the Church Reserves in Canada. He understood that but onefourth was to be appropriated to the established church. Lord John Russell replied that no such dispatches had been received. Capt. Pringle (as we understood the Noble Lord) was coming over with dispatches, but had been detained by contrary

Monday, March 2d.—The Duke of Wellington took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time since his illness. Many Peers shook hands with him, and warmly congratulated him on his

In the House of Commons Sir James Graham gave notice that if the papers respecting China were not produced before Thursday, he should on that day move an address to the Queen for their pro-

Lord John Russell gave notice that on Thursday he should offer a bill giving summary protection to the printers of parliamentary

Sir Robert Peel asked if there would be any objection to lay before the House the papers relating to the boundary of Maine and New Brunswick. Lord John Russell, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, said he thought there would be no objection, but he did not think the boundary question was in a fit state for discussion in the House, as the correspondence was still going on.

The navy estimates were then taken up, and as usual, gave rise

to a long discussion; the opposition members making alarming statements of the reduced condition of the British navy, as com-Pared with those of other countries, and the government orators denying their facts and vaticinations. Lord John Russell said, very pertinently, that such a war establishment in time of peace as the speakers on the other side insisted on, would be ruinous to the country—the expenses would be so enormous that very soon the country would say, "Better have war at once than keep up

such armaments on suspicion."

The various estimates were voted without substantial opposi-

In the Commons, nur ous petitions against the opium trade in China were presented- and against going to war in defence of that trade. Also one with 33,000 signatures, from Edinburgh, for the repeal of the Corn Laws.

There was a long discussion on the Sheriff's case, the result of which was that another physician, Sir Wm. Chambers, was permitted. mitted to testify at the bar. He was also of opinion that farther confinement would seriously injure the sheriff's health. Lord Mahon then moved that the sheriff be liberated. The motion was opposed by Lord Howick, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell and others, and lost, 84 to 125.

The success of the liberal party in the election of a large majority of the Cortes, had given rise to commotions at Madrid, so violent the lent that the city was declared in a state of siege. But at the date of the latest advices, tranquillity had been restored.

The King of Hanover was indisposed—seriously, the London

onterre O'Brien and some other Chartists, tried at Newcastle,

have been acquitted. The Belgian Government paid to the agents of the Dutch Government, on the 29th of February, 5,300,000 francs, being the first payment of interest on that portion of the debt which by the treaty of peace was to be assumed by Belgium.

LONDON, March 5, evening.—The gloom which has prevailed LONDON, March 5, evening.—The gloom which has prevailed for some days past in the Money market appears rather to increase than otherwise. The sales of stocks to day have not been upon nearly so extensive a scale as they were yesterday and the day preceding. This is, however, the result of the great apparent caution exhibited, on the part of the jobbers, who appear but little disposed at present to increase the amount of stock in their possession. The value of money has been steadily mainted at about session. The value of money has been steadily mainted at about 5 per cent. on stock, which may be taken as the average charge in the city generally for the discount of the first class of mercan-

tile paper.

The prevalence of adverse winds continue to retard arrivals.

The prevalence of adverse winds continue to retard arrivals. from the westward. The merchants connected with the United States are most anxiously awaiting advices from the other side of the Atlantic, in the hope that more favorable information will e conveyed on the subject of trade. The Canadian merchants too are looking for letters with solicitude, as the important chan-ges now in progress in the colony are likely to affect the value of property in parts of the Lower Province

STATE OF TRADE.

From the Manchester Guardian of March 4.

MANCHESTER .- There was no change in the market yesterday, suess continuing in the same dull and inanimate state which has prevailed for several weeks past, and the buyers generally offering lower prices both for yarn and goods.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MARCH 3.-We have had to-day a very dull market; the business done has been extremely limited, and at prices somewhat lower. The flannel Weavers, at present are in low circumstances on account of the increased scarcity of the lower love have been several scarcity of work. Within this month there have been several failures among the small manufacturers. In the wool market there is no change to report.

FRANCE. The royal ordonnance of March I, announced the new Ministry, as follows:—M. Thiers, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Vivien, Minister of Justin. Justice; M. de Remusat, Minister of the Interior; M. de Malleville, Sub-Secretary; M. Jaubert, Minister of Public Works; General Cubieres, Minister of War; Admiral Roustin Minister of Marine; Pelit de la Lozere, Minister of Commerce, M. Cousin, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Gouin, Minister of Finance. The Debats adds, that M. Lacave Laplace was offered the the portfolio of finance, but refused.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT OXFORD. Oxford, Feb. 8.

