

I mention another quality that makes a friend desirable, which is tenderness. For friendship is like a foreign plant, which requires delicate treatment. It shrinks from whatever is rough and unfeeling. It cannot repose confidence in rudeness, but seeks such a friend as the palmist describes the Lord to be, when he thus speaks of him:—"He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust." O how tender a friend must he be, when he compares himself to the parent bird, who opens her wings to receive her young, and gathers her callow brood under her downy pinions!

Nor would I omit that which may be called the crowning quality of a friend—unchangeableness. And this our Lord is. He, my beloved brethren, is not a summer friend—a friend, who, like the butterfly, is continually fluttering round our dwellings while the sunbeams are shining, but retires when rain, or frosts, or tempests come. He is "a friend, born for adversity." "Whom he loves to the end." He will correct his people for their sins; "but his loving-kindness will he not take away, neither suffer his faithfulness to fail." This is his name, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever."—Rev. J. Hallane Stewart.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

It was our pleasing duty some few weeks ago to present in our columns a masterly letter from the Lord Bishop of this Diocese, in exculpation of himself from the ungenerous animadversions which had been made upon him in various quarters, in reference to certain transactions connected with the University of King's College in this Province. His Lordship did wisely in confining his defence to an explanatory letter published in the London Times; here, upon the spot, there could be no necessity for formally meeting the charge: the respectable and impartial portion of the community could be at no loss in making up their minds upon the matter, even with the evidence before them; and that their decision was favourable to his Lordship was abundantly testified in the universal and unabated respect with which he was every where received during his late visitation tour. But in England, where the public, in such a case, must form their judgment in a great degree from what is presented to them in the public newspapers,—having no means of referring to documentary or other collateral testimony,—it was quite possible, from the tenour of the debate in the House of Commons, coupled as that was with the harsh reflections contained in Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 2d of May last, that opinions unfavourable to his Lordship might have gained currency. It was, therefore, proper that his defence should appear in a leading public journal in London; and every person of candid mind who has perused that mild but energetic reply, cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion which the Editor of so distinguished a journal as the Times at once admitted, that it was triumphant and complete.

At the time that the despatch which contained these unkind reflections upon the Bishop of Toronto first made its appearance in public, it seemed to be very eagerly copied by all the newspapers in both Provinces, with very few exceptions,—whether to aid in the somewhat fashionable effort to crush a Protestant Bishop, or to help the administrative policy of Lord Sydenham, remains to be seen. Of their republication of this document, however, as it was public property, we have no special reason to complain; but when the defence against the allegations it comprised appeared, it would strike the generality of the sober-judging portion of society as an evidence that common honesty and common justice really characterised our Provincial press, had they proved themselves as forward to retract an unwarrantable accusation as they were apparently anxious to make it. We believe, however,—in opposition to our pre-conceived hopes of such manly and virtuous dealing,—that no more than three or four papers in both Provinces, which gave circulation to the accusation, have thought it proper to give equal publicity to the defence.

This is not an age, as we have often borne testimony, in which men are remarkable for yielding reverence and honour where both are due,—least of all where ecclesiastical dignity is in question; and so we find that, about six months ago, a fresh accusation,—emanating from one or two of what are termed the "liberal" Toronto papers,—was got up against the Bishop of this Diocese; viz., that as one of the prominent members of the "LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC SOCIETY," formed for the relief of sufferers by the late war, he had never accounted for certain sums of money intended to be applied to the purchase of medals for the more meritorious of our gallant militiamen,—and ending with the charitable conclusion that these monies had been appropriated to the Bishop's private use! It has been our gratification lately to receive and peruse a pamphlet, containing various statements supported by every necessary voucher, which sets this whole matter in that light in which every man of common good feeling anticipated at once that it could be placed.

But the calumny thus recklessly expressed, though it is a refreshment to feel, only partially circulated, was the more uncalled for, since after the closing of the labours of the Society in October, 1817, a detailed account of all their proceedings was printed, shewing, in the most minute particulars, to whom and in what manner its funds had been distributed,—an account so particular and so minute, indeed, that it occupied no less than four hundred and nineteen octavo pages.

