

The Clergy Reserve Bill has undergone much discussion, but it will ultimately pass. It has gone through the committee in the House of Commons, and the third reading was fixed for the 28th July.

Lord Stanley has abandoned the Irish Registration Bill, in consequence of the unfair impediments thrown in its way by Government, but he has announced his determination to take it up again early next session.

Lord Aberdeen has abandoned the Scotch Church Bill for the same reason. Mr. O'Connell has returned to Ireland, and the session of Parliament was drawing to a close.

A Regency Bill, providing for a Regent in the event of the death of the Queen, and the survival of her child, has been brought in and passed. Prince Albert is the Regent. The Queen resolutely refused to allow the Duke of Sussex, or any one else, to share the honour and responsibility with Prince Albert.

The average of the reports respecting the hay crops and harvest is very favourable, and as to the prospects with respect to grain and fruits in Great Britain.

The Right Hon. Stephen Wailes, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, died at Baden-Baden, on the 2nd July. His Lordship was one of the first Roman Catholics promoted to that high station.

Philo and Backstone, the English comedians, have arrived. The late attempt on the Queen's life is proved to have been the work of a poor insane youth, and wholly unconnected with any reasonable society, as at first anticipated.

The Duke of Wellington has been again severely indisposed. Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, second brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbo, in Italy, on the 29th ult. He was 66 years of age, having been born in 1775. It is a remarkable fact that he died of the same complaint as Napoleon—cancer of the stomach.

The tabular statements of British revenue show an increase of 1,437,033 dollars, on the year ending July, 1840, as compared with last year. A great deficiency occurs from the penny postage scheme. The deficiency on the last quarter alone amounts to 250,000 dollars.

The Queen and Prince Albert are expected to visit Brighton, also to pay visits to several noblemen's seats during the next month. The Queen and Prince are now at Windsor Castle.

The Princess Augusta is dangerously ill, and her physicians entertain but little expectation of her recovery.

is one which the United Legislature of the Canada would be first called upon to discuss; and it is to me a source of the greatest satisfaction that the noble lord acquiesces in the proposal made by the Church of England. In according to that proposal, I think the noble lord has acted wisely if he has a prospect of a settlement of this question; and I sincerely hope that this measure will be discussed in the same spirit as the question of the Union has been discussed; and I trust that the two measures will pass into a law with the general concurrence of the House, and by doing so will be the foundation of a happy relation between this country and Canada.

In reply to Mr. CHARLES BULLER, LORD JOHN RUSSELL said, that it was proposed to leave one half of the three-fourths to the disposal of the Governor General and the Executive Council, for the purposes of religious worship and for education. This was done to promote unanimity in the House, because there were Opposition Members who would object to any portion being granted to the Roman Catholics.

On Thursday, the House being in Committee, LORD JOHN RUSSELL moved a resolution that provision be made out of the Consolidated Fund for payment of such sums as may be necessary to make good the deficiency of the fund to be created by an act of the present Parliament for the sale of the Clergy Reserves of Upper Canada.

Resolution agreed to. IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ON TUESDAY JULY 14th, THE EARL OF HARDWICK, moved an amendment to the motion for going into Committee on the Canada Government Bill, that the House should go into Committee that day six months. He rested his motion on the speeches delivered on the second reading of the bill, not only by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough, but by Lord Melbourne himself—whose speech did not convey the impression, that even ministers consider the measure as absolutely necessary, or certain of accomplishing its end, the good government of the Canadas. He contended that the plan of giving the British minority a preponderance in the Legislature over the majority who belonged to the French race, would perpetuate the disorders of Canada; and he held it to be impossible by any sort of union to establish a government which would be just to all parties and at the same time insure the preponderance of the British population and the Queen's loyal subjects.

Lord SEATON felt the greatest apprehension for the probable results of the Union; but as matters now stood, he thought it more injurious to the Canadas to defer the bill than to suffer the Union to take place.