On Thursday last, John Richardson Currer, a most promising man, in his 21st year, a Com er of Balliol College met his death under the following distressing circumstances:—

He was returning with a friend, each in a skiff, or small boat capable of holding one person, from Sandford, a place on the river about three miles from Oxford; when within 300 yards of Sandford; Sandford he inadvertently rowed too near the lasher, or waterfall, which carries off the waste water of the lock, and through which. now that the river is full, the stream rushes violently down a fall of eight feet, into a deep basin, called the Lasher Pool, where it boils and eddies in a terrific manner, and finally hurries through the mean e meadows, which at this time are many feet under water, by a deep and rock channel. The unfortunate deceased, feeling his pat to be within the influence of the current, and perceiving his danger, made the most violent efforts to get out of the eddy out in vain; his boat was hurried against a post which is placed in the river, at the top of the fall, round which it was immediately at unately doubled up, by the force of the water and broken in two, hanging down the fall from the post almost in ribbons: the deceased clung to the post as his boat went down, and held on for some time, while his companions, who had instantly pulled into shore, endeavoured to reach him from the land, but the distance was too great. He was soon compelled to let go his hold, and was shot down the fall with the rapidity of lightning. He rose in the Lasher Pool. the force of the water and broken in

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rose in the Lasher Pool, sunk, and rose again and then sunk to tise no more. The body was found under a bush after the lapse of half an hour. The usual remedies were applied by Mr. Wingfield, surgeon, of Oxford, but in vain—the vital spark had fled. Great praise is due to all who were present for their unceasing endeavours to render assistance, especially to Messrs. Cave, Cholmely, and Macdougal, members of the University, who risked their lives by swimming into the centre of the Lasher Pool, in the vain how vain hope of rendering aid to the drowning man, and who experienced great difficulty in reaching the shore from the weight of their clothes, and strength of the under current; the former we understand fainted on reaching land. The deceased was a young men and fainted on reaching land. young man of great abilities and high moral character, much beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION ON SIR J. YARDE BULLER'S MO-TION OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.

(From the Morning Herald.) The following will be found a correct analysis of the votes on the motion "That her Majesty's government, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of this house." Ayes,

287; Noes.		For the motion.			on.	Against it.	
ENGLAND.) Counties			92			40
	Boroughs			131			169
) Universities		***	3			0
		226					20
WALES.	? Counties			12			2
	S Boroughs			5			8 _ 1
			— 17				
SCOTLAND.	? Counties			14			9
	Boroughs			1		***	20
		— 15					- 2
IRELAND.) Counties			18		***	36
	Boroughs			9			24
	Universites			2			0
		Salve U	— 29				

By the above statement it will be seen that England, Wales, cotland, give a majority of 10 in favour of the motion. (From the Times.)

The condition and relative strength—we mean the intellectual and moral strength—of parties, appears pretty accurately from the debate, although not even the less important element of their numerical force can be guessed at from the division.

The numbers, as told off, were the following: Ayes on the motion 308

But there are other circumstances to be considered. In addithen to the Conservatives counted on the division list, there were

1. Baring, Hon. W. B., ill; 2. Burt, abroad; 3. Coote, abroad; 4. Damer, abroad; 5. Estcourt, abroad; 6. Lowther, Lord, abroad; 7. Master, ill; 8. Ker, ill; 9. Howard (Sutherland,) the only Conservative member whose absence was intentional—for the sake of not dividing.

The Conservative account, therefore, stands thus in the Two tellers included Pairs Absent unavoidably

Absent from a peculiar cause

The Conservative party, therefore, actual, undoubted, and to all future purposes, illness apart, available, 316. One only of their absentees was so with his own good-will. Now for ministers :-In the division, including tellers

Speaker ABSENTEES INTENTIONAL (SIX.)
General Johnson

Benett

Sir R. Howard S. Jervis Goring
Of these it is clear that not one individual is disposed to place confidence in the present government. Besides the above, there are, of places vacant, Ludlow and Totnes. We see, therefore,

that the respective parties consist of-Real majority From the Standard.

But how was their escape brought about? Merely by their own votes. Thirty-nine placemen, dividing among about £70,-000 a-year of the public money, voted that they had confidence in themselves, and preferred to continue in receipt of their salaries, Taking these votes into the account, the divison will stand

For the motion of "want of confidence" -39 ---290 Majority *** ***

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. DUBLIN, FEB. 25 .- The following DECOROUS article appeared

n the Pilot of last night—O'Connell's own select organ:

"THE OLD REBEL.

