LETTER of the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Right Honourable The Earl of Durham, upon the insufficient state of the Church in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Marchmont, near Quebec, 20th November, 1838.

My LORD, In obedience to the signification of your Excellency's desire, I proceed to render a Report, for your information, of the state of the Church in this Diocese, as exhibited in the Visitation, which I completed by my return to Quebec on the 14th of the present month, after having been absent since the 6th of August.

The number of persons professing adherence to the Church of England in the Province of Upper Canada, is roughly stated at 150,000. I believe it is by no means accurately known, but measures are understood to be in contemplation for ascertaining it .-The number of Clergy in the exercise of their ministry, including some whom I ordained during my visitation, is seventy-three.-The number of Churches built, or in progress towards their completion, is about ninety.

These data, however, would give a very imperfect idea of the condition and the wants of the population, as it respects the means of Spiritual instruction, or, to speak more properly, could furnish no grounds whatever of forming a correct estimate upon the subject. The prodigious extent of country, the widely-scattered location of the inhabitants, and the state of the roads in the settlements of more recent formation, must, as will readily appear to the judgment of your Excellency, be all taken into the account; and it will be found, in point of fact, that a lamentable proportion of the Church of England population are destitute of any provision for their religious wants; another large proportion very insufficiently provided: and almost all the remainder served by a Clergy who can only meet the demands made upon them by strained efforts, which prejudice their usefulness in other points.

The object of this Report to your Excellency will, I presume be sufficiently answered by the adduction of some particular examples in support of what I have just said. In travelling from the town of London to Goderich, I passed through a tract of country culars: sixty miles in length, in which there is not one Clergyman or Mihister of any denomination. I believe I am safe in saying, that the great majority of inhabitants, among whom are comprehended the Land Company's settlers, are of the Church of England; and the services of some of our Missionaries, who have partially visited this tract of country, have been thankfully received by those who pass under other names. Between Woodhouse upon Lake Erie, and St. Thomas, a distance of upwards of fifty miles, which may be travelled by two different roads, there is not one Clergyman upon either. From the reports made to me by one of our travelling Missionaries, and by a solitary Catechist stationed at Port Burwell, I know that there is a great body of Church people scattered through this part of the country. In the whole of the newlyerected district of Wellington, which is every where scattered over with a Church population, there is only one Clergyman of the Church. In the district of Newcastle there are six. I have good would be full employment for them, with regular congregations.-In one or two of the districts there is a Missionary engaged in labours exclusively of an itinerant character; but how sparingly the Word and Ordinances of God are supplied, even to those among the unprovided settlements which are thus far favoured, your Excellency will have no difficulty in conceiving. The Clergy, howare or less itinerants. I take one example almost at hazard from the returns officially made to me, to which I could produce many Parallel instances; it is that of a Clergyman in the Bathurst district, a place noted at certain seasons for the excessive badness of the roads, who performs three full services every Sunday, distributing his labours in such a way in four different places, that once a forthight he travels twenty-eight, and once a fortnight sixteen miles: besides which, he has in the winter months four week-day appointments for Divine service. Most of the Clergy have what they call out-stations, which they serve in this manner on week-days, to and many of them make occasional visits during the year to places still more remote. These objects they do not accomplish without hany sacrifices, and much severe exertion; but the reward which they seek is not in the praise of men, and it is the value rather than in the merit of their services to which I desire to solicit the Attention of your Excellency. I do not speak here of those higher effects which constitute the grand and ultimate object of their ministry, but in proportion as means are taken for the extension of their influence, in such proportion, my Lord, I have no hesitation asying—for the effect is every where sufficiently marked—that the loyalty, the good order, the steady habits, the peaceable and ndustrious deportment of the population will be promoted, and the ogthened which bind the Colony to the Parent State. Apart, also, from any consideration of preserving the supremacy of titain over the Canadas, there is a sacred duty to be performed in laying such a foundation for the moral and religious character of the inhabitants in time to come as will best ensure their happiness and welfare; and it is not for me to point out to your Excelency that it is now that this foundation must be laid. In the Young settlements now struggling into existence, or beginning to develop the signs of prosperous improvement, we see the germ of a Steat and important future, which must be vitally affected by the sould given to the population in this early stage of its formation. Millions who are yet unborn will have cause to bless or to reproach the present Government of Britain, for the measures taken to provide for them those advantages, and to transmit to them those habits, principles, and attachments, which form the only sure basis

