o di cercio della

DURHAM. By His Excellency the Right Honourable John Groster, Earl of Durham, &c. &c. &c. A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

In a conformity with one of its provisions. I have this day proclaimed the Act 4 & 3. Victorial chap. 112, entitled "An Act for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under certain Parts of a certain Ordinance made under culour of an act passed in the present session of Parliament, entitled An Act to make temporary Processon for the Govern "ment of Lower Canada."

I have also to notify the disallowance by Her Majesty of the Ordinance 21 Victoria, chap. 1, entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the security of the Province of Lower Canada."

I cannot perform these official duties without at the same time informing you, the People of British America, of the course which the measures of the Imperial Government and Legislature make it incumbent on me to pursue. The mystery which has heretofore too often, during the progress of the most important affairs, concealed from the people of these Colonies, the intentions, the motives, and the very actions of their rulers, appears to me to have been one of the main causes of the numerous errors of the Government, and the general dissatislaction of the People. Undestrable at any time, such concealment on the part of one entrusted with the supreme authority in the present crisis of your affairs, would be most culpable and peroicious. With a people from whom I have had so many and such gratifying proofs of warm and confiding attachment, I can have no reserve! And my implicit reliance on your loyafty and good sense what it is the more necessary for me time to act, because, when I first entered upon this Government, I explained to you, in a Proclamation issued immediately on my arrival ou these shores, the nature of the powers vested in me I cannot perform these official duties with

vernment, I explained to you, in a Proclamation issued immediately on my arrival on these shores, the nature of the powers vested in me, and the principles on which it was my intention to exercise them. Now, therefore, that I am about to return to England, I feel it to be my bounden duty to state to you, as fully and as frankly, the reasons which have induced me to lay down powers rendered inadequate to the carrying into effect those or any other principles of government.

so book for the reasons such have on you. As fully and as funding the reasons such have one could of an advanced to the carrying two effect theor or say what principles of government. Commences of the second of the state of the state which I amped on an advanced to the carrying two effect theor or say what principles of the commence of the state of the state which I amped on an advanced to the carrying two effect theor or say what principles of the commence of the state of the state which I amped on an advanced to the state of the state which I amped on an advanced to the state of the state which I amped on an advanced to the state of the state which I amped on an advanced to the state of the state which I amped on a warring of the state of the state which I amped on a warring of the state of the state which I amped on a warring of the state of the state which I amped on a warring of the state of the s

Prehensive nationality.

To give effect to these purposes it was necessary that my powers of government should be as strong as they were extensive,—that I should be known to have the means of acting as well as judging for myself, without a perperual control by distant authorities. It were well indeed if such were the ordinary tenure of government in Colonies, and that your local administration should always enjoy so much of the confidence of those with whom rests the ultimate decision of your affairs, that it might ever rely on being allowed to carry out its policy to completion, and on being supported licy to completion, and on being supported in giving effect to its promises and its commands. But in the present posture of your affairs, it was necessary that the most unusual confidence should accompany the delegation of a most unusual authority; and that in additional confidence should accompany the delegation of a most unusual authority; and that in additional confidence is the content of the content of

lony, that I should commence by allaying actual irritation, I had, in the first place, to determine the fate of those who were under prosecution, and to provide for the present security of the Province by removing the most dangerous disturbers of its peace. For these ends the ordinary tribunals, as a recent trial has clearly shown, afforded me no means. Judicial proceedings would only have agitated the public mind afresh—would have put in evidence the sympathy of a large portion of the people with rebellion—and would have given to the disaffected generally, a fresh assurance of impunity for political guilt. An acquittal in the face of the clearest evidence, which I am justified in having anticipated as inevitable, would have set the immediate leaders of the insurrection at liberty, absolved from crime, and exalted in the eyes of their deluded countrymen, as the innocent victims deluded countrymen, as the innocent victims of an unjust imprisonment, and a vindictive charge. I looked on these as mischiefs which of an unjust imprisonment, and a vitalities charge. I looked on these as mischiefs which I was bound to avert by the utmost exercise of the powers entrusted to me. I could not, without trial and conviction, take any measures of a purely penal character; but I thought myself justified in availing myself of an acknowledgment of guilt, and adopting measures of precaution against a smaller number of the most culpable or most dangerous of the accused. To all the rest I extended a complete amnestic.