"The Iron Duke was the last prop of a tottering faction; but

the iron rusts, and adamant becomes earth. That light already the iron rusts, and adamant becomes earli. The blood with which dazzled and deluded the unreflecting multitude.—
The blood with which the great blood-letter cemented the edifice of tyranny and corruption loses its adhesive quality with his decay, and the last scene of the tragedy of Toryism appears about close with the approaching fall of its hero.
"Our readers are already aware that the Duke of Wellington

got a second attack within a few days. The first, according to the Tory journals, was the 'hunt' and the 'crust' attack; the second the attack of 'indigestion;'—the one from eating too little, the other from eating too much; but both indicative, in our minds, of the Duke's having been twice attacked with a complaint of which few have ever survived the third."

w have ever survived the third.

And again, speaking of the Tory faction, it says—

"The Duke was its last trump; and, not to lose the game against the people, the factionists endeavoured to play their Knave against

our Queen.

Then, after comparing the Times, Herald, and Post to the Jacobin followers of Philip Egalité, it refers to the words 'Old Re-

bel,' and says—
"Whether the 'first personage' did really call the Duke an old rebel, we know not; but if her Majesty did, she only called things by their proper names."

O'CONNELL AND THE CHARTISTS.—It is a fact not generally known to the English people, and not at all known to the Irish, that Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. drew up the abstract of the Charter, and, together with seven other members of Parliament, affixed his signature to the document. O'Connell, upon delivering it to Lovett, observed "There now, there is the Charter of your liberties, and be satisfied with nothing short of it." This fellow desired them to arm to the amount of 500,000 fighting men. and he, with that force, would ensure the accomplishment of their biect.—Northern Star.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway, held on Thursday, the report read was considered favoura-ble; there was no call, and the balance in favour of the company was stated to be £70,484. 3s. 6d.

DEVONPORT, FEB. 24.—A special messenger arrived here yesterday morning, with despatches, ordering off the Blonde to China, which was immediately done. The Pylades sailed this

forming with further despatches.

Sir Benjamin Brodie was called on yesterday, by desire of Dr. Chambers, to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who has suffered lately from an attack of rheumatism.—Feb. 25.

The Glasgow Courier says that the subscription in that city to the Wellington testimonial has reached £5000.
Col. Sir Robt. Steele, Knt., K.C.S., Deputy Lieutenant of Dorset, expired in Paris on the 17th Feb.

> MARCH OF POPERY. From the Ulster Times.

We find, in the Northern Whig, the following appropria ago of toasts, which were given at a festal meeting in Belfast. The idea, however, of toasting our Holy Father, the Pope, at the head of the list, is rather new. The cloven hoof peeps out beautifully by degrees. It is a pity O'Connell was not second in or-He surely ought to be, and we hope, next time, our friends

der. He surery ought to be will thankfully take the hint from us.
"Christian Doctrine Society.—Yesterday evening the nembers and friends of this society held their annual dinner in members and friends of this society held their annual dinner in the Diocesan Seminary, Donegall-street. The room was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the dinner, &c., excellent. The Right Rev. Dr. Denvir presided. The following toasts were afterwards drunk. Some of them elicited admirable speeches:

—'Our holy Father, the Pope,' 'the Queen,' 'Prince Albert,' 'The Duchess of Kent,' 'Lord Melbourne and her Majesty's Ministers' (Mr. J. O'Neill Falls replied), 'the Lord Lieutenant,' the Christian Doctrine Society' (Mr. M'Alister responded); 'the Most Reverend Dr. Crolly' (the Rev. Mr. Kearney acknowledged) Most Reverend Dr. Crolly' (the Rev. Mr. Kearney acknowledged the compliment), 'Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P.' (Mr. Thomas O'Hagan spoke to this toast). - Whig."

O'Hagan spoke to this toat?.

Such is the rule of precedency in Papist allegiance. First,

OUR HOLY FATHER, THE POPE; next, the Queen, her elected

consort, and her mother; then Lord Melbourne; and so on !!!

DEFEAT OF WHIGGERY AND POPERY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

