

Jan. 16th, 1840.

At a Convocation held this day, the Rev. George S. Jarvis, B. D. of this University, and Rector of Shediac in New Brunswick, was admitted to the degree of D. D.

Civil Intelligence.

We have no later dates from England. The steamer *Liverpool* had put into Fayal, one of the Azores or Western Islands, on the 31st December, for an additional supply of coal; and as she would probably not reach England until the 10th of January, her return voyage, it is likely, would be postponed for a fortnight beyond the period originally fixed for her sailing. Her arrival, however, may be daily looked for. We subjoin the particulars of her homeward voyage.

From the N. F. Gazette.

THE LIVERPOOL STEAMER.

This vessel, which left this port on the 15th Dec., and which has for some days past been anxiously looked for on her return from England, is not to be expected for some time yet. She has been heard from by an arrival at Boston from Fayal, into which port she put on the sixteenth day after her departure from New York, for the purpose of replenishing her supply of coal. She had not, therefore, made two-thirds of her passage to England in sixteen days, and would not probably make it in less than thirty days, including her detention at Fayal. We have no right, of course, to suppose that she would be able to leave Liverpool before the first day of February, and consequently there will be no good reason in looking for her here before about the 24th of the month. If she comes before, so much the better—if a month later, so much the worse. At all events, to hear from her is a good deal; for it will relieve the anxiety that was felt not only for the safety of her crew and passengers, but for the very large amount of money that she carried out. The following letters, copied from the Commercial, contain information of great interest in relation to her:—

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser.

Gentlemen.—The enclosed letter from a passenger on board the steamer *Liverpool*, will remove all anxiety on her account. We may just add, that the "Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company," of Liverpool, as a precautionary measure against possible accidents, sent 1000 tons of coals to Fayal last year, to meet any emergency that might occur. Although Captain Englehead had enough coal on board to take him to Liverpool from that longitude in fine weather, yet, like a prudent commander, knowing a fresh supply to be within reach, he bore up for Fayal, and there took in a fresh supply.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. BELL & CO., Agents.

On board the steamship *Liverpool*, off the town of Fayal, 24th Jan., 1840.

ZEBEDEE COOK ESQ.

Dear Sir,—As I presume the "Mutual Co." has something at risk on board the "Liverpool," it will doubtless be satisfactory to you to be informed, that the steamer put in here on the evening of the 30th ult. The westerly winds we took at starting increased to a gale shortly after we passed the Hook, and lasted 12 hours;—the wind then shifted to the N.E., and from the 17th to the 27th December we encountered a succession of heavy, very heavy gales from the Eastward—chiefly from E.N.E. and E.; not an hour of fair winds, or even of moderate weather. On the 27th, Sunday, but 7 days' fuel on board, (full steam)—the captain deemed it prudent to run down to this port. We were then in lat. 34, long. 37, and no appearance of the weather moderating, or any change. Until yesterday morning the wind remained at E. and N.E., proving the decision of the Captain a prudent one; indeed his conduct throughout has been beyond all praise, and there is but one feeling prevalent among the passengers, of perfect confidence in his qualifications, and gratitude for his attentions to our comfort. The ship has performed admirably. This is the 12th trip for me across the Atlantic, and I have never experienced such a continuance of adverse stormy weather. We have taken 150 tons of coals on board, and purpose taking as much more, so that we may count 400 tons in before we start; if the weather is moderate, we may reach Liverpool in 7 days from hence. You must not re-insure your specie.

We spoke the "Toronto" on the 29th December, standing to the southward—all well. We expect to get to sea to-morrow. Yours truly, &c.

NOVA SCOTIA.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.—Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick, papers of the 8th instant, were received this morning. It appears that the resolutions of the Nova Scotia Assembly, published in the last Gazette, of *want of confidence* in the Executive Council, have passed the Assembly by a large majority; the minority being only 12. The Colonial Minister will soon find that Lord Durham's Report, and Lord John Russell's Circular are beginning to produce their natural effects in the British North American Provinces. He will have to displace his Governor, require him to put himself under the tutelage of a new Executive Council, selected according to the wishes of the leaders in the Assembly, and accept a new batch, whenever it may please that body; or "appeal to the sense of the people," by a dissolution and general election.

If the Minister adopts the first mentioned course, we do not see how he can punish the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada with the loss of their Constitution, for difficulties which had their origin in complaints similar to those of the Nova Scotia Assembly, and which he may be sure will be frequently repeated by every Representative Assembly in the North American possessions of the Crown.

