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 very favourable, as are likewise the prospects with respect to

grain and fruits in Great Britain.

The Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe, 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.

Placide and Buckstone, 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 treasonable society, as at first anticipated. The trial of ord occupied several days, and an immense mass of evidence was adduced in support of his insanity. The jury returned a verdict to the effect of his being insane, and he will be confined in Bedlam for the remainder of his life.

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

The deficiency on the last quarter alone amounts to 260,000 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

ntertain but little expectation of her recovery.

Our manufacturers still remain in a comparatively dull and inactive state.

The Eliza Scott, under the command of Capt. Mapleton, R. N., has departed on her voyage of discovery to the Antarctic Sea. magnificent steamer "President," of 2366 tons burthen, and of 600 horse power engines, has made a most successful experimental trip. This wonderful vessel will follow the Great Western

The chief continental news is from Spain. Cabrera, overwered by the superior forces of the Queen, has been compelled to take refuge in France. As regards Turkey, no settlement whatever has taken place

tween Mehemet Ali and the Porte.
The treaty of commerce between England and France is virtually concluded. Two clauses, modifying a part of the tariff, had created some hesitation on the part of the English commissioners, Our Champagne wines are equally favoured; and if our growers are careful in their vintage, and honest in their commercial relations, their wines will compete on favourable terms with the wines of Spain and Portugal in all English markets. Our brandies will also enter, by virtue of the new treaty, on more favourable conditions, but they will neet a strong opposition in the spirits distilled from grain. The fact will probably induce our dealers not to send to England any but superior quality, suited to the palate of the rich, and the consumption of which will not be interfered with by cheap corn spirit.—Constitutional.

Downing Street, July 18.—The Queen has been pleased to

appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., and Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, Bart., Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order. The Chiva Expedition.—A St. Petersburgh letter says that the arrival of Gen. Perowsky in that capital is expected; that reinforcements of all kinds are to be immediately sent to the onary army, and that it will resume its march earlier than has been believed.

Viscount Melbourne, in answer to Lord Lyndhurst, said he had every reason to believe that the differences between England and the Neapolitan government, touching the Sulphur question, had been arranged, and that compensation would be given to the

Paris, July 15 .- According to letters from French Cerdagne, dated the 9th of July, the Catalonian chiefs, five in number, still keep the field, with about 10,000 men. General Carbo is marching against them with considerable force.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

fair, by persons likely to know the opinion of the church of Scot-

It was proposed that one-fourth, or rather the proceeds of that one-fourth which was already sold, should be given absolutely to the church of England and the church of Scotland, in the proportwo of those parts should be given to the church of England, and one to the church of Scotland. It was proposed further, with regard to the remaining three-fourths of the Clergy Reserves, that they should be divided into equal parts, of which one should be given to the church of England and church of Scotland, and the other hands of the Clergy Reserves, that they should be divided into equal parts, of which one should be given to the church of England and church of Scotland, and the other next the latter than the other next the latter than the other next the latter than the statement of the second other part should be left to the purpose of religious worship and instruction. With respect to that part which was to be left to the churches of England and Scotland, it was proposed that a similar division should take place as was proposed with regard to the one-fourth that was already sold,—namely, two thirds to the church of England, and one-third to the church of Scotland.—That division did not sent to the church of Scotland.— That division did not rest on any ground of superiority of the church of England over that of Scotland; but if they took the number of Presbyterians of the church of Scotland alone, and the number of members of the church of England in Canada, they would find that the latter amounted in round numbers to about 80,000, and the former only to about 40,000. There was this further proposition, that such being the general division of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, with respect to the one-fourth which was already sold, and the proceeds of which were already partly invested in the funds of this country & standing in the names of trustees it was proposed, reverting to the principle which used to be adopted, and was agreed to by Parliament, but which was changed in 1831, when some modification was made by the noble lord opposite, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the whole of the proceeds now payable to the church of England and the church of Scotland, out of the revenue of Upper Canada, should be guaranteed permanently to the church of England and the church of Scotland.—The amount of England and the church of Scotland. The amount now paid to the church of England was £7,700, and to the church of Scotland £1,580. It was now proposed to guarantee the payment permanently. It seemed to him that if that payment Payment were to be guaranteed at all, it ought to be done out of the funds of this country; because the funds of Canada being already, by the Union Bill, burdened to a considerable extent for the country. the civil list, he thought it would be unfair to burden them still

