

priests, naturally directing our thoughts in a still more forcible manner to the sacred duties of our holy calling, as ambassadors for Christ. The portion of this service which particularly came under review was discussed in connection with "the forms of absolution in the Prayer Book," one of the special questions proposed at the last meeting for consideration at this. On this subject a long and animated discussion ensued, in the course of which the scriptural doctrine (the faith of Protestants), that forgiveness of sins is wrought only unto God, was favourably contrasted with the Romish belief in the judicial and absolute forgiveness of sins by the priest. The absurdity of this doctrine, which further makes the agency of the priest essential to the attainment of pardon from God, must carry its own refutation with it, to the mind of every conversant with Scripture, and free from the bias of prejudice and force of early associations and education.

The time devoted to the above subjects precluded a full discussion of the other questions proposed for consideration, the subject of the millennium was therefore only briefly noticed, while the duty of observing the appointed fasts of the church was reserved for deliberation at the next meeting. As usual on such occasions, there was a devotional service in the Parish Church both evenings of the session. Prayers were read the first evening by the Rev. R. Blakey, and a sermon on the duty of continuing steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, was preached by the Rev. H. Patton. On the second evening, the Rev. A. Williams read prayers, and the Rev. J. Flood preached on the nature and perpetuity of Christ's kingdom. On the whole the session was an interesting and profitable one, and such we hope each successive one may prove, and be more and more attended with the divine blessing.

Carlton Place, where the late meeting was held, is a thriving village, prettily situated on the Missisquoi river at the rapids, formerly known as Murphy's Falls. To such of the brethren as had not previously visited the quarter, it formed an agreeable surprise, upon emerging from the woods, to see so flourishing a spot at so remote a distance from the frontier. The object, however, that most attracted their attention as churchmen, (and indeed the most conspicuous building in the place) was the spacious church, the sight of which so naturally awakens a host of holy associations in the heart of the true disciples of Christ Jesus. This building, which measures in length about 70 feet externally, and is provided with a large bell of excellent tone, stands a pleasing monument of the Christian liberality of the parishioners, and of the zeal and persevering energy of their worthy and laborious pastor.

As the residence of the clergyman in Canada is very seldom sufficiently spacious to accommodate all his brethren who attend the association, he is consequently obliged to trespass on the kindness of his parishioners, by lodging some of the clergy with them; and it forms a pleasing theme in connection with these meetings, to record the hearty welcome which we ever greet under these circumstances. The kind hospitality which several of us experienced at the late session, from a pious and worthy family not of our own communion, is also most gratefully remembered.

The next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in Bytown, the first Wednesday and Thursday in March next.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Civil Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET-SHIP OXFORD. SIX DAYS LATER THAN PROMISED.

CONVENTION WITH MEHEMET ALI. The following is a copy of the convention concluded between Commodore Napier and Boghos Bey. Copy of the convention between Commodore Napier, commanding the Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty before Alexandria, on the one side, and His Excellency Boghos Yousouf Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, authorised specially by His Highness, on the other side, done and signed at the date of Nov. 27.

Art. 1. Commodore Napier, in his above named quality, having communicated to His Highness Mehemet Ali that the Allied Powers had recommended the Sultan to reinstate him in the hereditary government of Egypt, and His Highness, seeing in this communication a favourable circumstance to put an end to the calamities of war, engages himself to order his son Ibrahim Pacha to proceed to the immediate evacuation of Syria. His Highness engages himself to restore the Ottoman fleet as soon as he shall have received the official notification that the Sultan Porte grants to him the hereditary government of Egypt, which concession is and remains guaranteed by the Powers.

Art. 2. Commodore Napier will place at the disposition of the Egyptian government a steamer to conduct to Syria the officer designated by his Highness to bear to the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army the order to evacuate Syria. The Commander-in-Chief of the British force, Sir Robert Stopford, will on his side, name an officer to watch the execution of this measure.

Art. 3. In consideration of what precedes Commodore Napier engages himself to suspend on any other part of the Egyptian territory. He will authorise, at the same time, the free navigation of the vessels destined for the transport of the wounded, of the sick, or from every other portion of the Egyptian army which the government of Egypt might desire to have to return to this country by sea.