For our part, we have repeatedly expressed our desire to live under the British Government, and we should be sorry to see it exchanged for the Government of a Provincial faction, or a party supporting itself by corruption and popular deception.—*Quebec Gazette*.

From the Halifax Times, Feb. 11th.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Monday the 3d. instant, and the two following days, were occupied in the discussion of the principles involved in the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Howe. The question on them was at length taken late on Wednesday evening, when they passed by a majority of 30 against 12—the hon. Mr. Uniacke and the hon. Mr. Dewar not voting.

YESTERDAY the House waited on His Excellency with the Resolutions passed on Wednesday evening last, preceded by an appropriate address, recommending them to the favourable consideration of His Excellency. The House having returned, the Speaker read the following answer from His Excellency:—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—The subject you have presented to my consideration in this Address, has in all essential respects already been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, in Resolutions of the House of Assembly passed last Session.

"Her Majesty's Ministers, after full consideration of the subject, and personal conference with Delegates from your Body, authorized to advocate your views, have expressed in the Despatch which by Her Majesty's command I recently laid before you, the judgment to which they had come on the matter of your complaint.

"Having no reason to believe that any alteration has taken place in the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government, in this respect, I do not feel myself at liberty to adopt any other course, than to refer you to the Despatch already alluded to, as containing their decision.

"Justice, however, to the Executive Council, leads me to say, that I have had every reason to be satisfied with the advice and assistance which they have at all times afforded me.

"It has ever been, and shall continue to be my earnest desire to concur in every measure which appears to me to be conducive to the best interests of this Province."

SCHOONER MAGNET.—Being absent from Lunenburg when our last paper was issued, we omitted to notice the melancholy circumstance connected with the recent voyage of this vessel, from the West Indies, which, having been but partially stated in the Halifax papers, we now record.—She was commanded by Capt. Joseph Moser, a native of this town; and shortly after leaving the West Indies, the mate, Mr. John Frederick Jr., son of Mr. John Frederick of this town, a promising young man—James Contaway, Justus Dauphiney, and John Marbarer, seamen, fell sick, and after ten days illness died, leaving only the Captain and two boys to bring the vessel on the coast at this inauspicious season of the year. Two were dead on board at this time, and were committed to the deep, with the impressive funeral service of the Church. The feelings of the desolate remnant

that were left may be better imagined than described. "God be with us," was the very proper expression of these feelings noted in the log-book at the time: and God was with them; for just in their greatest need, He caused a friendly sail to appear—the brig *Blue Nose*, Capt. _____, of St. Andrews, N. B. who kindly lay by them all night, promising assistance in the morning. One of the crew then volunteered his services, and the weather being too boisterous to lower a boat, he sprang into the rigging of the Magnet, and got safely on board. The name of the young man who thus braved the dangers of the sea and of infection, deserves to be mentioned with the highest praise—it is Charles Langley;—and we are happy to find that both by the owner, Messrs. Chas. & Jos. Rudolf, and by the Underwriters at Halifax, he was handsomely rewarded, having received from the latter Fifty dollars. So it should be, for the encouragement of others in similar cases.

While we deeply deplore the loss of so many active young men, (all but one natives of the place and members of the Church;) and while we in common with the rest of the community have sympathized with their sorrowing friends, who will see them no more here below—we ought still to adore the mercy of Providence in so ordering it that the small remaining were preserved from sickness, and brought to the haven where they would be. This was the Lord's doing, who can still the raging of the sea, and save where hope seems to be at an end.—It hath pleased Him to visit this place solely during the last 14 years, in taking off a large number of young men, either by the influence of sickly climates, or by the fury of the elements, engulfing them in a moment in the mighty waters. Many a dear one, for whose return wives, mothers, parents, brothers and sisters, had looked in vain, until "hope deferred has made the heart sick"—lies in the hidden caverns of the wide Atlantic, waiting the time when "the sea shall give up her dead." May we all feel that such dispensations are chastenings of the Lord to the whole community to which they are sent, and may the effect be—the renewal of our hearts and the amendment of our lives.

The Magnet, Capt. Moser, sailed again on Saturday for the West Indies. We hope her return will be more cheering than the last.—*Colonial Churchman*, Feb. 6.