We learn from Sydney that the new education scheme had been introduced into the Council. The Governor introduced the measure in a speech of considerable length. The Bishop of Australia opposed the scheme with great force and ability. He argued that the system of education at present in force in the argued that the system of education at present in force in the colony is adequate to the wants of the community, and consistent with the principle of religious equality established by the Church Act. He exposed the injustice which the proposed measure would inflict upon the Prostestant population of all denominations, in making a separate provision for the support of schools in which the Roman Catholic clergy would have constant supervision, while the Protestant clergy would be excluded from all in-terference with the schools established for the education of the children of Protestant parents. From the atrociously exclusive nature of this provision it would appear that the government have determined upon furthering Popish ascendancy in our colonies as well as at home. We are glad that the government measure was scouted, as it deserved to be, by the Legislative Council of New South Wales. The Sydney Gazette informs us that, after a de-bate of six hours and a-half, in which the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs Mr. Berry, Mr. Jones, Mr. Macarthur, Sir John Jamison, and Captain King, severally took a part, the Governor withdrew the resolutions he had submitted to the Council, being convinced, he said, that after the opposition the measure had met with, he could not, in his executive capacity, carry the scheme into effect, even if it had passed the Council. We rejoice most heartily at this triumphant result. A more deliberate insult could not have been offered to the Protestants of New South Wales than was conveyed in the resolutions introduced by the Governor. We congratulate the Protestant members of the Council, and the Protestant inhabitants of the colony, on the defeat of this most impudent scheme.—Liverpool Standard.

UNITED STATES.

PREPARATIONS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER. The Speaker laid before the House the following Message from the President of the United States, in answer to a reso lution of the House: Washington, March 28, 1840.

To the House of Representatives:

I communicate to the House of Representatives, in compliance with their resolution of the 9th instant, reports from the Secretaries of State and War, with documents, which contains Secretaries of State and war, which information on the subject of that resolution.

M. Van Buren.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 13, 1840.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body, "if com-Great Britain have expressed to the Government of the United States a desire to annul the arrangements entered into be-tween the two Governments in the month of April, 1817, respecting the naval force to be maintained upon the American specting the naral force to be maintained upon the American lakes, and that, if said arrangement be not annulled, whether there has been any violation of the same by the authorities of Great Britain," has the honor to report to the President a copy of the only communication on file in this Department on the of the only communication on the in this Department on the subject to which the resolution refers. Prior to the date of that communication, the Secretary of State, in an interview invited for that purpose, called Mr. Fox's attention to the disregard by her Majecty's colonial authorities of the conventional arrangement between the two countries, as to the extent of naval armaments upon the lakes.

In the autumn of the past year the Secretary of State made known, verbally, to Mr. Fox, that the causes assigned in his note no longer existing, the President expected that the British armament upon the lakes would be placed upon the footing prescribed by the convention. Mr. Fox engaged to communicate without delay to his Government the substance of the conversation between them; and expressed his own conviction that, if the winter then ensuing passed without renewed attempts to disturb the tranquillity of the Canadas, there could be no sufficient motive for either Government maintaining a force beyond that authorized by the convention of 1817. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FORSYTH. To the President of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1833.

Sir—I am informed by Her Majesty's authorities in Upper and Lower Canada, that, in consequence of the unlawful and piratical acts of hostility to which those Provinces are at present exposed, it has been found necessary to equip, unde British flag, a more extensive naval armament upon the lakes and rivers which include the boundary line between the British and American possessions than either Government would be authorised to maintain, according to the stipulations of the convention of 1817.

convention of 1817.

I certainly do not apprehend that any objection against this proceeding is likely to be raised on the part of the Government of the United States. But, in order to prevent the possibility of misapprehension in any quarter, I think it expedient distinctly to assure you that the armament is equipped for the sole purpose, as above expressed, of guarding Her Majesty's apprehension in any quarter and apprehension that the armament is equipped for the sole purpose, as above expressed, of guarding Her Majesty's Provinces against a manifest and acknowledged danger; and that it will be discontinued at the earliest possible period, after the causes which now create that danger shall have ceased to

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant, H. S. Fox.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 27, 1840. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, referred to this Department by your directions, with instructions to report any "specific information in possession of the War Department relative to the present British naval mament on the lakes, and the periods when the increase of force beyond the stipulations of the covention of 1817 were severally made on different points of the Lake frontier."

The resolution was immediately referred to Maj. General

cott, and other officers who have been serving on the Lake rontier, for any information in their possession, or in their power immediately to procure, upon the subject, and search is making for such as may be on the files of the Department.

I now enclose for your information a copy of the report of General Scott, who is the only officer yet heard from. As on as reports are received from the other officers called upon, and the examination of the files of the Department is comple ted, any additional information which may be thus procured will be immediately laid before you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. POINSETT. To the President of the United States.

Head-Quarters, Eastern Division,

Elizabethtown, N.J., March 23, 1840.
Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 16th inst., covering a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th, referred from the Department of State to the Department of War, inquiring "whether the Government of Great Britain [has] expressed to the Government of the United States a desire to a ward to ted States a desire to annul the arrangement entered into be-tween the two Governments in the month of April, 1817, respecting the aval force to be maintained upon the Ameri-can lakes; and that, if said arrangement be not annulled. whe-ther there has been any violation of the same by the authorities of Great Britain."