On mature consideration, Government had resolved to recomhend Parliament to adopt these propositions; and he moved to postpone the consideration of the Clergy Reserve Bill to the following Thursday, when he should move amendments to carry them

Sir Robert Peel, took occasion to guard himself from mis-

"I think it necessary to state, that the opinions which I have I think it necessary to state, that the opinions which a main on different occasions delivered upon the subject of Canada remain entirely unchanged. With respect to the Clergy Reserves, I hope this measure will be discussed in the same spirit as the Union of the Ganadas; and Leady and the this of the Opposition) side of the Canadas; and I would appeal to this (the Opposition) side of the douse, if it could be asserted in the propositions made to the noble lord, and by him to the House, that the Church of England had been governed by a rigid adherence to her own interests. I think that the proposition nade by the Archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished as well for his high station as for his moderation—I think that the proposition does in itself come recommended by Justice as well as forbearance. On the part of the Church of England all obstacles are removed from the disposal of the whole of the the reserve lands. The Church sades not to reserve betselfany reserve lands. The Church seeks not to reserve to herselfany of these lands. After the decision of the Judges, the Church of Scotland is admitted to the same dignity as the Church of Engand; and the only difference which exists is the difference arisin m the number of adherents which belong to each. Proposition acquiesced in by the two churches permitting the ene sale of the whole of the reserve lands, with the guarantee in repetuity of the present amount with one third of the proceeds of

The Clergy Reserves Bill has undergone much discussion, but is one which the United Legislature of the Canadas would be first subduing the rebellion, and driving out what he would call the

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 the Roman Catholics.

On Thursday, the House being in Committee, Lord JOHN RUS-SELL moved a resolution that provision be made out of the Con-solidated 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 sent Parliament for the sale of the Clergy Reserves of Up-

Resolution agreed to.

RE-UNION OF THE CANADAS. 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 considered the measure as absolutely neessary, or certain of accomplishing its end, the good government of the Canadas. He contended that the plan of giving the British The tabular statements of British revenue shew 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 arounds the proposition of the British population. 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 Hardwick read a paper drawn up at his request by Sir Francis Head, and containing a number of reasons (none of them new) why the bill should not pass. He also referred to Sir George Arthur, Chief Justice Robinson, and Mr. Hagerman, as persons whose propions deals of the Mr. also referred to Sir George Arthur, Chief Justice Robinson, and Mr. Hagerman, as persons whose opinions against the Union were entitled to high consideration. He had no apprehension of any danger from the French population of Lower Canada, restrained as they must be by the loyal men of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

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 Hardwick had said; but he thought it scarcely worth while to read to the House Sir Francis Head's opinions, when he was so well 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 consume the ment of these valuable possessions. He proceeded to censure the manner in which the consent of Upper Canada House of Assemreated some hesitation on the part of the English commissioners, but these modifications, which were not comprehended in the instructions of the British Cabinet, are now agreed to. Mr. Porter has gone to London, to procure the ratification of his government to the convention. The treaty assures to France real advantages. A considerable reduction of the duties on wine, gives the proprietors of the Gironde a new outlet for their produce.

Our Chapter of the republican party, who came from the United States—refugees and others, was secured by suppression of Lord John Russell's despatch of the 14th of October which would have discouraged the advocates of Responsible Government. 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 on that 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 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.—

was sorry to say that, after having attended to the arguments and the interest of t of the St. Lawrence by what was called an infernal machine.—
As long as anything of this description continued, the situation of Governor must have been extremely awkward—unable to carry this bill into execution, and without legal power to govern the

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 a just one—just upon the whole. He was perfectly persuaded, that the only means by which 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 gentlemen, 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 the result, which of two courses should be adopted.