Yellow Fever at Barbadoes.—H. M. Ship *Vesta*, brought sad accounts of sickness at Barbadoes. One hundred and thirty cases of yellow fever occurred on board of her between the 10th November and 18th December.—Mr. Hall, the master, and about twenty-five seamen fell victims to it. The 52nd and 67th Regiments had suffered, and continued to suffer severely.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Excellency Sir John Harvey, in his speech on opening the Session of the Parliament of New Brunswick, congratulated the Legislature upon the actual condition of the Province its trade, its revenues and financial affairs being in a flourishing state, far beyond any previous years. We learn from a friend who is well informed upon the subject, that the Lieutenant Governor had ample grounds for such congratulation, the revenue of the past year, 1839, exceeding £112,000, an excess of upwards of £20,000 over any preceding year.

We have copied in another place the various documents respecting Steam Navigation between Great Britain and British North America, which were recently communicated, by message, from the Lieutenant Governor to the Assembly of New Brunswick, and those which relate to a subject of great importance to the trade of this Province, the Canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy. Whenever the proposed Canal shall go into operation, Mr. Hare, whose report upon it will be found with the other documents above referred to, considers that a steam boat will be able to make the passage from St. John's to Quebec, in 56, or 60 hours.—*Quebec Mercury*.

LOWER CANADA.

The Governor-General arrived from Toronto, on Tuesday evening, in 36 hours, which is quite as rapid a movement, as that he made in the minds of the Upper Canada Legislators, in regard to the Union and the Clergy-Reserves question. Both are unprecedented.

In noticing the arrival of the Governor-in-Chief, we may mention that Mr. Weller engaged to convey His Excellency from Toronto to Montreal, a distance of 376 miles, in 38 hours. They started at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and arrived at 20 minutes before 7 on Tuesday evening, being 35 hours and 40 minutes on the way, and 2 hours and 20 minutes within the contract. The horses were changed 24 times; and the whole of the stoppages amounted to about five hours. His Excellency, accompanied by his Civil Secretary, rode in one sleigh, drawn by two horses. The other members of his suite came in another sleigh. The roads were bare in many places between Toronto and Kingston.—*Montreal Courier*.

UPPER CANADA.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

Protests to the Bill passed, entitled, "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof."

Dissent.—Because the principle of the Bill is anti-Christian, for it not only encourages religious divisions, but promotes indifference to truth, and thus leads directly to infidelity.

Because it is subversive of the Constitution and form of Government under which we live, inasmuch as an Established Church is part and parcel of the Constitution of Great Britain and Ireland, and all their dependencies; for without such a Church—and a Protestant Church, too—the British Constitution cannot be enjoyed either at home or abroad.

Because the Bill is founded on an assumption of authority which is not conferred upon the Legislature by the 31st George III., chap. 31, which grants certain powers under special restraints in respect to future Clergy Reservations, but not the power of distributing those already made to purposes not contemplated in the Constitutional Act; much less of appropriating them in a manner that leads to the utter extinction of the Church of the Sovereign as the Established Church of the Province.

Because the Bill deprives the Established Church of nearly three-fourths of her acknowledged property, renders her Clergy stipendiaries to the Colonial Government, and by attempting to reduce those to an equality with unauthorized Teachers, violates one of the most sacred doctrines of the Church Catholic.

Because, instead of being a final settlement of the Clergy Reserves, or a healing measure of peace, it provides for annual interference on the part of the Legislature, while by frequent enumerations of the various denominations, it calls into action the worst passions of the heart, in order to swell their respective numbers on which the proportion of assistance is made to depend.

Because by placing the proceeds of the Reserves in Provincial Stock, which is at present unsaleable, and which the first financial difficulty will sweep away, it exposes all the Clergy and Teachers to the peril of immediate destitution, should the credit of the Province fail. Moreover, were the funds safe, yet the financial provisions of the Bill are altogether delusive, and would produce the most cruel disappointments; for instead of supporting sixteen or twenty Clergymen and Teachers in every township, as they seem to promise, they will not be able to bear the charge of one.

Because the Bill, as affirmed by its supporters, recognizes the Roman Catholics, under the 7th clause, along with the other denominations, as sharers in the provision solemnly set apart for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, though in direct opposition to the spirit and enactments of the 31st Geo. III., chap. 31, which expressly excludes Roman Catholics, because otherwise provided for.

Because the question of the Clergy Reserves might have been easily settled in a way which would have given general satisfaction, by re-investment for religious purposes within the Province, in the Crown, leaving the details to the wisdom of the Imperial Government.