Art. 4. It is well understood that the Egyptian army shall have the facility to retire from Syria with its artillery, arms, horses, munitions, baggage, and especially with all that constitutes the material of the army.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

In the St. James's Chronicle of Thursday we published from the Supplement to the Malta Mediterranean of Nov. 30 an official confirmation of the rumour of the submission of Mehemet Ali after a correspondence between Boghos Bey and Commodore Napier, in which the latter officer exhibited his accustomed firmness and decision. We now give in another column the correspondence and conversation themselves, from which it will appear that the minister of the Pacha attempted with considerable address to force on the demands of the Egyptian Government the latest possible moment. The determination exhibited by that straightforward officer, however, and the example which the recent dashing achievements in Syria had afforded that British menaces are not mere brimstone fulmen, appear to have brought the Pacha to the point sooner than might have been anticipated from the tenor of his shuffling reply to the first letter of Commodore Napier's requisition. He has accordingly undertaken to re-arm and re-visit the Turkish fleet, and to put it in a condition to sail for Constantinople the instant he receives an official notification from the Four Powers that the hereditary government of Egypt will be secured to him. He undertakes also to recall Ibrahim Pacha and his troops from Syria, and send back all the Emirs and Sheiks of the Lebanon, at present in Alexandria. The Eastern question will thus have been brought to a very satisfactory termination so far as the Four Powers are concerned, by the almost single agency of Great Britain, and her "old commanders."

The Malta Times of the 30th ult. confirms the general belief that Mehemet Ali would have succumbed long ago but for the strenuous advice and interposition of M. Thiers. It appears that the Viceroy rejected the proposals of the Four Powers, in the first instance, as the express intimation of Mr Cochetlet; and that a fortnight ago, Andrew Wright, of the Protestant connection, imposed upon him, he was induced by M. Cochetlet to abandon his intention. "I wanted said Mehemet Ali on the 8th ult." either "all war or all peace. To please France I have kept in my fleet, and I have had neither the fair chances of war, nor the certain benefits of peace." On the 9th ult., on the receipt of the news of the fall of Acre, he would again have despatched an envoy to recall Ibrahim Pacha from Syria, as well as the 6000 men he had sent from Cairo with the Druse Sheiks, when he was again induced to delay his intention by Count Walewski. He has, however, discovered the degree of faith which he may safely repose in the guarded promises of these diplomatic firebrands, and has at length set their advice at defiance.

FAILURE OF WRIGHT'S BANK. From the Morning Post.

Mr. John Wright was known to every man of business in the city as a most sanguine man, and a promoter of many of the companies and foreign loan schemes that have been thrust upon the patience of the people of this country. The property of Mr. Wright, of Biddulph, which name he took on the death of a rich uncle of that name, and who is the elder brother of Mr. John Wright, has been commonly estimated at £14,000 to £16,000 a-year, the whole being derived from the relative in question, besides the sum of £100,000, more or less, which was left him by his father. On the death of the uncle, Thomas Wright, (the banker), of Fitzwalter's, in Essex, Mr. Anthony Wright came into the firm, and with his ample funds, supported as they were by a high and respected character, but, more than all, by the magnificent prospects subsequently realised, on the death of Mr. Biddulph, gave a weight to the bank which procured for it the confidence, not of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry alone, but of a very extensive Protestant connection also. Mr. Anthony Wright took no active share in the business, but resided on his estates, highly respected, and abounding in wealth. Mr. Robinson, the father of one of the present partners, died about a year since, and was reputed very rich. He had,

however, several children, and his property may possibly be no longer available, but is perhaps divided, and withdrawn altogether from the Covent Garden concern, excepting only such portion of it as may have been bequeathed to Mr. Henry Robinson, his eldest son and successor in it. The other partners, Mr. Jennings (grandson of Mr. Thomas Wright, of Fitzwalter's, and Mr. Jennings's father having married a Miss Wright) and Mr. Beely, or Beelye, who was many years a clerk in the house, and a man of considerable ability and most enduring and laborious habits of business, could neither of them, it is presumed, have possessed much independent property. Such were the elements of which the establishment was composed, and it is but due to the several partners to observe that, with one single exception, more prudent or steady men never existed.