Great Britain." Confining myself to the latter clause of the resolution, which I have underscored, and which you have referred to me, I report the facts within my knowledge connected with that inquiry, presuming that I have not had time to verify my own impressions by those of more than one officer (Col. Worth) who has recently held a command under me on the frontiers

of the British North American Procinces.

I do not know, nor do I believe, that the British authorities have had a single armed vessel of any description on the lakes above Detroit, in many years. But in the summer and autumn of 1838, whilst I was absent to the South, I understood from our officers, on my return, that the authorities in Upper Canada, had employed one or more armed steamers, hired for the purpose, and manned with a certain number of troops, to cruise on Lake Erie against apprehended invasions from our side on the part of the people called *Canadian Patriots*.

The season of 1839 having been a tranquil one, I did not

hear of a single armed British vessel on that lake.

In the month of January, 1838, at the time there was a considerable number of those patriots in possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara river, seeking to make a descent on the opposite Canadian shore, the British authorities hired two or three lake craft, (schooners) and armed and manned them for the purpose of frustrating that threatened invasion; but it is

believed that those vessels were never on Lake Erle whilst so armed and manned, and that they were discharged as soon as Down to the burning of the British merchant steamer, the Sir Robert Peel, on the St. Lawrence, in 1838, I cannot learn that the authorities of the Canadas had any armed vessel of any sort, in activity, (whatever they might have laid up in port,) either on lake Ontario or on the river St. Lawrence; but after that event, and up to the close of navigation in 1838, I learn from Col. Worth, who returned from the Cherokes country to the Canadian frontier several months before my return, that those authorities had employed several hired steamers, besides barges, all armed and manned, cruising against

ers, besides barges, and mainted, clusing against parties of the same patriots, principally on the same lake and river, as a security against an apprehended renewal of the troubles of the preceding year.

I have the honour to remain, sir, with high respect, your

most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT. Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War.
On motion of Mr. Cushing, the said Message and documents were referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, and

COLONIAL.

CLERGY RESERVES.

ordered to be printed.

To His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieu-tenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c. The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Toronto City in Upper Canada, Ministers and Members of the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church of Christ,

HUMBLY SHEWETH, That England hath from its foundation as a kingdom been a christian kingdom,—confessing Christ to be the Sovereign Lord, and that the King held and exercised his power under him by The Grace of God." This faith of the nation has been set forth in every public act—is confessed in every legal instrument—and is embodied in the ancient institutions of the nation; the King exercising sovereign power, not absolute, which belongeth to Christ alone, but limited by a constitution, the fundamental principles alone, but limited by a constitution, the fundamental principles alone, but were in accordance with God's revealed word,—and the Holy Scriptures acknowledged to be the common law of the land. This ordinance of kingly rule, subject to the law under Christ the Lord, and limited by His revealed will—the ancient faith of our fathers and the true faith of God's church,—is equally distant from and opposed to the despotism of Russia—usurping His abso-lute sovereignty and his dignity as King of Kings,—and the modern democracy embodied in the infidel government of America denying His kingly authority and headship in the earth,—is witdenying His kingly authority and headship in the earth,—is witnessed to in our day in the recent coronation of our present sovereign in these words;—"When you see this Orb set under the "Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and "empire of Christ our Redeemer; for he is Prince of the Kings of "the earth, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, So that no man "the earth, Aling y and Lora of Loras, so that no man can areign happily who derives not his authority from Him, and directs not all his actions according to His laws." And sgain—

"God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just "God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just "works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and "exercise of all those powers which He hath given you." And at the same time in the coronation oath,—"I will, to the utmost of "my power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the "Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law. "And will maintain and preserve involably the settlement of the "United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, wor- "ship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established "within England, Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging." Your petitioners further state, that as the British Monarchy hath grown up with the nation from its infancy,—so, coeval and concurrent with the Christian Monarchy, the established Chris-

concurrent with the Christian Monarchy, the established Christian Church was from the beginning an essential element in the constitution, interlacing and pervading every institution of the Kingdom, and making the Government and constitution what they are—Christian. That for about one thousand years this Kingdom hath acknowledged the name and authority of God, and of the Church as the visible depository and minister of His Grace, by rendering unto Him tithes of the increase of the land, as the by rendering unto Him tithes of the increase of the land, as the Lord and Possessor of the redeemed earth, and head of the nation. Under this national acknowledgement of our Lord Jesus Christ, and this christian ordinance of national tithes unto him as the King and Priest after the order of Melchisedec, even as did to the control of t Abraham, the father of them that believe, this Kingdom, by the Abraham, the lather of them that believe, this kingdom, by the special blessing and providence of God, prospered into might and majesty, and wealth and dominion, and in these last days has been made the only refuge for the oppressed, and the strength and bulwark of order and religion, and of truth and righteousness in the

earth.

