and he begged to be informed whether he should urge the matter on the attention of the British government, for the American government did not yet know whether the enterprise of the Car-oline was to be considered as the act of robbers or as sanctioned by the British government. What he wanted to know from the noble lord was, what were the instructions of Mr. Stevenson upon which he had acted as he had done? He again hoped that the house would suspend its judgment on the question until all the documents were before it.

LORD PALMERSTON said-I rather think that my hon. friend will find in that correspondence that instructions from the American government were given to Mr. Stevenson to abstain from pressing the subject. (Hear.) With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, I beg leave to say, that the principle stands thus:—In any degree entitled to the protection of the United States. But in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the government, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individual contents of the United States. in the other case they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the government, and not to be left upon the responsibility of individuals. Until, therefore, the Brifish made public, in which he says, "I regret to state that no government disowned those persons, as the American government disavowed their citizens in the other case, they would have no right to change their ground upon the question. (Hear, hear.)

SIR R. PEEL wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary for

the Colonies one question as to a matter of fact; it was, whether there were not officers of her Majesty's army and navy engaged in the affair of the Caroline, and wounded in that service; and further, whether they had received the same pensions as they would have received if they had suffered such wounds in the service to

which they regularly belonged?

LORD J. RUSSELL said, he had understood that officers of her Majesty's army and navy were employed on that occasion, under the orders of the colonial authorities, and that some of them were wounded in that service; but he has not heard that they had received any pensions.

SUDDEN INDISPOSITION OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Considerable consternation was created last night, in the House of Lords, in consequence of the Duke of Wellington being suddenly seized with illness, while the public buisiness was pro-His grace is as is well known a constant attendant in parliament; and last evening he was, as usual, occupying his seat even prior to public business being commenced. Notwithstanding the intense cold of the day he went there in an open carriage, which he has been accustomed to use for some time past. While Lord Brougham was addressing the house, about half-past five o'clock, the duke suddenly left his seat, as with the intention of quitting the house by the door near the throne. This circumstance, of course, did not attract any peculiar attention; but he had not proceeded far before his Grace dropped his hat, which he kicked before him, appearing desirous to get it out of the way, so that he might pick it up at the further end of the house, and thus escape observation. As the hat did not go far, he kicked it a second time, when it rolled near Lord Redesdale, who was sitting on the seats occupied by the judges when they attend the parliament. His lordship rose, to assist the duke in getting the hat; but as his grace was by this time staggering, and not stooping for the hat, Lord Brougham immediately ceased, and ed, in a tone of voice indicative of deep emotion, "Send for a surgeon! send for a surgeon!" In a moment the duke was surrounded by several noble lords, and left the house supported principally by the Earl of Aberdeen. The duke was able to walk, but with ACC at the content of but with difficulty, and it was found that he was suffering from an attack of swimming in the head. But his Grace maintained complete self-possession, and conversing with those around. He was offered the carriage near the house; but he said his own was in attendance, and he should prefer that. It was not, however, immediately forthcoming, and he ultimately proceeded in Lord Brougham's close-bodied carriage towards his own residence, attended by the Earl of Aberdeen, &c. Even when in the carriage, the extraordinary action of the head continued; and it was imagined, by those acquainted with the duke's mode of life, that the attack resulted from his remarkable abstemiousness in regard to food, and which too frequently characterises his mode of living. It is needless to state that his illness created great agitation, and most of the opposition peers soon after left the house, to make inquiries, or render any assistance in their power.

We are assured that the attack was less severe than those of last ar, though of a similar nature; and that Sir H. Halford and Dr. Chambers, his Grace's physicians, both left him at about eleven o'clock, being satisfied that the attack was over.

The answer to inquiries at Apsley House, at a late hour last night, was, "His Grace is a great deal better." At an advanced hour their Royal Highnesses the Duke of

Cambridge and Duches of Gloucester, as well as her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert, had sent messengers to make every inquiry after the noble duke's health.

visits, and apparently was in the best of health.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Morning Herald.)

To add to the perplexities arising out of the long vexata questio of the "boundary line," in reference to which neither the present ministers nor their predecessors have ever assumed an attitude and tone worthy of the justice of their cause and the property of the present ministers are nowneys. canse, and the dignity of the British empire, we have now a most grave and serious dispute with the American government, touching a most important question of international law, not presenting itself in the shape of an abstract theory, but as a pressing fact, an urgent reality, on which the life of a British subject is at stake.