Lord Brougham more than doubted whether the publication and possible a different creative was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creetly was another question and upon that there might be a difference creet 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 sometiments of the creek 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 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 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 the Clergy Reserves. A proposition had been made to him by those who had most right to represent the church of England in Parliament, and which he was also told was considered perfectly fair, by sell explained the course he intended to take with respect to bers a very poor compliment when he argued that they support solution 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 se stated by the Duke of Wellington why its production would

Lord MELBOURNE admitted that he had introduced the bill

have been imprudent. The Earl of Wicklow could not agree to a measure founded on Lord Durham's and Mr. Poulett Thomson's recommendation, ecollecting 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 legislature of this country.

The Marquis of Normanny 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 f authority was with the supporters of the measure.

The Earl of Hardwicke 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

The clauses were agreed to in committee; the Duke of Welington and Lord Ellenborough postponing their amendments till the bringing up of the report on Thursday.

On that day, Lord MELBOURNE having moved that the report brought up and considered, The Duke of Wellington moved to amend the first clause, 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

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved a clause to empower the Governor and two-thirds of the Council to suspend 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. Lord MELBOURNE objected to this, and it was not pressed.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH then proposed to make material altera-tions in the apportionment of Members in Lower Canada. By his plan the Lower Canada representatives would be forty-six, and it would be easy to raise the number for Upper Canada from fortytwo to forty-six. He regretted that the clauses relative to District Councils had been struck out of the bill.

The motion was opposed by Lord Melbourne and Lord Lans-

The Bishop of EXETER called attention to a difficulty which high arise from the provision which required the assent of two-hirds of the whole House of Assembly to any bill for altering the number of representatives in the Assembly, also to the inconvenience of two languages being spoken.

Lord Ashburton said that in Louisiana that difficulty had

een soon got over.

The Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should move to The Duke of WELLINGTON gate notice that he should move to insert a clause, of which the purport was not heard by the report-ters, on the third reading, which was fixed for Monday.

July 25.—The third reading of the Canada Government bill having been moved by Lord Melbourne, on Monday,

The Duke of Wellington rose to declare that the alterations made in committee had not changed his opinion of the bill. He would recommend their lordships to allow the measure to go back to the other house of parliament for further consideration. With respect to what had taken place in relation to the question of a narrative: perpetuity of the preserve lands, with the guarantee in respect to what had faken place in respect to what had faken plac

The Clergy Reserves 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 the 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 same reason. Mr. O'Connell has returned to Ireland, and the same reason. Mr. O'Connell has returned to Ireland, and the same reason and I reply to Mr. Charles Bullers, Lord John Russell said, and the foundation of a happy relation between this country and Canada."

In reply to Mr. Charles Bullers, Lord John Russell said, they may influence; and measures ought fairly to have been taken that the noble lord acquiesces in the proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Church of England. In acceding to the England. In acceding to that proposal, I think the Chur 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 the representation of the property decearing ministration of the the principles of local responsible government. Now he would remind their lordships, that the Solicitor General, notwithstanding this explanation of his principles—notwithstanding the publica-tion of the despatch of the 14th 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 enconraged 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 was wise and prudent to stem and face it, and sometimes it was thought wise and prudent to let it pass over. 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 opinion in this country, and of the government, was oppo 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 concealing that opinion, or of conciliating those who were the advocates of what they termed responsib government, that the Governor-General had not thought fit to 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 he, until he should see the contrary proved, was certainly disposed to acquiesce in the propriety of that decision. The noble Duke had adverted 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 of Lord John Russell relating to responsible government, and that the gentleman stated he concurred in the opinions expressed in the despatch; and all that he required was, that the government should be administered upon the prin-ciples 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 ourne corrected him, and said the speech was the Attorney-