Subsequent, however, to the closing of the local transactions of the Society in 1817, a communication was received from Montreal, announcing the receipt from London of the munificent donation of £4,000, which, during the war, had been collected there in furtherance of the objects of the Loyal and Patriotic Society. As the distribution of this sum amongst individuals who had suffered by loss of property during the war, would have afforded no perceptible relief amongst claimants of so large an amount, and as such distribution was foreign, indeed, to the original objects of the Society, it was proposed to appropriate that donation towards the founding of three Hospitals in different parts of the Province,—an arrangement which received the prompt concurrence of its contributors, except that they earnestly recommended its application to the establishment of one Hospital only, instead of three. With this sum, therefore, to adopt the words of the published statement before us, "the Hospital was built in Toronto, which has for many years past extended, and is at this moment extending inestimable benefit to the poor and afflicted, and especially to the destitute Emigrants from the Mother Country,—the source from whence the fund was derived." The balance above the cost of the building was paid into the Hospital fund, and has been invested in Bank Stock, for the use of the institution.

We now come to the charge concerning the Medals. In the original constitution of the Society, it was proposed that a sum not exceeding £1,000 should be set apart for the purchase of gold and silver medals, as a reward for gallant services rendered in defence of the Province; and at the conclusion of the war, the sum of £750 was accordingly appropriated for that purpose, and the medals were received from England in 1817.—Yet, to adopt the language of the printed statement,— "Though nothing could have been better intended than

this plan of the Society, for bestowing medals as a reward for meritorious service, it was unfortunate that they did not at first sufficiently consider, that it belongs to the Sovereign to confer that mark of honour, for public services rendered to the Crown, in a military or civil capacity. Although this seemed to have been lost sight of in framing the Constitution of the Society, it occurred upon more deliberate reflection; and it added to the other difficulties which were felt upon attempting to make arrangements for the distribution. But the main difficulty consisted in the making selection. In reviewing the events of the war, the Society felt that to make distinctions which were not founded in justice, would be injurious and offensive, while, on the other hand, to comply with all the claims which might be fairly advanced for the contemplated distinction, (supposing that any soldier could properly receive a distinction of the kind not awarded by the Sovereign), would require a vast number more medals than the funds which had been set apart for that purpose would enable the Society to furnish. Embarrassed by these considerations, and deterred by the conviction that the distributing the medals upon any principle, and according to any scale to which it was in their power to conform, would occasion much disappointment and heart-burning; and that, perceiving also by the discordant views taken of the subject by the different Commanding Officers of militia to whom they applied for recommendations, the Society delayed acting finally in the matter, from time to time, till several years had elapsed. In consequence of this delay, the medals were deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada for safe keeping."

On the 22d of February, 1820, on motion of the late Sir William Campbell, the following resolution was passed by the Society:—

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the gold and silver medals cannot now be distributed in any manner to answer the original purpose for which they were designed, it is expedient that the same be sold as bullion, and the net proceeds thereof be put to interest, for the purposes above stated."

In a matter, however, of so great delicacy, the members of the Society felt a growing disinclination to deal finally with the question. The subject of the medals continued to engage their thoughts, and was frequently a matter of discussion; and as it was always hoped that some plan might yet be struck out for more exactly meeting the original intention of the Society, the medals were allowed to lie untouched in the vaults of the Bank of Upper Canada.

If our Colonial Legislative bodies are not discovered, in the aggregate, to prove of very distinguished benefit to Colonial interests, they are generally found to be very quick-scented in the discovery of grievances; and accordingly in the last session of the Upper Canada Legislature, the delay in distributing these medals was taken up as a public grievance: in other words, this deliberative body take up as a public grievance the non-fulfilment of an original design of a private and unchartered benevolent institution, to whose funds the Legislature had never, at any time or in any shape, granted one shilling, nor had manifested, during its most active operation, the slightest interest in its affairs!