The important correspondence which has heretofore taken place in reference to this subject between our Minister, Mr. Fox, and the States Secretary, Mr. Forsyth, was published at details are known to our readers. They are aware that Colonel or Mr. M'Leod, of Upper Canada, has been arrested and committed for trial, in the state of New York, on a charge of arson and murder, connected with which was attacked and local methods and careful to the steam-boat Caroline, in the year 1837, which was attacked and house to Bombay and to stations in India for which packets go hence direct. tacked and burnt by British troops and volunteers on the American side of the River St. Lawrence, in consequence of that vessel having been notoriously engaged in the piratical service of the American "sympathisers" and invaders of the British to the British transfer of the British transfer of

the British territory.

With regard to those charges by which the life of Colonel

Mr.

With regard our readers have seen that Mr. M Leod is put to hazard, our readers have seen that Mr. Fox urges two pleas—one, a plea to the jurisdiction, denying that the municipal courts of New York have any right to try a British subject for acts authorised by his own government—the other a plea of not guilty, which is certainly inconsistent with the former, and which we think it undignified in a representative of the British Crown to have urged

The whole question upon which Mr. Fox has a right to Interwhole question upon which Mr. Fox has a right to interfere is simply this—was the destruction of the piratical vessel Caroline authorised and directed by the government of Great Britain, or of Canada, which amounts to the samething? If so, the question is one between the two governments of the caroline of the ca thing? If so, the question is one between the two governments, and not between the Federal government at Washington, or the State government at New York and Colonel M'Leod, who, if he did wrong, only carried into effect the orders of his government, which is, therefore, the party really responsible.

This is the ground for the British government to take—this is the ground to stand more. But when Mr. Fox goes

this is the ground to stand upon. But when Mr. Fox goes on to allege that Colonel M'Leod was not present at the destruction of the Caroline at all, and could, therefore, have no actual participation in the acts for which he stands capitally indicted, he descends from that high ground—he enters into the merits of the case as between the individual and his American persecutors, and gives Mr. Forsyth a just occasion to observe, as he does, with dry and cutting severity, that it is a matter to be decided by legal evidence, and the sincere desire of the President is that it may be satisfactorily established." It is certainly a matter of legal evidence whether Colonel M'Leod was present at the destruction of the Caroline or not: and if he establishes a satisfactory alibi, and he and has a fair, impartial, and unprejudiced jury, no doubt be will be acquitted. That he should find such a jury in the state of New York, or anywhere within the American democracy, is so strong, so violent a presumption, as to amount almost to an hypothesis. But the real question at issue is not, whether the prisoner can have a fair trial in America, but whether he is triable at all? In this point of lew it matters not what the legal evidence produceable on

opium smugglers, and, in defence of a contraband traffic, threaten with its vengeance the imperial "brother of the sun and moon," and shall it crouch and turn pale at the insolent

and moon, and shall it crouch and turn pale at the insolent threats of the slave-breeders of the star-spangled banner?

It is now more than three years since the event happened for which Colonel M'Leod has been committed for trial as a felon, and threatened with the fate of Colonel Ambrister and his brother victim. It was the duty of our government to have demanded explanations or satisfaction of the American Precident for the notarious aid and are President for the notorious aid and co-operation which American citizens openly gave to the Canadian rebels, for whose service even American arsenals were emptied of their contents. Did our government perform its duty in this matter? No; but, on the contrary, the American President demanded reparation of our government for the alleged un-

made public, in which he says, Tregiet to state that no answer has yet been given to my note in the case of the Caroline." This bears date the 2d of July, 1839. So that down to that time Lord Palmerston had not thought proper to depart from the policy of a pusillanimous silence on the subject, and to let the American government understand that Great Britain, and not America, was the injured party, and the tireted of demanding satisfaction for anything. that, instead of demanding satisfaction for anything done on the Canadian frontiers, the republican ruler ought to offer In destroying the piratical steam-boat the British au-

orities acted on the defensive, and would grossly have neglected their duty if they had not, by every means in their power, protected the loyal people of Canada from hostile attacks, prepared upon the American territory, which the American government either would not, or could not preent-it matters not which.