The Roman Catholic nobility and gentry are for the most part very wealthy, and by no means prodigal in their expenditure, but, in the case of a majority of them, quite the reverse. The failure will, therefore, not seriously affect them. Of the religious communities who deposited their moneys in the hands of Messrs. Wright some are nearly enough. It is considered that at least 20 of the secular clergy establishments of education in England did of the same. In addition to the special Roman Catholic and Protestant support of the house, it enjoyed the confidence of an extensive class of rich and money-making people located in and about Covent Garden. The Protestant connection also was, we will venture to say, equal, on the average, to that of the London bankers generally. How lamentable is it, then, that so valuable an institution, as it may be termed, should have been overturned, and so many splendid properties shipwrecked, through the blind infatuation—the inordinate speculation propensities—of one man!

It was shown in a recent proceeding before one of the commissioners for bankrupts, that Messrs. Wright & Co. were creditors for £50,000 on the estate of Mr. Denew, the auctioneer, of Charles Street, Berkeley-square. This is a large sum, but is said to be well guaranteed. Yet much of it will, of course, be squandered in law.

MACAO.—The export of tea, including transhipments of Singapore, will fall short by nearly 13,000,000 pounds of the average of the last four years, and the Mangalore, with 1400 tons of tea, was totally lost on a shoal of the island of Billiton—crew saved. Lin has organised a force of about 3000 men, with whom he threatens to attack Macao, and the Cambridge (now His Imperial Majesty's ship Chesapeake), with a congregation of war junks, were making a demonstration at the Bogue preparatory to attacking our ships! Only four foreigners remain in Canton, and these have had orders to quit. There are two American ships at Whampoa, and the painful task devolves on us of announcing the re-appearance in Kandy of that scourge of mankind—cholera. Many individuals have been suddenly attacked, and a few have fallen victims to the disease. We have not, however, been able to ascertain the precise number of deaths. It is said to have been raging with violence in the district of Matella for months past, depopulating villages, and consigning to a premature grave some hundreds of the inhabitants. We had indulged in the hope that this calamity had disappeared from our isle, but alas! it is still pursuing its serpentine course, and executing its deadly commission with unrelenting fury.—Bombay Times.

FRANCE.

Abridged from Private Correspondence of the Times.

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF NAPOLEON.

After a brilliant reception at St. Germain, the cortege proceeded slowly to Courbevoie, where it arrived about half past three in the afternoon. The day was bitter cold, yet scores of thousands of Parisians of all but the lower classes repaired to St. Germain, Chateau St. Denis, and Asniers. The flotilla arrived at Courbevoie at half past three in the afternoon of Monday, and the same honors as those decreed at Ecq, Chateau, Epinal, St. Denis, &c., were there paid to the remains of the Emperor. The five battalions of a detachment of the Imperial Guard, and drawn up along the bank of the river, which was covered with an immense multitude, who saluted the remains with deafening acclamations. The flotilla arrived at Courbevoie at half past three in the afternoon of Monday, and the same honors as those decreed at Ecq, Chateau, Epinal, St. Denis, &c., were there paid to the remains of the Emperor. The five battalions of a detachment of the Imperial Guard, and drawn up along the bank of the river, which was covered with an immense multitude, who saluted the remains with deafening acclamations.

At five o'clock Marshal Soult, Admiral Duperre, and M. Duchatel arrived at Courbevoie, and repaired on board the Dorade steamer to pay their homage to the Prince de Joinville. Shortly after the Duke de Nemours joined them, and spent part of the night with his brother. All the steamers were illuminated, and the tripods of the tumular boat threw out flames during the whole night.

The Prince de Joinville remained on board, and only a few of the sailors were allowed to land. One man, however, came on shore by special leave, who no sooner set foot on the quay than he was surrounded and embraced by all the Generals, in the presence of the troops. This man, Sergeant Hubert, had never abandoned the Emperor dead or alive. After the demise of Napoleon, he assigned to himself the mission of guarding his tomb, which he piously discharged ever since the 5th of May, 1821.

This morning, long before day, the population was seen proceeding in the direction of the Barriere de l'Etoile, by which the cortege was to enter Paris.—Most of them, however, did not stop there, but pushed on to Neuilly, the avenue of which was in the course of a short time occupied by at least 400,000 to 500,000 persons. The troops of the line and National Guards soon afterwards arrived and drew up on the ground allotted to each corps on both sides of the avenue.

The Dorade steamer had left her station in the centre of the river, and was moored near the *debarcadere*. The 24 scamen of the Belle Poule who were to carry the coffin ashore were standing on each side of the catafalque. The troops and National Guards of Courbevoie, Rueil, and other neighbouring districts, lined the quays, and the artillery was drawn up close to the river side. The funeral triumphal car was passing the bridge, and on reaching Courbevoie was stationed under the portico of the Grecian temple.