Whether a better mode of acting could have be Whether a better mode of acting could have be devised for the emergency, is now immaterial. It is the one that has been adopted—the discussion which it at first excited had passed away—and it who were once most inclined to condemn its learly, had acquiesced in, or submitted to it. The affects, which must necessarily have resulted 1 any settlement of this difficult question, had also begin to show themselves. Of these the principle of the United States, and the consequent of t were, the general approval of my policy by the people of the United States, and the consequent cesses. The people of the United States, and the consequent cesses, the states of the sta

ally essayed but a little more than the ordinary vigour of the police of troubled times? How am I to provide against the immediate effects of the disallowance of the Ordinance?

ever rely on being allowed to early out its possible to completion, and on being supported in giving effect to its promises and its commands. But in the present posture of your affairs, it was necessary that the most unusual autority; and that in addition to such great legal powers. The government here, should possess all the migral force that could be derived from the assurance that its acts would be final and its engagement religiously observed. It is not by attach powers, or a dubrous authority, that the present danger can be averted, or the such powers, or a dubrous without, the present danger can be averted, or the foundations and for a better order of things.

I had reason to believe that the present danger can be averted, or the foundations and for a better order of things.

I had reason to believe that the present danger can be averted, or the foundations and for a better order of things.

I had reason to believe that the present danger can be averted, or the foundations and interest of the Commissions and instructions, and leave the House of the Commissions and instructions, and leave the House of the Commissions and instructions and instructions and instructions and instructions and the present of the present appropriate of the produced that the present instructions in the first and the present of the present appropriate of the produced that the present in the first and that the present in the first and the present in the first and

referred,—of reforming the administrative system there and eradicating the manifold abuses which had been engendered by the negligence and corruption of former times, and so lamentably fostered by civil dissensions. I cannot but regret being obliged to renounce the still more glorious hope of employing unusual Legislative powers in the endowment of that Province with those free Municipal Iostitutions, which are the only sure basis of local improvement and representative librity,—of establishing a system of general Education,—of revising the defective Laws which regulate real property and commerce,—and of introducing a pure and competent administration of justice. Above all, I grieve to be thus forced to abandon the realization of such large and solid schemes Above all, I grieve to be thus forced to abandon the realization of such large and solid schemes of Colonization and internal Improvement as would connect the distant portions of these extensive Colonies, and lay open the unwrought treasures of the wilderness to the wants of British industry and the energy of

wants of British industry and the energy of British enterprise.

For these objects I have laboured much—and have received the most active, zealous and efficient co-operation from the able and enlightened persons who are associated with me in this great undertaking. Our exertions however, will not, cannot be thrown away. The information which we have acquired, although not as yet fit for the purposes of immediate legislation, will contribute to the creation of juster views as to the resources, the wants, and the interests of these Colonies, than ever yet prevailed in the Mother Country. To complete and render available those materials for future legislation, is an important part of of the duties which as High Commissioner I have yet to discharge, and to which I shall devote the most anxious attention. vote the most anxious attention.

I shall also be prepared, at the proper p I shall also be prepared, at the proper period, to suggest the constitution of a form of Government for Her Majesty's dominions on this continent, which may restore to thepeople of Lower Catada all the advantages of a representative system, unaccompanied by the evils that have hitherto proceeded from the unnatural conflicts of parties; which may swely supply any deficiencies existing in the governments of the other colonies; and which may produce throughout British America i state of continental allegiance, founded, as colonial allegiance ever must be, on a sense of obligation to the parent state.

tion to the parent state.

I fervently hope that my usefulness to you will not cease with my official continuous. When I shall have laid at Her Majesty's feet the

In this novel and anomalous state of things, it would neither be for your advantage or mine, that I should remain here. My post is where your interests are really decided upon. In Parliament, I can defend your Rights, declare your wants and wishes, and expose the impolicy and cruelty of proceedings, which whilst they are too liable to the imputation of having originated in personal animosity and party feeling, are also fraught with imminent danger to the welfare of these important Colonies and the permanence of their connection with the British Empire.

The restricted limits of this answer will not admit of my entering into the consideration of the

The restricted limits of this answer will not admit of my entering into the consideration of the various measures which had occupied my attention during my Administration of your affairs; nor indeed is it necessary; for you will find in the Proclamation which I have this day issued, addressed to the North American Provinces under my Government, the fullest information on all matters affecting your interests, I need therefore only assuer you that to the last hour of my existence, you will find me your faithful and devoted friend—bound to you by the strongest ties, both public and private, of respect and gratitude.

The following may be relied upon as of dem emi-official authority :-- [Mont. Courier.]