of national happiness. Up to this period, although not a few people have been lost to the Church from the want of her ministrations, and a far more extensive defection must inevitably follow, if things are left much longer upon their present footing; yet, very generally, the privaons which have been experienced in this respect have served to teach our congregations the full value of those privileges which are enjoyed at home. The importunate solicitations which I constantly receive from different quarters of the Province for the supply of Clerical services; the overflowing warmth of feeling with which the Travelling Missionaries of the Church are greeted in their visits to the destitute settlements; the marks of affection and repect towards my own office which I experienced throughout the Province; the exertions made by the people, in a great number of instances, to erect Churches even without any definite prospect of a minister, and the examples in which this has been done by indiiduals at their own private expense: the rapidly increasing circulation of the religious Newspaper, which is called "The Church:" these are altogether unequivocal and striking evidences of the attachment to Church principles which pervades a great body of the

I would here beg leave to draw the attention of your Excellency to the bearing of these facts upon the question of supporting the Clergy in Canada, by the voluntary contributions of the people. Here is a deep sense of the value of religious services, and a strong manifestation of attachment to the Church. The moving principle, therefore, is not wanting; and if, with this advantage, the system tem cannot work successfully in Canada, it may be inferred that it tannot work successfully in Canaua, it may than ever that such is the fact. In the few examples in which the reperiment has been tried, it has rarely been otherwise than a failure, and in most cases it would be hopeless to attempt it. Even if the country were far more advanced, and the people had some command of money, I am persuaded that a faithful, respectable, and inde independent body of Clergy, sufficient for the wants even of that part of the population who already appreciate their labours, much more of that whom it is their duty to win to a care for religion, can ever be provided by the operation of the voluntary system.* (To

*The Public should be aware that at the original Conquest of Canada, the Roman Church was liberally tolerated, and left in possistion of very considerable property. At the same time it was ment was an understood in the British Parliament that the Establishment was a first parliament that the Establishment was tent was to be the National Church of the Empire.

each future Township was reserved, for the support and mainte-nance of this future Barrier against Romanism and Irreligion.— These Reserves, if they had been gradually and properly applied, would have entirely precluded the possibility of the present Spiritual Destitution in the Provinces, by securing the growth of the National Church, in due proportion to the increase of the population, and would thus have afforded to the Protestant Colo Spiritual influence to counterbalance the advantages conceded to against the domineering aggressions of that well endowed Hierarchy, whose principle was (under the French rule,) to exclude in toto rom the Colony, every opinion which they were pleased to term 'Heresy"—i. e. Protestantism.

At the same period, large tracts of Wild Land in each Township were also reserved to the Crown; probably with a view to facilitate improvements, and to afford encouragement in the Colony, without expense to the Mother State, or distress to an infant and poor population, in providing schools, teachers, &c. for themselves, their own cost.

It was therefore wholly unnecessary, and as impolitic as unnecessary, (considering the indulgences granted to Romanism) to excite a contest between the Protestant Churches of the empire, regarding the Church Reserves; or to rob and weaken the main bul-wark, in order to provide for other parts of "the Christian desince these Crown Reserves afforded ample means of accomplishing the object, unless (as is not obscurely hinted at in the History of Massachusets Bay, to which Sir R. Peel compares ano ther Bill) the covert object sought to be obtained by the conflict, was, to render both alike inefficient for the actual, and annually increasing, Spiritual Duties of a Church, amongst a poor and widely dispersed population, and ultimately to reduce both under The Domination of the Roman See, a system more consonant to despotic rule than either of the British Churches. (See Ezekiel, xvii. 22. 24.

Cibil Antelligence.

At the moment of going to press, we are without any information of the arrival of the British Queen; but by the packet ship Oxford, we have intelligence from England two days later than that brought by the Great Western. We select a few of the most interesting parti-

> THE MONEY MARKET. From the Morning Post, Oct. 19.