This monument was 16 black horses, yoked by fours, and 50 feet high, was drawn by 18 black horses, yoked by fours, and so caparisoned as only to show the extremity of the feet. The carriages were in the shape of the tournament-horses of the middle ages, and in gold cloth. The manes were adorned with gold tresses and white plumes, and valets, dressed in the livery of the Emperor, led the horses.

While waiting for the departure of the cortege in the Avenue de Neuilly, a number of veterans of the old army, dressed in the uniform of the corps to which they had belonged, passed through the crowd to join the procession at the bridge.—They were all but carried in triumph by the people, and, as most of them belonged to the Imperial Guard, they were saluted as they went along by cries of "Vive la Vieille Garde!" The crowd seemed to excite the most lively sympathy was an old chief of squadron of the Mamelukes of the Imperial Guard, attired in the rich costume of that regiment, bearing on his breast the decorations of the Legion of Honour and of the Iron Crown. The people taking him for Roustan, the Mameluke of the Emperor, treated him with marks of the greatest respect, dividing as he walked down the avenue to let him pass, and taking off their hats. The Polish Lancers of the Guard were also cheered with cries of "Vive la Pologne!"

It was 11 o'clock before the hearse left Courbevoie. It passed awhile near the statue of Josephine, after which the procession commenced its march, amidst the roaring of artillery. The National Guards and troops of the line, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, stationed along the course of the procession, formed into line after the passage of the car, and closed the procession.

No description can give an adequate idea of the enthusiasm which this ceremony excited. Everywhere on the passage of the hearse the loudest acclamations resounded, and cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" rent the air, particularly when it reached the triumphal arch. The Prince de Joinville was exceedingly well received, but not a cry of "Vive le Roi!" was uttered. The day passed off quietly, although several attempts were made to create confusion.

THE BARRIERE DE L'ETOILE—THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

At nine o'clock two batteries of the 4th regiment of artillery [that in which Napoleon made his debut, took up a position to the right of the triumphal arch, [looking from Paris, and immediately afterwards, their drums beating *au Champ*, appeared the 1st National Guards, appointed to figure in the procession, or the road from the Barriere de l'Etoile to the city. For two hours the passage was incessant, and at a time a continuous stream [ultimately a torrent] of pedestrians, poured in from the points already mentioned.

The procession which reached the triumphal arch, was headed by a detachment of *Gendarmes à Cheval*. To these succeeded Municipal Guards, Cuirassiers, Lancers, Dragons, Infantry, and Artillery. Then followed a body of men for whom, with all our recollections of the horrors in which they had borne a part, it was impossible to uniform [of the deepest interest.—Here were, in all their varieties, of all ranks, and of all ages, the grogskes, and others of the name of the military costume, the soldiers of Hoche and Mareau, of Moreau, Jourdan, Massena, Augereau, Lannes, Klinaime, Davoust, Ney, Berthier, Lausselle, Murat, Bernadotte, Bessieres, Kleber, Kellerman, &c. Many of these veterans had, in addition to scars and cicatrices, other strong personal claims to interest; so that between the excitement of what we had seen and what was on the point of passing before our eyes, and the associations and recollections conjured up by the aspect of men whose the imagination almost pictured as called from the grave to figure for a moment in the pageant, the mind yielded to them involuntarily long and respect.

Among those who were of the Grand Army and of the old Guards, there were many of those celebrated warriors, the Polish Lancers (of the Guard), who are also the survivors of the Polish revolution of 1830 and 1831. For these, perhaps, above the rest, was this respectful sympathy entertained by the persons that met me, at least. I must also mention a chief of squadron of the Mamelukes of the Guard, on whom every eye was turned. The general belief was, that this individual was the favourite Mameluke of

Napoleon, but he (Rustan) is, I believe, dead; at all events, his desecration by his Imperial master, as it was deemed, would have prevented his figuring to-day among those whose presence proclaimed their undying attachment to him.

So early as eight o'clock the Champs Elysees presented an animated appearance; numerous troops of pedestrians kept moving forward in the direction of Courbevoie; troops arrived to form the line along the road through which the procession was to pass. The National Guard began to arrive at nine, and the battalions were observed to be more complete than on any occasion of their assembling since the revolution of 1830.

