and Roadsters. The Imported Cow has been covered by Mr. Wade's celebrated Imported Durham Bull; a lot of Hogs, 1 Gig, &c. &c.

Sale to commence each day at ELEVEN o'clock.

The Farm will be offered precisely at TWO o'clock on the first day's Sale, and will be put up at an upset price, and on as good terms as Wild Land can be purchased from the Canada Company.

TREMS:—For all sums under £7 10s. Cash; above £7 10s. and under £12 10s. three months' credit; and for all sums above £12 10s. six months' credit will be given, upon furnishing the Broker with approved endorsed notes.

F. H. HALL. oncer and Broker. Cobourg, 29th August, 1840.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

J. W. BRENT.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving part of their Fall Importations, and they are advised of the arrival of several vessels at Quebec and Montreal, with large shipments on their account. They, therefore, beg to intimate to their correspondents and the trade generally, in Upper Canada, that by 10th proximo, (September), they will have on show a cheaper, more varied, and more extensive assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, than has ever before been offered in this province; and as they have further shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive this season, from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their stock will be maintained during the next three months.

Front Street, Toronto, U. C.,

I. B. & Co. beg to direct the attention of the trade of the Western part of the province, to the advertisement of their Hamilton firm—Buchanan, Harris & Co.,—who are importing very large stocks of Guoleres, Luquers, &c., besides an assortment of Day Goods, equally extensive as their imports for Toronto.

THAT pleasantly situated Cottage, with a garden, containing half an acre, lately occupied by Mr. Frederick Rubidge, nearly opposite to the Cobourg Rectory. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Vance Boswell, at Cobourg, 10th August, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his customers, and the public generally, that he has disposed of his stock in trade to Messieurs Lyman, Farr & Co. It is his intention to re-commence in one of the new buildings in the Market Block, and with a new stock. He expects to be ready by the beginning of September, where he will be furnished with a general assortment in the line, and will be happy to attend to the

August 17, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION,

MANUFACTURER OF
CHAMPION'S CAST STEEI

WARRANTED AXES,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF EDGE TOOLS MADE AND REPAIRED, AND ORDERS Toronto, August 29, 1840.

REMOVAL. CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. MPORTERS OF HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMPION'S WARRANTED

AGENTS FOR VANNORMAN'S FOUNDRY, HAVE removed their business from 22, Yonge Street, to 110A, King Street, where their friends will find a well assorted stock of Hardware, Cutley, &c. &c. suitable for this market.

Toronto, December, 1839.

29-tf

THE Subscribers are now in possession of the DRY GOODS part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic, and by the first of September the GROCERY department will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the Trade, to realize the opinion which originated so large an establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial depot, to which large stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts, as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of trans-shipment.

They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to the interests of the Importing Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of laying in and keeping up their stocks, than a correspondence with similar houses in England, Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their home house, while few of the home wholesale houses are so large buyers of such fancy and staple goods as are adapted for this country, even if equally informed as to the most suitable qualities and fabrics for this climate.

In Toronto, the business of the subscribers has been scrupulously confined to selling to dealers, and this establishment will adopt and strictly adhere to the same system—not selling to families or private individuals, but only to those who sell again,—so that they rely with entire confidence on a continuance of that support with which the trade has distinguished Isaac Ruchana & Co. of Toronto.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, U. C., 7th August, 1840. LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON.

VANNORMAN'S STOVES, CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED

75 TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking and other STOVES, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the trade.

110, King Street, Toronto.

THE REVEREND W. H. NORRIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBREW language and the Cognate Dialects, (Chaldee and Syriae), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature.

Toronto, August 6, 1840.

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BIRTHS. At Montreal, on the 31st ulvimo, the Lady of the Hon'ble Mr.

Justice Gale, of a daughter.
At Woodstock, on the 26th ult., Mrs. E. Nellis, of a son, MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 10th instant, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, in this City, by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, James Athor. Scott, Esquire, nephew of his Grace the late Duke of Athol, to Margaret, cldest daughter of the late Captain St. John, of

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 11:— John White, Esq.; C. Mortimer, Esq.; Rev. A. N. Buthune; Rev. J. Rothwell, add. sub. and rem.

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