In fine we dissent from the Bill—Because it makes the monstrous attempt of constituting 17 or 18 religious establishments in one and the same province, and because we desire to record our determined opposition to a measure so hostile to the best interests of the Colony, and which, in our belief, stands without a parallel for its reckless injustice and irregular tendencies, in the annals of Christian legislation.

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

(Signed) P. B. BELLAQUIERE.

Dissent.—1. Because though designated in the preamble as a final measure, its advocates admit that future legislation on the same subject will be required.

2. Because the future legislation admitted to be necessary, will be the action of a Parliament differing greatly in character from that to which this question has heretofore been submitted. Such Parliament may desire to divert the Clergy Reserve fund from its original destination, and be thereby brought into collision with the Imperial Legislature.

3. Because it involves a principle which, if tacitly assented to by the Imperial Parliament, will soon be required to be carried out within the limits of the United Kingdom.

4. Because it will in a certain degree appropriate a fund created under an act of the Imperial Legislature, for the specific and well ascertained purpose, to objects of a directly contrary character.

5. Because one half of the Clergy Reserve Fund being divisible under a quinquennial census, an incessant struggle for superiority in numbers will be maintained among the several religious denominations to be benefitted by such division, and consequently the desire of procuring proselytes will prevail over the legitimate objects of the Christian pastor's duty, thereby promoting and continuing among a large body of the people, the same degree of agitation and animosity which has hitherto disturbed the harmony of the community.

6. Because the object sought might have been attained by an unconditional vestment of the Clergy Reserves in the Crown, a proceeding which might have been applied by the Imperial Legislature to the Clergy Reserve Lands in Lower Canada, without recognizing a principle, the extension of which to other portions of her Majesty's dominions, may be productive of events dangerous to the existence of the empire.

(Signed) GEO. CROOKSHANK.

(Signed) J. S. MACAULAY.

Dissent.—1. Because by thus despoiling a large portion of the community of their rightful property, the principle is established that evil may be done that good may ensue. The vested right of the Church of England to the exclusive possession of the Clergy Reserves, stamped with all the authority and solemnity of an act of the Imperial Parliament, is hereby sacrificed and violated upon the loose pretext of expediency; a principle subversive of all right, Divine and human.

2. Because so far from settling this all-engrossing question upon a basis calculated to ensure permanent satisfaction, the apple of discord still remains amongst us by the continuance of the power to make future reservations.

3. Because an ample fund is thus provided to maintain, encourage and perpetuate the disunion present existing amongst Christians, and to provide for the future increase of dissent; and the propagation of error in the fundamental and essential principles of Christianity.

4. Because if it be determined upon to deprive the Church of England of its property, the proceeds thereof would be best disposed of in promoting education.

5. Because although power is given to the Provincial Legislature to vary and repeal the several provisions contained in the Constitutional Act, respecting the alienation and appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, such powers must of necessity be limited to the details of the measure, and cannot be construed to extend to the principle. Absolute departure from the original intentions of the Imperial Parliament could never have been meant. The Provincial Parliament have therefore no constitutional power to enact the bill which passed this House yesterday, inasmuch as the vital principle of the 31st George III., chap. 31, is sacrificed, and a precedent established fraught with peril to our dearest interests, spiritual and temporal.

J. ELSLEY.

From the Niagara Chronicle.

This Excellency took occasion to inform the Legislature, that, in framing the Clergy Reserve Bill, they had consulted alike the best interests of religion, and the future peace and welfare of the people. The philosophy of Mr. Thomson—whether intentionally or otherwise, we care not to enquire—is so eloquent, so correct, so judicious, so full of wisdom, so well calculated to excite an erroneous impression, to mislead such disinterested 'ponderers' on Canadian affairs as Lord Durham for instance, inasmuch as the uninitiated would therefrom naturally infer that the Bill in question sprang spontaneously from the Province's 'collective wisdom,' instead of being, what in reality it was, His Excellency's own offspring, whose birth was presided over by 'conciliation,' and which shouldered its way into the world so rapidly, more by the assistance given to it by the Dispatch of my Lord Johnny than by any thing vigorous in its own constitution. With regard to the avowed consultation of the 'interests of religion,' this is not the place to speak; nevertheless, acknowledging a standard of truth, we feel bound in regard to the lodge-purge into which Mr. Thomson and his 'helps' have lashed churches and sects to dispute, with all becoming deference, the truth of the sentiment which His Excellency has uttered, although in his mind, and judging by the feateness, with which it is put forth, that sentiment has the weight of a self-evident fact. We imagine that Mr. Thomson thinks his 'free trade' principles quite as applicable to religious matters as to Baltic timber, and so would they seem when guessed at through the abstractions of 'liberalism.' The Governor-General said also in reference to the Clergy Reserve 'settlement'—

"I rely on your efforts proving successful, notwithstanding any attempt which may be made to renew excitement, or to raise opposition to your deliberate and recorded judgment."