Marshal Gerard, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, passed through the Champs Elysees in the direction of Neuilly, to take his station in the procession. The multitude continued to arrive in great numbers, and patiently awaited the signal gun which was to announce the setting out of the procession from Courbevoie.

A number of columns had been erected on either side of the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees, between the obelisk of Luxor and the Barriere de l'Etoile, which were tastefully decorated with wreaths of laurels and *immortelles* and tricolor flags; large vases placed on pedestals in imitation of marble were filled with inflammable matter, which was ignited shortly after the procession arrived, and emitted a thick smoke with intermittent flame, which had a solemn effect. About a quarter past 12 the procession, which was opened by a squadron of Cuirassiers, made its appearance in the Champs Elysees, and moved slowly forward, halting at intervals. The anxiety of the multitude was excited to the highest pitch, but when the funeral car appeared, it is impossible to describe the approbation of the beholders. Shots of admiration spread through all ranks; some few raised their hats and cried, "Vive l'Empereur," but the majority seemed to have reserved all their applause for the car, which fully equalled in splendor any funeral car which has been seen, at least in modern times. In the early part of the morning an undefined feeling of apprehension prevailed that an attempt would be made to disturb the order of the procession. This was not confined to the people alone, but appeared to have extended to the government, for a very strong body of troops occupied the Tuilleries gardens until the procession passed the Pont de la Concorde; fortunately, however, every one present seemed more inclined to enjoy the pageant than to trouble themselves with any revolutionary display, and the procession passed through the Champs Elysees in the most peaceful order, and although an immense multitude returning from Neuilly with the funeral car pressed upon the persons who had taken their stations in the Champs Elysees, not a single accident occurred.

Among the persons in the procession who attracted particular attention was Marshal Gerard, who was attended by a numerous and brilliant staff.—Count Montalivet appeared at the head of the cavalry of the National Guard, of which he is the colonel, in his costume of Peer of France. The Prince de Joinville and the crew of the frigate La Belle Poule were objects of peculiar interest, and the eighty-*six* angles, representing the departments of France, and which were carried before the funeral car, excited universal admiration.

It may not be uninteresting to say a few words relative to the disposition of the Parisian population on this occasion, which, as far as we saw, was perfectly peaceable and tranquil. And this was not the effect of any severe police regulations, or imposing demonstration of armed force, with the view of "awing the mob," but quite spontaneous. The only perceptible alteration in the physiognomy of the crowd was evidently the result of atmospheric influence, for the morning, which was clear but intensely cold up to 11, became about that hour overcast, and accompanied by a fall of snow, communicating a sort of gloom to all around it. However, as the funeral procession, as the sun soon beamed forth again, and drew up along the bank of the river, which was covered with an immense multitude, who saluted the remains with deafening acclamations.

The great court of the Hotel had a striking effect when one first entered and coast a hasty coup d'oeil around it. The amphitheatre of steps that descended from the gallery to the ground, the black trappings hung round the upper gallery, and the general effect of the archways covered with festoons and garlands, were imposing. In the interior of the chapel the whole system of the embellishment had been the same. The coup d'oeil was admirable, thanks to the splendid vista of the chapel, and taken as a whole, and as a piece of scenic effect, was fine.

The great altar which generally separates the long line of nave from the dome had been removed, and from the entrance to the other extremity of the dome the view was an uninterrupted one. The space under the dome, arranged as a chapel, and the walls, until the extremity of this part of the chapel looked one great wall of fire. In the midst was erected the catafalque upon which the coffin was to be placed; and stands hung with black drapery rose tier above tier for the reception of all the different corps de l'Etat, the members of the two Chambers, and the Royal Family. Along the nave the archways below and above had been filled with tribunes for spectators, and were decorated with black velvet draperies, studded with the different Napoleonic emblems.

It was near two when a signal seemed to be given and the Archbishop of Paris, attended by other bishops, by his clergy, and an immense number of priests, of all varieties of Catholic pomp, proceeded toward the nave; but it was only a false alarm, and they again retired. The candelabra, however, which were arranged along the nave, had been long lighted with their blue, red, and white flames, and were beginning to burn dim. The crowd was evidently more impatient than reverent. The people began to turn to one another with faces of some alarm, lest something had happened, for the cannon had again given again those assembled within the chapel to understand that the body must be near at hand; when at last the gate of the entrance of the sailors who had borne the coffin from the gate of the first court of Invalides to the second court, of the decorated, non-commissioned officers of the National Guards and line, of the Vieille Garde, all that remained of it, that had accompanied the remains of their great master to his last home in France, of the deputation of Polish officers who had served in the campaigns of Napoleon, all of whom had formed a part of the procession, proclaimed that the body had arrived at the inner court.