General's. Lord ELLENBOROUGH 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 RIPON said, that if the Solicitor-General had used the auguage imputed to him, and Ministers did not call upon him to sign, they would betray their trust, and expose the Colonies to

Lord BROUGHAM 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 one on either side of that house, it evidence on both sides, in that controversy which had arisen with spect to the suppression of the despatch of the 14th October, is 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 go vernment" 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 differ

anybody's request; but Lord Melbourne was not disposed to pay much attention to its contents. As to the effect of Lord John Russell's despatch on the votes of members of the Upper Canada Union. He understood the despatch of the 16th October, taken CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, 6th July, Lord John

Russell's despatch on the votes of members of the Upper Canada Union. He understood the despatch of the 16th October, taken legislature, he thought the Duke of Wellington paid those membelieve that the Ministers were favourable to resp

> The bill was read a third time. On the motion that it do pass, The Duke of Wellington moved the addition of a proviso the 80th 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 oreach of the pivileges of the House of Commons,

The Duke of Wellington then, of course would not press it. Lord Ellenborough remarked, that the Lords had always umed 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.

Bill passed.
The bill was taken to the House of Commons on Tuesday; and on Wednesday on the motion of Lord John Russell, the Lords' amendments were agreed to. On one of these amendments Lord

John said, very general misapprehension had existed—
It seemed to be supposed that one of these amendments had
the effect of postponing the operation of the bill for fifteen months.
Now the effect of that amendment was to give the Governor General more power he being authorised by her Majesty to fix a day within fifteen mouths instead of the more limited period of six months, on which the bill should come into operation. The amend-ment, therefore, did not at all prevent the bill coming into operation house.

A division took place—For going into committee, 107; For Lord Hardwicke's amendment, 10; Majority, 97.

The clauses were arread to incommittee, 107; For Sorth American

On Monday Sir Robert Peel put a question on this subject

to Lord Palmerston.

He wished to know when the papers connected with it would be laid upon the table of the House? The noble lord had promised to produce them shortly after Easter; but notwithstanding his ed to produce them shorty after Easter; but notwithstanding in-positive assurance they have never yet appeared. It was not a sat-isfactory 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 said that the responsibility of the papers not being produced was his alone. He was anxious to present the papers together with the Report of the Commissioners at one and the same time. The papers were now collected, and the report was the same time. The particle of the same time.

Lord PALMERSTON-"Yes." nce the Report was received?"

Lord PALMERSTON, replied, that there was one part of the boundary-line which the commissioners had not surveyed with that ac-euracy and minuteness which was desirable. Two other surveyors therefore, had been lately sent out for the purpose of completing the survey. He might further state 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.

settle the disputes communication and 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 be perfectly at

liberty to reject or accept?"

Lord Palmerston—"It was founded on the basis of the comnunication made last year by the American Government.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF MR. SIMPSON, OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We find in the St. Louis Bulletin, of 24th July, the following extraordinary

bute 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 Winnepick, 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 mental hallucination, caused, as 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 woun ded 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 immediately fled a short distance. The dying father earnestly implored Simpson to permit his son to return and embrace him before he should die—which he agreed to, and beckoned them back, saying there was no-

thing to fear. On their return, Simpson accused Legros of conspiring with Bird, and asked him whether it was not their intention to as him that night? The dying man said it was, but on being inter-rogated 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 sconer were they mounted, than they dashed off in quest of the main body, and overtook them about 18

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 began, 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 in the wild, unknown to public view," were the three bodies committed to the same grave by their companions, who When they came up, they found their

then pursued their route with feelings more easily conceived than

The party arrived at St. Peters about the first of July, in possion 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 up. The unfortunate Simpson was a native of Scotland, and 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. Abridged from the Halifux Times.