The Duke of WELLINGTON concurred in nearly all that Lord Hardwicke had said; but he thought it scarcely worth while to read to the House Sir Francis Head's speech, when he was so fully able to express his own. The Duke said he retained his opinion expressed on a previous evening, that the measure was an extremely dangerous one; but he also agreed, that whoever rejected the bill should be prepared with another for the government of these valuable possessions. He proceeded to censure the manner in which the consent of Upper Canada House of Assembly had been obtained to the union of the provinces. The concurrence of the Tory party was secured by the publication of Lord John Russell's despatch on the 9th October, respecting the tenure of offices; and the support of the republican party, who came from the United States—refugees and others, was secured by apprehension of Lord John Russell's despatch of the 14th of October, which would have discouraged the advocates of Responsible Government. He considered the responsibility of a Government which had taken such a step to carry the measure as very great, and that the Government the responsibility must rest. He entreated the House to go into committee on the bill, and adopt such amendments as the Government chose to introduce; also to consider whether they would adopt amendments which Lord Ellenborough might propose. He recommended that a provision for suspending the measure for one or two years should be introduced, in case suspension should appear necessary. Within the present week news had been received, that hostilities were again threatened on the frontier, and a steam-boat had been blown up in one of the ports of the St. Lawrence by what was called an infernal machine. As long as anything of this description continued, the situation of Government must have been extremely awkward—unable to carry this bill into execution, and without legal power to govern the Lower Province.

Lord MELBOURNE admitted that he had introduced the bill with some feeling of apprehension. He should hold it monstrous presumption to declare that he had no doubt as to the operation of a measure of such magnitude; but nevertheless he did in his conscience believe that it was absolutely necessary. Moreover, taking a larger view of the subject than Lord Hardwicke had presented to the House, the measure was just one—just upon the whole. He was perfectly persuaded, that the only means by which constitutional government could be safely re-established in Lower Canada had been adopted. The opinions of several persons had been cited against the bill, but Lord Melbourne begged the House to remember that no reasons had been given for any of these opinions. A very lively gentleman, Sir Francis Head, had drawn up a sort of brief for Lord Hardwicke, at his Lordship's request, and no doubt, Sir Francis would gladly draw up such a paper at anybody's request; but Lord Melbourne was not disposed to pay much attention to its contents. As to the report of Lord John Russell's despatch on the 9th of October, he thought the Duke of Wellington paid those members a very poor compliment when he argued that they supported the Union against their consciences, rather than lose their offices. Delay was recommended; but in his opinion, any thing like irresolution would have the effect of encouraging opposition in the Colonies; and the sooner the bill passed, the better would its chance be of ultimate success. With respect to the withholding of the despatch of the 14th October, there might be other reasons than those stated by the Duke of Wellington why its production would have been imprudent.

The Earl of WYCOLM could not agree to a measure founded on Lord Durham's and Mr. Poulett Thomson's recommendation, recollecting how brief and slight was their experience of Canadian affairs. He could not expect good from a measure for uniting two people of different tastes, habits, customs, religion, and general feelings. It would only have the effect of exciting ill-will, quarrels, and, finally, rebellion.

The Earl of GOSFORD opposed the measure, as founded on misrepresentation, likely to be attended with great injustice, and to prove an indelible blot on the legislative of this country. The Marquis of NORMANBY reminded the House of the great preponderance of opinion in favour of the bill, both in the House of Commons and in the Canadas. He considered that the weight of authority was with the supporters of the measure.

The Earl of HARDWICK felt bound on this occasion to follow an example which the Duke of Wellington had often set—to act in accordance with his conscientious conviction, and to divide the House. A division took place—For going into committee, 107; For Lord Hardwicke's amendment, 10; Majority, 97.

The classes were agreed to in committee; the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough having their amendments till the coming up of the report on the 30th of July. On that day, Lord MELBOURNE having moved that the report be brought up and considered, the Duke of WELLINGTON moved to amend the first clause, by inserting the word "fifteen" instead of "six." This motion, which postpones the commencement of the operation of the act to fifteen instead of six months after its passing, was carried without a single remark.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH moved a clause to empower the Governor and two-thirds of the Council to select any member guilty of unworthy and disreputable conduct. Agreed to. LORD ELLENBOROUGH then moved to omit the words "equal number of representatives for Upper and Lower Canada," on the ground that it was unjust and impolitic to give Lower Canada, with 700,000 inhabitants, only the same number of representatives as Upper Canada with 400,000.

