

THE CHURCH.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE GREAT WESTERN.

THE FIRE AT YORK MINSTER.

From the Leeds Intelligencer.

York Minster, justly termed the pride of England, and boast of the interesting city in which it stands, was again a prey to fire on Wednesday night last, and a terrible injury has been inflicted on that venerable pile.

The fire burst forth in the south-west tower; the twelve bells that were in it have been either destroyed or injured so as to render recasting necessary; and the entire roof of the nave is destroyed. Happily, the stained glass of the windows is almost wholly unharmed; and the choir, and organ screen, and the organ have not sustained the slightest harm, save that which must arise from dust and smoke.

The Lord Mayor, and a number of leading gentlemen in the city, sat in the afternoon of Thursday for some hours at the Guildhall, to investigate the cause of the late melancholy fire. The inquiry was private, but it appeared that Mr. Wm. Groves, clock-maker, of Kirkstall, Leeds, had been employed on Wednesday to repair the clock-works, and to set the quarters a-going. He was in the clock-chamber with a light a little over eight o'clock. He stated that he had a lantern; but when his lantern was found to have been elsewhere, it is said that he acknowledged to have carried a candle stuck in a square piece of wood. He stated also that he snuffed the candle out with his fingers; but it is believed that he had snuffed the candle and thrown the burning snuff on the floor of the clock-chamber, which was covered thick with dry straw, sticks, &c., that fell from birds' nests. There having been many jacksaws nests in the tower—and also with the oakum that has worn off the bell-ropes. It is believed that the burning snuff, falling amongst this combustible material, and being fanned by a fresh wind, kindled, and thus produced the destructive conflagration. This is the unsubstantiated conviction of the gentlemen who attended the investigation.

SUPPOSED AMOUNT OF DAMAGE.—It would be very rash to give anything more than a mere conjecture on this point, before a careful professional examination of the Minster has been made; but the estimate of cost is £10,000 to £12,000 to repair the south-west tower, and £18,000 or £20,000 to repair the nave and restore the roof—total, £38,000. We may mention that this unvalued structure was altogether uninsured! An application had been made to the Yorkshire Insurance Office on the subject; but the terms not being approved, an insurance was effected!

It is said a subscription will immediately be commenced for the restoration of that part of York Minster destroyed by fire last week. A subscription was made when it was partially destroyed by the incendiary Martin, which, in a few weeks, amounted to upwards of £67,000. We have not the slightest doubt but the call will be responded to by all the wealth of this great country, for so good a purpose as restoring that venerable monument to old Ebor.

The appointment of Dr. Maclellan to the Surgery of Chelsea Hospital has given rise to a great deal of angry discussion, both public and private, in which the name of the General Commandant in Chief has been mentioned in a manner perfectly unjustifiable. His Lordship has been selected, in no very measured terms, for having selected for the situation in question, a comparatively junior assistant surgeon, to the detriment of a host of old and deserving medical officers of superior rank and standing. We are the last people in the world to defend, either the undue preference which has been given to Dr. Maclellan, or the culpable partiality of his patron. But *palmum qui meruit ferat*. The injustice done him not to be made accountable for the misdeeds of the guilty.

Lord Hill, no doubt, finds his own official duties sufficiently difficult and perplexing, without being held answerable for proceedings wholly unconnected with the department over which he presides. The Commander in Chief of the British army has about as much to do with the filling up of any vacancy at Chelsea College as the Emperor of China. It would therefore be an act of downright injustice to accuse Lord Hill of having been the instrument of Dr. Maclellan's extraordinary and unprecedented promotion, the responsibility of which rests solely with Sir Henry Parnell. Upon what plea or pretext the latter functionary can attempt to justify a step which would seem to be opposed to every principle of justice, generosity, or equity, we are at a loss to conceive. For we must candidly confess that it appears to us to be all but impossible to render any satisfactory reasons for having preferred an assistant surgeon of 1838 to a sincere poet, over the heads of no less than 300 of his brother officers, 243 of whom were his superiors in rank, and the remainder senior to him in his own class. In whatever light this glaring and disgraceful job is viewed, it reflects discredit upon its promoters, for having cruelly outraged the feelings and disregarded the strong claims of so many meritorious and toiled worthily neglected candidates. Mr. Maclellan's appointment is, in fact, nothing more or less than an insult to the branch of the service to which he belongs.—*United Service Gazette*.