Your petitioners further humbly represent, that soon after the perpetration of that most wicked rebellion of the North American Colonies in 1783, at the special instance of our late venerable sovereign King George the Third, this Province was specially set apart as a portion of the United Empire, and a refuge and heart at those level way, also during that rehellion remained. ser apart as a potential the character of the thought of the to those loyal men who, during that rebellion remained steadfast in their allegiance to God and their King, and who had sacrificed individual attachments and interest for the integrity of the empire, and who were thence honoured with the title of "United Empire Loyalists." To this country was given the British Constitution, fully in the spirit of it, and in the letter, so far as the circumstances of the country would in any way add far as the circumstances of the country would in any way admit. Being taken into the unity of the Empire, this Province would have been legally subject to the payment of tithes, the ordinance of national blessing and prosperity, and the public acknowledgement of the national faith in Christ; but as a substitute for tithes it was deemed expedient to dedicate one seventh part of the land, to be specially designated in every patent for land granted by the Crown. Of the wisdom and propriety of this substitution, and of this changing of the national and christian ordinance of tithes, way patitioners are not called apan to express an opinion, but our petitioners are not called upon to express an opinion, but nly advert to the fact. But the Clergy Reserves have the same character of sacredness to God as the national tithes of our Mo-ther Country, and so far as can be they should be subject to the same laws and usages. And under this Christian Constitution Upper Canada has been no less signally blessed and protected than was the Mother Country, and it has in a few years grown into great comparative wealth and importance. It was wonderfully sustained, and without adequate visible means of resistance, against overwhelming numbers and repeated feroclous investons from the United States in the war of 1812, 1813 and 1814—and not less signally delivered by the manifest and special Providence of God from the perils of the recent infidel out-break and rebellion, followed up, as it was, by so many atrocious invasions from the lawless States of America. And in like manner under the esent portentous confederating together of despotism and law-senses—of sectarianism and infidelity—against the constitution and very existence of this Christian Monarchy and Kingdom, your ers do confidently trust for national deliverance and victory o the Lord Christ, whom we in these national ordinances publicly confess and honour as the supreme ruler, owner, and protector without whose special preservation our military power and defences

important and necessary as under Him they are, will be of no avail, for the confederacy is really against Him, His name and But your petitioners represent that it is a matter of public notoriety, that powerful means are unceasingly being used to pro-cure a change in the fundamental laws of this Province, and take from the Constitution its Christian character, by either desecrafrom the Constitution its Christian character, by either describing the Clergy Reserves, and applying them, under the pretence and name of public property, to common and secular purposes, under the specious terms of "Education," "Public Improvement," &c., or to destribute them in some way to certain sects tolerated by law, and thus abolish the national acknowledgment of the unity of the Church, or of God in any Church. Thus by changing toleration (the includence which every truly paternal Govern-

ing toleration, (the indulgence which every truly paternal Government extends to all her children, however erring, so long as they do not violate the Public peace and order,) to patronage, which she in righteousness ought to extend only to those who are walking a obedience, or whom she acknowledges to be right, the Govern ment is changed from its holy character of paternal hindness and goodness to that of indifference between right and wrong, and owardly expediency.

Your petitioners being fully persuaded that such a public act of

eizing upon these lands, under whatsoever pretence, would be obbery of God, Sacrilege, and national apostacy, so far as relates to this province, and as such pregnant with evil and calanity, public and private, do deprecate it, and do dread the conequences more than any thing that can be done by our open ene-Your petitioners do therefore humbly pray that no law may be

assed either to abolish the Clergy Reserves, or to direct them from the legitimate purpose of national tithes, according to the true spirit of the laws and usages of England concerning the same. And further, that if it be found necessary to reinvest them in the Crown, it may be in trust exclusively, for the purposes expressed in the Constitutional Act, and in strict accordance with the cus-

ms of the Mother country.

Your petrtioners do neither seek to justify nor palliate any acts f unfaithfulness in the national established Church, much less er neglect of her children in this Province; nor to express any udgment concerning matters which a higher tribunal must decide upon. But the question is not between man and man, but between the nation and God. The Established Church is the Church of God as recognized in the Constitution of this Kingdom, and as such is the responsible receiver and depository of the nation's tithes and dedicated things. And your petitioners pray that this province, so cherished as a favoured child, may not be the first to strike at and change the foundations of this Christian Kingdom which God hath builded for his name, and by such a covetous and iniquitous act be put upon a level with the States of America, which your petitioners deprecate as the greatest public

calamity that could come upon an ungrateful people.