We have no amendment to notice in the continental exchanges The quotations are still drooping, and, but for the support given to the market by the House of Baring, Brothers & Co., who are believed to be acting for the Bank of England, it is not too much to suppose, that they could not be maintained at any thing like their recent elevation. It is a question, not very easy of solution how it is that a balance of trade should still be in operation against us. The payments made and making, for foreign grain, are, it is to be presumed, much more considerable than the public are aware of; and the exportation of our manufactures is still so inconsiderable, as hardly to be worthy of being taken in account at all. as a medium of exchange. Last year we shipped nothing to the corn-growing districts of the continent; this year there is the same absence of orders, and we suppose it may now be fairly unreason to know, that if ten more could be immediately added, there | derstood, that this branch of our export trade has all but ceased. From the Spectator, Oct. 19.

It is stated that the Bank Directors are very earnest in pressin the Government, to issue an order in Council for suspending in their favour the Act of Parliament by which the circulation of notes for sums of less than £5 is prohibited. The Ministry are, however, understood to have refused compliance with this request. ever, except in the few comparatively large towns, are almost all The usual monthly statement of the liabilities of the Bank will be published to-morrow; and it is generally believed, that the amount of bullion in store will not be augmented, as, though there have been some large importations, the necessity of paying the small dividends in cash has abstracted 700,000 sovereigns from the Bank coffers; but, as this bullion has not been exported a nsiderable part of it must soon find its way back again.

The foreign exchanges have declined slightly, and the appear nce of them is heavy. It is understood that the Bank has drawn apon Paris to the full extent of the amount (£2,000,000) that the Bank of France undertook to discount; and, as this support apply settlements which would otherwise be wholly destitute; to the exchanges has been withdrawn, a farther decline is antici-

From the Liverpool Albion, Oct. 21.

The manufacturers of the North of England are preparing for dull season. "In consequence of the unfavourable prospects of the coming winter," says the Manchester Guardian, "a number f individual spinners and manufacturers, in various parts of the neighbourhood, have already ceased to light up their factories .-We have not heard of any agreement to that effect, but under stand that several meetings, for the purpose of considering the subject, are in contemplation." The foreign exchanges, in defiance of every effort to support them, continue to decline; and a further contraction of accommodation by the Bank of England is

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 18, was published on Saturday, containing the following article :-Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank

of England, from the 23d July, to the 15th Oct. 1839, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 Wil. IV.

Circulation,£17,612,000 | Securities,£24,939,000 Deposits, 6,736,000 Bullion, 2,525,000 £24,346,000 Downing Street, Oct. 8, 1839.

This return is more unsatisfactory than any which has preceded it. The bullion continues to flow out of the Bank's coffers, which cannot now contain more than two millions sterling. The return shows a reduction in the circulation of £348,000, in the deposits of £1,047,000, in the securities of £997,000, and in the bullion

To furnish the means of comparison we give the quarterly return for the three months ending on the 17th of September. It will be seen that since that date, there has been an increase of bullion to the amount of £339,000.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 25th June, 1839, to the 7th September, 1839, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 W. IV. chap. 98.

Liabilittes. Assets.
 Circulation,
 £17,960,000
 Securities,
 £25,963,000

 Deposits,
 7,782,000
 Bullion,
 2,186,000
 £25,741,000 Downing Street, Sept. 16, 1839.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

By express from Paris on the 19th, intelligence was received of inisterial disagreements. M. Cousin had resigned his title of extraordinary councillor, because he had been struck from the list of active councillors, and publicly accused M. Villemain of inflicting that disgrace upon him. M. Villemain retorted by accusing Cousin of idleness and inattention. The real secret is said to be that Cousin wished to bring M. Thiers into the Cabinet, while Villemain was intriguing in favour of the Duc de Broglie.

Another cause of dispute was the course to be pursued with Don Carlos; the King and Marshal Soult being disposed to set him at liberty, and the other ministers insisting on continued surveillance. It was reported that passports would be granted to the Don, as soon as intelligence should arrive of a victory gained by Espartero over Cabrera.