There is no foundation whatever for the report which has been circulated, that His Excellency the Governor General will resign the administra-tion of affairs in this Province to Sir John Colthe Governor General will resign the administration of affairs in this Province to Sir John Colborne. On His Excellency's departure for England, as a matter of course, the officer commanding the troops will become the Administrator, not in consequence of the Earl of Durham's resignation, but of his absence from the Province. We have heard on good authority, that His Excellency will not resign his various high commissions until after his return to England, and then to Her Majesty from whose gracious hands he received them.

[Quebec Mercury.

As also this from the Gazetts:—

We hear that His Excellency the Governor General will leave Quebec about the 27th iostant for Montreal, and will proceed from thence to New York and Washington. The Inconstant, it is said, will go round to an American port to receive him, and sail for England in November.

feared.

The disposal of the political prisoners was from the first, a matter foreign to my mission. With a view to the more easy attainment of the great objects contemplated, that question ought to have been settled before my arrival. But as it was essential to my plans for the future tranguillity and introvement of the contents on the great plane.

Sony other Government in Lower Canada, can be obtained by my continuing to wield extrabe obtained by my continuing to wield extrabe obtained by my continuing to wield extraordinary legal powers of which the moral force
and consideration is gone.

You will easily believe that, ofter albthe exYou will easily believe that, ofter albthe exyou will easily believe that, ofter albthe exsome wild fowl, his gun snapt, hung fire, and on alying her down went off and lodged the contents of deep dissappointment that I find myself thus added by deprived of the power of conterring great benefits on the province to which I have great objects.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1838.

The Royal William arrived at New-York last Tuesday at noon, after a stormy passage of 20 days rom Liverpool, bringing news from thence to the 20th ult. There is nothing of any moment except the accounts of the harvest, of which we give full details below. The Royal William had over 60 passengers. She was short of fuel the last half day, and had to burn spars, casks, planks, benches, She will return on the 20th, her day of sail-

ing having been put back two days. The London

and Liverpool Rail Road is completed and opened

throughout; the distance is run in 41 hours. breakfast in London and dine in Liverpool, or vice versa. The re-inforcements for the various reginents in Canada embarked in the Athol troop ship about the 13th Sept'r. General Adye of the Royal Artillery, died suddenly at Woolwich, on the 13th Septr. The steam-boat Forfarshire, from Hull to Dundee, was lost in a gale, on the Ferne Islands, and the Captain, ten of the crew, and 25 passengers, many of them lawes, were drowned. The Spanish Cabinet has fallen in pieces. The Duke de Frias is the head of a new ministry, and Tacon probably to the war department. The war between the Pasha of Egypt and the Druses is nded, the Druses submitting and giving hostages.

The Pasha has consented to pay the arrears of tribute to the Sultan. The Steam Ship Liverpool will leave that port for New York on the 20th inst. We received the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer conaining the following news in advance of the mail by Mr. Jas. Linton, who left N. York on Thursday ight and arrived here on Saturday night.

The accounts of the Coronation of the Emperor of Austria, at Milan, as King of Italy, are extremely copious and represent the scene as one of surpassing grandeur, which we can easily imagine, considering the extent of dominions over which he bears sway, and the many representatives present in their national costumes, of the different people he governs. But the act which has given this ceremony the greatest eclat and done him high honour is, that he has granted an unconditional ameesty to all prisoners for political opinions. This will release from Italy for political opinions. This will release from their dungeons and restore to Italy some of her most eminent men.

A letter, of an early date, from our Paris correspondence, gives a detail of the proceedings in the Swiss Diet on the demand of France, to drive Louis Napoleon Bonaparte from the French Territory. The matter was not yet settled when the last accounts came away.

The state of affairs in Spain wear a still more that the set the hefere. The Carliest narrivants are successful to the construction of the consumption of the latter 50,000 are American and sour, having been several years in store here.

In this district the reports of new Wheat are indifferent, both as to quantity and quality, and towards the close of the week there has been an increasing demand for all kinds of this grain, but more especially for free foreign. Large purchases have been made by town and country dealers, and several cargoes have been taken by speculators, and for shipment to the north of Ireland. Prices of Wheat generally have advanced Id. to 2d. on last Tuesday's rates

The United States sour Flour has been offering at 39s. 40. to 89d., and 10s. for extra fine quality and quality, and towards the close of the week there has been an increasing demand for all kinds of this grain, but more especially for free foreign. Large purchases have been made by town and country dealers, and several cargoes have been taken by several variety and quality, and towards the close of the week t The accounts of the Coronation of the Emper

Lonnon, Saturday, 10th Sept.