This is styled by the Editor of the *Toronto Guardian*, with a chuckle eminently becoming his 'reverence,' the rap which the Governor-General gave the Bishop. For such indeed it seems to have been intended, but it is a 'side-whip' which His Excellency had better have refrained from striking, for altho' the disgrace of the 'rap' falls somewhere, it does not fall on the Bishop. It is anti-British to strike a man at a time when it is utterly out of his power to return the compliment, and as the *Guardian* is, at times, a stickler for 'British practice,' we hope he will whisper that fact into the Governor-General's ear should he ever again come within speaking distance of that high functionary. Moreover, in his own conduct, and in the course recommended by him to the Church of which he is the head, the Bishop has just as much discharged a duty incident to his station, as Mr. Thomson himself, in advising our legislators how to behave themselves on returning to their different Districts, was discharging a duty incident to his station. The members of the Church of England, whose deliberate judgment is not to be hurked either by blistering dispatches or tinkling liberality, consider themselves and their posterity grievously wronged and a vital constitutional principle infringed, by the Governor-General's 'settlement' of the Reserves; they have therefore, without excitement or an attempt at excitement and almost to a man (if we may judge of the Province by this neighbourhood), appealed for justice to that tribunal, upon which devolves the duty of deciding on their rights, as well as upon Mr. Thomson's acts and recommendations, and the 'recorded judgment' of Upper Canada's Legislature. By the fairly obtained decision of that tribunal they will abide. And what is there in these proceedings, that the Governor-General should descend from the stilt of his dignity to attack the Bishop? Mr. Thomson has, we suspect, in this instance yielded to back-stair advice; his own judgment would have taught him that his own reputation could gain nothing by aiming a 'rap' at a personage whose station should at any rate protect him from the 'insolence of office,' insufficient though it may be to shield him from the wretched jeers and gibes of an unscrupulous press.

From the Cornwall Observer.

On Saturday last a plate was presented to Col. Turner, K. L. Commanding the Eastern District, from a portion of the officers and gentry of the counties of Stormont and Dundas, by a deputation appointed for that purpose, consisting of the Hon. P. Vankoughnet, John Cryslor, George S. Jarvis, George Crawford and James Pringle, Esquires, for the zeal and alacrity with which he watched over the district during our late troubles, and for the attention devoted by him in bringing the volunteers under his command into so high a state of discipline.

The presentation took place at the Court House, at which a large assemblage of our fair, as well as a goodly portion of the gentlemen of the place, were collected to witness this interesting exhibition, as well as to see, and examine for themselves, this truly elegant and beautiful, and of most exquisite workmanship, and Williams of London, which is of most exquisite workmanship.

It is an *Extempore*, intended for a dinner-table piece, and is not only ornamental, but highly useful, as it can be turned, by shifting the several dependencies of which it is composed, into a receptacle, for flowers, cake, jellies, &c., or can be used as a candelabra, having three branches to afford for that purpose.

Its cost is upwards of £45, and it is most creditable to the donors, and well worthy the acceptance of him to whom it has been presented—but not more so than the worthy Colonel merits and deserves.

The following is the Address that was presented on the occasion, and the Reply given by the Colonel.

Sir,—When you assumed the command of this District, upwards of eighteen months ago, you found the Militia and Volunteers under arms, although with good hearts and strong hands, in rather an undisciplined state—officers as well as men—but through extreme labour and exertion on your part, acting at times in the capacity of drill sergeant, which you often witnessed with pleasure and delight, those under your immediate command, soon acquired a knowledge of Military skill, which has far surpassed any thing that we could have imagined, and has astonished even Military men.

The confidence which this will give them in their own strength and power, cannot fail to make the enemies of our country *quail* before them, should they again attempt to disturb our peace and tranquility.