No farther progress seems to have been made in settling the affairs of Turkey and Egypt. Letters from Constantinople say that Reschid Pacha was holding frequent conferences with the Russian ambassador, and that he had declared his determination to stand by the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi in all its parts.

LATER FROM CHINA.

cargoes. He also stated, that all the British residents were at were anxious to place their own friends about the Queen Macao; and that the merchants had refused to take the consign- for the purpose of compassing her death! In each inment of any ships, if they attempted to pass the Bogue, or did stance the orator was vehemently applauded; and so not comply with Capt. Elliott's orders. The Belhaven would well adapted, it seems, to popular feeling was the last have proceeded up the river, but the consignees declined receiving topic, that it was forthwith plagiarized and worked up

INTERFERENCE WITH CHINA. We hear that a fast sailing the notoriety, if he cannot keep up the distinction, of essel, of between three and four hundred tons burthen, named his name. Now, is there an out-of-the-way village in the Mor, is to be sent out to Canton, with orders from the Bri- England where a speaker could hazard such topics, withtish Government, in relation to the misunderstandings which have prung up between the Chinese authorities and Captain Elliott. It seems to be understood, that Lord Palmerston so far supports the views of the latter as to have expressed a very distinct wish, that no further dealings should take place between the two nations, otherwise than upon the most clearly defined principles. The Chinese are so little to be found fault with, in the stand they have taken against the contraband traffic in opium, that conces sion on their part is not to be expected; and the trade are, conse quently, prepared for a continuance of the existing difficulty, and suspension of all intercourse for several months to come. -Morning Post, Oct. 19th.

PATRIOTISM.

From the Dublin Evening Mail. In our list of patriots published some days ago, all of them, by chance, Roman Catholics, we were guilty of ome omissions, a few of which we hasten to supply, not wishing to conceal the sacrifices made by these gentry upon the altar of their country, in accepting offices of

profit and emolument :-No. 20. Mr. Pigot, Solicitor General, £1500 a-year. 21. Mr. O'Ferrall (brother of the new Secretary of the Admiralty), a commissioner of the city of Dublin police, £800 a-year.

22. Mr. Henry Redmond, a stipendiary magistrate, 23. Mr. Esmonde (brother of Sir Thomas Esmonde),

stipendiary magistrate, £600 a-year. 24. Mr. Lyne, a stipendiary magistrate, £600 a-year.

25. Mr. Donohue, an assistant poor-law commissioner, £500 a-year. 26. Mr. M'Dermott, chairman of sessions of the

county Wexford, £600 a-year. 27. Dr. Phelan (a Clonmel agitator), assistant poor-

aw commissioner, £500 a-year. 'Tis thus the ministry (to use the language of Burnet), keep themselves in office, "by throwing some mor-

sels of patronage to some false representatives, who barter the rights of their country for offals of the Treasury."

The following address to her Majesty has emanated from one of the largest and most respectable congregations in Sussex, and has been extensively signed by members of other Protestant denominations

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. "We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the ongregation usually attending Divine worship at Jirch Chapel, and other Protestant Christians of Lewes and its neighborhood, in the county of Sussex, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty, with the unfeigned ssurance of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's royal person, and to those principles which placed the illustrious house of Brunswick on the throne of these realms; and therefore cannot but view with serious alarm and apprehension the danger to which our great national blessings are exposed, from the pernicious counsels of those who are at present honored with your Ma jesty's confidence in the administration of public affairs.

"We allude especially to the recent appointment of members of the Church of Rome to high and influential situations in the public departments of the state, and that one of these individuals has even been admitted to the rank and privileges of your Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. We cannot but express our deep concern at this, and do indeed lament that your Majesty should have been advised thus to act, and so far to depart from those Protestant principles which the law of England has made the condition of the succession to the throne—the first instance, we believe, on record of such a departure from those principles since the deliverance of this country from Papal tyranny in 1688.

"We beg leave affectionately to remind your Majesty that the throne to which your Majesty has succeeded, and the constitution under which we are privileged to live, are based on christian principles; that this nation has been delivered by the signal interposition of Divine Pro- Paper. vidence from Popish tyrapny and arbitrary power; and that we have been mercifully preserved, and wonderfully blessed, since we have made the Lord our defence as a vered into the hands of those who hate us.