Either President Van Buren and his council connived at the piratical proceedings of the American "sympathisers and invaders, or they did not. If they did connive at them (and it is difficult to believe they did not,) they have clearly no more right to demand satisfaction of the British govern ment than persons knowingly supplying arms and ammu nition to highwaymen would have to ask compensation of peace-officers for attacking and disarming the gang while preparing to sally out upon their predatory excursion. the American government did not connive at the proceedings of the piratical "patriots," but really wished to put them down, it is quite evident it had not the power to do so Its authority was deposed. It had not the means of preventing its own subjects from perpetrating the most outrageous acts of injustice towards a neighbouring friendly state; and that being the case, all sound authority upon international law declares that the aggrieved friendly state may take the task of protecting its own interests into its own hands, and chastise the wrong-doers on the very territory of that govern ment whose authority they have set at nought, and virtually

Had Lord Palmerston made such a reply to the demand of the American Minister, touching the case of the Caroline in 1837, as it deserved, the life of Colonel M'Leod would not have been placed at hazard upon a charge arising out of that case in 1841. The matter would have been discussed and settled one way or other, and our government would have avowed then, what we regret to see it now only avows for the first time, that the destruction of the Caroline was an act for which the British government is the only party

responsible.

The following passage appears in Mr. Forsyth's letter of Dec. 26, 1840.—"If the destruction of the Caroline was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service obeying the orders of their superior authorities, this fact has not before been communicated to the government of the United States by a person authorised to make the admission, and it will be for the Court which has taken cognisance of the offence with which Mr. M'Leod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it." This is cool and insulting enough; but it puts beyond a doubt the discreditable fact, that from the time Mr. Stevenson first made his applieation to our government respecting the case of the Caroline until the letter of Mr. Fox, of Dec. 13, 1840, Lord Palmers ton neither made nor directed any communication to be made to the American government, that the act complained to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the subject: of was acknowledged and justified by the highest authority and so the American take the case into their own hands with an insulting air of defiance, which beats hollow the de-

ace and Prince Albert, had sent messengers to make every indiry after the noble duke's health.

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The noble duke was out in the afternoon was not a several wa try and hang British subjects for acts avowed to have been committed by the orders of their own government, it will not bear a moment's investigation, or, if it deserves an answer, it is this—that if the Crown of Great Britain be insured by the orders of their own government, it will the names of those Students who have completed heir Theological studies; and the names of those who have had the benefit of sulted and aggrieved by the state of New York, in the per-In the far west, as well as the far east, ill-blood is engendered towards England. The ministry of peace is at the present moment on scarcely more friendly terms with the ruler of the North American republic than with the chief of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union, whose of New York, then the whole republican union should further to whom were of the North American republic than with the chief of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of procuring and circulating religious known of procuring and circulating religious known of the state of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of procuring and circulating religious known of the state of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of the State Legislature, requiring and circulating religious known of the State of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, requiring the state of New York must answer to Great Britain for the outrage; and if the other states of the House of Representatives in the State Legislat

THE BOMBAY OVERLAND MAILS.

The three last packets (from Europe) have amounted, in letters and newspapers. to 32,777, 33,273, and 37,398; of these 9,934, 10,897, and 8,877, had to be sorted alphabetically and distributed in Bombay; many of the others had to be re-directed from changes in the regiments—all to be arranged and forwarded in separate packets for 200 to 220 stations on each day's despatch, and there again subdivided into more packets, to suit the prescribed weights to be carried at a time. For Calcutta, and places eastward in our columns of Saturday, and consequently the case and its details are known to our readers. They are aware that at 7,464, 7,333, and 9,427 respectively, in the three last mails

NOVA SCOTIA.

From the Halifax Times, February 16.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—This branch of the Legislature has been occupied during the last week with several interesting if not important matters. A joint address of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative bodies has been prepared congratulatory to Her Majesty on the birth of a princess. Council have had laid before them the provincial estimates, and additional instructions to the Governor, in which Her Majesty resumes her prerogative of appointing the President of the Legis lative Council. This shows an intention on the part of the Government to preserve with this body the constitutional analogy of the House of Lords, and there can be no doubt that His Excellency would have been justified in asserting the royal prerogative with regard to the appointment in the Commons of their officers—which it may not be so easy to resume, as in the branch more immediately called by the Sovereign.