For your gentlemanly demeanour towards us, and indeed to all classes, as well as the great anxiety that you have always evinced for the safety and welfare of this District, which through your judicious arrangements, have escaped those calamities which have unfortunately befallen some of our fellow subjects in some other parts of the Province, we have been deputed by a portion of the Magistrates and Gentry of the counties of Stormont and Dundas, to present for your acceptance, this humble "Testimonial" of their respect and esteem.

In conclusion we beg to assure you, that those, whom we represent, in conjunction with ourselves, fervently wish that honors and prosperity may ever attend you; and that they will ever

remember with pleasure and gratitude, that friendly intercourse which has always subsisted between you and them, and the anxious care with which you have watched over the safety of the district.

Cornwall, Feb. 15, 1840.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—I accept with much pleasure and satisfaction, the handsome and valuable "Testimonial," which you have been pleased to present to me, as a mark of respect and esteem, from yourselves, the Magistrates, and Gentlemen whom you represent—and however arduous my duties may have been during the last winter, and which have been so highly estimated by you, they were rendered pleasing, and comparatively easy, by the ready and willing zeal, shown by the commanding officers, officers, and soldiers, of the Militia Force, serving under my command, to become efficient soldiers—and it was with much pride and satisfaction that I saw, after a very short period of time, that this truly Constitutional Force, was in a sufficient state of discipline in Field movements, to act in conjunction with Her Majesty's regular Forces, had the disturbers of our happy family fires, dared to oppose us; but their noble bearing, and imposing front, deterred both "the Rebel," and "a Sympathizer."

Gentlemen—I feel proud that fortune should have placed me in charge of a District so conspicuous for its Loyalty to our beloved Queen, and attachment to our truly happy Constitution; and believe me, that next to the approbation of my revered Sovereign, and beloved Country, for any services rendered to them by me, I fully and duly appreciate the approbation of the Magistrates and Gentlemen, of the counties of Stormont and Dundas. Gentlemen—I thank you for your kind wishes, that honors and prosperity may attend my future career—and be assured that in whatever part of Her Majesty's dominions my services may be required, I shall always look back with much pride and satisfaction at having had the honor and good fortune of being placed among you, not only for the ready zeal shown by the "Militia soldiers" of this Local District, but for your unbounded hospitality to me as an individual; and my sincere prayer and wish will always be, that prosperity and happiness, under the blessing of God, may attend you all individually and collectively.

C. B. TURNER.

From the Toronto Patriot.

It is at all times particularly gratifying to see legally constituted bodies testifying their approbation of the conduct of individuals engaged in the public cause. It is one of those rewards that lighten toil and stimulate to renewed exertions. The following correspondence, which is equally honorable to both parties, will be read with pleasure by the numerous friends of Mr. Sherwood in this city, and in the country, who know his worth, and appreciate the zeal and talent with which he has ever labored, and during the last session of parliament especially, in the public service.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

Toronto, February 18th, 1840.

Sir,—I have the honor, by request of the Common Council of this City, to transmit to you a copy of a resolution adopted unanimously by that body at their first meeting for the current year, held on Monday, 11th inst., in relation to the subject of your my entire concurrence in the sentiments contained in the resolution, and the gratification I feel in being the means of communicating the same.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN POWELL, Mayor.

HENRY SHERWOOD Esq., M.P.P.

(COPY.)

Resolved,—That the thanks of this corporation be presented to Henry Sherwood Esq. for his patriotic and able public services during the recent session of the Provincial Legislature, especially upon those questions in which the inhabitants of this city are deeply interested, more particularly in his able and efficient advocacy of the measure recommended by this Council for the renewal of the amended act of Incorporation of this City. Which was carried unanimously.

Truly extracted from the journals.

CHARLES DALY.

Toronto, 19th Feb., 1840.

Sir,—I felt great pleasure this morning on receiving your communication and the accompanying resolution of the Common Council of this City. The unanimous expression of such an influential and independent body in favor of the conduct of a public man, must be, under any circumstances, highly gratifying, but on the present occasion it is to me peculiarly so, as the gentlemen composing the Council have not formed their opinion upon general rumor, and the representations of others, but upon actual and personal observation of my political career.

Their voluntary and unsolicited tender of thanks in the present instance, will furnish evidence to the loyal constituents whom I have the honor of representing, and to the Province at large, that under every respect I have strictly adhered to the Conservative principles upon which I was returned to Parliament.