subduing the rebellion, and driving out what he would call the foreign enemy. They ought to have had their opinion, unbiased by any influence; and measures ought fairly to have been taken to make known as early as possible the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, and that in the most authoritative and authentic manner, on the subject of that question, which, if it did not originate in the published report of one of Her Majesty's servants, was at least conceived and formed by that report. And it was therefore peculiarly incumbent on the successor of the noble lord to state the matter aright, in the most authoritative manner. It appeared that some of the officers of the government in Upper Canada had thrown up their offices because they could not support the measure of the government. Among those was the Solicitor General. Shortly afterwards there was a contested election; and the new Solicitor General stood as a candidate for the representation of Toronto, openly declaring himself favourable to the principles of local responsible government. Now he would remind their lordships, that the Solicitor General, notwithstanding this explanation of his private—notwithstanding the publication of the despatch of the 14th of October—was retained in his office. What, therefore, could be expected under such circumstances—that gentleman neither resigning his office nor being dismissed—but that local responsible government should be encouraged in Canada?

LORD ELLENBOROUGH concurred with the Duke of Wellington. LORD MELBOURNE expressed his regret that the Duke of Wellington should have thought it necessary to repeat his censure of the Governor General. It was a serious question when an opinion which was considered by the government to be erroneous had possession of the popular mind, how to meet and deal with that opinion. Sometimes it is thought wise and prudent to stem and face it. Which of those courses it was best to take, depended on the state of popular feeling and opinion—whether it was dying away, or likely to be permanent. Now the Governor-General, using his discretion, and taking into consideration the state of popular feeling in the Canadas, thought it not wise and prudent to publish that despatch. But it is well known in Canada, that the opinion in this country, and of the government, was opposed to the system of local and responsible government. His noble friend had stated last session his adherence to the opinion which he had formerly entertained; and it could not have been for the purpose, therefore, of retracting that opinion, or of conciliating those who were weary of seeing that they termed responsible government, that the Governor-General had not thought fit to publish that despatch, but because, upon a fair exercise of his discretion, he did not conceive it wise or prudent so to do, and, until he should see the contrary proved, was certainly disposed to adhere in the propriety of that decision. The noble Duke had advised to the conduct of certain officers of the government; of which, however, he was sure that the noble Duke had received very incorrect accounts. He had been told that an Attorney-General had resigned, and the Solicitor-General had been offered the vacant office; but he was assured that the offer was accompanied by that despatch, and that the Attorney-General had declined the office, and that the Solicitor-General had not accepted it in the opinions expressed in the despatch; and all that he required was, that the government should be administered upon the principles contained in that despatch, and in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the community. He was not aware that any thing was contained in any election-speech at variance with that statement.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON proceeded to read extracts from a speech delivered, he said, by the Solicitor-General; when Lord Melbourne corrected him, and said the speech was the Attorney-General's.

LORD MELBOURNE repeated the charge that Governor-General Thomson had not published the despatch of the 14th of October, and that he had made Mr. Baldwin-Solicitor-General. LORD RYAN said, that if the Solicitor-General had used the language imputed to him, and Ministers did not call upon him to resign, they would betray their trust, and expose the Colonies to imminent peril.

LORD BROUGHTON said, that when that separation really occurred, which sooner or later must take place, and which he, with his peculiar opinions, should not regret to see take place much sooner than any noble lord, except upon either side of that house, it would occur in consequence of the manner in which this measure has been carried. He said he did not wish for responsible government in the sense which the noble Duke had put upon it. He was sorry to say that, after having attended to the arguments and evidence on both sides, in that controversy which had arisen with respect to the suppression of the despatch of the 14th October, his opinion was, that if the Province had been led into error as to the opinion of Her Majesty's Government at home to the question of responsible government, it was not to be wondered at.

LORD MELBOURNE stated that Mr. Baldwin, before accepting office had declared that he understood the words "Responsible Government" precisely in the sense in which they were used in Lord John Russell's despatch, and that he did not wish for responsible government in the sense which had been put upon it by the noble Duke. Whether that gentleman might have acted wisely or discreetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference of opinion. His noble friend, with those great and powerful talents which distinguished him, thought it always better to stem and break the current of a popular feeling, when in error. Now he in a manner more suitable to his own humble talents, was sometimes for letting it slip by. It depended upon circumstances and the result, which of two courses should be adopted.

LORD BROUGHTON more than doubted whether the publication of the opinions of the Government at home, would not have been a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons.