Two members of the Council, Honorable Mr. Bond, Yarmouth, and Honorable Mr. Cutler, Guysboro', have asked leave of absence, -this is the working of reform in the institutions of the The tendency of the present system is to bring the Legislative Council into odium. Members from the country, finding that honour creates only wind in the stomach, and not being able to subsist by mere inflation, will not leave their avocations, by which they provide a more substantial food for themselves and families. The remedy is pay, which may come constitutionally through the Assembly, out of the ordinary revenues of the country, or otherwise out of the casual and territorial fund. If the latter course is not adopted, and the radicals are strong enough in the house to nullify the proposition for remuneration that will be made, the Legislative Council will soon stink in the nostrils of the provincial community, and be a most inefficient body for all the purposes of its creation. None but gentlemen of the capital would be able to give their attendance; and in the present days of reform, it may easily be conceived that this would create great dissatisfaction. too young for the change that was so extensively made in the institutions of government-but the House of Assembly thought otherwise, and they certainly ought to provide the expenses which they ought to have foreseen were necessary.

CAPE BRETON.-REPEAL OF THE UNION.-This subject is tereating some excitement in the island. Delegates from Sidney to the country of Richmond, have held a public meeting at Arichat, at which resolutions have been passed, and a committee at the co deopardy of his life for the performance of his duty. And if our government does not insist effectually upon the liberation of Colonel M'Leod without undergoing the danger or hitigma of a trial for felony, it will richly deserve to be the butt of American scorn and the contempt of the civilised world. orld.

Shall England be prompt to rush into unequal warfare with

suppose it will be brought before the House in some shape or other; and perhaps a delegation will be sent from the island to the mother country, for the purpose of lorwarding the measure.—

We are of those who think (perhaps naturally, as desirous to pre
Serve the integrity of Nova Scotia), that a separation would not by American aiders and abettors of Canadian rebellion?

The purpose of lorwarding the measure.—

We are of those who think (perhaps naturally, as desirous to pre
Serve the integrity of Nova Scotia), that a separation would not by American aiders and abettors of Canadian rebellion?

The purpose of lorwarding the measure.—

We are of those who think (perhaps naturally, as desirous to pre
Serve the integrity of Nova Scotia), that a separation would not be nefit from them myself, and I wish that my sub. and rem.; I. Maclaren, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; J. Maclaren, Esq. add. sub. and rem.; emi-barbarous Egyptians and Beloochees, and peace and the mother country, for the purpose of forwarding the measure.

out of its revenues—from the governor to the lowest clerk in a government office, its members of assembly, judges and other civil officers, there would be precious little left to make public improvements or to promote the public good. The object of the Cape Bretonians should be to gain the advantages of a separate government, without its corresponding expense, and this may be done under the present connection, if the same energy is directed to that end, which it seems is to be applied to accomplish the separa-tion. To obtain the appropriation in the island of all the net revenue that is raised there, would be a wise and judicious object,—and with an increased representation, to which its present population and resources entitle it, this would be a matter of course. Far from wishing to divide the government of Nova Scotia, and so increase the patronage of the Imperial Administration to the exclusion of colonists, we would rather have it more extensive; and as a union is now effected between the Canadas, we can see no sufficient reason why the Lower Provinces, viz. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, should not likewise be included under one government, each preserving its own revenues as nearly as possible. It would at least curtail the expenses of their administration and simplify their manage ment, both within themselves and with the Home Government.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

From the Halifax Times.

Newfoundland papers to the 28th ult. have been received. The Legislature was in session, but had done nothing of consequence. The following extract from the Governor's Speech shows that the people do not value aright the blessings of a Representative of Government, and that it is high time to put an end to the experiment, and deprive them of it.

"The approaching period of a general election—and the scan-dalous events which have lately occurred in partial elections, the last of which was rendered altogether abortive by the ferocious onduct of a mob at Carbonear, compel me to suggest for your deliberation, as an object of the first importance, the establishment of such a law as may tend to preserve the public peace, and secure the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise

"For this purpose it seems desirable that our system should be assimilated, as nearly as circumstances will admit, to that of the Mother Country

'I am anxious to press this matter upon your immediate attention, because if in the two great districts of the Colony which return seven of the fifteen members of which the House is comsed, elections can only be carried on under protection of bayonets; if brutal force and lawless violence are to be perpetually resorted to, and as heretofore, to a degree that can be restrained military interference, the inevitable inference must be, that the Island is unfit for a representative system, and legislative institu tions, and that this ancient possession of the British Crown is not duly prepared for conducting its own affairs and watching over its lar interests by means of a General Assembly

