

The Georgia from Liverpool to Boston brings dates of the 6th and London intelligence to the 5th.

Our readers will perceive that the Executive Government of France is again prostrate below the spirit of the Revolution. That spirit, whether good or evil, seems at present to rule the destiny of the Nation.

The circumstances of this new demonstration of the ultra-liberal party will be found in our extracts. From these it appears that the party so named, is acting on a principle still more dangerous than even those it has manifested in regard to the internal government of France.

Much as we desire the end in view we should wish to see it come in a less questionable shape; and we would augur more happy results, did we perceive in the counsels of France a more rational and stable principle.

The truth we fear is, that France could be reconciled to a more moderate system—it could have been reconciled to the Bourbons—it could be so to the views of its present Monarch.

We have a graver objection against some American Journals. A letter, purporting to be written by a lady from Quebec, some time back, representing the prevalence there to an alarming extent, of a contagious fever, went the rounds of the American press, and although contradicted in a journal of that city, was never retracted.

From the Chambersburg (Pa.) Republican. WHOLESALE MURDER.—One of the editors was in company with a gentleman on Wednesday last, direct from Halifax, who stated that he witnessed the trial of Henry Gambles, captain of the Lady Sherbrooke, from Londonderry, shipwrecked near Cape Ray, on the 19th ult.

No intelligence from Poland reaches us by this arrival; but the rumours given are still of alarm and gloom, and the resignation of the French Minister is attributed to his consciousness that as any signal reverse of the Patriot cause must lead to his fall—the extreme probability of such immediately occurring, rendered his retirement only a question of time.

We can scarcely attach credit to the expected hostilities between Holland and Belgium. That King Leopold should be thus early called on to defend his crown is not, in itself, without example; but that he should alone be forced to maintain the political convention and decision of the Allied Powers, savours too much of Gothic policy.

The Continental news given in the N. Y. extracts have excluded any lengthened domestic intelligence from England. The Reform Bill advances under the steady support of a ministerial majority. Charity must lead us to suppose that its opposers have some good motive in retarding its progress, although we confess our dimness of vision in not being able to discover it.

Finances may admit of such fictitious satisfaction; but we believe the Fabian scheme of prolongation will not answer the great debt due the people of England. Sir Robert Peel vainly seeks the panegyric.

Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem. "One of the People" is necessarily deferred to our next number.

We have also to state for the satisfaction of our highly valued correspondent, even were it not otherwise required, that our short remarks on a certain portion of his former communication, so far erred as to be liable to misinterpretation.

They had no reference whatever to the law and sanction which direct and guide men, and which form the basis of human society. Our allusion to the order of Malta, to which the sons of Monarchs, so related, were admissible, must show, we limited our observations to the tie of parentage.

very properly excludes. Those most anxious to preserve this rule may be surprised by some sudden excitement into an unguarded forgetfulness of it. In the present instance we have readily own this was the case; although, viewing only the intention and feeling of our own minds, we were at the moment unconscious of their liability to misconstruction.

The Exhibition and Explanatory Lectures of Mr. Jones announced for Monday & Tuesday evenings, cannot fail in attracting the Public of Kingston. Under the garb of amusement they will offer lively and impressive ideas of the most delightful and interesting of all studies.

The young will here derive fine general conceptions of the order and system of Nature, and will find in these a groundwork on which their future studies or reading will easily be ingrafted. No recommendation can be a-wanting to the value and interest of such instructive entertainments; and the patronage Mr. Jones has received is sufficient evidence of his merit and the utility of his Exhibitions.

A New York Journal contains the following petty and ridiculous remarks on a London paper. We really do not see the necessity of all people on the earth liking the climate of the United States or the character of its people. Both may be very good for some folks; but considering the variety of tastes and views, we should suppose nothing but excessive patriotism on the part of the N. Y. Editor could have rendered the trifling statement in the English Journal offensive to a degree sufficient to make him witty, which it is said ill nature and envy sometimes will effect.

The following item is from an English paper, the Morning Herald, of Tuesday, July 19th. "The Salem, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. She brought about 40 passengers in the steerage and cabin, many of them emigrants, who had only arrived at New York a few days, and finding the weather so hot were afraid to stay."

"These forty people had, at any rate, a pleasant jaunt, and a taste of the ocean, to console them for going back with the hair on their heads. If they found it very hot in May, they would unquestionably have had nothing left but their own cinders to carry home, had they waited until the latter part of July."

We have a graver objection against some American Journals. A letter, purporting to be written by a lady from Quebec, some time back, representing the prevalence there to an alarming extent, of a contagious fever, went the rounds of the American press, and although contradicted in a journal of that city, was never retracted. In our last American papers we remark the following statement regarding the loss of the Lady Sherbrooke. A total fabrication.

From the Chambersburg (Pa.) Republican. WHOLESALE MURDER.—One of the editors was in company with a gentleman on Wednesday last, direct from Halifax, who stated that he witnessed the trial of Henry Gambles, captain of the Lady Sherbrooke, from Londonderry, shipwrecked near Cape Ray, on the 19th ult.

I have read with the most indignant surprise the following article in the Philadelphia Bulletin, and I hold it up to the detestation of these Provinces and of all men capable of feeling the smallest instinct of humanity, or of conceiving an idea of national honor.

The subject would lead me into a field too wide and too important for the space and scope of a short communication, but I must allude to this topic so far. The United States has indeed furnished an asylum to the poor and distressed: I grant the fact; and under a less perfect acquaintance with circumstances, I would abstain from every insinuation or assuming question on the motives and causes of this willing reception of the exiles of Europe. But when I hear their official and periodical boasts of their country being the refuge of the poor and persecuted—when they would represent this grasping Eagle as the "life-giving Pelican" of Freedom, ready to repast the wretched of mankind at its breast—when I look back to that long and dark procession of our country; men who have passed the ocean—whose sufferings have made its very atmosphere thick with sighs to him who knows their history—whose toils have been the almost unaided means of the now smiling wilderness, and of whose fate and end no memorial remains—I sicken at the tale.

It is within my knowledge that materials have been collected in the United States, by a native of Great Britain on the History of Emigration to America for the last twenty-five years. I have inspected with some attention the documents and their connecting proofs.

So far I feel at liberty to say (and I know it will be felt by all who may see this and be in any measure knowing to the subject) that it narrates a succession of evil & misery paralleled only by that of the slave population of the New World. That these documents will be laid before the world may depend on circumstances, but I trust and believe they will.

It is the remark of the learned and just Historian of Greece, Mr. Mitford, that the Tyrants of the East employed their captives and slaves in those great works on which the chief riches and improvement of their countries depended. The embankments and canals required by the inundations of the Nile and Euphrates, were, Mr. Mitford believes, the works of these wretched victims; and he attributes on the clearest probability, that heart-piercing lament, "By the rivers of Babylon there we sat and wept," to those who were thus employed.

quently recurred to me when wandering thro' these scenes of American improvement, where a false glare of prosperity and promise conceals the dark and deadly principles by which it is accomplished. The chains indeed are not visible: the iron scourge and torturing hour is concealed; but I, who have seen the wretched—the ignorant and the blind-folded slaves of necessity—dragged up to toil and despair by their brutal task-masters—racking off the springs of life to enrich their nefarious and malignant deluders—with every lure prepared to degrade and deceive. But I will not proceed: the truth is known and recorded. It must be at length told.

In regard to the extract, of which I must strongly claim the insertion, I shall only say, if this was a common case, why render it so particular?—if it was rare, why insult human nature by such acts? The old and sick must soon cease their burden—the young must soon repay it.—can the United States not afford an asylum to five miserable children?

I am aware that the United States have commenced their celestial Republic upon the Malthus exterminating principle—that they have said the poor shall not be amongst them—that like the savage law they decree the strong only shall swim and live; but have they not prudence to conceal barbarity and insult when they discover some trivial apology?

ENGLISH PAUPERS.—Among the recent importations at New York, is a family of paupers, sent out by the authorities of London, who paid £30 for their passage to this country. They consist of a man, his wife and five children. They landed at New York without a cent, and the whole concern clothed in nothing but the filthiest rags; the father immediately applied to the authorities for relief, and by the said authorities were told they must clear out, bag and baggage—though by the way they had precious little of that commodity. Accordingly, the humane overseers paid their passage to Trenton, where they arrived on Thursday, and there also applied to the authorities for relief. These functionaries, with the same commendable spirit of kindness, sent them right down to the city in the steamboat, paid their passage, and directed them to be furnished with proper food. They arrived here on Saturday last, and again applied to the guardians of the poor for relief. Having ascertained their history the guardians most wisely put them on board with Captain Jenkins on Saturday morning, paid their passage back to Trenton, directed the captain not to let them suffer for want of food, and instantly rid the city of the abomination. What the good people of Trenton will next do with the nuisance, is probable more than they know themselves. Certain it is however, that this family was shipped off by the London authorities as incorrigible paupers, for brother Jonathan to feed and pamper during the remainder of their lives. A more squallid set of wretches we never beheld. They had scarcely rags enough to cover them, and their skins groaned aloud for an acquaintance with soap and water. The country must support this family—there is no other course, except to let them starve. The captain who brought them out must have known the character of his passengers, and the house also, to whom the vessel was consigned, their names should be held up to public indignation, as being instrumental in intailing a dreadful curse upon the country, for the sake of mere dollars and cents.—Phil. Bulletin.

For the Chronicle. Sir—I have stumbled upon a mine, composed of the most combustible materials, such as "fire and brimstone," the effervescence of which has long been cherished, and which has already impregnated this otherwise pure atmosphere to such an intolerable degree that it is no longer suffocable.

I perceive a gentleman at Belleville has applied my strictures which appeared in your paper of the 27th ult. to himself, doubtless thinking that they were very applicable and too true not to mean him! I have no doubt others may apply them equally with as much truth, for they were substantially correct as regards facts.

As this gentleman has volunteered his services as champion, I will try a match to his tail, and see if I cannot draw a little more of the truth from him. He confesses "he has married several couple under the new act, but not from behind the counter as Mr. X. would wickedly insinuate," and which he offers to prove by "his clerks." Where the deuce did you marry them? did you, or did you not, perform a part of the ceremony not from behind the counter, but behind it? did you not prepare the documents there?

In regard to the party I alluded to, I meant to say, that from behind the counter, where he sells tobacco and snuff and so-forth, he issued to perform the solemn service of Holy Matrimony, which alone belong to the sacred duties of the Minister of Christ, and not to a Jack-of-all-Trades.

The following quotation will speak for itself: "Mr. X. says, that I slander others in my discourses, especially the Episcopal Clergyman of the same place; to this I can only say, that if preaching against the parties of pleasure, card playing, dancing and excess of wine, &c. &c. &c. is 'slandering others, I of course must plead guilty.'"

To this point which the Rev. Gentleman "pleads guilty" to, I would reply that it is a most scandalous, libelous, malicious, wicked, fiendish, hellish falsehood. Here follows another folsome quotation: "Mr. X. says that I am found at elections drumming up votes for the good cause, and threatening their friends if they vote for any other than a Methodist, that they will be turned out of the Society. This statement, Sir, is as false as the heart of X. is foul. I put him, or any other man at defiance to prove this assertion." O tempora! O mores! Can this man have the hardihood to deny what the whole Colony of Hastings know to be true?—what we have seen with our eyes, heard with our ears, for the entire six days of the last two elections? I appeal to the Returning Officer and the Candidates.

Here follows a precluding quotation: "But I would not sincerely advise him at once to come to a full stand, and repent of his evil deeds before he, with all other liars, receives his portion in that lake which burns with fire and brimstone."

I have no doubt but he has given notice to Old Davie to be prepared to receive me, and will en route, cast me forth the next time he ascends the holy place; but I have "come to a full stand," and if I don't struggle hard with the fox and the serpent blame me!

I, in sincerity, disclaim any personal feeling towards the parties in question, or towards the Methodist connection generally; it is only the excesses I would hit at, and those only that affect society; for it is a reproach and a stain upon the many respectable persons who are to be found among that connection, to allow themselves to be cajoled and led away by the knavery of designing demagogues through a Judas and hypocritical cant; for how in the name of God do those self-righteous men expect to get to Heaven, if, in their very prayers, the old serpent is twisting about their heart, urging them to utter abominations about their neighbours who may be of a different creed!

If I were a Methodist I should certainly object to it as sinful and unchristian-like: it certainly will always bring obloquy upon a whole people where they interfere with the rights and privileges of others. Let them restore the body to a healthy state, and heal up their "bruises and putrifying sores," for they cannot enjoy "God and Mammon" too. In a word, let them become Christians indeed, and cease from their unhalloved purpose of governing and ruling at their pleasure. The effect of the evil working system is beginning to be felt through all the ramifications of the civil, moral and political system, and it is the duty of every good subject, even Methodist subjects, to put a stop to it, or we may entail a misery upon ourselves and our children's children that we little dream of at present.

For the Chronicle. Mr. Chronicle: Forasmuch as our country is but young, and its inhabitants comparatively few, a continual paper-war is kept up—insults and slander, advice and abuse, vended about like penny ballads. Verily at this rate we shall soon be fit to cope with our republican foes. None dislikes the custom more than I do; but I suppose "Nature must be nature still."

Two or three weeks ago I saw a letter in the Chronicle signed "X." on the subject of a meeting held in this place, at which our Representative and a Parson were the leaders. Your correspondent, I think, claims credit for exposing such absurdities, and I hope it will be the means of preventing a repetition of such unnecessary and stupid conduct. It is needless to again recapitulate the lively scene the Meeting House presented during the debates on petitions, &c. and their almost unanimous rejection, after the able portraiture "X." has given you; but it is from seeing, in your paper of the 10th instant, an answer to his letter by the Rev. (the title of a Tobaccoist and Snuffist!) Mr. Reynolds, A.M. &c. wherein he publicly calls "X." a liar, and threatens him with all sorts of "fire and brimstone" for telling truth. Allow me then, Sir, to show you upon what back this polite epithet properly belongs to, so far as I know.

"X." lies not (for in my presence have I heard him use language towards his brethren of the Ministry that nowise accorded with his call) when he observes that it is customary for Mr. Reynolds to reproach ministers that belong not to his persuasion, but more especially the Episcopal clergymen. To this Mr. R. replies, that "he can only say, if preaching against the practice of parties of pleasure, card-playing, dancing and excess of wine, &c. &c. is 'slandering others, I of course must plead guilty.'"

It is also true, as X. remarks, that Mr. Reynolds is an indefatigable agent in the sport of fishing for votes during elections in behalf of his party. No farther gone than last election I was met and accosted by him to part with my vote in aid of the views of the Ryeonian Aristocracy. He did not, however, "threaten" me, for the reason perhaps of not holding place under his buck-toothed dynasty; but I had to endure a pastoral lecture on the subject, the conclusion of which I think, said, "Well, Sir, if I cannot persuade you on you to assist our cause I hope you will not vote against us!" And yet this is the person who stoutly puts "X." or any other person at defiance to prove his interference at elections! After this surely the Judgment.

The fact is, Mr. Chronicle, the conduct of these no-church and State Parsons are getting every day more intolerable—at present, indeed, they attempt to establish their demagogical demagogism is insufferable. From their Port (the Christian Guardian) down to the thread-bare coated Campmeetingist, nothing is to be heard but revilings and persecutions against Church, State and Government. Something must shortly be done to keep down these rattle-snakes and boa-constrictors, or we will soon have a PETER W. Belleville, or Sept. 1831.

COLONIAL. MONTREAL.—On Monday last the contract for the long desired Chamby canal was concluded between the commissioners and the contractors, Messrs. Lhuier, Sturtevant, and Chase of Amsterdam, and of the Laie of New-York, and Messrs. Samuel Andree, Junr., and Stephen Andree of Acadie, in this province, for the sum of £46,218 currency, and was signed by all parties, at the meeting which had been convened for the purpose. From the enterprising spirit and well known abilities of the contractors, there is every thing to hope, and we have no doubt will fulfill their undertaking with credit to themselves and advantage to the community.

Among the presentations at the King's Levee, July 27, was:— "Lieut-Col. Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, to present his work on the British Dominions, in North America, by Viscount Goderich."

Arrivals, Tonnage, and Settlers to the 13th Sept. of the past and present year.

Vessels. Tonnage. Settlers. 1830 617 170,873 23,556. 1831 732 189,726 44,816.

The John Bull.—The new Steam-Boat John Bull, is an object of general attention and admiration; for it is admitted, on all hands that in her arrangements, splendour, comfort and utility have been happily blended, and she forms altogether a specimen of marine architecture of which Canada may be justly proud. Should she hereafter be surpassed by any boat to be constructed on the St. Lawrence or any other water, we believe the spirited proprietors would not long remain before they threw their new competitors, should such arise, in the shade.

We can only say that the whole of the furniture, table services, glass ware, &c. are in perfect keeping, with the fitting up of the exterior and interior decorations of this magnificent boat. The gilding of the figure head, the British Lion, and the appropriate devices of the stern, all richly gilt, give the JOHN BULL, notwithstanding, (must we write) her bluff appellation, an appearance of finished elegance that would become the yacht of the proudest Sovereign. Upon going on board the eye is presented with a capacious passage leading from the fore part of the deck abaft towards the cabins, of about 100 feet in length, in the centre of which are the cabin windows, which are preserved from injury by a neat palliading and hand rail; this passage, which is as well as all the other deck fixtures, is painted so as to give an appearance of cleanliness, and to have a light and cheerful effect, will afford a pleasant promenade for the passengers in rainy weather, as it is entirely covered over by the round house deck. On the sides of the passage are the stairs descending to the gentlemen's cabin, and ascending to the round house or upper deck, as also the engines, boilers, and other apparatus requisite in such a large vessel. Having reached the extremity of this passage the ladies' cabin presents itself. This apartment is entered by two doors in the sternmost part of the boat, which lead to one of the most elegant specimens of naval architecture which we have seen. The cabin presents to the eye the appearance of a wainscoted drawing room, furnished with beautiful ornamented chairs, painted in imitation of rose wood, and with a low-table and couches, the wood work of which consists of rose-wood, or the black hickory of Canada, which resembles the former so much as to elude our limited skill of woods.

At the egress from the ladies' cabin a grand staircase descends to the gentlemen's cabin; this apartment is about 100 feet long and about 30 feet wide, and has all the berths except twelve enclosed in state rooms in a manner resembling the apartments in the ladies' cabin. The most prominent object in this spacious apartment is the dining table, which is 94 feet in length, made of solid mahogany, and of a very tasteful and fashionable style of workmanship. There are also two very splendid sideboards, and a full complement of chairs of a beautiful and tasteful pattern. The cabins are fitted up so as to accommodate upwards of ninety passengers with berths, which are enclosed in state-rooms containing two each; passengers may also be said to be accommodated each with separate bed-rooms, for each state room door is fitted up with a lock, an additional comfort which no Steamboat that has fallen under our observation possesses except the British America, and the vessel we are now describing. In the fore part of the vessel a cabin is also to be fitted up, containing about thirty berths for the accommodation of such as may not wish to incur the expenses of a passage in the after cabin. The apartments of the crew are under a fore-castle deck.

The following dimensions of this extraordinary boat, will, we think fairly establish her claim to superiority in point of magnitude over any steamboat in North or South America. Indeed, with the exception of the large steamboat built about two years ago at Amsterdam, we believe the John Bull is the largest steamboat in the world. Length 189 feet, breadth of beam, 32 feet 8 inches breadth including the wings 70 feet, breadth of each paddle wheel, 16 do, depth of hold, 12 do, draft of water 7 feet 9 inches.

This extraordinary vessel is the property of the Messrs. Molson of this city, to whose enterprize the public are indebted for the first introduction of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence.—Courant. The Royal William's voyage and return from Halifax.

The following account of her arrival at Halifax is copied from the Acadian of the 2d instant. On the afternoon of Wednesday last we were apprised of the appearance of the Royal William steam-vessel from Quebec, off this harbor, and hastened to a convenient place to view her entrance into our beautiful bay. At a distance in the offing a dim streak of smoke marked the direction in which she was advancing, she gradually became distinct, and ere noon, had reached her place of destination. The Royal William is a fine and beautiful ship, of 365 tons, and finished in a very superior manner.

The Royal William steamer arrived this morning from Halifax, which port she left on the evening of the 3d, Pictou on the 6th, Charlottetown on the 7th, and Miramichi on the 8th instant. On leaving Halifax she experienced some detention from the Sidney Coal put on board from the Lingan mines, not proving of a quality sufficient strong to raise her steam; she was further delayed by a fog during one night. In the upward passage she experienced very rough weather, and proved herself a pleasant, steady and dry boat; during the voyage she had no occasion to use the table frames for the glasses, and had so little motion that none of the passengers were affected by sea-sickness. She came up yesterday from Green Island against a strong breeze. Those who made the voyage speak highly of her qualities as a sea-boat; the Acadian Recorder says that the speed with which she made the passage down six days, including two she remained at Miramichi is "unprecedented under the most favorable of all former circumstances."

CAPE BRITON.—We perceive by a communication in this week's Novascotian, that 10,000 tons of shipping have been this year contracted for with one Mercantile house, at Halifax, to export Coals from Cape Breton to foreign ports—the Coasters and American vessels being insufficient for the increasing trade of the company; and that arrangements are making whereby vessels of 5 or 600 tons can load in a secure harbour a short distance from the Mines, at which place a yard and wharfe

have been constructed: this site of some future town or city, has been named North Sydney. We also learn, that the Imports to Cape Breton in 1830, amounted to £85026 employing 538 vessels of 30,699 tons, and 1860 men. The Exports for the same year amounted to £27620 employing 641 vessels of 36111 tons and 1950 men.—This small but very valuable Island is rising rapidly into notice and importance.

We have undoubted authority for stating that three additional Councillors are immediately to be appointed in this Province, and that an equal number are also to be added to his Majesty's Council in Nova Scotia. This arrangement, we presume, is made in consequence of the determination, in future that the Judges shall not be appointed to seats in Council.—(Courier.) N. B.

ENGLAND. The British Parliament was still engaged in discussing the Reform Bill, in Committee. Schedules, A. B. and C. had passed under revision and had received the sanction of the committee by successive votes, sustained with the exception of a few individuals on some of the propositions, by the ministerial strength of the House. We do not see any appearance of abatement of zeal in support of the bill.

In the House of Lords on the 3d of August, his Majesty's Message respecting a suitable provision for the heir presumptive of the Crown, was, on the motion of Earl Grey taken into consideration. His Lordship, after observing the importance of making a further provision for the education, the maintenance and support of the honor and dignity of the Princess Victoria, who was the presumptive heiress to the Throne, and would in all probability be the future Sovereign of the Empire, and the propriety, therefore, of making an augmented allowance to the Duchess of Kent as the mother of the heiress presumptive, concluded by moving an address to that effect, which was agreed to nem dis.

In the House of Commons, on a motion of Lord Althorp, the House resolved itself into Committee on the King's Message. His Lordship, in addition to what had been observed by Earl Grey in the other House, stated that it was proposed to add £10,000 per annum to the allowance to the Duchess of Kent, making the whole £22,000 per annum, of which £16,000 was to be applied to the maintenance and education of the Princess Victoria.

The Queen of Portugal seems to be countenanced by the English and French Cabinets. Her father, Don Pedro was at the Palais Royale, at the latest accounts.—Donna Maria was on a visit to the royal family of Britain, at Windsor Castle. In the House of Lords on the 3d, Earl Grey moved the formal address in answer to the message relative to the Princess Victoria. The Marquis of Londonderry was querulous about Donna Maria being received at the ports as Queen of Portugal, but Lord Grey said no orders had been given on the subject.

House of Commons.—Colonial Affairs. MISSIONARY GRANTS.—Upon the Chairman putting the question, that a sum not exceeding £16,182 be granted to defray the expenses of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. Mr. Warburton said it was not his intention to divide the committee on this grant, but he felt confident that no vote which Parliament could come to, could possibly tend more effectually to alienate the minds of the colonists who were of another religion, it was most absurd to be voting money for a forced support of the Anglican Church.

Mr. Wilks objected to the great extent of the grant as well as to the principle of attempting to establish a church among a people who were hostile to its doctrines. Mr. Labouchere had already expressed his decided opposition to these votes, and was convinced that no member who had given any attention to the subject could come to any other conclusion. He was anxious that the vote should not pass without obtaining from ministers a decided declaration, whether they did or did not intend in future to propose any similar grant. He wished the grant to be altogether abandoned, but gradually, so as not to hurt any individuals who now depended on it. He had in his possession a petition which had been voted unanimously by the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, and which prayed that these grants, and the system that they were intended to support, should be put an end to, for it was unquestionably true that the system did excite against the Church of England feelings of jealousy and suspicion.

The Church of England in Canada, ought to be put upon the same footing as all other Christian churches, and until this was done the Church of England would lag behind all other sects. Mr. Warburton wished likewise to be informed whether ministers were not in possession of a memorial from the bishop and clergy of Quebec, praying that the clergy reserves might not be divided with the Church of Scotland? It had always been understood in that House that the clergy reserves should be divided between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would answer the fair questions on the part of his Majesty's ministers. With respect to the first question, he would say, that ministers did not defend this vote upon principle.—The point, the committee were aware, was one of considerable difficulty, as it involved the whole question of the church establishment of Canada; it was therefore impossible to take any step rapidly, but it did appear to him that it was not fitting that the people of England should be called upon to provide funds for the support of the clergy and church establishment of Canada. It was the intention of Ministers gradually to reduce this grant, and to abolish it as soon as possible. The clergy reserves were highly detrimental to the prosperity of the colony, but he could give no pledge on this subject, which was one of great difficulty. The subject of the college was under the consideration of the colonial department; though he could not give a more satisfactory answer on this point than upon the preceding. With respect to the last question, he was not aware that any representation had been received in this country.