REASONING.—An article appeared in the private correspondence of the *Times* recently, relative to the threatened assassination of a gentleman, by a ribbonman. The fact is well known. The individual was Mr. Palmer, of the Bank of the County of Leitrim. He was warned of the design by Major —, of the constabulary, and an inspector of police.—*Morning Herald*.

Lord Carew has derived an accession of fortune to the amount of £40,000, by the demise of his relative, Captain Sir T. Carew, subject to the payment of some legacies.

Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., has placed £500 at the disposal of the parish authorities of St. Leonard's, Devon, to be applied in aid of any fund which may be raised for providing increased church accommodation for the inhabitants.

Sir St. Vincent Cotton has had a severe attack of paralysis, and is, we hear, in a very dangerous state. Sir Vincent was formerly in the 10th Hussars.

One of the largest political meetings ever held in Liverpool took place at the Amphitheatre on Wednesday last, to petition parliament in favour of Lord Stanley's bill to amend the system of registration in Ireland. Sir T. Brackenbury, the chairman of the meeting, which after stating the evils of the present system, expressed the confidence of the meeting that the measure proposed by Lord Stanley would have a most beneficial effect, were proposed by Mr. J. Aspinall, the Rev. H. McNeill, Mr. T. B. Horsfall, and Mr. J. Aspinall. They were carried almost unanimously; and after thanks had been voted to the Chairman the meeting separated without the slightest disturbance, but not until the petition had been signed by upwards of 2000 persons.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTIONS.—We are happy to be able to state that Sir A. Grant's canvass has proceeded most favourably during the last week. There is every reason for confidently expecting that if his opponent goes to the poll, the Conservative cause will be strengthened by a completely decisive victory. We understand that the nomination will take place on Thursday and the polling on Friday next.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES AT WINDSOR.—DEATH OF ONE OF THE ETON BOYS, AND HEROIC CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER OF THE LIFE GUARDS.—A lamentable and fatal accident occurred on Saturday evening, about six, to a young lad, 14 years of age, named Montagu, the son of Mr. H. S. Montagu, of Thurlow House, Clapham, who was rowing on the river in one of those dangerous skiffs with which the Thames at Windsor abounds, along with two other Etonians. They were proceeding up the stream, and just as they had passed through Windsor Bridge they were overtaken by a large boat, which was being towed by horses towards the college.

The persons who were on the bridge perceiving that their boat was between the towing line and the shore, called out to the boys to lie down. Two of them attended to these injunctions, but young Montagu, who refused to do this, called out to the men on board the large boat to stop; but at the rate the vessel was proceeding, and it being too close to the skiff to avoid the danger, that was impossible. As the towing-line passed over the boat, and over the heads of the two boys who had laid themselves, Montagu caught hold of it, evidently for the purpose of throwing it over his head. The line, however, appeared unfortunately to catch him under the chin, and in an instant he was dragged out of the boat into the water. Another large barge passing by at the moment, it went completely over the spot where he was thrown in, and it was some seconds before he rose to the surface. Boats immediately put off from the shore, but too late to save the poor boy, as it appeared, from his struggles in the water. The 21st Regiment of Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, who (with some other officers) were in a boat on the river at the time, hastened to the spot, threw off his clothes, and plunged into the stream (which at this place was upwards of 20 feet deep) in the hope of rescuing the unfortunate youth. The gallant captain, who remained in the water upwards of a quarter of an hour, dived in various parts near the spot where it was supposed he went down, but without success. At one period great fears were entertained for the humane act of Captain Blaine, whose noble feeling prompted him to this humane act. He remained, at one time, upwards of three minutes groping about at the bottom of the river. After the lad had been in the water nearly half an hour, his body (by means of the drags of the Royal Humane Society, which are kept near the spot) was discovered under the centre arch of the bridge, and taken to the Catherine Wheel public-house, close by, where the most unrelenting exertions were used by the most eminent medical men in the two towns to resuscitate the boy, but without their labours being successful. The vital spark had fled.