Wrangling seems to be the order of the day in the Assembly, as might be expected from its component parts, where there exists the grossest ignorance with but little respectability. One of the members thus illustrated the state of parties in the Island, in the course of some remarks on the address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency. "The Catholic Priets," said the hon. member, withhold absolution and threaten eternal damnation to all who shall refuse to vote as they direct, and the Merchants on the other hand THREATEN STARVATION to all those who refuse to vote as they please, and between damnation and starvation the unfortunate voter had to make his Election!" And the Newfoundland Patriot says, the picture, though a little strained, is virtually correct. We hope of all the Colonies of Great Britain, Newfoundland will be a singular instance of such a state of things. The Assembly were engaged for a whole fortuight in agreeing to an answer to the Governor's Speech,—which yet, strange to say, was generally lauded by its members;—and in trying to expel the printer of the Patriot from his office of Reporter and printer to the Assembly, in order to substitute one of the members, who has recently adopted the printing vocation. This they at length ac-

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We omitted to state last Saturday, that Mr. L. A. Wilmot gave notice that unless the information on the following points in connection with King's College, for the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, are laid on the table by the 18th instant, he will move an Address

1st .- A particular account of the Income and Expenditure 2nd .- The number and names of Professors and the distribution

3rd.—The number and names of the Students-shewing whe-4th.—An account of Lands sold or leased since 1837—shewing

Scholarships during the same time. - Fredericton Sentinel, Satur-

lished last week) to report by the 17th instant. In reference to this subject the Portland Advertiser—the leading Whig paper of the State-makes the following remarks, which, we trust, will have due weight with the people of Maine.

"The North Eastern Boundary question will soon come on for action, or rather debate, for although gentlemen may be exceedingly valorous and patriotic in the Halls of Legislation, we apprehend all the action which will tell, must come from the National Government. Maine will better show her good sense by a calm but firm appeal to the Nation for the support of her rights, than by noisy bravado, which only tends to produce irritation and increase the difficulties in the way. We do not doubt that the new administration, with Mr. Webster as Premier, will resolutely set about the adjustment of the several important questions now at issue with Great Britain.

"This work must be undertaken with firmness and intelligence vapouring and talk will have no other effect than to render us ridiculous. England perhaps, never stood on a prouder eminence than at present. Her East India question so successfully settled, her arms and her policy so triumphant in the Mediterranean, and her position so commanding in the affairs of Europe and the East, leave us to contend with her, flushed with victory, single handed. Still, we have a righteous cause, which we hope will no longer be Still, we have a righteon state, vacillating and feebly conducted negociation. What is now wanted is steadiness and a firm vindication of our rights; and if the controversy cannot be terminated by an amicable discussion, let it be done by an honest, able, and independent arbitration."—St. John's (N. B.) Courier.

CANADA.

morning the Woodstock Telegraph, of the 27th February. This paper has succeeded the Times, Mr. Gilbert, the late proprietor,

The second and so having disposed of his establishment to Mr. James Maclauchlan, the who continues the publication under the new title. From an ecountry Clergymen with Tracts, at a very low rate, for disextract in the Telegraph, copied from an Augusta (Maine) paper, tribution in their respective parish we learn that the furiously warlike resolutions of the Representa-

We are happy to learn that the hostile feeling which at first was aroused in the minds of many loyalists in the suburbs at the idea of the electoral limits being confined to the city, has very greatly abated, and that on calm consideration they are prepared to sacrifice what they considered a personal privilege to what they now believe to be a public good. The sole object of this measure is to secure two members to represent this city who will strenaously advocate the views of the old country residents in the suburbs, and if that object is attained by their own virtual disfranchisement, all they wish for is gained, and they will rejoice at the result.—
From the known political character of the resident Canadian population in the suburbs, who constitute a large majority of contrast it would be very inspeculation to give the voters, it would be very inexpedient to give them the power to worters, it wo members of their own caste, such as Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Smith who is a Leslie with a mask on, and we anticipate that

Many of the Distributors also report that not only are the We assert now, as we have all along done, that the country was this feeling will daily acquire increased strength. It is in the nature of things that it should be so. Let them bear in mind that if the election is to embrace the city and suburbs, the return of two of their enemies and of the open or disguised enemies of British principles, will be almost beyond a doubt; while, by British principles, will be almost beyond a doubt; while, by limiting the election to the city alone, the return of two uncompromising friends to British institutions will be placed as a matter of certainty. It is for this that the loyalists in the suburbs turned out en masse as volunteers during two rebellions, and hesitated not to make heavy sacrifices, and we are sure, that on left his district and removed elsewhere, they have begged reflection, they will not hesitate once more to make so small a for a few tracts to take with them. sacrifice to follow up the principles by which they were then actuated, and for which they were prepared to shed their blood, if of the good effects produced by the Tracts, in the case of a shouldered their muskets in this city are unanimous in favour of the Union of the Provinces, now so happily and auspiciously me if I had any Tracts to give away, as he wished to give the line of the Provinces, now so happily and auspiciously me if I had any Tracts to give away, as he wished to give