Your petitioners further humbly request that, should your Excellency deem it expedient, you will be graciously pleased to transmit a copy of this petition to the Honourable the Legislative Council, and to the House of Assembly,—before which bodies the subject of the future appropriation of the Clergy Reserves is

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. (Signed)

GEO. RYERSON, WM. P. PATRICK, ROBT. ALEXANDER, WM. ALEXANDER, THOMAS WORKMAN, THADS. PATRICK, THOMAS VAUX, CHRISTOPHER WEBB, EDWARD GOLDSMITH, ROBT. COSWAY, ALFRED TODD, WM. MARCH, JOSIAH HUMPHREY, WM. WILBY, JOHN CARSWELL, ALPHEUS TODD, WM. WARIN, ABRAHAM BOICE, THOS. GARLICK, HENRY HARTNEY, JOHN E. BRAYLEY, HENRY GOLDSMITH. ROBT. MILLEN, S. HUMPHREY, JAMES CURRAN. JOHN CHARLTON. Toronto, 22nd March, 1839.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOAT NAVIGATION.

The Steam Boat GORE, it will be seen by advertisement to-day, has commenced her regular trips for the season in connection with the BRITANNIA and BURLINGTON,—all owned by Donald Bethune Esquire, of this town. The three forming a distinct and very convenient line of communication between Rochester, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara, —calling at intermediate ports. The Gore for the present, makes two trips in the week only; but her speed is fully equal to three, and we understand, should the business require itas we are satisfied it very soon will—arrangement will be made to that effect. The other two boats form a daily communication, on their respective routes, with the very proper excep ton of Sundays.

The Commodore Barrie and St. George have also commenced their trips up and down the lake: both boats called here for the first time yesterday, and are in excellent condition, having undergone a thorough overhauling and repair during the winter. For their claims to consideration in other respects it will be sufficient recommendation to observe they are still respectively commanded by Captains Paterson and Moodie.

Mr. Hamilton's new boat, the Ontario, intended to test the possibility of surmounting the Long Sault rapids, we have just learnt, may be expected here to-day, on her way down for the trial trip, before completing her internal arrangements. Her average speed is said to be sixteen miles per hour, and every confidence is entertained of her success.

[The Ontario, we reget to learn, met with a serious accident, in the breaking of one of her shafts and a part of her machinery, off Whitby, on her downward trip on Wednesday. The damage it stated to be considerable, and we regret to hear that some time will probably elapse before she can enter upon her proposed routs.

In drews, N. B., rem. 12 mo.; Mr. Wm. Harvey, and suggested in the case of Mr. C.]; Rev. J. Grier, rem. [may do as suggested in the will probably elapse before she can enter upon her proposed routs.] in the breaking of one of her shafts and a part of her machinery,

LARE ONTARIO-1840.

NEW LINE OF LOW-PRESSURE STEAMERS FROM RO-CHESTER TO COBOURG, PORT-HOPE, TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA AND LEWISTON.

The New and Fast Sailing Steamer



CAPTAIN THOMAS DICK, WILL, until further notice, leave ROCHES-TER every Tuesday & Friday morning at half

past 9 o'clock, for COBOURG; and will leave Coourg at 6 P.M., for PORT HOPE & TORONTO. Returning, the Gore will leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port-Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday night at half past 10 o'clock;

Monday and Thursday mornings.
As there is a Rail-Road from Albany to Auburn, within about 60 miles of Rochester, and an excellent line of Coaches twice a-day between Rochester and Auburn, passengers by this route can reach New York from Cobourg and Port-Hope within 48 HOURS!

and will leave Port-Hope and Cobourg early on

THE STEAMER BBITANNIA

CAPT. WILLIAM COLCLEUGH, Plies daily, (Sundays excepted,) between Toronto and Hamilton,-touching at the intermediate Ports, -in connexion with the Gore; leaving Toronto at 8 A.M., and Hamilton at 2 P.M., and meets

> THE STEAMER BURLINGTON,

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

At Hamilton about 12 at noon. The Burlington, having a new low-pressure engine, will leave Hamilton every afternoon (Sundays excepted), at 2 o'clock, for Niagara and Lewiston, touching at Grimsby and Port Dalhousie, (near St. Catharine's, from which place a carriage will meet the boat regularly,) and arrive at Lewiston in the evening.

Returning, she will leave Lewiston at 7 o'clock every morning, and Niagare at & past 7, for Hamilton, touching at Port Dalhousie and Grimsby, weather permitting, and arrive at Hamilton about noon. Cobourg, April 8th, 1840.

CANADIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have recently published new editions of the following popular School Books:-WALKINGHAME'S ARITHMETIC.

So great has been the demand for this Book, now in general se in both Provinces, that the Subscribers have been induced, at considerable expense, to stereotype it. The present edition is on good Colonial paper, and the copies are substantially full bound in sheep. Retail price, 2s. 6d.

MURRAY'S LARGE GRAMMAR. The English Grammar, adapted for the different classes of Learners; with an Appendix, containing Rules and Observations for assisting the more advanced Students to write with perspicuity and accuracy. By Lindley Murray. Stereotyped from the twenty-fourth English edition." Retail price 2s.—strongly

Being persuaded that the high price of former editions of this School Book has alone prevented it from getting into more general circulation, the Subscribers have materially reduced the price of the present. The edition is on good Colonial paper, Demy 12mo, nd the Book extends to about 350 pages.

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF MURRAY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR;

With an Appendix, containing exercises designed for the younger classes of Learners. By Lindley Murray. Half-bound: re-PINNOCK'S CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY.

A Catechism of Geography; being an easy introduction to the knowledge of the World and its inhabitants; the whole of which may be committed to memory at an early age. Fifth edition, 1840. Retail price, $7\frac{1}{2}d$. This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of popula-This edition has been carefully revised; the tables of population, divisions of countries, &c., have been corrected from the latest
and best authorities, while an entire new chapter has been added,
relating to the British American Possessions; centaining questions and answers regarding their number, government, soil, climate, trade, population, names of chief towns, lakes, rivers, &c.
MANSON'S APPROVED SPELLING PRIMER;
OF Childs, with a variety of Reading Lessons, and

Or Child's Best Guide; with a variety of Reading Lessons, an Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication tables. Price 4d.

THE CANADIAN PRIMER; Or Reading Made Easy; by Peter Parley, Junior. Price 2d.

In addition to the above Books, the Subscribers have constantly on hand a large Stock of all the most approved SCHOOL BOOKS in ordinary use in both Provinces: as also of Plain and Fancy

Stationery and Account Books. tationery and Account Books.

A liberal allowance made to Teachers, Booksellers & Merchants.

ARMOUR AND RAMSAY.

INTEREST CALCULATOR. The Subscribers recently published a new and greatly enlarged Interest Calculator, for ascertaining the interest of any sum from £1 to £1000 from one to three hundred and sixty-five days, and from 1 to 12 months. Retail price, strongly half-bound, 7s. 6d.

EXCHANGE CALCULATOR. Tables of Exchange on London, shewing the value in Halifax Currency of any sum from one shilling to one thousand pounds, sterling, in a progressive series of one quarter per centum from par to fourteen per cent. above par. Price, 2s. 9d.

Montreal.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers, intending to REMOVE their BOOK, STATION-ERY, PRINTING and BUNDING ESTABLISHMENTS to the extensive premises in St. Paul Street, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, are anxious to REDUCE their STOCK of BOOKS, prior to May next, and to effect this the more readily, offer their assort-ment of MISCELLANEOUS WORKS (School Books excepted) at fifteen per cent. below the market prices.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a half yearly dividend of fifteen shillings sterling per Share, will become payable, on the shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 14th day of April, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective par-

The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange current on the 14th day of April, to be then fixed by the Local Boards. The books will close, preparatory to the dividend, on the thirtieth day of March, between which time and the fourteenth day of April, no transfers of shares can take

By order of the Court. G. DE B. ATTWOOD.

Secretary. London, 7th December, 1839. BIRTH.

At Wellington, Prince Edward District, on the 4th inst., the lady of B. S. Cory, M.D., of a son and daughter.
DIED.

On the 5th inst., at Grafton, after a short illness, much and deservedly respected, Margaret Pardue, wife of Mr. Dennis Mc-Cormick of that village, aged 32 years.

LETTERS received to Friday, April 10th.
S. Fry Esq.; J. Æ. Irving Esq.; J. Grover Esq.; Rev. R. Knight, rem. in full vol. 3; P. M. Marshville; A. Deacon Esqr. J. G. Vansittart Esq.; P. M. Cooksville; C. Brent Esq. rem. in full vol. 2 & 3; T. S. Shortt Esq. rem.; S. W. Street Esq.; H. Rowsell Esq.; A. Joynt Esq.; T. Webster Esq.; P.M. St. Andrews, N. B., rem. 12 mo.; Mr. Wm. Harvey, add. sub.; Mr. J. McChaig: Ray J. Griss and France Control of the St. Short St. S LETTERS received to Friday, April 10th.