IRELAND.

THE CELEBRITY QUESTION—TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Queen's letter has been received at the Hanover Office, directing a Royal

patent to be prepared for the creation of 10 new fellowships in Trinity College, and removing the restrictions which at present exist upon the marriage of the Fellows. The consequence of this measure will be that the majority of the Fellows will marry, and spend their entire lives in the College. If the 10 new fellowships are to be immediately filled up, the question will arise, where are they to come from, as there are rarely more than that number reading for fellowships in the college? The Radical party will be delighted at this act of her Majesty's advisers, particularly as it has been done without paying the country which was due to the heads of the University, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, neither of whom were consulted on the matter.

MURDERERS RESPITED.—May 9.—A respite was sent to Cork to stay the execution of Casey and Hartnell, who were ordered for execution to-morrow, for the murder of a policeman in the Glanmire-road. Some technical omission in the form of the sentence rendered it necessary to stay the execution.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—May 10.—A meeting of the Repeal Association was held. Mr. O'Connell delivered a speech, and read a long report from the committee, showing the full means by which the union could be carried. The proceedings possessed little interest except to those who were close to the last, and the half-dozen persons who preceded it. The Chairman to-day, and eight or nine other persons, were the repeat button. If this insignia do not become more fashionable in the Corn Exchange, for it has not appeared out of it yet, it would be better for the object of the repealers that it were discontinued, as it only tends to show the scarcity of their members.—*Dublin paper*.

RENCONTRE WITH A PARTY OF RIBBONMEN.

(From the Limerick Standard.)

On Wednesday night last, as a party of three police, from the Kildimo station, were patrolling in the direction of Kildimo, the property of Anand Hill, Esq., where our readers may recollect several acres of land were recently maliciously turned up, their attention was drawn to the unusual exhibition of lights as so late an hour in many of the cabins between that place and Kildimo, and immediately after they heard several shots fired. Proceeding in the direction from which the reports were heard, they very soon came up with an armed party of about 60 men, and perceiving that they were not discovered, and that it would be utter madness to confront them with so small a party, they concealed themselves and followed them at a distance, resolved to wait till the time when they should divide, and then that some of the party might be successfully encountered. As they neared Kildimo, the expected separation took place, and some of them having proceeded down a horse on the residence of the Rev. George Franklin, at Kildimo, the little party of police here gallantly dashed out upon them, when, after shots being exchanged, they succeeded in capturing three of the party, two of them, brothers, named Ginnane, and the third, named Purcell. The latter and one of the Ginnanes had each a gun when captured.

The prisoners were secured for the night, and on Tuesday that active magistrate, John E. Langford, Esq., proceeded to investigate the matter, and we are happy to hear that one of the Ginnanes has turned approver, and that the whole party are likely to be brought to justice.

The capture of Purcell has thrown a new light on some recent outrages in that vicinity. It will be recollected that the residence of the aged widow of Kildimo, the Rev. George Franklin, was attacked on two occasions lately. A circumstance which caused some surprise at the time, was that on neither occasion did the watch-dogs give the least alarm. Their silence is now accounted for, as the fellow Purcell, at present in custody, has long been the confidential man of the Rev. Mr. Franklin, and the probability is, that his presence with the attacking party on each occasion was the cause of the quietness of the dogs.

Previous to the police falling in with these midnight legislators, they had visited the houses of several of the farmers—severely beat the inmates, and sworn many not to sell their potatoes to Clare people, or to demand more than £1 per barrel. A respectable farmer named Carroll, near Kildimo, whose house was visited by them, was so severely beaten, and his skull so seriously fractured, that there are but faint hopes of his recovery. They also beat a poor woman so severely as to break her collar bone and arm. Several others suffered in various degrees.

We did hope that some vigorous measure would have been taken to curb this turbulent spirit; but we fear that the mercury has not risen sufficiently high in the crime barometer of Palace-yard to force vigorous and active coercive remedies. The time for preventive measures is now gone.

Since the foregoing was written, we have learned that a meeting of the magistrates and others interested in the peace of the county, is called for to-morrow at Pallas-Kerry.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS ON LORD STANLEY'S BILL.