The bill was read a third time. On the motion that it do pass, the Duke of WELLINGTON moved the addition of a proviso to the 8th clause, that no money shall be paid by the Receiver General except in discharge of some warrant directed to him under the Governor's hand and seal.

LORD MELBOURNE said, that to insert the proviso would be a breach of the privileges of the House of Commons. LORD ELLENBOROUGH remarked, that the Lords had always assumed that it was as competent to them to deal with the taxes of the Colonies as the House of Commons. There were cases within his memory in support of this right.

THE BISHOP OF WYCOLM moved a resolution that the Duke of Wellington should be asked to produce the papers connected with it which he had laid upon the table of the House? The noble lord had promised to produce them shortly after Easter; but notwithstanding his positive assurance they have never yet appeared. It was not a satisfactory answer to say that fresh papers had been received; nor was it a sufficient reason why the first part of the papers should be withheld. Parliament ought not to be allowed to separate without some information on the subject.

LORD PALMERSTON—"Yes." SIR ROBERT PEEL—"Have any new surveyors been sent out since the Report was received?" LORD PALMERSTON replied, that there was one part of the boundary-line which the Commissioners had not surveyed with that accuracy and minuteness which was desirable. Two other surveyors, therefore, had been lately sent out for the purpose of completing the survey. He might further add in reference to the question asked by Sir Robert, that the British Government had sent to the American Government a proposition, containing the draft of a convention for the purpose of appointing Commissioners finally to settle the disputes connected with the Boundary question.

SIR ROBERT PEEL—"Was that proposition founded on the basis of any communication made by the American Government or was it a new one which the United States would perfectly at liberty to reject or accept?" LORD PALMERSTON—"It was founded on the basis of the communication made last year by the American Government."

belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. It is not our intention to enter into a detailed report of the memorable voyage, but merely to mention the melancholy fate of one of the discoverers. It appears that on their return to York Factory—the principal depot of the Hudson Bay Company—that they both set out for England, eager to grasp the rich reward which the British Government never fails to lavish upon all her citizens who contribute any thing towards extending her wide spread domains, or to perpetuating her well earned fame. On the arrival of the two young men at Lake Winnipeg, they disagreed about the route which should be pursued, and there separated. Mr. Simpson, accompanied by Mr. Bird, Mr. Legros, and twenty or thirty of the colonists, struck across for St. Peters, intending to push on to New York, via the lakes, and from thence sail for Liverpool. Mr. Dease, his compeer, with another party, set out for the Canadas.

About the 20th of June, Mr. Simpson and his party had reached Turtle river, where they encamped for the night. He had, from the beginning of the journey, exhibited occasional symptoms of delirium; and at last, by the party supposed, by the dread of being outstripped by his competitor in their long race for London. On the evening above mentioned, he had continued to push on until a late hour at night, and even then his feverish state of excitement deprived him of nourishment or rest.

When they stopped, and while in the act of camping, Mr. Simpson turned suddenly round, and shot Mr. Bird through the heart; and before the astounded party could fly from the presence of the madman, he discharged the other barrel, and mortally wounded Mr. Legros. It appears the party had separated; and when he committed the murder on his companions, there were only two more present, one of them a son of Legros, who was immediately despatched to his grave, and the other a Frenchman, who was left for a short distance. The dying man said it was his earnest wish to permit his son to return and embrace him before he should die—which he agreed to, and beckoned them back, saying there was nothing to fear.

On their return, Simpson accused Legros of conspiring with Bird, and asked him whether it was not his intention to assassinate him that night? The dying man said it was, but on being interrogated a second time, he denied having any intention or design of such a deed, and shortly after he expired. Simpson then ordered the two men to bridle their horses, and prepare to return with him to the settlement, but no sooner were they mounted, than they dashed off in quest of the main body, and overtook them about 18 miles ahead.

They all returned in the morning, and when they had reached within 200 yards of the camp, they got a glimpse of Simpson at the door of his tent, and immediately afterwards heard a report of a gun; supposing that he was determined to carry out the work of destruction which he had begun, they attempted to intimidate him by firing three volleys in the direction of the camp, and then approached it cautiously. When they came up, they found their commander weltering in his blood, and on closer examination found that he had literally blown his head to pieces.