CAPTAIN M'ADAM .- The trial of this gentleman, which has excited great public interest on account of his well known kindness of disposition, and of the circumstances which placed him in the painful position of pleading at a criminal bar, came on, on Thursday morning last, and was continued by adjournment yester-We are happy to say it has resulted in a verdict of "Justiin which verdict the Jury were, we understand, fiable Homicide," manimous. Their verdict was delivered towards three o'clock, and was so entirely in accordance with the public feeling, that, forgetting where they were, the Court cheered loudly upon its being declared. The Judges very properly reproved the expression of either approbation or disapprobation in the Hall of Justice; when the crowd retired outside, where they again gave vent to their feelings. We hope to be able to publish the evidence in our next number .- Montreal Transcript, Saturday, March 6.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur leaves for England on Saturday, or Monday, at farthest. The inhabitants of Toronto have lately testified their respect for His Excellency, in a manner most flattering to the feelings of Sir George and family, and we are not aware of arrangements for any additional mark of respect.

We regret to announce the death of Captain R. G. Dunlop, R.N., formerly member of parliament for Huron, and brother the well known Dr. Dunlop of Goderich. - Commercial Herald.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.—The election for this County com menced in Kingston yesterday, the 8th. Henry Smith, Jun., Jacob Shibley, John Marks, and James Matthewson, Esquires. were severally nominated and seconded, and each came before the electors, and made a speech. Mr. Marks resigned, leaving the field open for the remaining three.

At the close of the poll last evening the votes stood-Smith, 109; Matthewson, 60; Shibley, 58. To-day at one o'clock, the poll stood—

Smith, 172; Matthewson, 128; Shibley, resigned.—Kingston Herald, Tuesday, March 9.

TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Toronto Church of England

Tract Society was held in the District School House, on the 27th February, 1841. HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP, in the Chair.

The Meeting was opened with prayer, after which the following Resolutions were adopted:

1. Moved by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, seconded

his honour the Vice Chancellor,

That the Report now read be adopted and printed, under the superintendance of the Committee. Moved by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, seconded by the

ev. Dr. McCaul, That while this Meeting would humbly acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God for the measure of success which has already attended the labours of the Society in this city, they would earnestly urge upon their fellow-churchmen, to come forward and aid in diffusing Gospel truth, through the

3. Moved by the Rev. Charles Mathews, seconded by the

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Committee and Tract Distributors, for their valuable services during the past year, and that the following be the office bearers for the ensuing year :-

Patron.—The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

President.—The Rev. H. J. Grasett.

Vice Presidents.—The Honourables Chief Justice Robinson,
Mr. Justice Macaulay, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice
Hagerman, L. P. Sherwood, R. A. Tucker, J. S.
Macaulay, W. Allan, The Rev. H. Scadding.

Consideration of Management, Masses, J. H. Cameron, H.

Macaulay, W. Allan, The Rev. H. Scadding.

Committee of Management, Messrs. J. H. Cameron, H.
Rowsell, R. C. Horne, T. W. Birchall, M. C. Crombie,
A. Burnside, L. O'Brien, J. T. Wilson, W. M. Westmacott, W. A. Harvey.

Treasurer.—John Mosley, Esq.

Secretary.—G. W. Allan, Esq.

Deposition.—H. Rowsell's, King Street

Depositary .- H. Rowsell's, King Street. 4. Moved by the Hon. R. A. Tucker, seconded by the

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the "Bristol Church of England Tract Society," for the kind notice of this Association contained in their 28th Report, and that we hall

with satisfaction the prospect of their extended usefulness.

5. Moved by the Hon. W. Allan, seconded by Dr. O'Brien.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lord Bishop, for his services in the chair. REPORT.

The Committee of the Toronto Church of England Tract

Society, in presenting to the public the first annual Report of their proceedings, deem it necessary to commence with

The want of an Institution that would furnish the means of procuring and circulating religious of procuring and circulating rengious knowledge in delay dance with the doctrines of the Church of England, had long to support it.