The answer of the Goveror General to the address of the Inbitants of Halifax, is one of those important documents that ould not be laid aside too hastily, or treated as a mere passof Nova Scotia—much that requires sober 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 merely allude to the principal caution of His Excellency, directed against the fally of the people, in being led away, he unitions of occurrence, for there is much in it that affects the future peace ed against the folly of the people, in being led away by notions of Responsible Government, as the majority of the Assembly under-Responsible Government, as the majority of the Assembly understand 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 Goernment with respect to us, as shown forth in its letter and spirit. His Excellency the Governor General has discovered the fol-wing 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 good laws, and in the exercise of its control it seeks your advancement and your interest alone."

These are truisms 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 e Executive of Nova Scotia. Is it not rather to be sus 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 Excellen cy describes, and which is known to be true, are in the wrong And is it not natural to suppose that the adoption of their systematical would be making an experiment which might prove at no great distance of time dangerous in tendency, while its present working could not improve the country, promote one jot or tittle our hap piness, 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 mode in which the Governor General has declared the intentions of the Home Government, and the desire of the Queen that her Colonial subjects 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 cause "the differences which have prevailed," and which it was the in tention 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 partic ularly interested in opposition have already gone about to misinter-pret His Excellency's meaning, plain though it be, and connected throughout. They contend, desirous of keeping alive a pernicious agitatior, that though in one part of the answer, the distinct repudiation of their favorite Responsible Government is hostile to their views, yet the tories 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 mean 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 lawsadvancement of their commerce—and the improvement of their country. The principle is connected with officialism 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 t be, concerned in upholding a mal-administration of the duties office. It would promote the public interest by well-considere Lord PALMERSTON—"Yes."

Sir Robert Peel—"Have any new surveyors been sent out 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 Re-This is Toryism in Nova Scotia-the magic word that has been

used as a bugbear to terrify those ignorant of its real meaning.— We challenge its enemies to substantiate, if they can, any other charge against it-or accuse it with the least shadow of truth, of ilitating against the best interests of the country, the general in terest, in which high and low, rich and poor, are all alike concerned, according to their respective talents and capabilities.

We have not taken up consecutively the paragradhs of the address, for it is unnecessary, but it will be easily discovered that the Governor General has wisely directed public attention from principles of Government, to the contemplation of local matters. His Excellency after enumerating the advantages the province possesses, in a full treasury, exemption from taxation, superior liberty, industry rewarded, a constitution with ample power to secure good laws, and the Imperial Government seeking its interest and ad-

vancement alone, goes on to say.

"It is to the right use of this power and to the improvement of these advantages, that I would earnestly draw your attention.— That much may be done by yourselves for your own benefit, is obvious. The imperfection of your judicial system—the necessity for municipal Government—the abuses which disgrace the admintration of the resources which you believe to be devoted to public

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's 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 readings to standard report of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your affairs, to lead the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the Queen will expect from him a faithful discharge of these duties. But upon your co-operation must depend the success of his endeavour and the contribute and the provided report of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your affairs, to lead the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the Queen will expect from him a faithful discharge of these duties. But upon your co-operation must depend the success of his endeavour and the contribute of the Representative of the Representative of the Representative of the Representative of the Crown, and of those who are responsible to him in the administration of your advantage—and the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage—and the way in improvement, and to submit for adoption whatever may be calculated to remove abuses or promote your advantage.

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 amend-

ment of supposed defects in their government.

The answer of the Governor is based upon the welfare and true interests of the Province—its entreaty 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 improvement—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 the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street, 22d July, 1840.

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 realize the opinion which originated so large an establishment, viz., that the business of this and the surrounding Districts has now attained an importance which warrants Hamilton being made a great commercial depot, to which large stocks of Dry Goods may be regularly brought direct from the English Manufacturing Districts, as well as direct importations of all kinds of Groceries and Liquors from the first markets, the places of growth, or the ports of trans-shipment.

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

In Toronto, the business of the subscribers has been scrupulously complined to selling the dealers and this establishment will adors and

fabrics for this climate.

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

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, U. C., 7th August, 1840.