Far to the right, and in the presence of public view, were the three bodies committed to the same grave by their companions, who then pursued their road with feelings more easily conceived than described.

The party arrived at St. Peters about the first of July, in possession of the important papers, and other property belonging to the ill-fated Simpson. These particulars we learn from Mr. Wm. A. Aitkin, a trader, from Lake Superior. Mr. Aitkin further states that the whole matter is involved in mystery, which time only can clear away. The untimely death of Simpson has, however, led to the death of a nephew of the present Governor of the H. B. Co. He was about 28 years of age, possessed of fine talents, an amiable disposition, and the universal esteem of those who knew him.

NOVA SCOTIA. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY. TO THE ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF HALIFAX. Addressed from the Halifax Times.

The answer of the Governor General to the address of the Inhabitants of Halifax, is one of those important documents that should not be treated hastily, or treated as a mere passing occurrence, for there is much in it that affects the future peace of Nova Scotia—much that requires serious reflection on the part of its people. It is under this strong impression, that we now take the liberty to make a few observations upon its more prominent passages, and the course of conduct they inculcate.

The shortness of the time allowed us in our last paper, after receiving the answer, made it impossible that we could more than allude to the principal caution of His Excellency, directly and indirectly alluding to the majority of the Assembly by notions of Responsible Government, as the majority of the Assembly understood it. It has now, however, received a week's attention from the press, and we may remark upon it freely, according to our views of its nature and the palpable intentions of the Home Government with respect to us, as shown forth in its letter and spirit. His Excellency the Governor General has discovered the following facts, in his examination of the affairs of Nova Scotia:—"I find in Nova Scotia," says he "all the elements of prosperity. You possess an overflowing Treasury, under a system of taxation which may well be envied by your fellow subjects at home, you enjoy liberty equal, if not superior to theirs,—industry may find on your shores, not merely a bare return, but an ample reward,—the Crown has conferred on you by your Constitution, the most ample power of securing your laws, and in the exercise of its control it seeks your advancement and your interest alone."

These are traumas which it is impossible to dispute; and with these evident proofs of the existence of a kind and parental Government so strikingly displayed, every unprejudiced mind must be at a loss to discover where lies the ground of complaint against the Executive of Nova Scotia. Is it not rather to be suspected—does it not amount to a certainty—that those who would seek a change in principles that have brought about the grand results of liberty unequalled, and prosperity increasing, which His Excellency describes, and which is known to be true, are in the wrong? And is it not natural to suppose, that the adoption of their system would be making an experiment which might prove as no great distance of time dangerous in tendency, while its present working could not improve the country, promote one jot or tittle our happiness, or increase our wealth.

His Excellency might then well say in the paragraph preceding the one we have just quoted—"My acquaintance with your affairs has deeply impressed me with the conviction of the injury which must be inflicted upon your real interests by the contentions which we have to deplore." Were it not that even yet, notwithstanding the matter of fact made in which the Governor General has declared the intentions of the Home Government, and the desire of the Queen that her Colonies should enjoy all the blessings of British freedom as a connection of the Empire, there is a lurking desire still to counteract his excellency's intentions, and to keep up in the public mind, the "misunderstanding" and delusion which have caused "the differences which have prevailed," and which it was the intention of His Excellency to remove by his reply, we should not take the trouble to make this comment, but should leave the answer to find its just weight with the people. Those more particularly interested in opposition have already gone about to misinterpret His Excellency's meaning, plain though it be, and connected throughout. They contend, desirous of keeping up a party system, that though in one part of the answer, the distinct recognition of their former, Responsible Government is hostile to their views, yet the torres have equal reason to be ashamed in a blow they have received in another part of this document. But this mode of reasoning must inevitably recoil upon themselves. His Excellency has had opportunities of estimating aright the value which is to be placed upon the term Toryism as applied to Nova Scotia, which if it means anything, has ever meant a strenuous opposition to republicanism, and a desire to lead the people from idle discussions and fruitless disputes, to the consideration of their real and practical interests—the amelioration of the laws—the advancement of their commerce—and the improvement of their country. The principle is connected with it, which only in so far as officials are bound by duty, and honour to the demonstration of loyalty, but is not in the least, as its opponents represent it to be, concerned in upholding a mal-administration of the duties of office. It would promote the public interest by well-considered reforms, but is directly opposed to the creed of the ultra-levelers of the present day; it will not abate aught of the freedom which is the inheritance of Britons, but it can always perceive the propriety and justice of defending the dignity of Her Majesty's Representative.