From the St. James' Chronicle.

The contest which has occupied the House of Commons since Monday, terminated last night in a division, when the house decided upon going into committee by a majority of 301 to 298—the members present being, with Tellers and Speaker, 604—as full a house, we believe, as has been collected during many years. This punctual attendance proves the importance attached to the question under consideration, and the exertion made to bring up as many members as possible. Before the public was in possession of this decisive evidence, it was, however, well known that the ministers had put forth all their energies upon the occasion, treating the question as a *vital* one to their administration, and prodigally dispensing threats and promises, engagements and concessions, and all those other persuasives, which give to the party in office so manifest an advantage in cases of the kind.

Taking the result of the debate and division, then, in any possible view, it must be regarded as a solemn sentence pronounced by the parliament against the ministers. If we believe, with the *Morning Chronicle*, that the Conservative party, constantly and steadily opposed to the Cabinet, were reinforced by a few gentlemen anxious to 'strike a blow at the ministry,' we must come to the conclusion that a majority of the House of Commons is anti-ministerial. If we, on the other hand, assume—and this is, for ourselves, the hypothesis that we prefer—if we assume that the house decided altogether upon the merits of the measure submitted to it, then are ministers convicted by a majority of having rallied their whole force for the protection and maintenance of fraud and perjury, because fraud and perjury promise to them a political advantage. Either branch of the alternative conducts to the conclusion, that a change of government ought to take place, for the constitution forbids that a government shall retain office without possessing the confidence of Parliament; and neither written law nor usage is necessary to show that men interested in protecting the foulest crimes—and these crimes, too, affecting the political rights of the community—ought not to be permitted to wield the influence of the executive. We do not, however, expect a change of government as the immediate consequence of last night's division. Lord Melbourne has still to guard the ladies of the bed-chamber, who so faithfully guarded him a year ago, when, as now, condemned to dismissal by both houses of parliament. The ministers will hold on, despite of any number of defeats or any amount of disgrace.

But although the decision of last night may not produce any instant effect, it is, nevertheless, the most valuable decision for the country which has taken place since the passing of the Reform Bill; and its value will be the same, or nearly the same, whether Lord Stanley's bill do or do not pass into a law this session. We think that it will pass; but, whatever its present fate, it must be impossible for the present system of Irish elections to be long maintained. The foul and dangerous character of that system has been exposed in its details, as it was before felt in its grievous consequences, and the House of Commons has (thanks to the unconstitutional pertinacity of ministers and their friends) twice solemnly condemned it in very full houses, and on each occasion after a discussion protracted through three or four days. We challenge an instance of any measure so auspiciously introduced that did not attain to final and early success. All fears of ultimate failure, therefore, may be dismissed. The bill will pass, and it will constitute an insurmountable barrier against the recurrence of such a government as now afflicts the United Kingdom. Ministers will try, as in the case of Sir H. Hardinge's title bill, to postpone the benefit as long as they can; but in this attempt they will probably be disappointed, as it is now

certain that the measure must become a law. Gentlemen—as many of them as can clear their vision from the mists of party—will see that it can be delayed only for factious purposes, and that the heat and anxiety which a continued opposition to it must create, will be altogether without any profitable return.

SIR R. H. INGLIS'S MOTION FOR CHURCH EXTENSION.

The following are the terms of Sir R. H. Inglis's motion regarding "Church extension," which will be brought before the House of Commons this evening. The motion is well and forcibly worded, and cannot fail to be read with interest:—

