

the Church Reserves in Canada. He understood that but one-fourth 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 winds.

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 recovery.

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 production.

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

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 compared with those of other countries, and the government orators denying their facts and vetting them. 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 opposition. In the Commons, numerous 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 to testify at the bar. He was also of opinion that further confinement would seriously injure the sheriff's health. Lord Macdonald 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 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 papers say.

Brontë 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 for some days past in the Money market appears rather to increase than to abate. The sales of stocks to day have not been upon nearly so extensive a scale as they were yesterday and the day preceding. This, 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 maintained 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 mercantile paper.

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 be conveyed on the subject of trade. The Canadian merchants too are looking for letters with solicitude, as the important changes 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, business 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 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 ordinance of March 1, announced the new Ministry as follows:—M. Thiers, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Vivien, Minister of Justice; M. de Rémusat, Minister of the Interior; M. de Mallet-Latour, Sub-Secretary; M. Jaurès, Minister of Public Works; General Cavaignac, Minister of War; Admiral Roudin, Minister of Marine; Pellet de La Loze, Minister of Commerce; M. Coulin, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Gouin, Minister of Finance. The Debats adds, that M. Lacaze Laplagne was offered the portfolio of finance, but refused.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT OXFORD.

Oxford, Feb. 8.

On Thursday last, John Richardson Currier, a most promising young man, in his 21st year, a Commoner 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 he inadvertently rowed too near the lasher, or waterfall, which carries off the waste water of the lock, and through which the river is full, the stream rushes violently down a fall of eight feet, in a terrific manner, and finally hurries through the meadows, which at this time are many feet under water, by a deep and rock channel. The unfortunate deceased, feeling his boat to be within the influence of the current, and perceiving his danger, made the most violent efforts to get out of the eddy, but 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 doubled up, by the force of the water and broken in two, hanging down the fall from the post almost in ribbons; the deceased, clinging to the post as his boat went down, and held on for some time, while his companions, who had instantly pulled into shore, endeavored 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, sunk, and rose again, and then sunk to his 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 endeavors to render assistance, especially to Messrs. Cave, Cholmely, and Macdonald, members of the University, who risked their lives by swimming into the centre of the Lasher Pool, in the 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 faint on reaching land. The deceased was a young man of great abilities and high moral character, much beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION OF SIR J. YARDE BULLER'S MOTION 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, 308.

		For the motion.	Against it.
ENGLAND.	Counties	92	40
	Boroughs	131	169
	Universities	3	0
		226	209
WALES.	Counties	12	8
	Boroughs	5	2
		17	10
SCOTLAND.	Counties	14	9
	Boroughs	1	20
		15	29
IRELAND.	Counties	18	36
	Boroughs	9	24
		27	60
Total		287	308

By the above statement it will be seen that England, Wales, and Scotland, 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	287
Noes	308

But there are other circumstances to be considered. In addition 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 division:—	
Two tellers included	289
Pairs	19
Absent unavoidably	8

Absent from a peculiar cause	316
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	310
Pairs	19
Absentees, Fitzgibbon and Moreton, unavoidable	2
Speaker	1
	332

Ministerialists	332
Conservatives, resolved, as one man, to remove the ministers	316
Real majority	16

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 division will stand thus:—

For the motion of "want of confidence"	308
Against it	329
Deduct placemen	39
	290
Majority	18

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

DUBLIN, FEB. 25.—The following decorous article appeared in the Pilot of last night—"O'Connell's own select organ"—

"The Iron Duke was the last prod of a tottering faction; but the iron rusts, and adamant becomes earth. That light already flickers which dazzled and deluded the unreflecting multitude. The blood which the great blood-lustler 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 to 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."

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 endeavored 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 Rebel,' 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 object.—Northern Star.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway, held on Thursday, the report read was considered favorable; 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 Pyrites sailed this morning 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 £2500.

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 appropriate farrago of toasts, which were given at a festive 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 order. He surely ought to be, and we hope, next time, our friends will thankfully take the hint from us.

"CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE SOCIETY.—Yesterday evening the members and friends of this society held their annual dinner in the Diocesan Seminary, Donegal-street. The room was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the dinner, &c., excellent. The Right Rev. Dr. Devlin 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 bouree), "the Lord Lieutenant," "the Christian Doctrine Society" (Mr. McAlister responded); "the Most Reverend Dr. Croll" (the Rev. Mr. Kearney acknowledged the compliment), "Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P." (Mr. Thomas O'Hagan spoke to this toast).—Whig.

Such is the rule of precedence in Papist allegiance. First, Our Holy Father, the Pope; next, the Queen, her elected consort, and her mother; Lord Melbourne; and so on!!!

DEFEAT OF WHIGGERY AND POPEY 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 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 Protestant 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 interference 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 so well as it deserved to be, by the Legislative Council of New South Wales. The Sydney Gazette informs us that, after a debate of six hours and a-half, in which the Attorney General, Mr. Berry, Mr. Jones, Mr. Macarthur, Sir John Jamison, and the Chief Justice, 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 resolution 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 contain information on the subject of that resolution.

M. VAN BUREN.

The Church.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, March 18, 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 compatible with the public service, whether the Government of Great Britain have expressed to the Government of the United States a desire to annul the arrangements entered into between the two Governments in the month of April, 1817, respecting the naval 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 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 Majesty'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 they 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.

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

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, under the 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 authorized to maintain, according to the stipulations of the 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 Provinces against any possible 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 exist.

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

H. S. FOX.

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 relative to the present British naval armament upon the lakes, and the period when the increase of force beyond the stipulations of the convention of 1817 were severally made on different points of the Lake frontier."

The resolution was immediately referred to Maj. General Scott, and other officers who have been serving on the Lake frontier, 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 soon as reports are received from the other officers called upon, and the examination of the files of the Department is complete, 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 have expressed to the Government of the United States a desire to annul the arrangement entered into between the two Governments in the month of April, 1817, respecting the naval 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."

Confining myself to the latter clause of the resolution, which I have undersigned, 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 any more than one officer (Col. Worth) who has recently held a command under me on the frontiers of the British North American Provinces.

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 the Canadian Patriotes.

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"God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just words 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 inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established within England, Ireland, and the territories thereto belonging."

Your petitioners further state, that as the British Monarchy hath grown up with the nation from its infancy—so, civil and 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 Lord and Possessor of the redeemed earth, and head of the nation. Under this national acknowledgement of our Lord Jesus as the King and Priest after the order of Melchisedec, even as did Abraham, the fullness of time has been fulfilled, and the Kingdom 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 home 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 chance 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 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 your petitioners are not called upon to express an opinion, but they do not dissent from the fact. But the Clergy Reserves have the same character of sacredness to God as the national tithes of our Mother Country, and so far as 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 ferocious invasions from the United States in the years 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 outbreak and rebellion, followed up, as it was, by so many atrocious invasions from the lawless States of America. And in like manner under the present portentous confederating together of despotism and lawlessness—of sectarianism and infidelity—against the constitution and very existence of this Christian Monarchy and Kingdom, your petitioners do confidently trust for national deliverance and victory to 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 dignity.