"But we beg to assure your Majesty our earnest desire is, that your Majesty may be enabled to stand and withstand in this evil day, and may it be your Majesty's pleasure to grant our petition, which is, that your Maiesty will be graciously pleased to cancel the appointments we have referred to, fraught, as we believe them to be in their ultimate results, with such imminent danger to the Protestant religion, the country, and the throne.

" And that the Lord may bless your Majesty, and make your reign prosperous, is the prayer of your petitioners."

THE ORATORY OF MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL. From the Quarterly Review.

Let us be just to the member for all Ireland, the master-spirit of the Melbourne ministry, the influence behind the cabinet, greater (which is not saying much for it) than the cabinet itself. When Mr. O'Connell first appeared upon the stage, it was as the representative of a cause which, just or unjust, was well fitted to enlist the sympathies of the warm-hearted and unreflecting of all countries on his side, and there was then an earnestness, an emphasis, an energy in his effusions, which looked and felt like truth. At that period he was sometimes compared to Mirabeau, with whom, in fact, he had little or nothing in common beyond a reckless abandonment of principle. But since he became a member of the British Parliament, he has done little more than to repeat the old worn-out euckoo song of 'justice;' and on all great occasions he is uniformly outshone, in point of elocution, by a rival (Mr. Shiel) who had no chance at all with him on their original field of action, the Corn Exchange of Dublin. Yet Mr. O'Connell had never a larger following, though he might have had a more respectable one, than now; and may still be seen distributing the patronage of the Viceregal government with one hand, whilst with the other he retains a tottering ministry in place. How comes this? We fear the true solution of the problem is to be found in the demoralization of Ireland, and that he is more indebted to the brutalised character of his ordinary audiences than to his eloquence. What, for example, have been his pet topics, his most effective appeals to the reason and imagination of his admiring, confiding countrymen within the year? Insinuations, preposterously unfounded, The Panorama had arrived from China, with late news. The that an amiable and excellent nobleman, whose death captain reported. at St. Helena, that all the British vessels that was really owing to the prevalence of Precursor princiwere loading at Whampon, in May, (as known by previous ad- ples, had been murdered by his own son!—and asser-

anew by a gentleman laudably desirous of keeping up out being denounced as a villain or laughed at as a fool? Then let us hear no more of equality in institutions till we discover some slight approximation to equality in morals, feelings, information and intellect; nor let foreigners blame us for refusing the first place among orators and patriots to an individual, whose best argument is a calumny, and his most effective figure of rhetoric an un-

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA .- The charity and benevolence by which the conduct of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta has ever been actuated, whenever any objects worthy of relief and assistance are brought under her notice, are well known to every one residing in the neighbourhood of Windsor, where hergifts have been unostentatiously dispensed with a liberal hand, and where hundreds, now living, have cause to be grateful for the feeling and considerate exercise of her Royal Highness's philanthropy. In our journal of last week we gave an account of an inquest which was held at Frogmore on the body of a poor tinplate worker, who was found hanging to the rafters of a carthouse on Shaw Farm, close to the residence of Mr. Watkins. The wife of the deceased (who was sent for to attend the adjourned inquest) arrived on Friday, in a state of great mental and pecuniary distress. The gentlemen who composed the jury, the coronor, and others, who were present, liberally subscribed towards the necessities of the bereaved wife. Her distressed situation had no sooner reached the ears of the Princess Augusta, than her Royal Highness immediately transmitted, through the hands of Mr. Watkins, a liberal donation to assist the poor widow on her return to her home at Wellingborough .- Windsor

Monmouth.-A Conservative Association is about to be formed in this spirited town, and from what we hear there is every probability that the Monmouthshire boroughs will be rescued from the clutches of the Liberals at the next election.-Gloucestershire Chronicle.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.-A striking instance of the impolicy of disregarding the advice that every voter should act as if the election depended on his vote occurred at Totnes. An elector who was on his way from London to the late election there, to poll for Mr. Baldwin, having had a soaking during the night, got off the coach at Honiton on the morning of election, and remained there, consoling himself with the idea that one vote would not be missed. That one vote would have secured the election to the Conservatives .- Brighton Gazette.