Without admitting the propriety of this interference, the surviving members of the Loyal and Patriotic Society felt, nevertheless, the necessity of putting an end to all further agitation of the question, and resolving upon carrying into effect the purport of the resolution above given. Previous, however, to the disposal of the medals as bullion, it was thought proper to deface them, "because that alone could ensure their not falling into unworthy hands, while they retained their impression, which, for obvious reasons, was not desirable."

This was accordingly done: the medals were disposed of for the net sum of £393 12s. 1d.; and so ends this "public grievance!"

It is always painful to us to be compelled to differ from any of our Constitutional contemporaries,—much more to feel called upon to censure the spirit in which their statements or opinions may be given. We grieve, then, to have to rebuke the harsh and vituperative manner in which Mr. Berrie, late Clerk of the Peace in the Gore District, is spoken of in the Montreal Herald. Had Mr. Berrie been identified with the celebrated party who framed the 92 Resolutions, and who subsequently called out the loyalists of Lower Canada from their quiet homes and peaceful occupations to put down their treasonable combinations,—had this gentleman, we repeat, been dismissed from his situation for his rebellious practices, he could hardly have been assailed in language more coarse and contemptuous. But when such language is applied to a gentleman of sound constitutional principles and unspotted private character, it becomes quite insupportable, and calls for a rebuke as loud and public as the accusation itself. Mr. Berrie is of Scottish parentage,—the son, we believe, of a General officer,—called to the Upper Canada Bar many years ago,—and appointed, if we mistake not, by Sir John Colborne to the office which he lately filled. He is of extremely quiet and unobtrusive manners, and no man can have a greater abhorrence of anything bordering upon presumption than he.

An election, however, was pending in Hamilton where he resides, and he felt himself bound in conscience to support Sir Allan McNab; but as the opponent of the gallant Knight was to be a leading member of the Government, he, as the holder of a situation under that Government, felt it to be a point of delicacy, not to say of public duty, to detail to that gentleman his reasons for appearing as the supporter of another at the approaching election. We are free to say that Mr. Berrie erred in his manner of communicating those reasons,—that he travelled out of his way in finding arguments in defence of his conduct,—and that some of his positions, even on great constitutional grounds, are untenable; but we contend that his motive was sound and correct, and that it was much more honourable in him antecedently to declare his reasons for appearing as the opponent of the Government candidate, than subsequently to have shielded himself from blame on the ground of the quietness with which that opposition had manifested. We cannot but believe that Mr. Harrison himself felt the correctness of Mr. Berrie's manner of proceeding, although he may have dissented, as we do ourselves, from many of the public reasons by which he professed himself to have been actuated; and if Mr. Harrison, instead of communicating this letter to his Excellency the Governor General, did not, with a friendly candour and generosity, afford him the opportunity of recalling it as irrelevant and ill-judged, we must impute that too to what would be deemed perhaps the preponderance of a public duty over all private considerations. Be this as it may, and even while we cannot deny the strict justice of the course which, in this case, Lord Sydenham has pursued, every man of candid mind must acquit Mr. Berrie of any vain-glorious desire of intruding himself upon the public notice,—least of all, of adopting a very usual, though a very exceptionable method of acquiring consequence and notoriety as a public martyr.

In our last, we gave a complete list of the members returned to the United Parliament, with the exception of Shefford and Stanstead in the Lower division of the Province, in which the results of the elections were then unknown. We have, however, since learned that they have terminated in the return of Mr. Foster for the former, and of Dr. Colby for the latter county.

We have given to the list of members thus published a very careful inspection, and we have availed ourselves, at the same time, of such information, in forming an opinion of their general political complexion, as is furnished by our contemporaries. With the opinions of

none of these can we entirely agree in the estimate of public principle by which they believe the new Legislature to be influenced, nor with the ideas of future parties in the House which they appear to entertain. Nothing, for example, can be to our mind more absurd than to separate them into two great classes of Unionists and Anti-unionists, as the question which that designation would imply is not by any means likely to be a prominent subject of discussion in the new Legislature. It is very clear to us,—though we admit our own liability to error in the opinions which we entertain upon this point,—that there will be few parties in the House; none of them holding precisely the same views with the others, and not likely on all, or even on most occasions, to act in concert.