It is the duty of the Representative of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of our affairs, to lead the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage. The Queen will expect from him a faithful discharge of these duties. But upon your co-operation must depend the success of his endeavours, and his efforts can fail or succeed only in proportion to your readiness to support and assist him in the task.

We hope that his Excellency's suggestions will be well pondered by those who, blind to the imperfections of their domestic institutions, waste their time in framing absurd theories for the amendment of supposed defects in their government. The answer of the Governor is based upon the welfare and true interests of the Province—its treaty to the people of Nova Scotia is—leave theoretical principles of government alone—and your new-fangled ideas of Responsible Government are theoretical, and dangerous to your connection with the Mother Country. Turn your attention to practical improvements—to the many objects of public interest which it is in your power to forward—and cultivate peace among yourselves. It remains with the good sense of the people to follow these recommendations, and they will thus be offering the surest pledge of attachment to a Government which will not permit any abuses in the administration that can be proved to exist, and which has no other object in the paternal restraint which it imposes, than to increase the prosperity and promote the happiness of this dependency of British Empire.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting an office establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes. Hospital Street, 22nd July, 1840.

LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE AT HAMILTON.

THE Subscribers are now in possession of the DRY GOODS part of their premises in Hamilton, which will be admitted by all to be the finest on this side the Atlantic, and by the first of September the GROCERY department will be opened. They now, therefore, solicit the co-operation of the Trade, to which they have collected a large and valuable establishment, viz. that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being regularly a commercial depot, to which large stocks of Dry Goods are regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts, as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of trans-shipment. They believe that this Establishment will be found to speak home to the interests of the Importing Retailers throughout the country, as a more safe, regular and convenient mode of buying in and keeping up their stocks, than a correspondence with similar houses in England, Ireland or Scotland, none of whom have greater advantages in purchasing than are possessed by their home house, while few of the whole wholesale houses are as large buyers of such fancy and staple goods as are adapted for the wants of this country.

NOTICE. The Stockholders of the Steam Boat Cobourg are hereby notified, that at a meeting of the Committee held this day, a dividend of two Pounds Currency per share, was declared, payable at the office of W. L. Fern Esquire, King Street, Toronto. By order of the Committee. DAVID M. PATTERSON, Secretary. Toronto, 4th August, 1840.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 53 NEWGATE STREET.

The Misses Winn, in returning thanks for the kind patronage they have received, beg to intimate that school will re-commence on Monday 7th September.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 28th instant, and the re-opening of the School new classes will be formed in the various English and Commercial branches in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. A French master is engaged to attend the School. The business of Mrs. CROMBIE'S Seminary will be resumed on the same day. Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils. M. C. CROMBIE, F. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11th, 1840.

THE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT SCHOOL.

The Summer Vacation will terminate on Monday the 17th of August, and the School will be re-opened on Tuesday the 18th. JOHN DEACON, PRINCIPAL. Pictou, August 10th, 1840.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, PRINCIPAL. MR. C. B. TURNER, B. A. BALIOL COLL. OXFORD—ASSISTANT. The duties of this School will re-commence on Monday, Sept. 14th. There are three vacancies as Boarders. For particulars, apply, if by letter, post paid, to the Principal. Kingston, August 13th, 1840.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Annual Examination of this School was held by the Trustees July 30th—The Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, The Worshipful the Mayor, The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, The Rev. Mr. Machar, when the following were the results. CLASS 1st. SUBJECTS. Xenophon Cypripedia—Greek Testament—Virgil—Cæsar—Roman, Grecian, and English History—Geography—Algebra and English Composition. REPORT. Generally correct and creditable; especially an epitome of Cæsar's invasion of Britain, which was remarkable for the neatness of its composition, and the easy style of the narrative.

JUST PUBLISHED, BY HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO.

"THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER." A SERMON, preached in the Church of Scarborough, June 14, and at the General Assembly of the Synod of the Diocese of Upper Canada, July 12, 1840, by the Rev. H. Norris. Published by desire. Price—One Shilling and Three Pence. Toronto, August 8, 1840. 5-3w