ANOTHER HARD-HEARTED TORY .- A few months ago it ame to the knowledge of the Marquis of Bute, that, from deession of trade, a considerable number of the working classes and small tradesmen of Cardiff were in distress. A list of the ersons suffering was promptly and silently obtained by Lord Bute; after which, every Monday morning during the pressure, ach of the individuals affected by it received from an unknown uarter an envelope enclosing a half-sovereign. Such is the veneation in which the private virtues of this nobleman are held, that at the late celebration at Cardiff numbers of Merthyr Radicals, who had bitterly denounced his lordship in the frenzy of 1832, ttended to do him honour. On a gentleman expressing to one them his surprise at this change, he was answered, "Lord Bute is so good a man that our party can have no hostility to him; e admire him as an honour to our country."-Bristol Journal.

A GOOD OLD ENGLISH CUSTOM .- On Wednesday last Lord flolland gave all his Labourers on the Ampthill estate (amounting, with their wives and children, to considerably upwards of 00) a very excellent dinner, consisting of boiled and roast beef, nd puddings in abundance, besides the usual accompaniment of good English ale. After the dinner, the guests were served with another portion of ale, over which they drank the healths of Lord and Lady Holland, together with those of Baron and Lady Parke. The whole was under the superintendence of Samuel Swaffield, Esq. During the afternoon, the old men were regaled fantastic toe," to a violin and bagpipes, and the boys and girls on the plan of the British and Foreign School Society .- Herts.

RAPID EXTENSION OF MANCHESTER .- In the year of 1774, according to a census then taken, the parish of Manchester contained 41,032 inhabitants; according to the parliamentary census Protestant nation: if we are, then, so forgetful of for- of 1831 it contained a population of 270,961. Eight years have mer mercies as to surrender any participation in the go- elapsed since that period, and it may fairly be presumed that the vernment of the state to the partisans of an idolatrous present population will amount to at least 300,000 souls! Such and anti-Christian Church, and thus to cast off God, to an increase to take place in a period within the memory of many us it appears there remains nothing but a fearful looking individuals is perhaps unparalleled. There are many old inhabifor of Divine judgments, and we may expect to be delilimits. They remember a time, for instance, when Ardwickgreen, now connected with the town by continuous lines of houses, was a long country walk; when the site of the present substantial warehouses in Newmarket-buildings was a pool of water; when the present handsome sheet of water in front of the infirmary was a stagnant pond, when Oxford-road and lower Mosleystreet, and all the districts beyond, were yet fields and gardens; when High-street and Canuon-street, and the upper end of Market-street, and St. Anne's square, were private dwellings. They can recollect the first factory erected in the town, the one in Millar's lane, and the crowds of people that flocked to see the high chimney belonging to it, when it was in progress of erectionthey remember Strangeways when a public house, its bowling green, and the pile called Strangeway's Hall, were the only encroachments on green fields and pastures stretching even to Hunt's Bank; they tell of the time when a coach to Liverpool started at six o'clock in the morning, and reached its destination at the same hour in the evening. To the present generation the eminiscences of these not very aged individuals seem marvellous, but their accuracy is unquestionable. It is within the last 60 years that Manchester has multiplied its population by seven, and has arisen from comparatively a small town to be one of the most populous and important places in the world .- Manchester as it is.

COLONIAL.

From the Montreal Herald. THE SPECIAL COUNCIL OF LOWER CANADA. The Council met at Montreal on Monday last, the 11th inst. recably to the Governor General's Proclamation Since its adjournment in April last, (says the Gazette) the fol-lowing members have been added to the body:

The CHIEF JUSTICE of the Province, HON. R. U. HARWOOD, Vaudrenil. EDWARD HALE, Portneuf, JOHN WAINWRIGHT, Argentuil, J. B. TASCHE, Kamouraska.