The Archbishop and his magnificent train of clergy again started, after delay, to meet the coffin and perform the rites of absolution at the church entrance, and after a delay of impatient but silent expectation, the funeral procession entered, headed by the archbishop, who accompanied the coffin walked the Prince de Joinville, who had accompanied the body to its final destination. I had heard the King announced, a loud cry was raised, "Le Roi!" but I did not see his Majesty, as in the funeral train; and I presume that after performing the reception of the body at the entrance he found his way to his appointed seat during the mass by another passage. As the coffin advanced, borne upon the shoulders of the 32 non-commissioned officers appointed for that purpose, accompanied at each end by General Bertrand and the marshals, who occupied each corner, covered with the funeral pall, with the imperial crown reposing above, there was an evident thrill, an evident electric emotion, which pervaded the crowd that lined the nave, and he whom they had for the most part obeyed with such fervor and enthusiasm in life was borne along in death. Their emotion appeared to be one of pride and joy more than of grief. He was restored to one of the same sort of electric movement of feeling seemed to animate the mass of military men who lined one side of the dome as the coffin was slowly carried along up the steps that led to it from the nave. In a few minutes more it was raised into the catafalque that occupied the middle of the dome, and the mortal remains of Napoleon reposed where his last wish was that they should repose—a wish which he thought in his dying moments to be a vain one—in the heart of his own country, in the place worthy of France's greatest General—and the dome of the Invalides.

The mass then began. Mozart's requiem was admirably performed. The voices of Lablache, Tamburini, Duprez, Marie, Grisi, Persiani, Dorus Gras, Stolz, Barceloni (a new heroine at the opera), and other celebrated singers, made the music tell magnificently. The requiem of Mozart could not, probably, be better performed. At the conclusion of the mass the sacred water was sprinkled upon the catafalque by the archbishop, and then handed to some of the marshals and older officers near, to go through the same rite, according to the observance of the Catholic funeral service. It was long before the chapel was in any degree cleared. The crowd lined still behind, and turned again and again to look at the coup d'oeil of the burning wax lights, the chapeau ardente, the illuminated catafalque, and the long vista of funeral pomp.

This ended a ceremony which, for the interest inspired by the occasion, for the extraordinary dogmatism of men who actions for good or for evil have been carried through the world, and for its own intrinsic splendor, will probably long remain without a rival.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the Woodstock Times.

SECRET SESSION.—Not long since, a secret session of the Legislature of Maine was held at Augusta, when a resolution was brought forward by one of the members to obtain an appropriation for the purpose of continuing the Houlton road leading to Fort Fairfield, to the main river of the St. John, and there erecting a fortification for the protection of a boom, which they proposed to throw across the river. However, after some discussion, the measure was finally negatived and lost on the floor of that profane body; nevertheless, not without having been most ably defended by the wise Solomons and gallant knights, who pledged themselves to carry out the project, would the house but grant it, in the face of all opposition.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE ELECTIONS.

From the Halifax Times.

The Elections for town and country having all concluded, we are enabled to write with something like certainty of the composition of the new House. The contest which has just terminated, has had reference more to opinions which have been entertained, than to any thing new—the real question at issue being, whether the country did or did not approve of the conduct of the majority of the late assembly? This test was urged with the greatest confidence, by the radical press, and those whose understandings could not be swayed by the excitement of the time, governed themselves accordingly. The Conservatives, willing to abide by the public judgment, did not call to their aid any auxiliary influence to recommend their cause, or to dissuade against their opponents, they also endeavored to create a prejudice against their opponents, by representing them as directly opposed to all the changes which have been made in the administration of Colonial affairs. This we may characterize as equally baseless with the former presumption. Both were however, made much use of during the recent contest—the radicals had the full advantage of their ingenuity, and what has been the result?

Not content either, with presuming to bring in his Lordship to aid their cause, as a Governor charged with the Imperial commands of the Colonial Office to carry out their liberal views, they also endeavored to create a prejudice against their opponents, by representing them as directly opposed to all the changes which have been made in the administration of Colonial affairs. This we may characterize as equally baseless with the former presumption. Both were however, made much use of during the recent contest—the radicals had the full advantage of their ingenuity, and what has been the result?