The Teachers Toronto, Feb. 6, 1841. been felt among all classes of Churchmen. The Teachers of the Sunday School in counexion with the Cathedral Church of St. James in this city, whilst engaged in visiting the families of their scholars, had frequent opportunities of observing the lamentable ignorance of Church principles so prevalent among the humbler classes of society. To remedy prevalent among the humbler classes of society. To remeay this evil, they projected the formation of an association for distributing among the poor on the Loan system, a variety of plain and simple tracts, unfolding the saving doctrines of the Gospel, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of our Apostolic Church; and also the establishment of a depot, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of the control of the Gospel, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of our Apostolic Church; and also the establishment of a depot, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of the Gospel, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of our Apostolic Church; and also the establishment of a depot, and setting forth the Scriptural claims of the Gospel, and Scriptural claims of the Gospel

or the general sale of such publications.

Their design having been communicated to the Bishop, his Lordship was pleased to signify his approbation of their undertaking, and kindly consented to become the Patron of the infant Society; a meeting was then called, office-bearers chosen, and the Society organized. A subscription list having been opened in the month of January last, a liberal sum was raised; with it the Committee purchased a small supply of the Bristol Tract Society's publications, which had been imported a short time previously by the Position supply of the Bristol Tract Society's publications, which had been imported a short time previously by the Rev. H. J. Grasett and Thos. Champion Esq.; the amount of their cost was remitted to England with an order for a further supply; a small depot was thus at once established, and the work of distribution on a limited scale commenced.

The Society thus formed, its first and principal object is, by the circulation of the publications of the Church of England, such as the Lives of her Reformers and Martyrs, and other Tracts illustrative of her primitive History, Constitution Describes and Discipline, to furnish the poor with sound

CANADA.

tion, Doctrine, and Discipline, to furnish the poor with sound religious reading, to dispel the prejudices of the ignorant, and to confirm the attachment of its members to the Church

The second and scarcely less important, is to form a depot,

To carry out the first object of this Society, ten distributors tive Branch of the Maine Legislature have been smothered in the Senate. The Assembly had been occupied during the week in Committee of Supply.—Quebec Mercury. culating tracts in different parts of this city, and through their instrumentality, three hundred families are visited every week, and supplied with sound religious reading.

But a great deal yet remains to be done, and your com-

mittee feel that they cannot too strongly urge upon every pious Churchman, the vast importance of this work, and entreating their co-operation, in sowing the seeds of Divine truth, and disseminating a better understanding of the Discipline and Doctrines of our Church, particularly among

the poorer and more uninstructed orders of Society.

The Tracts have been uniformly received with the greatest readiness and thankfulness, by all denominations, (Roman Catholics alone excepted,) as the following extracts from the notes of some of the Distributors will show. One Distributor says—In many cases the people meet me at their doors with the Tracts in their hands, at the regular

people thus ready and eager to receive them, but if any thing should occur to prevent them from going round on the regular day for distribution, great disappointment is ex-

are sure to mention it the next time he visits them.

Another reports that in many cases where a person has

it had been required. The sacrifices they then made were active,

the present is only a passive one, and will prove as much for calling one afternoon, I found two other coloured men in their individual benefit as for the public good. The loyalists who company with the husband (who is about fifty years of age)

he stated that no answer had been given to his application in 1838, Shall "British honour" be acutely sensitive in the cause of at the whole train of officials that would have to be provided for that measure mainly hinges the future solidity of our institutions friends had some of them to take home to their families;" "That first tract" he continued, "you lent me on the martyrdom of the Rev. John Rogers, done me much good." That he was sincere in what he said I cannot for a moment doubt, or as he was speaking of the sufferings of the martyr and of his strong faith, the tears, as they trickled down his face, bespoke the feelings of his soul in language not to be misunderstood. These examples, selected from a great number contained in the reports which have been sent in, shew how nuch good may be effected by this system of Loan Distri-And while those at present engaged, are encouraged by the success which through the divine blessing has attended their exertions, they earnestly entreat others to come forward, to enter the wide field which still remains unoccuied, and devote a portion of their time to this work and