The members of the Council present at its session of yesterday vere the following :-

The Chief Justice, Messrs. Cuthbert. Pothier, Christie, Walker. Moffatt. McGill, Harwood, De Rocheblave, Wainwright,

His Excellency the Governor General laid before the Council drafts of the following Ordinances: An Ordinance to continue, for a limited time, a certain Ordinance relative to the seizing and detaining for a limited time of Gun-powder, Arms, Weapons, Lead and Munitions of War.

By subsequent Acts a considerable portion of Wild Land in vices) except the Ann Jane, had sailed for England, with full tions that Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington An Ordinance further to continue, for a limited time, a certain Ordinance relative to persons charged with High Treason, Suspicion of Treason, Misprision of High Treason, and Treasona-

An Ordinance to Incorporate the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, to confirm their title to the Fief and Seignory of the Island of Montreal, the Fief and Seignory of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and the Fief and Seignory of Saint Sulpice, in this Province; to provide for the gradual extinction of Seignorial Rights and Dues, within the Seignorial limits of the said Fiefs and Seignories, and for other purposes. The two first are continuations, till June, 1840, of Acts of

ast Session; the Seminary Bill is Cap. L. of last Session, with the omission of the sixteenth clause, which sought the authority of the Imperial Parliament to make it permanent a power now ssessed by the Special Council.

His Excellency also made a communication to the Council, on e subject of the Union of the Canadas—the precise import of which has not reached us.

The Governor General having named the Chief Justice of the ovince to preside in his absence, then withdrew. The Council met again to-day at ten o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MARKETS FOR THE

Saturday, November 16, 1839. ASHES.—As the navigation draws near a close, this article naturally falls in price. We may now quote Pots 21s 6d @ 22s 6d and Pearls 26s @ 26 6d.—The only vessel, for sea, remaining in Port, is the Avon, which leaves this evening.

FLOUR.—The receipts continue large, and we reduce our quotations to 35s, for both Upper Canada and United States; at which price a large quantity changed hands in the early part of the week; but we have since heard of a purchase or two having

GRAIN.—Upper Canada Wheat has been sold this week at 7s. Provisions.—We can hear of no transactions of moment in

either Pork or Beef. Both are very dull. GROCERIES .- The same remarks apply to Groceries of all de-

EXCHANGE. - Since the transactions for the Great Western, we

have not heard of any operations in Exchange on London. The Montreal Bank has reduced the premium to 8 p cent, and draw on New York at 21 pr cent. Money continues as tight as ever-

Address of the Magistrates of the Newcastle District, in Quarter Sessions assembled:

To His Excellency Sir John Colborne, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency :

We the Magistrates of the District of Newcastle, in Quarter Sessions assembled, beg leave to express to your Excellency our sincere regret at your Excellency's expected departure from

Sovereign, at a period of great difficulty.

It is to the wisdom and chargy displayed by your Excellency, under Divine Providence, that we attribute the defeat of the disaffected in Lower Canada, who had attempted the overthrow disaffected in Lower Canada, who had a the dominions, while, of the Mojesty's power in that part of her dominions, while, of the same time, we feel assured the people of Upper Canada are fully alive to the interest your Excellency has ever taken in the prosperity and welfare of this Province, as well during as since the period when they were happily placed under your Excellency's more immediate government, and that they will be ever grateful for the services your Excellency has rendered

We beg to assure your Excellency of our entire approbation of your administration of the government of this and our ister province, and of our desire that on your return to the Mother Country you may enjoy the confidence and esteem of our beloved Sovereign, and reap that reward which a life eminently devoted to the service of your country justly entitles

Court House, Cobourg, 9th Oct., 1839.

QUEERC, 23d October, 1839.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will accept my warm acknowedgments for the address transmitted to me by your Chair-

n. Mr. Steele. From my long acquaintance with the Newcastle District, it has afforded me the highest gratification to receive, on the eve of my return to England, the expression of the favourable opinion in respect to my conduct, of the Magistrates of the Newcastle District, in Quarter Sessions assembled.

I beg to offer my sincere thanks for your kind attention and good wishes, and to assure you that I shall ever feel deeply ingood wishes, and to use of the terested for your prosperity and welfare.