Before however we state this, it will be well to allude to one other specimen of management which did them considerable service. The Quinquennial Bill was a measure which the majority never supposed would pass in the Legislative Council. Unexpectably however, that body, having precedent before it, notwithstanding a strong conviction of its being unnecessary and mischievous, were not inclined to suffer this cause of agitation, which was used to bring upon them undesired odium, any longer to exist.—The Assembly were fully committed to this act of political suicide; and the radical leaders with ingenuity peculiar to themselves, at once disposed the majority so to die that they might have a speedy resurrection. They tried to impress upon the public that it was their own seeking—a highly patriotic and disinterested proceeding—whilst it gave up voluntarily their delegated power, should of itself entitle them to be again returned, independent of their legislative functions. Confident that they had wormed themselves into public favour, no untoward symptoms could dispel the conceit that all who were in the former House professing radicalism, and a large proportion besides of a similar creed, would be again chosen. They therefore, with two or three exceptions, offered again; but sad to say, nearly one half of the majority had been dispensed with by the ungrateful people of Nova Scotia.

Despite the agitation on Judges' fees, and the Casual and Territorial Revenue—despite the Despatches pamphlet and Delegation—the Responsible Government theoretical pamphlet, and the Quinquennial subterfuge, the return may be thus stated:—In the last Assembly there were from twelve to fifteen members who opposed elective institutions, Responsible Government and Delegation, and altogether disapproved of the undesired censure on Sir Colin Campbell. There were also from thirty three to thirty five who formed the majority on all the motions and resolutions proceeding out of these measures. In the newly elected House eleven of the opposition come back again—one only has been worsted in a contest (Mr. Allison at Newport), and three others, disgusted it is said, at the proceedings of the last Assembly and not from any doubt of their being again returned, did not come forward. Of the majority sixteen or eighteen only have been re-elected. The rest are all new members, pledged to no specific line of conduct, and free to act according to the dictates of their judgment for the good of the country and the welfare of their constituents.

The following are the names of the old members who have been superseded:—Messrs. Doyle, Dickson, McKim (dead), Waterman, Holland, McDougal, McDonald, Bell, Elder, Morton, Benjamin, D'Entremont, McHaffey, Kavanagh—14 Reformers. Miller (dead), W. Sargent, J. Sargent, Allison, Whitman—5 Conservatives.

The new members are:—Halifax—McNab; Pictou—Blackadar; Cumberland—Fulton; Hants—McKay; Annapolis—Chipman; St. John's—McKenna; Queen's—Dewolf; Lunenburg—Zwickler; Sydney—Henry; Gysbrough—Marshall; Richmond—Palany; Inverness—Turnbull; Newport—Dimock; Falmouth—Dalyant; Cornwallis—Beauchamp; Horton—Johnstone; Annapolis—Gates; Digby—Bald; Clare—Commo; Argyle—Kyder; Barrington—Homer; Arichat—Martel.—22.

Perhaps not more than seven, if so many of the Gentlemen who have been returned as new members, would have voted with the majority of the last House, on the questions which agitated the country, to wit—the Civil List, Delegation, Censure on Sir Colin Campbell, &c. Fifteen, we think, at least, would have endeavored to have got possession of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, on the liberal terms proposed by Her Majesty, and have voted against the other measures. These with the Conservative Members of the old House, who have been returned, 26 in all, are a sufficient guarantee, that the country shall not be again agitated by an unwise and unpopularity as characterised in the late radical assembly. The gap which has been made in the Reforming ranks, shows plainly enough what importance the people attach to their late representatives; and if four years has caused such an alteration, what might have been expected, if the Assembly had continued the usual term.

We have not, in imitation of the *Novoscotian*, given the names of those we have classified, on either side; because, though we connect some of the new ones with the extreme views of the Assembly, we are yet unwilling to insult them by giving them principles which perhaps they have never entertained, or which having been suddenly received, their calm reflection condemns.