First, there will be the Administration or Purely Government party; composed of members of the Executive, and a few others well understood, from various ties or expectations, to be bound to their policy, and likely to be uniformly their supporters. This party, after a careful estimate, we reckon to amount to twelve.

Next, there will be the Conservative party, properly so called; gentlemen of sound and unalterable constitutional principles, but who have never avowed any implicit confidence in the measures or the policy of Lord Sydenham; who will honestly support him when they believe him to be right, and as frankly oppose him when they know him to be wrong. This body,—adding to the few in Upper Canada who have been returned, those gentlemen in Lower Canada who, although originally anti-unionists and averse to the general policy of Lord Sydenham, are nevertheless hearty constitutionalists, and whose sentiments will, on most occasions, be found strictly to accord with those of the Upper Canada Conservatives,—we also reckon, at the very lowest estimate, at twelve.

A third party will be such members in both Provinces as hold constitutional principles, but who have expressed themselves more decidedly in favour of Lord Sydenham's policy than the body last mentioned, and who therefore, in general terms, may be set down as his supporters.—These, at the highest calculation, we reckon at twenty-four.

Lastly come the Anti-unionists of Lower Canada who hold democratical principles, with whom we ally what are usually termed the Reformers or Radicals of Upper Canada; because they agree in their political principles generally, and without question entertain similar views upon elective institutions, responsible government, and other republican theories. It is true they may not, at first, act together; for at the commencement, probably, several of the Upper Canada Reformers, so called, may be found to be supporters of Lord Sydenham, while the republican anti-unionists of Lower Canada will, no doubt,—whether right or wrong,—be invariably opposed to him. But classing them according to their well-known principles,—the best criterion as to their ultimate conduct, whatever their initiatory acts may be,—we reckon this whole body, at the least, to amount to thirty-six.

We do not say there will be, at the outset, this standing opposition of thirty-six; but they possess such principles as will cause them, we believe, to be ultimately in formal array against the constitutional members.—These last,—reckoning the twelve direct and pledged supporters of the Executive; the twelve Conservatives, a sort of corps of observation, who, without any special friendliness towards Lord Sydenham, will always be ready to "do the state some service;" and the twenty-four Constitutionalists, as for the sake of distinction we term them,—will form altogether a band of forty-eight members, who, in any trial of a question of British supremacy, or constitutional ascendancy, will be unanimous, hearty, and immovable.

It is undoubtedly a very gratifying and consolatory feature in the newly-elected House of Assembly, that out of the eighty-four members of which it is composed, forty-eight may be depended upon, in any emergency, to resist democratical invasion and preserve the Constitution in its integrity,—that they may thus be depended upon, provided the whole of the twelve members connected with the Administration are imbued with the principles which will be found undoubtedly to actuate the remaining thirty-six. Still this large constitutional force,—constituting a certain majority of twelve over those of opposing principles,—does by no means insure to Lord Sydenham or his policy a majority of equal amount. A leaning to any measures so extremely "liberal" as to endanger our monarchical institutions, will alienate the twelve Conservatives at once and probably three-fourths of the Constitutionalists along with them; while the manifestation of an honest determination to cling to monarchical supremacy will combine at once the whole force of Radicals, Liberals, and Anti-unionists in decided opposition.

Moreover, should occasion fairly arise, from any offensive management, to test the amount of public confidence really reposed in the counsellors of Lord Sydenham, we may see the Conservatives, aided by many Constitutionalists, taking the lead in opposition and largely outvoting the Administration. We apprehend that the result of certain of the elections in Lower Canada,—unless the proposal for inquiry be met at once in a fair and generous spirit,—will be the first cause of a formidable coalition against the Executive; and certain it is,—such as we should have to deplore the change,—that should new elections be ordered in those counties where they were so abruptly and strangely terminated, anti-unionists or oppositionists will, probably, in every instance be returned. This unfortunately is a contingency,—although on a principle of "equal justice" it cannot be averted,—which would at once equalise the strength of the anti-monarchical with the whole aggregate force of the Constitutional party, and produce, we fear, just that parliamentary conflict which we anticipated from the measure of the Union.