The weather is yet fine, and the advices from
the north of Ireland and Scotland are of a more farourable character, though the crops are still stated
to be very backward in those districts. There was
not much English Wheat offering at this morning's
market, but of foreign there was a good supply.—
There was a steady demand both for English and
Foreign Wheat, and a good deal of business was
done at full last Monday's currency: indeed, in
some instances the samples fetched rather more
money.

money.

London, 18th Sept.

The supply of English Wheat this morning is short, and notwithstanding the liberation of the foreign in bond at 1s. duty, the demand for shipment to Yorkshire and other parts, as well as the parchases for the coast, have been so extensive that Wheats (both new and old) have advanced to-day 2s. to 3s. per quarter from this day week. The new Barley has been taken off readily for distribution at 32s. to 35s. per quarter. Oats maintained a good sale for all good qualifies.

PROVINCIAL GRAIN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 19. eedingly favourable for the operations of harve oot breezes having generally prevailed during t ay, and the nights having been clear, with a fe dency to frost. But little progress has been me with the harvest in this district, but further no on the Banks of the Tweed, and in the Lothia on the Banks of the Tweed, and in the Lothians, reaping has become general. The crops have not suffered greatly from the large heavy rains.— Wheat, on favorable soils, stands well upon the ground, and promises to be a fair crop. We have had an opportunity of examining a sample of new wheat grown on the coast of Northumberland.— The grain looks exceedingly well—full, round, and good weight. Indeed, it is allowed to be as good as any of former years.—[Newcastle Journal of Saturday.]

The weather since Sunday last has been delightfully fine, and the consequence has been a considerable progress in the labours of the harvest. The corn not yet cut down is rapidly advancing to maturity, and there is every reason to hope that the most backward will soon be ready for the sickle. In the southern counties, a very large proportion of the crops is secured in good condition, and the fears which were entertained a few weeks ago of a scarcity, have given way to the cheering expectation of abundance.—Manchester Courier.]

For the last day or two, the weather has been rather unsettled, and the reaping was stopped on Wednesday afternoon by several heavy showers. Yesterday, however, was fair and mild, though cloudy, and the harvest operations were recommenced.—[Edinburgh Advertiser of Friday.]

Yesterday a louring sky, and a westerly wind, gave strong indications of an unfavorable change in the weather; a glorious sunshine has, however, this morning dispelled all gloom: and it is now considered that a single week's continuance of the present fine weather would put to rest all doubts as to the safe housing of the crops throughout the country.—[Dublin Evening Mail.]

The weather could scarcely be more propitious for harvest work than it is at present. There were, to be sure, some slight showers of rain yesterday morning, but it cleared up about one o'clock, and we have since been visited with what may be called close, ripening weather. If it continues fine, another week will leave very little corn outstanding. The provincial papers report favourably in almost every instance.—[Limerick Standard.

ing. The provincial papers report favourably in almost every instance.—[Limerick Standard.

LIVERTOOL GRAIN MARKET. Saturday Sept. 18. Since Tuesday, the 11th instant, there have been further large arrivals of foreign Wheat, direct from abroad and from London, but the fresh supplies of other articles for the Corn trade have been light. The weather has been uninterruptedly

fine.

The duties having declined to Is. per quarter on foreign Wheat, and to 7½d. per barrel on foreign Flour, the whole stock of both articles will be released for home consumption, consisting of 180,000 quarters Wheat, and 66,000 barrels Flour. Of the latter 50,000 are American and sour, having been several years in store here.

In this district the reports of new Wheat are indifferent both as to quantity and quality, and

at 9s. 3d. to 9s 9d., and 10s. for extra fine quantized also of Dantzig at 9s. 6d. up to 10s. 3d. for high mixed samples. Most kinds of Wheet are 3d. dearer since this day week, and the advance is rather more on ordinary foreign. Some small lots of new Irish were retailed at 7s. 3d. to 9s. 3d. A few lots of the best United States sour Flour were retailed at 34 to 36s. per barrel.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the British bark Active, Captain Philips, Suenos Ayres papers to the 21st of July have been The French blockade was still maintained with rigor. The conduct of Governor Rosas in resisting the French demands was approved by the Legis-

Intelligence to the 10th of June has been re-Intelligence to the 10th of June has been received from the army of the Argentine Confederation, invading Bolivia. The army had advanced into the Bolivian province of Tarija, the governor of which had fled. It is stated that the Bolivians were flocking to join the standard of the Argental Palipia had suffered from drought and a great scarcity of provisions was apprenned.