The question may now be asked—What will the new House do; Lord Falkland, like the Governor General, has strongly advised the people not to listen to, nor their representatives to entertain and advance theoretical notions of government. The system which is to come into operation, is quite as distinct from that put forth by our Radicals, as it is from that which preceded it. But say their leaders, who expect to be raised to office and distinction under it—it is just the thing we want, and had we been blessed with it sooner, we should not have advocated any thing so anti-monarchical as those theoretical doctrines with which we managed to impregnate and poison a population ignorant of their tendency. Of course they are endeavouring to impress upon the people, that the very system that can forward their personal ambition, is also the best for the general good. On the other hand the Conservatives, unlike those who have their eyes enriched with the milk and honey of the treasury, see but little benefit that can be derived from the change. Some of the details of the new system they perfectly comprehend, agree with, and consider advantageous; especially were they tend to make the Executive power a more equal balance than before, with the democratic branch. Others again seem open to all sorts of corruptible influences, and these they will most likely oppose, with a view to reform. And some will require the test of time before it can be ascertained, whether they are or are not applicable to our Colonial circumstances. A momentary reflection will convince every one, that the system is quite a novel one—that it is neither Responsible Government, after the plan of our theorists—any more than it is the old mode of rule. Nor is it on the whole any nearer an approach to the British Constitution than where we formerly stood—notwithstanding that the views of the promised land, obtained by those who have climbed our political Pizgah, has caused them to declare that the prospect before them was always in their dreams. Indeed we are sincere in our belief, that the application of the whole of that noble Constitution, which works so well in a nation arrived at the highest pitch of wealth, population and grandeur, would have a very corrupt and debasing effect on a small, poor, and thinly populated country like Nova Scotia.—Unfortunately there has been adopted for us in the new order of things, to the exclusion of a jealous watchfulness of our liberties, too much of the corrupting and debasing element with which the fabric of British freedom in its human imperfection is largely imbued.

PROPERTY OF THE TOWN OF BRANTFORD.—Previous to the trying scenes of 1837, Brantford was one of the most flourishing villages in Canada, and big fair to become a place of considerable trade; but since then, like most other places in the colony, it has felt most severely the sad effects of that untoward event. But we think now, its inhabitants may congratulate themselves with

the prospect of better times. No more attempts will be made to revolutionize the country, as experience of the past, will serve to check any such like attempts for the future. Enfranchisement will soon commence on a more extended scale, and bring as heretofore, wealth more abundant into the country. Improvements which have been stopped, will ere long recommence with spirit and ardor employment to many laborers. Men of capital will no longer fear to engage in enterprises which will both enrich themselves and benefit the community in general.—The macadamization of our roads, and the navigation of the Grand River will add greatly to the prosperity of the town. There is no other inland town of the United Provinces, which is more beautiful, or healthy than Brantford. All these advantages, combined with a large and fertile tract of well settled country which surrounds the town in every direction, render the place one, which some day or other, will command a great share of the trade of the colony.—*Brantford Courier*.

NOTICE.

HOME DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the City of Toronto, at the Grand Hotel, Wall, East, Brantford, Law, 100 King Street, upon Wednesday, the 3rd day of February, 1841, for the purpose of appointing Officers for the next ensuing year, and making the necessary arrangements for the following May Fair. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEORGE D. WELLS, Secretary H. D. A. S.

N.B.—The several Newspapers in the city of Toronto will please give insertion to the above until the day of the meeting, forwarding copies containing the same to the Secretary, Toronto, January 22, 1841.

BOND HEAD FAIR.

WHEREAS it hath pleased His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, to grant to the inhabitants of Bond Head, County of Simcoe, the privilege of holding QUARTERLY FAIRS at that place, Notice is hereby given, that the First Fair will be held on the first day of February, 1841, and after that, each and every Fair at Bond Head will be on the Tuesday previous to Newmarket quarterly Fair, January 22, 1841.

GEORGE D. WELLS, Secretary H. D. A. S.

N.B.—The several Newspapers in the city of Toronto will please give insertion to the above until the day of the meeting, forwarding copies containing the same to the Secretary, Toronto, January 22, 1841.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

H. ROWSELL, begs to inform his Subscribers and the public generally, that he will be prepared to re-open his LIBRARY FOR CIRCULATION, on Saturday, Jan. 16. An addition of nearly 1500 Volumes has been made to his former collection, and he will, as opportunity offers, increase it with new Works by standard authors which are published. Catalogues, price 1s. 3d., will be ready for delivery on the 12th instant.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One Year £ s. d.
Six Months 2 0 0
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One Month 0 3 0
If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be £1 for every Three Months.
Toronto, January 9, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 31st inst. was, this day declared; and that the same will be payable on the 15th day of January next, to the holders of the same. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of