The able and lucid speech of the Bishop of Exeter upon the claims of the SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, will be perused with great interest and satisfaction by the great body of our readers. It effectually rolls away the mist with which that important question had been shrouded by the ignorance or violence of the local press.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of April. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner. The Examination will commence on Wednesday the 21st April, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Duke of Buccleugh has signified his intention of building, and partly endowing an Episcopal Chapel in the town of Dalkeith, for the convenience of the members of the Episcopal Church in that neighbourhood.

BRIGHTON PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The Committee of the Association have just issued an address at the close of the first year of their labours. We extract from it a startling statement as to the progress which Popery has lately made in this country. "Popish colleges, monasteries, mass-houses, numerics, and convents have one by one sprung up around us,

fill their number is alarming. In the year 1814, there were only forty-five Papal chapels in England and Scotland; but now, within an interval of only sixteen years, they have increased to 522. Popish processions are openly paraded in defiance of the statute called the Emancipation Act; shows and pretended miracles are openly exhibited; in our Colonies there are no less than twenty-three bishops, and two superiors of missions from Rome, with numerous assistants, many of whom are receiving public support and pay from our Government; in London the "Catholic Institute" had been established, directed by all the Vicars Apostolic of British America; the realm being Presided, and all the Romish Bishops and Priests of Britain and the Colonies, and the Romish Peers and members of Parliament, the committee."—London Watchman, January 13, 1841.

The Treasurer of the District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge acknowledges the receipt of the sum of £80 5 6, amount collected after a sermon preached in Christ Church, Montreal, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune.—Com. Mess.

Civil Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SUPPLEMENT.)

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

From the New York Sun Extra, April 4.

The British Queen, for which public expectation has been excited for a week past, arrived at quarantine about three o'clock this morning, bringing us our full London and Liverpool files, and interesting letters from our correspondent, to the day of her sailing, 10th March.

The Queen experienced a very rough and disagreeable passage, and on the 30th ult. having been out 20 days, found herself obliged to put into Halifax for fuel. She left Halifax on the 1st, and made the passage to this port in three days.

The news she brings is of the most intense interest, and we hasten to lay it before an anxiously expecting public. The people of England appear to have been panic struck at the intelligence which reached that country by the packets George Washington, United States and Westchester, from New York.—The first named vessel took out the news of the stoppage of the United States Bank—the second that of the indictment of McLeod, and the Westchester, Mr. Pickens' Report in Congress on the McLeod affair. These three causes combined, created a sudden panic among all classes of persons, and the funds at the Stock Exchange were materially lowered in consequence.

We find it quite impossible in our limited space to give at this moment even a synopsis of the contents of the press upon this intelligence; but upon Mr. Pickens' Report, which seems to have created the greatest shock, the Globe says—"The painful effect of this intemperate 'party document' must otherwise produce on the strongly cherished hopes of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of printing the Report."

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th says.—The publication of this report created considerable uneasiness. In this feeling we confess we do not altogether participate. The very men who drew up this document—it is plain upon the face of it—must have had their eyes upon the fact, that a case upon which no nation would venture to enter upon hostilities. The language of the report is not the language of men who either were convinced that they had a good cause, or were determined to go to extremities in a bad one.

The Times says.—"We shall quote from this offensive and unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it in extenuo for themselves, and then judge what chance exists of fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated."

"If the Harrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the report, is there no ground to fear that they may be too feeble to resist the war faction?" From the Money articles in the same papers, we find that the American news caused a panic in the markets. The Despatch says, "the stoppage of the U. S. Bank will cause a great deal of misery here as well as in America. Shares which brought two years ago £24, are now anxiously sold for £14 10s."