The American bark Chalcedory, of Salem, had been ordered off from the harbor of Buenos Ayres by the Franch squadron, and had gone down to

been ordered off from the harbor of Buenos Ayres by the French squadron, and had gone down to Monte Video, where the U. S. ship Independence and schooner Dolphin were lying.

An attempt at negociation had been made by the government of the Oriental Republic, after the defeat of its troops by the insurgents, but had fallen through. When Captain Philips left, the insurgents, 1500 strong, under Fructuoso Rivera, (or as some of our journals have thought proper to call him, Don Frutus) were reported to be within a mile of the city of Monte Video, the inhabitants of which were under arms and expecting an attack.

We have lately been told that we are "quite democratic." What peculiar scope and force the | consisting of the Bishop, the Vicer General, the word "quite" may have, we shall not pretend Revd. A. McDonell, and Dr. Thos. Robb, should to explain; but we know that we are not more be sert to England with a memorial to the Queen "democratic" than the British Constitution is .- praying for some provision being made for the One branch of that constitution is purely "democratic ", and if we have lately dwelt almost solely on that branch of the constitution, and the rights | The Deputation will also solicit aid from the Catiand privileges appertaining thereto, it is because there has been a full occasion, indeed a necessity, fortaking such a course. While there was evideat danger that the democratic branch would treach on the rights of the other branches, and greatly weaken if not overthrow their power, we naintained the rights that were endangered, and threw our weight into what appeared to be the lightest scale. But since the rebellion was suppressed, the danger has been all the other way, and we have therefore thrown our weight into the other scale, so that the balance of the constitution other scale, so that the balance of the constitution may be preserved. When a boatman finds that he has plied one oar more than the other, or that winds and currents have drifted his boat wide of her destined haven, he plies the other oar until he lays his course again, and bears up his craft against the adverse induences that are acting upon it, until he gains his port. And so if we find that we have plied the monarchical oar, or have been drifted by arbitrary currents, until we are nearly

so any of former years.—[Newcastle Journal of Saturday.]

The weather during the week has been remarkably fine and dry, and the operations of the harvest have proceeded uninterruptedly. The greater portion of the wheat harvest has been already gathered, and report speaks very favorably of the yield, both as to quantity and quality.—[Leeds Intelligencer.

Having had delightful weather for the last 10 day—the wheat harvest in Somersetshire is well nigh in. The crops are good, and are more in quantity than anticipated. The light soils are not so abundant, but we believe in the Bridgewater district the crap will prove an average one.

[Bristol Mirtor.]

The harvest commenced last week, and has now become general in this neighbourhood, and there is every appearance of a fair average crop. The umost diligence is now exerted in the harvest field, and it may be questioned whether at any bring period more activity and perseverance were ingressive strength and full, they frittered away the whole designed effect of their proceedings on the liberty of the people, violate the law of equal tights and privileges, and everge rapidly to the establishment of a military despotism, disguistic and somewhat mitigated by constitutional forms and usages. To counteract this tendency, and preserve the liberties of the people unimpaired, has been our end and aim. The authorities of the land, from the highest to the lowest, have been too much carried away with that occasion for vindictive measures which the rebellion gave, and have greatly weakened their power by their fuller attempts to increase its strength, and avenge the insulative necessary of the province, and interesting Sorver regardly to the establishment of a military despotism, disguistic and somewhat mitigated by constitutional forms and usages. To counteract this tendency, and assured their province of the land, from the highest to the lowest, have been too much activities of the land, from the highest to the lowest, have been too much activities of the land, from the finite would have been prompt and full, they frittered away the whole designed effect of their proceed-brings by attempting to punish in many cases in which they could prove nothing, in many others in which they could prove very little, and in matrity. The northern counties require a fine and by others in which prove what they might the province, accompanie of the Province, accompanies of the Province of the Province

An inquest was held on the body on Wednesday of Francis Henderson Esq. Coroner, and a verdict than possible that they will be so favored. Should the weather correspond with our hope, the whole of accidental death brought forward.

[Peterboro Sentinel.]

The weather since Sunday last has been a consider the weather a line of the crops will be secured at a much earlier period than certainly night have been anticipated at the close of the last month.—[Doncaster Chron.]

The weather since Sunday last has been delighted.