In reference to that part of the resolution which relates to subjects of purely local interest, I have only to say that if in the discharge of my parliamentary duties, I have by my advocacy brought about any measures which have proved beneficial to the city of Toronto, I feel myself abundantly rewarded by the prompt and generous manner in which the corporation has acknowledged my services.

Be so good as to offer to the members of the Corporation my sincere thanks, and accept for yourself my warm acknowledgments of consideration and friendship.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With sincere regard,

Your obedient, humble servant,

HENRY SHERWOOD.

JOHN POWELL Esq., Mayor, Toronto.

From the same.

WAR TO THE KNIFE WITH CONSERVATISM.

The Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, Her Majesty's REPRESENTATIVE, and Governor-General of British North America, has magnanimously thought it politic and just to issue his orders, previous to his departure, to the Commissariat to transfer its advertisements from the *Toronto Patriot* to the *CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN*.

Whether this act of the Right Honorable Charles Poulett Thomson, Her Majesty's REPRESENTATIVE, and Governor-General of British North America, be political, or personal, or both, it must be viewed by all dispassionate men of the commonest understanding, as an awful warning, that a reign of terror has commenced. The character of the two journals, of which His Excellency has deemed meet objects respectively of summary reward and punishment, has been so long established in this community, that it would be needless to say a word on the subject, were it not good and proper, and indeed essential, that the abused people of England should be made acquainted with the astounding fact, that the Russell JACK FROST appointments are proceeding in their North American Colonies, under his condignity, in republishing the Queen's subjects, with all the alacrity that could be desired by a Hume, a Roebuck, a Normanby, a Palmerston, or a Melbourne. Thus, then, we may state, in few words, that the PATRIOT, which is punished, has, since its first establishment, now upwards of ten years, faithfully, diligently, and unflinchingly labored, to maintain the Queen's authority in this region. While the *CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN*, originally established as an engine for "fending the walls of the Church of England with the dust," which is rewarded, has for the same time (both were established the very same week) with slight intermission, (during the short interval it was under the conduct of Mr. Evans) been as sedulously and unremittingly intent on promoting sedition, rebellion, and separation from England. Indeed, so foul and reckless has been the political course of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, the original and present conductor of the "*Christian Guardian*," that he has been denounced by his own brother, from the pulpit, as "*a hypocrite in religion, and in politics unprincipled*,"—while the principal British Wesleyan Methodist, whom he falsely pretends to represent, have made more than one public demonstration of the just indignation in which they hold both his principles and practice. This statement, it is well known here, is true to the letter, and sets at defiance contradiction from any party whatever. Thus may the Conservatives of Upper Canada contemplate in our treatment by the Queen's REPRESENTATIVE, the doom that is designed by the Whig-radical ministry for them all, each one in his convenient turn. It is as plain as the sun at noon, that it is the sole end and aim of the ministry of our beloved, but unfortunate Queen, to undermine and prostrate all the venerated institutions of the empire, and with them its power and renown, and that instruments are dispatched in all directions the best fitted to perform the GLORIOUS design.

We have been rebuked for our silence during the short, ignoble career of this REPRESENTATIVE of Majesty in this capital; a few words may suffice satisfactorily to explain the reason for our forbearance.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that after every public body in England had in vain protested to the whig-radical ministry against the appointment of Mr. Thomson, a circular letter was addressed by the gentlemen of London concerned with Canada, to influential parties here, containing a strong appeal to the good sense of the community, for the civil treatment of Mr. Thomson, and for the careful avoidance of obstacles to his government, that on the principle of fair play, he might have a fair trial. This letter, by particular request of a valued friend, we published, and were determined to act in good faith on its advice, and so we have acted; tho' we are free to declare, on many occasions, sorely against our better judgment.

To the Commissariat we owe nothing but thankfulness, for the uniform consideration and attention we have received at their hands, and we trust they will see a full justification of their preference of the Patriot, as their organ of communication with the public, as well in the principles it has advocated, as in the notorious fact, that the circulation of the Patriot in the city of Toronto, is at least five to one more than that of the *Christian Guardian*.

From the Cobourg Star.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that the independent consistency of the proprietor of this journal, has drawn down upon his unfortunate head the heavy displeasure of the powers that be.

Government House,

Toronto, 15th February, 1840.

Sir,—I have it in command from His Excellency the Governor-General, to express to you that it is the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government to dispense with your services as a magistrate. I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness in future to abstain