The Morning Herald says, "the financial and political news from New York produced a considerable impression on the Stock Market, but the depth of this impression would be ill measured by the actual decline merely in quotations of stocks, for it must be remembered that the funds were on the rise, and with a firm tendency to a greater rise still."

The Globe of the 8th says.—"The arrival of the West Chester from New York, whence she sailed on the 16th of February, brings certain information that the Congress of the United States, by the lame majority of 103 against 68, had voted in favor of the report on the McLeod affair, which was calculated to excite hostilities with England. The subject being thus taken up by Congress, the government must of course act in conformity with the will of the majority, and therefore the chance of seeing the acts of the interior jurisdiction of the State of New York overruled by the General Government no longer exists. It makes the danger of a collision more imminent than ever. Our citizens, viewing it in this light, have shown a much greater degree of alarm regarding the question this morning, than they did on the receipt of the previous communication, and stocks fell 3/8 or 1/2 per cent. immediately after opening of business."

In the House of Lords, on the evening of the 8th, reference to the Congress report, its effect upon the funds, &c., was made by the Earl of Mountcashel, who felt disposed to doubt the authority of the document, and appeared to suspect that it had been got up for stock-jobbing purposes. He thought that, if genuine, a document more violent had never been penned by one country respecting another; and he put the question to Lord Melbourne whether Her Majesty's government considered the document genuine or not, and whether any official information had been received on the subject.

Lord Melbourne replied that he was not able to answer their questions, but he apprehended that no doubt could be entertained of the authenticity of the document.

A SQUADRON ORDERED TO AMERICA.

The Times and other papers state as a positive fact, that some part of the squadron, believed to consist of ten sail of the line, which had been engaged on the Coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered to the Coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British Minister, Mr. Fox, against the "judicial murder of McLeod."

INFANTRY FOR HALIFAX.

The Times also states that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God knows how the home service of the regiment could be furnished after their departure."

The Atlas says, "War with America must and will as surely follow upon the murder of McLeod, as the light of morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for an injury which cannot be atoned."

We cannot occupy any more space with this exciting subject at this time, but we promise to refer to it again hereafter.

The news from the continent we find of very little interest. In France every thing is as quiet as at our former dates.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

UNITED STATES BANK.

By the arrival of the Caledonia steamer we had intelligence that the news of the suspension of the Pennsylvania banks had been received at London but no time had elapsed to show its effects upon that market. On the 4th of March, the day of the reception of the intelligence, British stocks declined in consequence of it.

The Globe of that evening remarks:— "On the first announcement of the suspension this morning, people were disposed to take alarm; but on mature reflection it is thought the break-up will eventually remove the principal impediment to a renewal of confidence in America, and also benefit the shareholders of the United States Bank, by preventing any further waste of their property in fruitless attempts to carry on business after their means are crippled. The Bank must now liquidate as fast as possible. It cannot injure the commercial classes here, because the shares and debentures of the Bank are held by capitalists and individuals out of trade, who bought them to secure a high rate of interest. The loss on the shares is enormous; their original value was £22 10s. but they stood at 25s or 26s for years, and it is doubtful if they would bring £5 in the market to-day. It is estimated that about 150,000 of these shares are held for English account, consequently the loss upon them will amount to 2 1/2 or 3 millions sterling."

On the 5th the sale of 200 shares was noticed. They had previously sold at 4s. Other American securities were at nominal rates, no business being transacted in them. The paper quoted above says—"Some uneasiness is felt by the holders of the United States Bank debentures falling due next month, to the amount of four hundred thousand pounds; it is not known for certain that provision has been made to take them up when due, although it is surmised that the advance obtained from the English capitalists was intended to cover the debentures at maturity."

On the 6th United States Bank shares were quoted at 25s a 25 10s., but no sales are mentioned. On Monday the 8th, according to the London Commercial List, the shares were sold at 25s.

The papers of the 9th and 10th contain neither quotations nor mention of sales.