"That a humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the deficiency which exists in the number of places of worship belonging to the Established Church when compared with the increased and increasing population of the country, the inadequate provision therein for the accommodation of the poorer classes in large towns, and the insufficient endowment thereof in other places, as such facts have been severally set forth in the reports of the late ecclesiastical commissioners; to assure her Majesty, that this House is deeply impressed with a just sense of the many blessings which this country, by the favour of Divine Providence, has long enjoyed, and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the people are the most sure and firm foundation of national prosperity; to state to her Majesty the opinion of this house, that no altered distribution of the revenues of the Established Church could remove the existing and augmenting evil, arising from the notorious fact that an addition of more than six million souls has been made to the population of England and Wales since the commencement of the present century, and that the rate of this increase is rapidly progressive; that the grants made by the wisdom of parliament, on the recommendation of the Crown, in 1818 and 1824, have been inadequate to supply the national wants; and that, though private and local liberalities, the greatest wants exist where there are the least means to meet and relieve them; to assure her Majesty that this house, feeling that God has entrusted to this nation unexampled resources, is satisfied that it is the duty of the government to employ an adequate portion of the wealth of the nation to relieve the spiritual destitution of large masses of the people, by whose labour that wealth has been enlarged; and humbly to represent to her Majesty that this house will cheerfully make good such measures as her Majesty may be pleased to recommend, in order to provide for her people in England and Wales further and full means of religious worship and instruction in the Established Church.—*Standard*.

LOWER CANADA.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN AT QUEBEC.—Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning the repeating telegraph on Cape Diamond showed the signal for a steam vessel coming up the river, and the town was soon in a bustle with people proceeding to the wharves and other places where they would be likely to catch a glimpse of the vessel which was, correctly, pronounced to be the UNICORN, CAPTAIN WALTER DOUGLAS, from Halifax. In about an hour from the time she was first telegraphed this "pioneer" of direct communication between Great Britain and her North American Colonies, made her appearance round the point, gallantly steaming against a strong ebb tide. On coming abreast of the Steamer St. George lying at Gibb's wharf, a salute was fired from the Unicorn followed by three cheers from the people on board, which were heartily responded to from the shore. In a few minutes the Unicorn was moored along the Queen's wharf to which all the numerous spectators who had witnessed her arrival from other wharves in the Lower Town, repaired, and numbers went on board to greet their old friend Captain Douglas. From Captain D. we learn that the Unicorn made the passage from Halifax to this port in the short period of eighty-four hours. The Unicorn was on her way to Quebec, where she was first telegraphed for Boston, but on the 22nd instructions were unexpectedly received to proceed to Quebec, where, we understand, she awaits the orders of His Excellency the Governor General.

The Unicorn, being ordered off from Halifax on so short a notice, brought only 11 passengers, namely, Charles Felix Aylwin, Esq. and lady; Mr. Ford, R. E.; Mr. Nixon, R. A.; Mr. Brown, Miss Morrison, Miss Tremaine, Mrs. MacDonald and three children.—*Mercury*, June 30.

We perceive from a notice in the last number of the *Church*, that the publication of that useful and respectable journal is to be removed from Cobourg to Toronto; and that the first number of the fourth volume will there be published by Mr. Henry Russell, on the 11th inst. Next we enhance this opportunity to repeat our high esteem and respect for our contemporary of the *Church*; and to add, that, however much we may differ from that journal in some essential points, connected with the welfare and prosperity in these Provinces of the Church to which we ourselves belong, we have always admired the soundness of the political principles and independence of the spirit in which it has uniformly been conducted; and, as a fair and honourable adversary, we not only do not grudge to it the great success and extensive patronage which it has heretofore experienced, but sincerely wish that, under its new management, it may always receive the encouragement which it so richly merits from those whose religious and political rights it so faithfully advocates.—*Montreal Gazette*.

UPPER CANADA.

GENERAL BULLOCK'S MONUMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Toronto, 30th June, 1840.

[Copy.]

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.

As much anxiety prevails regarding the reconstruction of the Monument built on Queenston Heights by the people of this Province, to the revered memory of the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock; and as the Second Board of Officers, ordered to ascertain the probable length of time the column might stand in its present state, have reported it as their general opinion, that the effects of the late wicked attempt to destroy it are such, that it cannot last more than three or four years. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, cordially concurring in the desire expressed in a public meeting of the District of Gore, held at Hamilton on the 4th inst., is pleased to request a meeting of the officers of the Militia—and other inhabitants of this Province as may wish to unite in this object—to assemble on Queenston Heights, on Thursday, the 30th of next month, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., in order to determine, in the most public manner, upon the best mode of reconstructing the Monument, and with the view of taking such other steps as may be necessary for that purpose.

By Command,

RICHARD BULLOCK,

Adjutant General Militia.

[Certified]

[Signed] RICHARD BULLOCK,

Adjutant General Militia.