The delay which occurred in obtaining from England the second supply of Tracts, which did not arrive until the be-ginning of December last, and the great number required by the Distributors; which drew largely upon the then slender stock of the Society, have rendered them unable to meet the demands of the public to any extent during the past year, and the sales have consequently been very trifling, the number of pages sold amounting only to about 30,000. The additional stock which they have at length received, amounting a cheer \$4,000. Therefore from the Brittel Society will now to about 21,000 Tracts from the Bristol Society, will now enable this Society to answer without difficulty, any orders they may receive from the Clergy or others. The Bristol Society kindly accompanied the tracts with

copies of their 28th Report, together with specimens of two new tracts which have lately been added to their catalogue. The notice of our Society contained in their report cannot but afford much gratification to all our friends It is as

"Since our accounts were closed there has been received an order for twenty-one thousand Tracts from Toronto in Upper Canada, where a Society has been lately formed entitled The Toronto Church of England Tract Society, under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and has received the countenance and support of the Parochial Clergy of that Province. The importance of such an institution at such a time as the present, in a part of Her Majesty's dominions where the want of truth, unity, and concord has been so lately and fearfully exhibited, will be felt by those who know how social harminess and spiritual prosperity are who know how social happiness and spiritual prosperity are bound together by that bond of perfectness which it is the

object of the Society to strengthen."

The Committee now conclude this brief statement of the formation of the Society and of its proceedings during the past year, by commending themselves and the important work in which they are engaged, to the sympathies and prayers of their fellow Churchmen. Their cause is the cause of Christ and his Church; on his grace they rely, trusting in the promise, that while abounding in the work of the Lord, their labour shall not be in vain in the Lord.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Toronto, 26th February, 1841.

The consequence of the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, calling upon all Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the Province, to repress all tunuits, riots, outrages, and breaches of the peace, within their respective jurisdictions, at the ensuing Elections, I have been directed by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Home District, to call a special meeting of the Magistrates of the said District, to the held in the Court House, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th March next, for the purpose of adopting such measures in compliance with the said Proclamation, as may best ensure the peaceable exercise of the rights of the inhabitants of this District at such Elections.

GEO. GURNETT, CFk. Peace, H. D. Papers in the City are requested to insert the above.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL

AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 9th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted.—
A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.
N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted.

Dec. 29, 1840. 26-tf.

TORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

Mrs. Caomin's Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wednesday following.

M. C. CROMBIE,

BROCK DISTRICT SCHOOL.

WANTED, a TEACHER to the Brock District School. References as to Qualification, &c. to be forwarded to H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 16th February, 1841.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

ESAZAAR, in aid of the funds of the House of Industry, will be held in this City during the first week in May, to which

Just Published, and for sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street,
Cameron's annual Digest of Decisions in the
QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 1840. Price 2s. 6d. Toronto, Feb. 20, 1840.

I from the Book of Control of Bullings per Hundred.
THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BROKEN SHORT QUESTIONS, with the Answers at length, to which is appended assary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shillings and Six-pence

a Glossary, &c. Price United States and Containing Alphabets, Figures, SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and after Meals. Price Three-halfpence each, or One Shilling and Three-pence per dozen, SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One and Two Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 24d. each, or Two Shillings per

JUST PUBLISHED

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK. Being an introduction to the English Language, with An Appendix, containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers

for every day in the week.

For sale at the following places: Henry Rowsell's, King Street, Toronto.

Methodist Book Store, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.

Gazette Office, Hamilton.

Alexander Fisher's, Port Hope.

C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg.

D. Perry's, Churchville.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

T a Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841.

PRINTING INK. SUCH as is used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d. HENRY ROWSELL, Stationer and Bookseller, King Street, Toronto.

October 10, 1840.

BIRTH.

At Port Hope, on Friday, 5th inst., Mrs. John Hatton, Jun. MARRIED. On the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. John Hart,

to Emma, only daughter of Jas. Chapman Esq., both of this city. At Niagara, February 25th, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mr. John Jones Evans, merchant, of Goderich, to Miss Elizabeth Copeland,

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday last, Frederick William, only son of F. W. Barron Esq., Second Classical Master of U. C. College. He was a fine and intelligent child, and gave bright promise of realizing the tender expectations of parental affection; but it pleased the Almighty to claim the boon he gave, by taking to imself the innocent child, ere his feet had wandered from the path of purity, and experienced the bitterness of sin, - Communicated. At Colinshays, near Bruton, Somersetshire, England, on the 15th of January, the Rev. John Dampier, B.D. Rector of Bruham,

and elder brother of Captain Dampier of this city. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, March 12th: