From the Montreal Gazette.

We have lately received a series of Parliamentary Papers, containing correspondence on various subjects between the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and the late Governor General of Canada. A part of this correspondence we have been enabled to publish; but as we have not before now met with that portion of it, which relates to the acceptance by Sir George Arthur, of the subordinate office of Deputy Governor of the Province, after the Union was proclaimed, we think it due to the merits of that distinguished soldier, now Governor of Bombay, to make the reasons of his acceptance of it known to our readers.

On the 5th of February, 1841, Lord Sydenham wrote to Sir George Arthur, that he having consented at his Lordship's request, and with that regard to the interest of the public service which had so eminently distinguished his acts, to defer his departure from Toronto for a short time, his Lordship should have the honour, immediately after he should be sworn in as Governor General, to forward to Sir George a commission, by which he should be enabled to exercise all the powers before assigned to him, with the exception of affixing the Great Seal of the Province, which was not transferable. In his reply, dated the 10th of February, 1841, Sir George Arthur says:—"In accordance with your Lordship's earnest request that I should defer my departure from Canada for three weeks or a month, I still cordially meet your Excellency's wishes, and postpone it until the 10th of March, in the hope that it may be in my power to be of some use, before your machinery is perfected for carrying on the Government under the new system that must necessarily be introduced—but I beg your Lordship will permit it to be understood, that the gratification I shall feel from being useful is the only personal advantage which I desire to derive from the postponing my departure from Canada."

In a despatch to Lord John Russell, dated the 19th of February, Sir George, after alluding to his correspondence with Lord Sydenham, writes thus—

"Many considerations render this arrangement very disagreeable to myself, and I have, indeed, a feeling [illegible] after administering the Government under Her Majesty's Commission, which [illegible] overcome. At the same time I believe it is difficult, under any circumstances, to be very much in the wrong when personal considerations are made entirely subservient to the public interest.

The weal of Upper Canada I shall have the honour to return to your Lordship at an early period, [and] I am most grateful to a merciful over-ruling [Providence] that my administration of its government [has] closed in peace, whilst the Addresses I have received, and the general kind feeling at this time otherwise manifested towards me, by moderate men of all parties, afford me reason to hope that I have succeeded in the one great object which I have unceasingly aimed at since my arrival in the country.

I have had many serious difficulties to contend with, but I discharge a most gratifying duty in assuring your Lordship that these difficulties have been greatly decreased by the cordial support which I have at all times received from Her Majesty's subjects throughout my government.

The following is the reply of Lord John Russell, which could not fail to be highly gratifying to the feelings of Sir George Arthur, under the peculiar circumstances of the case:—

*Downing Street*, 20th March, 1841.

Sir,—I have received your Despatch of the 10th of February, No. 97, announcing the Proclamation at Toronto of the Union of the Canadas, and informing me that you had consented to act under Lord Sydenham's Commission, as Deputy-Governor of Upper Canada, for some few weeks, in order to diminish, as much as possible, the difficulties which may occur on the immediate change of the system of Government.

I subscribe to your opinion that it is "difficult, under any circumstances, to be very much in the wrong when personal considerations are made entirely subservient to the public interest." In submitting to appear in an inferior rank, and in a subordinate character in the great province in which you have for some years past held the highest place of authority, you have given the most forcible illustration of the truth of this remark. From such a seeming degradation, men actuated by vanity or vulgar ambition would, of course, have shrunk. You have judged much more wisely in attaching real dignity to the prosecution of objects of eminent public usefulness, regardless of misconstructions to which for the moment you may be exposed. Highly appreciating the motives of your conduct, it has afforded me great pleasure to lay your Despatch before the Queen, and I have received Her Majesty's commands to convey to you the expression of her entire approbation of your conduct in this instance. It is gratifying to me to know that the last act of your administration has thus been in perfect harmony with the spirit with which it has been conducted from the commencement; and that you will quit British North America in full possession of the confidence of our Gracious Sovereign.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, &c. &c. &c.

*The British Empire.*—I do not know, in the history of the world, a more noble destiny than that to which England is called, which she has already accomplished, or will infallibly accomplish in due time. The great projects of Alexander fell to the ground at his premature death; Rome established her power by the sword alone, and the destruction of other nations, and she perished in the sequel by her own fault, of a long protracted disease. Mahometanism, in relation to Christianity, was a deplorable retrogression, and the Empire of Napoleon only a meteor of arrogant tyranny. The Papal dominion of the Middle Ages had an eternal value for the education of the human race; but it extended, at the time, only to Europe, and fell into numerous errors. The errors, however, are not the essence; and this essence will survive all the trials of political mountebanks. England is the first empire, which embraces the whole earth, every nation; yet the chief weight and the chief value are not in the extent of its dominion, but in the highest activity, united with progress in the sciences, and the most laudable solicitude for the spread of religion. England is the intellectual eye which turns to every quarter, penetrates through every zone, and prepares an exalted future destiny for the human race. Before this noble, comprehensive, glorious destination, the low and violent disputes of domestic parties lose all their importance, or are but shadows that relieve the higher light.

*A Facetious Witness.*—At a trial at our quarter sessions, on Saturday last, for stealing a watch from the bedroom of Mr. George Poynton, at Willingham, the following conversation took place on cross-examination, between the prosecutor and Mr. Byles, counsel for the prisoner:—Mr. Byles—Where do you live? Mr. Poynton—At Willingham; but I am not a Willingham man. What are you?—An engineer; I was apprenticed to Henry Maudslay, partner to Sir Isambart Brunel, of Thames Tunnel notoriety. Well, what else are you? Why I am a gunsmith, locksmith, and [illegible], iron arm and lathemaker, edge-tool maker, watch and clockmaker and repairer, mathematical instrumentmaker, weighing-machine, scale, and steelyard maker, knifemaker and grinder, publican and licensed-victualler, and an old man-of-war's man, and was engaged in the glorious action between the Shannon and the Chesapeake. In fact, I am half-brother to Caleb Quotem. Are you not a conjuror as well?—Oh! yes, that I am; Monsieur Testot was a fool to me; and, if you are willing, I will show you one or two tricks. What can you do?—Well, if you allow me, and not consider I am insulting, I will tell you. Oh certainly, we will!—Then, if you will just take the [illegible] and get the gentlemen next you to give a [illegible], I will swallow you whole, and then you will be no more troublesome to yourself nor any one else.—(Loud laughter, in which the Court and the learned counsel joined.) Mr. Byles—You may stand down, sir.—[Cambridge Independent.

S. J. LEEMING, Auctioneers, Montreal, have just received a SECOND CONSIGNMENT of TUSCAN [illegible], per "Prince George," and [illegible] a further shipment [illegible] DEVON and SPLIT STRAW [illegible]

S. J. LEEMING.
[illegible] 1842. 10e

## EXPERIMENTS IN THE MARSHES AT WOOLWICH.

Amongst the numerous inventions submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and referred by their Lordships to the committee of master shipwrights recently sitting at Woolwich dockyard, was a composition to be used in place of the substance with which vessels are at present caulked to render them water tight. The experiments ordered to be made by the master shipwrights to ascertain its value when applied to the purposes for which it is intended, and the result, are interesting and satisfactory. Two pieces of African teak, a species of wood difficult to be joined together by glue, on account of its oily nature, had a coating of the composition applied to them in a boiling state, and in a short time afterwards bolts and screws were attached to each end, the joined wood placed in the testing frame, and the power of Bramah's hydraulic engine applied to the extent of 19 tons, when the chain broke without the slightest strain being susceptible where the joining took place. A larger chain of one inch and a half in diameter was then applied, which broke with a strain of 21 tons, the joint in the wood remaining apparently as firm as at first. The utmost strain the cement can bear in this form, therefore, remains to be proved when experiments are made with larger chains. Four pieces of hard wood were then joined together, weighing in one piece 14 cwt. and carried to the top of the shears in the dockyard, a height of 76 feet, from which it was precipitated on the hard granite wharf wall below, without any of the joints yielding in the smallest degree. The results of these severe tests induced the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to communicate with Lieutenant-General Sir George Murray, G. C. B. and G. C. H., for the purpose of making experiments with it in the marshes, by bringing the full force of cannon balls against it. Accordingly, a number of planks of oak 8 inches square were joined together with the cement, to represent 8 feet in height and 8 feet in length of the side of a first-rate ship of war, without anything else in the shape of bolt or security to assist the composition; and it was, on Tuesday, set up as a target at the butt in the marshes. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G. C. B., and G. C. H., Colonel Cleveland, Colonel R. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, Major Sandilands, Major Vaughan, Brigade-Major Cuppage, and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, and a large detachment of the 1st Battalion, were present to assist at and witness the experiment. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence and a number of civilians were also present, anxious to know the result; but, after remaining from 1 to 3 o'clock, it was found impossible to fire a single shot, two brigs having anchored within the range, notwithstanding repeated warnings not to do so. At the request of Lord Bloomfield, the firing was deferred till yesterday, the men being ordered to be in the marshes at 9 o'clock, A.M. At that hour a large detachment of the 9th battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. Arbuthnott, and Major Hope, arrived, and shortly afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Love, C. B. and K. H., of the 73d Regiment, and Brigade-Major Cuppage; but after remaining until 11 o'clock could only obtain three shots, owing to the length of time occupied by the brigs in getting out of the range and the number of vessels passing at high water. It was originally intended to fire from the five gun battery; but three new 32 pounder guns having been placed at 400 yards distance on point blank range, it was considered desirable to use them, as they will be wanted immediately for first class steam vessels, and consequently the shots did not take effect. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the levels were taken and three shots fired, every one entering the target, the third in a direct line with the bull's-eye within three inches of its outer circle. The effects of these shots were wonderful, tearing the wood to pieces, and in only one instance, where the joint had not been good, showing that they had any effect upon the cement, so as to separate the joined parts from each other.—A hole six inches and a quarter in diameter was then bored in the centre of the target and a 32 pounder shell inserted and exploded by a match, which tore the wood to small splinters without in many places in the least separating the composition. This new invention is said to possess the power of expanding like India rubber in warm climates, and will not become brittle under the coldest temperature. It appears to be a great favorite with naval officers, as it is so clean, having only the appearance of French polish. The name of the inventor is Mr. Alfred Jeffrey, of London, who is also preparing a composition for the preservation of ships' cordage.

*The Great Western.*—The Great Western steamship has been the lion of the week. The number of visitors to her has been immense, [illegible] of any vessel that has attracted so much attention. On Thursday, owing to the courtesy of Capt. Hosken, who left a *carte blanche* with J. S. Willett, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, a great number of gentlemen of the establishment went on board, and were much delighted with the superior mode in which she is fitted up; her cabin would almost tempt one to cross the vast Atlantic on a party of pleasure, everything wears such an air of ease and comfort. The good taste of the Bristolians is strongly evidenced in the garniture of the chief cabin, which is fitted with a series of white entablatures, containing first-rate specimens of art, surrounded by gold enrichments of the most chaste and unique description. Altogether she is a splendid specimen of commercial enterprise, and we wish her and her proprietors every success.

*An Irish Potheen Manufactory.*—I found myself surrounded by several huge fires, at which nearly a score of men were busily engaged in illicit distillation. In my mountain walks, I had frequently discovered in some secluded valley a smuggler engaged in this lawless vocation; but the hovel and apparatus were so slightly constructed and so easily removed, that at the first intimation of danger the still was carried off, the fire extinguished, the sheeling torn down, and nothing left but a heap of sods and rubbish to console the guager on his arrival, by proving that his information had been most correct, and the distillers far too watchful. But here every thing was constructed on a permanent and extensive scale, which evinced a perfect feeling of security or the determination, at all risks, of continuing this lawless and demoralising trade. On furnaces of masonry three large stills were working—numerous wooden vessels were filled with potale, and sacks of malt and barley, kegs containing spirits, and an abundant supply of peat-fuel, everywhere met the eye. Contiguous to the fires sundry hovels were erected; the walls of turf and roofs of heather—designed, it would appear, for the accommodation of swine and their proprietors; and both, in point of comfort, seemed to be on a precise equality. The brute and the biped were indeed happily associated; for the ragged clothes, haggard looks, bleared eyes, and halfdrunken stupidity which an endless tasting of ardent spirits always produces, showed, as they flitted back and forward in the red and lurid atmosphere, a group of beings that might be safely classed even in the lowest grade of civilised society.—[Hector O'Halloran.

### CABOOL.

The account of this terrible disasters which overwhelmed the British forces in Affghanistan, no longer ago than January last, and which were everywhere known even on this side of the world, six weeks since—which passed from the banks of the *Indus* to the valley of the *Mississippi* in *three months*—have made the names of Cabool, Jellalabad, Candahar, the Kyber Pass, &c. &c. "familiar as household words" in the columns of our newspapers and the mouths of our countrymen. The first of these names—frequently and perhaps most properly written *Cabul*, with the long, close *u*, as in *bull*, a little dwelt on—*this* name has reminded some one of a passage in the amicable intercourse once cultivated between Solomon, the wise and magnificent King of Israel, and Hiram, the sensible and thrifty King of Tyre—as the following paragraph from a late [illegible] paper may suffice to show.

"It is not known generally that the Affghanistan territory is mentioned in Scripture. It occurs in that character of Kings which relates to the life of King Solomon, chap. 9, v. 13: 'And Hiram came out from Tyre to see the cities which Solomon had given him, and they pleased him not. And he said what cities are these that thou hast given me, my brother? And he called them the land of Cabul unto this day.'"

Now, if this laborious student of the elder scriptures, who has found "the life of King Solomon" in 1. Kings, ch. 9, had paid as profound attention to v. 11, of the same chapter, as he did to vv. 12, 13, his research would have been rewarded by the discovery that his Affghanistan was "the land of Galilee."

Although Hiram does not seem to have thought very highly of Solomon's gift, yet it was obviously *intended as a liberal one*, inasmuch as it included "twenty cities," in or the inland frontier of Phoenicia. But the merchant-monarch did not covet towns so far back from the sea-board, particularly as there were no [illegible]

[illegible]

on the subject, it may well have been reached in the identical terms used by him, as reported by Josephus, namely, that "he did not want the cities he gave [illegible] Cabul, if it be interpreted according to the language of the Phoenicians, denotes what does not please."

Nevertheless, though "the land of Cabul" was not particularly acceptable to Hiram, it broke no friendship between him and Solomon. On the contrary their union [illegible] grew closer than ever. They continued to prosecute commerce and other difficult [illegible] to build ships and freight them [illegible] apes and [illegible], as well as to bring almug trees and gold and precious stones from Ophir—and went on getting out timber on Mount Lebanon for the temple.—[Albany Daily Advertiser.

*Emigration.*—The first meeting of the consulting council of the Scottish and British American Association for Emigration and Colonisation was held on Friday at the house of the association, 29, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, his Grace the Duke of Argyle in the chair. The commissioners reported the arrangements that have been made with a view to commencing the operations of the association in Canada and Prince Edward's Island; and the reply of Lord Stanley to the memorial lately presented by the baronets of Scotland: after which resolutions were passed, that the objects of the association be proceeded with, as of paramount importance to the colonies in British North America, as well as to the people of the united Kingdom. The consulting council is composed of upwards of 40 peers and baronets of Scotland. The meeting was attended by Dr. Rolph, government agent for emigration to the Canadas, and Sir Allan Napier Macnab, late speaker of the Legislative assembly of the upper province.—[Liverpool Mail, 28th April.

The emigrants from Limerick to Quebec, in the Jane Black, have, it is moderately calculated, taken with them an aggregate capital of £10,000 in cash alone. The palatines, a respectable class of people, who form half the number on board, are known to be in comfortable circumstances, and one of them, who had a farm in Pallaskenry, of twenty acres, at low rent, sold his interest therein for £140.—[Limerick Chronicle.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The editors of the several papers in Canada are requested to give publication to the following suggestions, which several gentlemen conversant with the province deem important at the *present time*.

New York, 6th June, 1842.

TO THE RESIDENT FARMERS IN CANADA.

My dear fellow subjects,—

Observing the great numbers of emigrants who are arriving in Canada, not only direct from the United Kingdom, but by the way of this city, besides very many who have been for some years settled in the United States, and are now removing to the British Provinces, I am induced by the vast importance of making provision for families arriving without funds to sustain them after arrival, to submit for your consideration a measure, which would assuredly prove greatly beneficial to the province, and, while promoting the comfort of the newly arrived emigrants, at the same time advance your interest.

I propose that each of you set apart one cleared acre adjoining ten uncleared acres of your lot, build thereon a habitable log cabin, or until such is built accommodate a newly arrived family with a room in your barn; that you offer the cleared acre and ten uncleared acres and log house to some emigrant for ten years, he giving you one day's labour in the week by way of rent for the first five years, with the proviso that if within five years he shall have cleared and under crop five acres, no farther rent shall be required during the ten years, but if he has not cleared five acres the bargain to be void. The emigrant should, however, be at liberty at any time after one year, on paying for building the log cabin, to remove to any other part of the province. Inasmuch as the emigrant is without means to feed his family, he or his children must labor for the food necessary for their sustenance. The effect of such an arrangement, if generally adopted, would be to secure immediate provision for the newly arrived emigrant, while the farmer affording the accommodation would thereby acquire labor without paying money, and at the same time to improve his lands. By kind treatment, also, he would attach to his interests a family whose services or assistance might in many ways prove useful, as well as profitable.

I would add, that farmers coming to Canada having even one or two hundred pounds would act wisely and insure success if, instead of buying lands, before they became acquainted with the labor essential for a new country, which always leads to incurring debt, paying interest, and [illegible] embarrassing expenditures, they would invest their money in the bank for a year or more, hire a log cabin for their families, and work for their support, thereby acquiring the knowledge essential to realise independence.

Such a course is not degrading in Canada, and would insure success. Let it be borne in mind, that all families coming to Canada, be their means one hundred or one thousand pounds, *must first make up their minds, they come determined to labour with their own hands*; and I fearlessly assert that the man who, with a family, will pursue the plan I venture to submit, will, at the end of a few years, be far ahead of him, no matter what his capital, who does not take the axe and the hoe. A determination to labor, carried out with spirit and constancy, will ensure a degree of independence [illegible] not surpassed in any other part of America.

I may here take occasion to add that avoidance of the tavern is essential; indeed spirituous liquor, tobacco and politics, which I rank according to their degree of baneful influence, I would hold up as enemies to prosperity, domestic happiness and respectability.

As no time is to be lost, from the vast numbers arriving, I would earnestly advise all who may feel disposed to adopt and act upon the suggestion, to make immediate communication to either of the emigrant agents or emigrant societies at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, &c. stating what accommodation they are prepared to afford emigrants; and in order to avoid any disappointment, the agent or society should at once apprise the farmer of the family who would agree to proceed to his place, and there take up their residence. I would suggest to proprietors of wild lands the expediency of leasing their lands in lots of 100 acres for twenty years to those who have been some time in the province, the tenant clearing annually three acres, and paying the local taxes. On failing annually to clear three acres, to pay ten pounds yearly rent, and failing two continuous years to clear, crop and enclose, the agreement to be void.

As taxes are essential to carry on the improvement of the lands, and are alone expended in improving the district, those who have wild lands should be forced to contribute to the improvement, which would be no more than just, as their interest is promoted.—There is no difficulty in leasing lands; 1400 acres of mine have been so leased lately. And I have given directions to do the same with the remainder of my lands.

The several intelligent persons whom I consulted were unanimous in approval of these views, and they declared that from the great number of emigrants I forwarded to Canada, and the deep interest it is known I have there I should not withhold my name from this communication, as tending to give it effect; from this motive alone I am induced to subscribe myself your friend and fellow subject,

JAS. BUCHANAN.

*Indian Corn in Great Britain.*—A long and well written communication addressed to Lord Ashburton, special minister to this country, has been published in New York, urging the advantages to be derived from admitting, duty free, into British ports, Indian Corn, as a cheap and wholesome article of food for the poor and laboring classes.

The chief points of the writer's argument are that maize is a cheaper article of food than wheat or any of the grains in use, that it has the requisite bulk, that it is very nutritious and palatable in its different preparations, that it cannot be raised in Great Britain, that it can be obtained in any quantities from the United States at a much less rate than any other grain, that it could be paid for by British manufactures instead of cash, and that its importation would benefit the agricultural interest of Great Britain inasmuch as land there is so valuable that it is desirable to reserve as much of the soil as possible for the cultivation of wheat and more valuable products, and nothing will tend to promote this object more than the introduction of a copious supply of cheaper farinaceous food for the poor and laboring classes.

As a corollary from this the writer holds that Great Britain will be able to feed a much larger population than at any former period, thereby rendering her more powerful. There is much force in these views, and we see no good reason why they could not be adopted consistently with the policy by which England has always been governed. An arrangement of the kind suggested would be immensely valuable to both countries. In the event of such an arrangement there would be no farther talk of assumption of State debts by the general government, and our country would not be disgraced by repudiation. We notice with pleasure that the pamphlet, which we presume is written by a British subject, is obtaining an extensive circulation in Canada.—[Bal. Com.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

### HORRIBLE ASSASSINATIONS.

By the brig Maria Barnes, captain Scott, we have Buenos Ayres papers to April 10th, and Letters to the 24th.

They bring accounts of the success of the Buenos Ayrean forces in the South, in consequence of which, a great number of assassinations, estimated at 200 or 300, had taken place in the city of Buenos Ayres. These assassinations are scarcely alluded to in the Buenos Ayres papers, for reasons which must be obvious to persons acquainted with the condition of the press there, and the circumspection necessary to be exercised.

Some of our readers may need to be informed that the "Unitarians" are a political party, and might with equal propriety be called Centralists—being in favor of a Central, instead of a Federal Government.

*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

Buenos Ayres, April 20, 1842.

The Federal forces having completely mastered and put down their opponents, the Unitarians, in the Provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, those of their party designated by the others, Masorcas, or as they call themselves, Papular Society, proceeded to commit the most outrageous and barbarous atrocities upon the Unitarians, or those whom they chose to designate as such, that were living in the city, many of whom were unoffending citizens, and had never taken any part in politics on either side. The Masorcas themselves, together with some assassins, being of the lowest class of the Gauchos, and others employed by them, began the work of butchery on the night of the 11th April, (being the anniversary of Gen. Rosas' installation.) They were at first prowling about the streets during the night in parties of from 2 to 10, sometimes attended by a police cart, and sometimes on horseback.

If they met any one of those they were looking for in the streets, they put an end to them at once, by cutting their throats and throwing their bodies into the cart, which took them out of the city. If they did not meet them in the streets, they would take them out of their houses.—In two instances respectable persons were killed in presence of their families, while sitting in their entries. In other cases, where they had no cart, they trailed the bodies on the ground with the lasso after their horses. In others, they placed their victims on their horses alive, and took them a mile out of the city, and there despatched them and threw their bodies into ditches or pits, sometimes leaving them in the open fields. Some were taken alive to the Barracks and there despatched; but some that I heard of, were taken to the Police.

Neither the police nor any of the government authorities took the least notice of these acts—which were afterwards committed in open day, and on all classes of citizens, from some of the wealthiest merchants down to the poorest mechanics.

These proceedings, so far, have been entirely amongst the natives themselves. The rights and property of foreigners have been respected so far as I have heard, except in one or two instances, when they had either secreted natives in their houses, or assisted them in escaping from the shore on board of vessels in the harbor. This had become very difficult, as there were so many of the Masorcas looking out for them about the Mole, and who took two out of boats last evening.

For the Oswego Commercial Herald.

How the Tory Lords do certain things in England, and how the locofoco democrats do them in the United States.

A COMPARISON.

The late Van Buren administration asked and obtained from Congress during a couple of years, an annual extra appropriation of about *Ten Millions of Dollars*, to carry on the war in Florida against a nation of Indians not exceeding 3.00 souls, and situated within a few hundred miles of Washington City.

Sir Robert Peel, the Tory minister of Queen Victoria, the other day in his estimate of expenditures for the year 1842, asked from the British House of Commons an extra appropriation of *One and a half millions of pounds sterling*; (about seven and a quarter million of dollars) to carry on the war against the Empire of China, which, it is generally supposed, contains about 300,000,000 souls, and is situated at a distance of above twelve thousand miles from England!

I guess there are no locofoco favorites to be fattened in England! and I wonder what extra appropriation a Chinese war would require if conducted [by a locofoco] administration? Can you tell? No! but I'll try to find out. [illegible] If a war with a nation in 300 souls requires annually $10,000,000, then a war with a nation of 300,000,000, will require $10,000,000,000,000. How much is that I ask you? No, not I, but I reckon it is more money than all the Bank notes, good, bad and indifferent now in the world, and all the gold and silver, and copper too above ground and under ground on this Globe of ours would amount to!

PRODIGIOUS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1842.

*Interesting Religious Question—Has a man a right to marry his deceased wife's sister?*

The inherent and important [illegible] question—can a man, in accordance with the Divine law, "*marry his deceased wife's sister?*"—came up before the Presbyterian General Assembly sitting in this city, on Wednesday evening, on the appeal of the Rev. Archibald McQueen, from the decision of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, *suspending him from the ministry and sealing ordinances*, for the violation of the Confession of Faith in this respect.

The facts are as follows:—Archibald McQueen was pastor of the Lemon Hill Church, attached to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and on the 23d of October, 18[illegible], he took as his wife, Mary M'Leod, the sister of his deceased wife.—The Presbytery of Fayetteville, considering this to be contrary to the law of God, cited Mr. McQueen before them, and after an argument, the facts being admitted, they decided that the act was incest, and proceeded to depose the accused from the Gospel ministry, both, as they allege, in their judgment, for the reformation of the offender, and in order to purge the church from such a scandal. From this judgment Mr. McQueen appealed to this General Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Krebs had been selected to sustain and defend the appeal. The house was full of women. After stating that the position which he held in the controversy was unsolicited, and rather against his wishes, he entered upon his argument. He first referred to the Confession of Faith, which he said those who opposed him contended should be taken as the guide in the matter, the *fact* having been confessed. That part of the Confession of Faith referred to is in these words: "The man may not marry any of his wife's kindred, nearer of blood than he may of his own, nor the woman of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than of her own."—"Marriage ought not to be within the degrees of consanguinity or affinity forbidden in the word."—After quoting these passages, he argued to show that they were vague and indefinite, there being not a syllable specifying what these degrees were. He contended that there was nothing in the Bible which forbids marriage within the degrees of consanguinity—that there was no prohibition between the children of our first parents. He instanced the strong case of Amnon and Tamar, showing that there was no objection to a marriage between them. He considered the Confession of Faith not the true guide in the decision of the question. He should argue it from the Bible.

The Confession of Faith authorises the [illegible] [illegible]

On Thursday morning [illegible] summed his argument and [illegible] four following points for [the] appellant:—

*First.*—The judgment of the Presbytery is founded upon a dubious and uncertain [illegible] in the Confession of Faith, [illegible] may not marry any of his [wife's] kindred nearer [in] blood than he may of his [own, nor a woman of her] husband's kindred nearer [in] blood than her own."

*Second.*—We are the aggrieved party, and it is the duty of the prosecutors to make out the law of the case so clearly as to leave no doubt [illegible]

*Third.*—He should show [illegible] was no law in the Bible which prohibits the act for which McQueen has been [illegible]

*Fourth, and last.*—The [illegible] is too severe, and [illegible]

Dr. Krebs supported these points in a speech of great ingenuity and power, which occupied the attention of the house for about two hours.

After Dr. Krebs had concluded it was, on motion, ordered upon the minutes that the parties in this case had been fully heard. The moderator then announced that any member of the inferior judicature might now explain the grounds of the decision, upon which the Rev. Dr. McIvor, of the Presbytery appealed from, arose and spoke to the question.

He commenced by paying an eloquent tribute to the virtues of the appellant, but he denounced the act for which he had been condemned as incest, and painted in glowing colors the enormities which, in his opinion, must ensue, if the act be not rebuked. He relied chiefly upon the article in the Confession of Faith, before alluded to, which he contended, was supported by necessary implication from the language of the Bible, and was sanctioned by the uniform practice of the Church. The Assembly adjourned before he had concluded.

On Friday the vote was taken, and the decision of the Presbytery, deposing Mr. McQueen, was sustained by a vote of 67 to 12, eight members not voting.

# Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1842.

*The New Appointments.*—Mr. Hincks has, within the last few days proceeded to Montreal for the purpose of being sworn in as Member of the Executive Council and Inspector General of the Province, he having received his commissions to these appointments.

It is rumoured that Mr. Baldwin will oppose Mr. Hincks in the approaching election for the County of Oxford, and the result will show how far Mr. Hincks still retains the confidence of his constituents.

In our columns to-day will be found the appointments of the Hon. Mr. Justice Vallieres to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench of the District of Montreal, and of the Hon. Mr. Mondelet as resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers.

The same Gazette contains Commissions of the Peace for the Districts of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. The augmentation of new Justices appears to be very great, and persons who were removed from the Commission in 1837 for their disloyalty are fully restored to the honors of the magistracy. In regard to the policy which appears to guide the Executive in making these appointments, the Montreal Gazette, we think, very justly remarks:—

We approve of this policy, not as a measure of conciliation, because we consider conciliation as a principle, to be the bald type of weakness and expediency. We approve of it as an act of manly generosity, as an indication of strength, as a proof that the state of public feeling is such as to enable the Government to rise above the atmosphere of party, and act for the general good of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, confident alike in the honesty of its intentions and in its power to give them effect.

We approve of this policy, because it behoves Her Majesty's Government to disabuse the constituency of Upper Canada—far removed from the scene, and ill able to appreciate the mainspring of action here—of the impression that injustice had been done to the Lower Canadians of French extraction, by their studied exclusion from office. We deny the charge. They have never, as a class, been excluded from office—they excluded themselves. They did so in the time of Lord Aylmer, in the time of Lord Gosford, in the time of Lord Durham, and in the time of Lord Sydenham. As a class, in all these instances, they rejected the open hand, they refused every overture which was not accompanied by concessions subversive of all British principle in the form of Government, and fatal to the best interests of the British population.

The Union has settled all questions of this nature. Politically speaking, it is a reparation for the past, and a guarantee for the future. Upon this basis, the Government can afford to be generous, without detriment to the interests of any party, or risk to itself. We do not hesitate to express our conviction that the mass of the *British* population of *Canada East* are too confident in their own strength, to fear aught from concessions which do not impugn these [illegible]. If such concessions are met in a corresponding spirit, the gain to the cause of peace, to the resources and prosperity of the country, will be immense. If they are not, the overture has been made, the reproach of injustice and exclusiveness has been repudiated, the manly disposition to forget and to forgive will awaken every sympathy of the *British* character, and, under any future contingency, cannot fail to strengthen the position of the Government.

What the result will be, we are unwilling to anticipate. We know that we have our apprehensions, but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Should, however, unhappily, our worst misgivings be realized, we feel, further, that the course now pursued, will enable the Government and the loyal *British* population to stand before that high tribunal, that last Court of Appeal, the *British Parliament*, on the future as upon all former occasions, with clean hands and a clear conscience.

*Road to Alwington House.*—We have long regretted to witness the miserable state in which this much travelled and important road has been allowed to remain. Indeed it would have long since been altogether impassable but for the occasional contributions of private individuals residing in the vicinity. These means, however, since the travelling has recently increased at least a hundred fold, are evidently inadequate to keep this thoroughfare even in passable repair; & we have reason to believe that this inconvenience is regarded by the inmates of Government House as the worst feature in its locality.

We have now much pleasure in inviting attention to the following proceedings of a meeting which was recently held at the Town Hall, on this subject—and we feel assured that the Inhabitants of this Town will enter with proper spirit in carrying into effect so useful a measure, in which their comforts as well as their credit is so materially concerned.

At a meeting called in pursuance of a Requisition to His Worship the Mayor, in order to devise means for the improvement of the road leading to the Government House, His Worship the Mayor being requested to act as Chairman, and Dr. Hallowell Secretary, the following resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted.

1st. It was moved by Henry Smith, Esq., M. P. P. seconded by F. A. Harper, Esq. That the road leading from Kingston to Government House in front of the first concession, is, in many places so much out of repair, as to be nearly impassable for for Spring Carriages, owing to the great increase of travelling upon it during the last year; and as it is evident that the usual statute labor is totally insufficient to put the said road into proper repair, it becomes necessary for the credit and comfort of the inhabitants of this City to devise the means of constructing a good and respectable highway, to the residence of His Excellency the Governor General.

2nd. Moved by Mr. Alderman Benson, seconded by the Vice Chancellor,

*Resolved*—That a subscription be forthwith entered into to carry the first resolution into effect.

3d. Moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Hallowell, that a Committee be appointed to collect subscriptions from the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity, for the above purpose, and that Dr. Robison, Messrs. Benson, Thirkell, Joseph Daly and Thomas Greer, compose the said committee.

4th. Moved by J. S. Cartwright, Esq., seconded by the Vice Chancellor, that Messrs. Sampson, Harrison, Kirkpatrick, Harper, Coverdale and Henry Smith, junr., be a committee to receive and expend the money collected, in such manner as may seem to them most judicious.

WILLIAM HALLOWELL,
*Secretary.*

June 11, 1842.

We were yesterday morning favored by Mr. Matthews, travelling agent for Messrs. Pomeroy & Co.'s Express Line, with the latest papers published at New York and Boston, in advance of the mail.

Mr. M. has also very obligingly brought us two [illegible] quite ripe, which were grown in the open air at New York, and are much earlier than any that we have heard of on this side of the lines.

Charles Dalton, Esq., and his Lady, sailed in the packet ship "Great Western" on the 10th [illegible]

### UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENTS.

On Saturday last the 11th inst., while a number of Emigrants were coming up in Barges on the Rideau Canal, and when near Brewer's Mills, Thomas Gurley an Emigrant from Ireland, having his youngest child, a boy of about two years of age, in his arms, happened to fall asleep and by some sudden jirk of the boat he was precipitated into the Canal, carrying the child with him. Both were unfortunately drowned. The body of Gurley has not yet been found—that of the boy was discovered soon afterwards. Gurley was a steady, industrious man, and has left a wife and six children to deplore his loss. Gurley had all his little means about his person. Through the praiseworthy exertions of Thomas A. Corbett, Esq., Coroner, the sum of Five Pounds was speedily raised for the widow, and comfortable places found for three of the children.

*Coroner's Inquest.*—On Saturday last an Inquest was held at Brewer's Mills before Thomas A. Corbett, Esq. Coroner, over the body of James Toner, a native of Ireland and who had thrown himself in the Canal two days previously. The unfortunate man was of intemperate habits. Verdict of the Jury—"*that he came to his death by drowning himself while in a state of insanity.*"

An Inquest was held on Monday evening last, before the Coroner, over the body of Hannah Burrell, wife of Richard Burrell, Huckster of this place. It would appear that the unfortunate woman had left her home about the 4th instant, and her body was found floating in the bay at Stuart's point on Saturday evening last. She was of very intemperate habits, and from some expressions used by her previous to leaving home, it is supposed that she threw herself into the water. The verdict of the Jury—"*Found Drowned.*"

*The Common School Bill.*—We have great pleasure in publishing the letter of "A Searcher," on the subject of our Common Schools, and we sincerely hope that he will be successful in eliciting some valuable explanatory information from the learned and able men who now preside over this important department. We are the more especially desirous that this should be the case, as it is a matter of notoriety that the School Bill has hitherto been looked upon by the community generally as a cumbrous and unwieldy piece of Legislation, if not altogether impracticable in its details. We trust therefore that our correspondent will put such *Searching* questions, as may have the effect of drawing satisfactory answers from the proper quarter.

To the Editor of the Chronicle & Gazette.

Kingston, 14th June, 1842.

Sir,—Having conversed with Gentlemen from almost every District of what was formerly Upper Canada, respecting the probable operation of the Common School Bill, I have come to the conclusion that we are nearly all in the same state of profound ignorance regarding a measure in which we are so deeply interested. But why should we remain any longer in the dark, on a subject in which the education of our children and our dollars are involved? Why have not some of our Municipal Councils asked for an explanation of that Bill from the learned gentlemen placed at the head of that Department? Because, I suppose, what is every one's interest, is no one's business. Convinced that there is much truth in the remark, "he that asks nothing knows nothing," and having a strong desire to know something about this said School Bill, I have proposed to arrive at that knowledge by asking a series of questions through the medium of your paper, trusting through the same channel of communication to receive answers from the Hon. Superintendent, or his Assistants.

I trust a subject of such vital importance shall not be refused a place in your columns, and if I am correct in this trust, I crave liberty to ask the Superintendent [illegible] ed at his earliest convenience.

1st. Is the sum which has been apportioned to the several Municipal Districts this season, to be permanently secured to them?

2d. Is there any rational prospect that the present Bill will have the desired effect of securing well qualified Teachers, and of making them comfortable?

I am, Sir, Yours respectfully,
A SEARCHER.

(To be Continued.)

H. B. M. Ship, Warspite, commanded by Lord John Hay, is now lying in the Harbor of New York where she will remain, it is said, until Lord Ashburton is ready to take his passage in her for England.

We neglected to give credit to our esteemed contemporary, the *Church*, for a very interesting article descriptive of the country adjacent to Nottawasaga Bay, Lake Huron, copied in a late number of the *Chronicle*.

*Destructive Fire at Montreal.*—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, in an outbuilding near Mr. Tompkins' bakehouse, in the Main Street of St. Lawrence Suburbs. A high wind unfortunately prevailed at the time, which rapidly conveyed the flames to a number of the surrounding buildings, which, in the short space of three hours, were totally consumed. From the Main Street, the conflagration spread through Legauchetiere to St. Dominique Street, and twenty-five houses in all are said to have been destroyed. We regret to hear that by this calamity, many respectable and industrious members of the community have been severe sufferers. As usual, there was a great deficiency of water at the commencement of the fire, but this was afterwards remedied, and the exertions of the firemen were most praiseworthy. The cupola of the Montreal General Hospital, though far removed from the scene of destruction, caught fire, but from the vigilance and activity of those in charge of the Institution, it was speedily extinguished.—[Gaz.

### LIEUT. GENERAL SIR JAMES MACDONELL K. C. B. & G. C. H.

Magistrates' Room, Tuesday, 7th June 1842.

Pursuant to Resolutions adopted by a General Session of the Peace, especially convened yesterday, for the purpose of adopting an address to Sir James Macdonell, K. C. B. and G. C. H., on the occasion of his departure from this Province, the Magistrates in a body waited on the Lieut. General, at the Castle, and presented to him the address agreed upon, which is as follows:—

To Lieutenant General, Sir James Macdonell, Knight Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order of Hanover, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned, Her Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the Peace, in and for the City and District of Quebec, discharge a duty, incumbent upon us, when we bear public testimony to the good understanding which has generally prevailed between the Citizens and the Military under your immediate command.

This circumstance, and its beneficial influence, we ascribe, in great part, to the liberality of your feelings and personal example during the four years that you have been the Commanding Officer in this District; so that whatever may have been the excitements of the times, the Citizens of Quebec have continued in the enjoyment of peace; and their ancient character, and regard for the military stationed among them, has been maintained.

It is with sincere regret that we part with an officer of your established reputation. Whether your duty may call you to continue the exercise of your profession in the service of your Sovereign and Country, or you may be allowed to enjoy in your native land, amidst your relatives and friends, the honors you have already won, you may be always assured of the best wishes of the Magistrates of Quebec.

(Signed.)

| | |
|---|---|
| T. A. Young, M. P. | J. Neilson, Chairman, |
| H. Gowen, | A. Anderson, |
| Charles De Lery, Jr. | Jno. Racy, |
| J. Jones, Jr. | Noah Freer, |
| Wm. Phillips, | F. X. Paradis, |
| J. Bte. Thos. Bigaouette, | P. Pelletier, |
| George Black, | R. Symes, |
| William Price, | James H. Kerr, |
| F. Baby, | W. B. Lindsay, |
| J. Leaycraft, | H. Le Mesurier, |
| Jas. Parent, | T. C. Oliva, Kenebec[illegible] |
| Jos. Morrin, | James McKenzie, |
| J. G. Clapham. | |

Quebec, 7th June, 1842.

To which address the Lieutenant General made the following reply:

"TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE DISTRICT QUEBEC.

"Gentlemen,

"The address which you are pleased to present to me, bearing your testimony to the good understanding which has generally prevailed between the Citizens of Quebec and the Military under my command, I duly appreciate.

"That circumstance, its beneficial influence, and the liberality of feeling which you kindly ascribe as producing so happy an effect, has, I have great pleasure in acknowledging, been materially assisted by your individual exertions.

"Whatever may have been the excitements of the times, the zeal and loyalty of the Magistrates of Quebec, co operating with the Military, lessened the difficulties I might otherwise have had to contend against.

"For your expression of regret at my departure, and good wishes for my future happiness, allow me to offer you my best thanks and to assure you that it will be always gratifying to me to hear of your happiness and well doing.

(Signed,) J. MACDONELL,
*Lieut. General.*

—[Mercury.

### DEPARTURE OF LIEUT. GENL. SIR JAMES MACDONELL, K. C. B. and G. C. H.

Lieut. General Sir James Macdonell, who arrived in Quebec in 1838, in command of the Brigade of Guards, returned yesterday to England, in the ship *Douglas*, as in consequence of his promotion by the late brevet to the rank of Lieut. General, he could no longer retain the command of the Brigade. His gallant conduct as a soldier is too well known to require any comment, and the esteem in which he was held by numerous friends here, was evident from the numbers that accompanied him to the wharf, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. As the gallant General had given up the command of the Brigade and the District, he was not attended by a Guard of Honor, but he was received by many of his civilian friends on the wharf, and by Colonel Bowles and the officers of the Coldstream, and Colonel Lascelles and the Officers of the Grenadiers, and Major Irvine and the Officers of the late Regiment of "Queen's Volunteers," were also present, as a mark of respect to Sir James, under whose auspices they were raised in November 1838:—On descending the steps, the General found a boat manned by six Captains of his old regiment, the Coldstream, who pulled him handsomely alongside of the vessel.

Capt. Douglas, of the steam-ship *Unicorn*, anxious to evince his respect, fired three guns as the boat passed his ship.—[Quebec Gazette, June 10.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in *St. George's Sunday School*, THIS EVENING, the 15th inst., at seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a District Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

The LORD BISHOP will preside.

Kingston, June 15th, 1842.

FLUTE FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID second hand FLUTE, in good order. Original cost 20 Guineas, but will be sold for £12 10 0, at this office.

Kingston, 15th June, 1842.

LOST,

ON MONDAY [illegible], between Stuart's Point and Wm. Wilson's Store, NINE pounds, Halifax C'y., wrapped in an old bill written with blue Ink. Any person finding the same and returning it to this office will be handsomely rewarded.

Kingston, June 15, 1842. 100z

H. & W. ROWSELL'S

Circulating Library,

*KING STREET, KINGSTON.*

H. & W. R. in returning thanks for the encouragement they have received since the opening of their Circulating Library, have great pleasure in announcing to the *Inhabitants of Kingston* generally, that they have made a *large addition* to their already extensive Catalogue, of new and interesting Publications, consisting of History, Biography, Travels, Novels, Tales, &c.

H. & W. R. hope that the patronage which has been so liberally extended, will be continued to them for the future; and they pledge themselves that no pains shall be spared on their part to make the Library worthy of Public Patronage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

| | *Sets of Books to be kept no longer than one week.* £ | s. | D. | *To be kept no longer than two weeks.* £ | s. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Year, | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Six Months, | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 3 |
| Three Months, | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| One Month, | 0 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 6 |

If not paid at the time of subscribing, the terms will be £1 for two sets, and £1 5s. for three sets, for every Three Months.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS:

To deposit the value of the Book, and to pay for a single volume 4*d.* for four days; for a work in 2 or 3 vols. 7½*d.* for one week; for a work in 4 or more volumes, at the rate of 3*d.* per volume.

Kingston, June 15, 1842. 100z

*BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.*

ORDERS for Books, or any other article connected with the business, to be procured from England, should be given on or before 10th July so as to insure their arrival in Canada this season.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
*Toronto and Kingston.*

June 10th, 1842. 100

THEATRE.

MR. Jameson begs respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kingston, that he purposes opening for a short season, a Theatre at the Athenæum.

On Thursday evening June 16th, will be performed the

BACHELOR'S WHIM,

in which Miss Elliott will sustain four Characters—and

TABLEAU VIVANT
OF
The Death of Wolfe!
AND
LOVERS QUARRELS.

Performance to commence at 8 o'clock, P.M. Admission 2s. 6d. Tickets may be had at the Chronicle Office and at the Atheneum.

Kingston, 15th June, 1842.

ON SALE

AT the Wholesale Warehouse of the subscriber, Front Street.
40 chests Twankay Teas,
75 boxes Young Hyson,
10 do. Pouchong,
10 do. Souchong,
30 catty boxes Cofer do.
10 boxes Hyson,
10 do. Gunpowder.
ALSO,
25 baskets very choice Champagne.

JOSEPH B. HALL.

Kingston, June, 1842. 100z

A CONSIGNMENT of FIFTY CASKS WHITING, Thirty do. Dry White Lead, just received and for sale by

JOSEPH B. HALL.

Kingston, June 15, 1842.

SALT.

500 BBLS. Liverpool Salt, for sale by
H. & S. JONES.

[illegible] 1842. 100