From the London Globe of March 6.

By the statement of the Bank averages published in the Gazette of last night, we perceive that a general enlargement of the cur-

rency has taken place during the last month. Compared with the account published in February, the increase is, on circulation £142,000, on deposits £202,000, on security £130,000, and on bullion £260,000. This increase in the stock of bullion is very gratifying under present circumstances; we estimate the actual stock at the moment to be upward of £4,500,000; and as this increases, so will the rest subside.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 8.

THE CASE OF MR. McLEOD.

Lord Mountcashel rose to ask the noble viscount opposite (Lord Melbourne) a question relative to the very important news which had been received from the United States of America. The report of the American minister for foreign affairs, which, according to the newspapers, had been adopted by a large portion of the Congress, had created the greatest sensation in the city, and had a considerable effect upon the funds.

He, Lord Mountcashel, thought the document he alluded to so ill-judged in its tone and substance that he could not believe it to be genuine. He was anxious not to say one word to produce a greater disturbance than existed already in the minds of our transatlantic brethren; but the matter was one of such high importance, if true, that he was anxious to be informed whether it was so or not. His own opinion was that the published document was not a genuine one.

It might have been put forward as an invention for certain purposes, for stock-jobbing purposes, for instance. (Hear.) He had too good an opinion of the understanding and feelings of the inhabitants to believe it. He could not think them so blind to their own interests, to believe them capable of adopting in Congress such a document as that published, and so large a majority, too, as was reported to have passed it. It was still more surprising to him that no member in Congress had been found to rise and move an amendment to it. (Hear.)

For if they would but think for a moment, that there were 3,000,000 of negroes ready to take part with England against them in case of a quarrel between the two countries—if they would but consider that the Canadians would average themselves if provoked—if they would but consider the large number of regular troops which we at present had in that country, and the large naval force which we had ready for action now that the Eastern question was settled, and which, in case of necessity, could be immediately brought against them—if they would consider all these things, surely they would see that they were more likely to be losers than gainers by such undertakings as those they seemed to be contemplating. He repeated his doubts as to the genuineness of the document, but as it was of the highest importance that the matter should be set at rest in this respect at least, he begged leave to ask the noble viscount whether any official intelligence had been received by Her Majesty's government on the subject, and whether the noble Lord considered the report to be official.

Viscount Melbourne.—I am unable to answer the question put to me by the noble Earl. I do not know whether Her Majesty's government has received any information from our ambassador at the United States; but I apprehend, from the form in which the report alluded to by the noble Earl has appeared, and from the manner in which it comes before us, that there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 5.

MR. McLEOD.

On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. S. O'BRIEN rose, and said that it appeared from the public papers that two circumstances had appeared which, if true, deserved the notice of the House of Commons. The first was, that a true bill had been found against Colonel McLeod, on allegations that he was present in a transaction conducted under the colonial authorities of the Province of Canada, on a charge of murder and arson; and the other was, that there had been a resolution by the legislature of the State of Maine, resolutions to this effect:—"That the governor be authorized to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory called disputed by the British Government. That the resources of this state be, and are hereby placed at the disposal of the governor, and that the specific sum of 400,000 dollars be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of carrying the said resolution into effect." He did not know what authenticity was to be assigned to these reports, but if they were true, it could not but be considered as a declaration of war against this country.

He was as much averse to war as any individual in the house—he looked upon it as the greatest calamity,—he looked upon a war with America as particularly to be deprecated,—because, in the first place, to a certain extent, it would be of a fratricidal character, and the immense commercial interests which existed between the two countries would be subjected to great disasters by its continuance.—(Hear.) If a war took place, however, it would not be our seeking; and he did not think that we could have any claim upon the allegiance of our fellow subjects in Canada, if we were not prepared to extend to them our protection when they acted under our authority. He had seen on the part of the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a great exercise of vigor in other parts of the world, where perhaps the policy of England was of a more doubtful character than in this instance; and he did hope that the noble Lord would indicate some portion of that vigor on the present occasion.