UNITED STATES.

From the Washington Globe.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. A. Van Buren, his Secretary.

TO THE SENATE:

The importance of the subject to the tranquillity of our country, makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to the information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the North-eastern boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to as to effect that object.

The British commissioners, in the report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether ex parte in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It is, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify the belief that it is to be used, hereafter, by the British Government in the discussion of the ques-

tion of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territory therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 27th June, 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, June 22, 1840.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying printed copies of a report and map which have been presented to Her Majesty's Government by Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that it will of course become the duty of Her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but Her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that documents bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries, should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unaltered desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary, between the United States and the British possessions in North America, to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware, that questions of this nature, so long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relations.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, must be met with various and really existing difficulties; or else those questions would not have remained open since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavors made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment. But Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clue to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings, may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure; and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

This want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the point submitted to its arbitration, in 1830. The same has been felt and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine. The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the questions at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and Her Majesty's Government consented to it; and it was believed by Her Majesty's Government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838.

Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draft of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draft recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two governments; and the articles of the draft were framed, as Her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not indeed allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of "mere exploration and survey," and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the two Governments, should be to contract stipulations bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to Her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter draft of convention, varying considerably in some parts, as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last, from the draft proposed by Great Britain. But, the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made as the text itself of the counter draft would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or that if the American Government thought the draft of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considering the present state of the boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States in thinking that it is of every account expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the two Governments should be stipulations which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain certain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draft and the American counter draft. The British draft contained no provisions embodying the principle of arbitration; the American counter draft did contain such a provision.

The British draft contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negotiations upon which that draft was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood at that time that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, Her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to the wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state officially to Mr. Forsyth that her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter draft; namely, first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as to be necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries; and secondly, that in order to carry such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add that there are many matters of detail in the American counter draft, which Her Majesty's Government cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draft, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh local and temporary convention, for the better prevention of accidental border collisions within the disputed territory, during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 26th June, 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d inst. by Mr. Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, enclosing printed copies of the report and map laid before the British Government by the commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President fully appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the documents referred to; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that Her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement, will at length be attended

with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox, of his being accordingly furnished by an early opportunity, with the draft of a proposition amended in conformity with the principles to which Her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states that his government might have expected that, when the American counter draft was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined accepting the British draft of convention, or that, if it thought the draft was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would point out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox, on the 29th of July last year, transmitting the American counter draft, he stated that in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and the danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two governments, a mere commission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries;—and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time.—These were the reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new project, the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; and which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified to find that a concurrence in those views has been brought to the minds of Her Majesty's Government, to a similar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the measure under consideration.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox, renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. FOX, Esq., &c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

ASHES.—The receipts of Pots this season have been unusually light—say, not more than half the quantity that was brought to market up to the same period (1st July) last year. This falling off is not to be wondered at, considering the low figure that can be realized for them. In the early part of this week, small bills changed hands at 24s. per cwt. and good parcels at 24s. 9d. & 25s. Of Pearls, the receipts have been enormous; sales of the latter have been effected within the last few days at 29s. & 30s. per cwt. for shipping parcels; while small bills have been sold at 28s. 6d. & 28s. 9d. per cwt.

FLOUR.—The quantity which has arrived of both American and Upper Canada has been very large; still prices have varied little for the past month; the former found ready buyers at 20s 3d for Fine, for immediate consumption and the lower ports, and the latter at 30s for shipping—the whole was mostly sold on time. In the early part of this week, one lot of 1000 barrels American Fine changed hands at the above figure (26s 3d) although we have not heard of any sales of Upper Canada under 26s. still there are more sellers than buyers at that rate. A reduction on these quotations is anticipated, and we would not be surprised to see American Fine 5 dollars per barrel before many days.

PROVISIONS.—There is a considerable quantity of Pork and Beef in market; but very little doing in the way of making sales. A few small lots of Prime Pork changed hands, this week, at 62s 6d per barrel, and Prime Mutton at 75s. Butter has been sold at 54d & 6d; and Lard at the same figure; but very little doing in either.

SUGARS.—A very considerable reduction has taken place on Muscovado since our last report; bright