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. Perrin Esquire, King street, Toronto.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID M. PATERSON,

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.

6-3w THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Thursday, the 20th instant. On 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

me day.

Mrs. C. can accommodate three or four additional in-door pupils.

M. C. CROMBIE, P. H. D. S. Toronto, August 11, 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.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE REV. R. V. ROGERS—PRINCIPAL.
Mr. C. B. TURNER, B.A. BALIOL COLL. OXFORD—Assistant.

Picton, August 10th, 1840.

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 7th, 1840.

6-6w

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.

SUBJECTS.

Xenophon Cyropædia—Greek Testament—Virgil—Cæsar—Roman, Greeian, and English History—Geography—Algebra and English Composition.

position.

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.

2d CLASS. 2d CLASS.

Cornelius Nepos—Syntax—English History—Geography—Arithmetic
English Composition.

The answers by no means unsatisfactory, considering the short period of study. CLASS 3d.

SUBJECTS.

English Grammar—Spelling—History of England—Geography—Arithmetic—English Composition. The examination very satisfactory in Arithmetic; and tolerably correct in History and Geography.

SUBJECTS.

English Grammar—History of England—Geography—Reading—Wring—Arithmetic—Tables. REPORT.

Satisfactory for their age. CLASS 5th. SUBJECTS.

English Grammar—Spelling—Reading—Writing—Arithmetic—Tables.

CLASS 6th.

Elements of English Grammar and Arithmetic—Spelling—Reading— On these two last the trustees made no report, but verbally expressed

On these two last the control of the fraction of the maximum during the term as to number, 43. Minimum, 39. The next term will commence Monday, Sept. 16th. A select numb of young gentlemen are taken into the Principal's house, and treated members of his family. There are three vacancies.

R. V. ROGERS,

Principal

Kingston, August 7th, 1840. THE REVEREND W. H. NORRIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBREW language and the Cognate Dialects, (Chaldee and Syriac), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature.

JUST PUBLISHED. BY HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO. "THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER;"

A SERMON, preached in the Church of Scarboro', June 14, and at L'Amoureux, July 12, 1840, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. Published y desire. Frice—One Shilling and Three Pence.

Toronto, August 8, 1840.

5-3w

NOTES OF MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES, E MBRACING Sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of Ecypt and Palestine.

A few copies of the above work for sale, price 3s. 9d. each.

HENRY ROWSELL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, King Street, Toronto.

BIRTH. On the 6th instant, at the Rectory, Kemptville, the wife of the Rev. Henry Patton, of a daughter. DIED.

At Niagara Falls Rapids, William Leeming, infant son of the Rev. T. B. Fuller of Stamford.
On the 14th July, at his residence, in the township of Clarke,

deeply and deservedly lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Richard Lovekin, Esq., aged 74. He emigrated for Canada in 1795, and was one of the first settlers in the Newcastle District.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, August 14th Rev. T. B. Fuller; F. B. Morley Esq.; David Smart Esq.; W. Simpson Esq. rem. in full vol. 4; John Toyne Esq.; James Read Esq.; Rev. C. Jackson, rem. in full vol. 4 for 1 copy; Rev.

A.N. Bethune, add. sub. and rem.; Capt. Gould, 65th Regt. with enclosure; Rev. G. Demorest, add. sub.; Rev. B. Cronyn, rem. The following have been received by the Editor:— Lord Bishop of Montreal (2); A. Keorp Esq. rem. in full vol. and 3; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. S. Armow, J. Martin, J. E. ridge, Mr. Reilly, W. Lawson, each rem in full vol. 4; Mr.

McAmbers, T. Kells, W. Lemmon, J. Taggert, each 6 mo. on vol. 4; H. Rowsell Esq. rem.; Rev. R. Athill; Licut. Aylmer, The poetical effusion of C. B., though the spirit in which it has been written is laudable, has scarcely been composed with suffi-

ent care to merit an insertion. INFRA DIG is received.