The noble Lord's movements were necessarily secret, and it was impossible for this house to form an opinion on the subject, without having information laid before it; but he spoke his opinion as a member of the British House of Commons, that he should feel that British interests were better secured if there were a strong fleet in the American harbours, and a powerful military force on the boundaries of British America. He did not know whether the present estimates were founded on a sufficiently large scale to enable them to meet every contingency that might arise in that quarter; but he thought Her Majesty's Government would be wanting in their duty if they did not come down to this house and ask for an adequate sum, for he was convinced that this house would promptly meet the demand.—(Hear.)

Mr. EWART did not see the necessity of anticipating hostilities. He believed that the mass of the people of the United States were inclined to peace with England. They knew their own interests too well to wish to see peace disturbed. He hoped that this unhappy discord which appeared to have arisen might pass off without fatal consequences, and he felt that if it did it would not only be in accordance with the interests, but also in accordance with the wishes of both nations.—(Hear.)

Mr. HUME hoped that the noble Lord would be able to remove any prejudices that might be created by his honourable friend's speech. All that had taken place had been done under the civil law, and they were yet uninformed whether the transactions were consistent with the law of the State. He hoped the noble Lord would soon be able to satisfy the house that matters would be settled in a most amicable manner.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.

The overland mail arrived on the 9th of March, with accounts from Calcutta to December 8th, from Calcutta to January 22, and from Bombay to the first of February.

As regards the progress of affairs in China, nothing decisive in the way of negotiation had yet taken place, though, after some delay, the preliminaries had been begun. The Imperial Commissioner, Keshen, arrived at Canton on November 29; and it was stated that he was about to establish himself at Meow, for the purpose of entering upon affairs. Previous to his arrival a flag of truce had been fired on by the Chinese in the Bogue fort, but this was subsequently explained and apologized for. The most material feature, however, in the news from Canton, is the resignation of Admiral Elliot, on the plea of ill-health. He shifted his flag from the Melville to the Volage and sailed immediately for Singapore, leaving the command of the fleet to Commodore Sir J. Gordon Bremer, and the negotiation of affairs in the hands of Captain Pitt. It was hoped that the energy of the Commodore would counteract the veilliance of the commissioner. The squadron at the mouth of the Canton river amounted to eleven ships of war, besides steamers and store-ships; the remainder of the fleet under Captain F. Bouchier, were at Chusan. The troops there were still suffering from sickness, but not in so great a degree as had previously been the case, though few of them could be looked upon as fit for service. The actual state of the negotiations at Canton is not yet known. Mr. Stanton had been released.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

As we stated on the arrival of the Caledonia, the affairs of the Pacha are not yet entirely settled. The terms imposed on him by the Sultan are of very great severity, and there is a possibility that the old warrior will yet make an effort at resistance. These terms we annex, as set forth in the hatt-i-sherif addressed by the Sultan to the Pacha.

"When the government of Egypt shall become vacant, it shall be confided to such one of your sons as I shall select, and the same mode of succession shall be applied to his male children, and so on. In case your male line shall become extinct, the male issue of your feminine branch shall have no right to the succession. The son appointed to succeed you in the government of Egypt shall come to Constantinople to receive investiture there.

"The prerogative of inheritance conferred on the governors of Egypt shall not give them any rank or title superior to that of other viziers, nor any claim to precedence, and they shall be treated on the very same footing as their colleagues. The provisions of his hatt-i-sherif, of Gulhane, as well as the administrative laws now in force, or hereafter to be made within my empire, and all treaties concluded, or to be concluded, with friendly powers, shall be equally executed in Egypt. All the taxes which shall be imposed in this province shall be collected in my name, and in order that the inhabitants of Egypt who form part of my Sublime Porte may not be exposed to extortions and irregular exactions, the tenth duties and other impositions shall be regulated upon the same system as the rest of the empire.

"One-fourth of the revenues to be derived from the customs duties, tithes, and other impositions in Egypt, shall be paid,