J. COLBORNE.

The Magistrates of the

COURT. MARTIAL BROKEN UP BY RIOT .- A rumor has reached us, but upon no very direct authority, of a most scandalous outrage said to have been enacted a few days since in Cramahe, during the sitting of a Court-Martial on some delinwith pipes, the young men and women with dancing on the "light, quent militia men of the 2d Northumberland regiment, liable to be fined for not attending training. A mob, headed with running and scrambling for nuts. We understand that Lord by two individuals from the River Trent, named Weaver, Holland has made a very liberal offer towards establishing a school, are stated to have broken into the room where the court was sitting, and driven the officers composing it by violence away, upsetting the table and destroying their papers. If true, a severe and prompt example must be made of the offenders, or military authority will become a farce amongst us .- Cobourg Star.

Between Friday night and Saturday morning the 9th instant a most distressing accident took place in crossing over from Fort-Covington to Summers', by the upsetting of a canoe, when all in it, three in number, perished. Major Donald Fraser of the 1st Regiment Glengarry Militia, Robert M'Farlane, a native of Ireland, and a St Regis Indian, were the unfortunate victims of this melancholy event. Major Fraser left a widow and a helpless family to bewail his loss. It will be gratifying to Mr. M' Farlane's relations if there are any in the country, to learn that he was respectably interred in the Presbyterian burying ground, in front of Charlotenburgh. Much credit is due to Mr. Donald Summers and other inhabitants of that place for their kind and humane attention in rendering every assistance on this as on many other occasions where th or the distressed come on their shores. An inquest was beld on the bodies before Dr. MacIntyre, but no evidence could be elicited further than that they were found drowned. Communicated .- Cornwall Observer.

At Columbia, State of New York, on the 5th instant, James Holden, Esq., of Williamsburgh, U. C. to Miss Clara S. Stone, cond daughter of Daniel Stone, Esq. On the 14th instant, at Stamford Church, by the Rev. Wm.

Leeming, Mr. Samuel S. T. Falconbridge, second son of Samuel Falconbridge, Esq., of Drummondville, U. C., (formerly of Belfast, Ireland,) to Sarah Louisa, only daughter of Joseph Pell, Esq., Niagara Falls. DIED.

At Quebec, on the 12th instant, in his 74th year, the Honble. Jonathan Sewell, L.L.D., of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Member of the Executive Council, and for many years its President—Speaker of the Legislative Council, and late Chief Justice of

Mr. Sewell was a native of Boston, Mass., son of the last distinguished Attorney General of the Province of Massachusetts, and was compelled to fly from thence at the time of the American Revolution. He was eminently distinguished, as well by the force Revolution. He was eminently distinguished, as well by the force of his natural abilities, as by the extent of his acquired talents,— He was one of those rare characters of which there are but few ex-

Gifted with a happy memory, a vivid conception, and sound judgment—possessing a perfect knowledge as well of classical literature as of history and law—indefatigable in his application and unremitting attention to public business, in his executive, legislative, and judicial capacities, he was at once a polished orator and incontestably one of the greatest legal characters that America has ever produced.

He was a good christian and an affectionate parent, and has died deeply regretted by his family and numerous friends .- Quebec Mercury.

At Halifax, on Tuesday the 22d instant, Mary Elliot, eldest daughter of the Honourable H. H. Cogswell, aged 22 years. At the residence of Captain Dames, 66th Regt., Montreal, on the 13th instant, Sarab, youngest daughter of his honour Mr. Justice Sherwood, of Upper Canada, aged 14 years.

LETTERS received to Friday, Nov. 22nd :-

Rev. R. Rolph, rem.; Rev. M. Burnham, add. sub.; "Amicus;" Rev. C. T. Wade; Wm. Lawson Esq. with enclosure; F. Law-less Esq.; F. Griffin Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; E. Rich Esq.; Rev. G. Archbold, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub. and rem.; C. McGrath Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; A. Davidson Esq. (2) rem.; Rev. J. Padfield, add. sub. and rem.; H. Rowsell Esq.; Wrs., Prondfoot Esq. with enclosure; Rev. J. G. Geddes.