The weather since Sunday last has been a consider the surface them. And besides dissipating the effect by losing in weight what it gained in volume, this course operated injuriously in another respect, by course operated injuriously in another respect, by the weather since Sunday last has been a consider them. by a spirit of savage vengeance : for in such cases the public mind is as much influenced by the number as by the magnitude of punishments either attempted or inflicted. That such a course was not at first contemplated by the government is evident, inasmuch as Sir F. Head not only freely pardoned hundreds who had been taken in arms but also issued a proclamation forbidding militia officers to arrest any but "notorious offenders."_ How this course came to be changed for another, in which every man who had had ever so little connection with the rebellion was to be arrested and many others who had had no connection with it at all were yet treated as though they had, does not yet appear; but arise how it might, it has been of a very injurious tendency, as much so as the rebellion itself. By straining punishment too far they have counteracted its design, and led to a reaction and recoil in the public mind which can now endure no punishment at all. Thus one extreme begets another, and by attempting to punish every body, they will end by punishing nobody, Instead of confining legal proceedings to a few notorious offenders, giving the accused the benefit of every doubt, and rejecting every accusation that was not supported by such convincing evidence as must ensure conviction, it was thought proper to accuse every one who had in the least degree countenanced the rebellion, and also many others who were only suspected of participating therein, and even the whole body of the refor

for their former associations with them. And besides the infringements on the people's rights which naturally arose from this policy, and which, however objectionable they might be, had still some colourable excuse from a professed regard for the public safety, there has been and yet. is the more glaring violation of natural justice and equity in the attempt to establish a privileged class, endowed with public lands, and invested with authority over all the people, as in the case of the Rectories. By the establishment of these the people of all denominations are placed in subjecion to the pastors of one, and if the authority thus illegally conferred only amounted to the exaction of a straw, it should and would be resisted. The amount of power that is conferred may be little, but it is the right to possess any that is denied .-The principle is opposed, no matter what the degree may be. The yoke may be light, but still it s a yoke, and the people will not wear it. The chain may be gilded, yet it is nevertheless a chain, and its degrading links will be broken. The badge of subjection may be adorned with flowers, but i is a stigma of dishonour, and it will be shivered to atoms. It will be well if those who attempt to impose it on the people do not share its ignominion fate. They have no reason to expect that Upper

Canada will be more pliable now, in this age, in this section of the world, than Scotland was in the days of the Covenanters. The doctrine of equal rights and privileges is now too well understood and too widely diffused, to admit of its violation ere with impunity.

If, then, we have been "quite democratie" we have had ample occasion for it. We shall never shrink from maintaining the democracy of the British Constitution. We are not of the num ber of those who think that our peculiar situation requires or warrants any abridgement of that full message of liberty which is the heritage of Britons-So far from that, our peculiar situation requires peculiar care not to impair that liberty in the least degree, but rather to extend and consolidate it as much as is in any way compatible with other interests of equal importance. present we are specially called on to guard against the inevitable tendency of men to run from one extreme to the other, and preserve them from uprooting liberty under the pretence of exterminat-

A meeting of Catholic Clergy and Laity was held at the Bishop's residence last week, and the following address to the Earl of Durham was adopted. It was also resolved that a deputation Catholic Clergy and schools for the relinquishment of tithes to which the priests are entitled .olic nobility and gentry in England for the con-To His Excellency the Right Honorable John George, Earl of Durham, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

It is with feelings of intense regret that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada have learned that Your Excel about to resign the administration of publications in British North America. They look upon your Lordship's long and consistent reer in the furtherance of the great princ of civil and religious liberty, and your gradents.

have plied the monarchical oar, or have been drifted by arbitrary currents, until we are nearly wrecked on the rocks of despotism, we immediately work the other oar, and breast the opposing streams until we gain that just medium between despotism and anarchy which forms and secures British constitutional freedom.

For the last nine menths the strong and direct tendency of affairs in this Province has been, as indeed it is in all similar circumstances, to infringe on the liberty of the people, violate the law of entire the decrease of the people, will be found that the successive efforts of our late beloved Monarch, King William the Found, and of our present lovely and interesting Sore.

righter than the blaze of jewels aroun righter than the blaze of jewels aroun stronet, rivet the popular affection of ardship, and induced the people to with the most unbesitating reliance an ance on your disposition to prevent such most evil, as also on your firmness and mination to carry your wishes into effect we therefore earnessly beg that your Experience of the last trust confided to your care, will strict, and careful investigation into the last several properties. int trust confided to your care with the strict, and careful investigation into the list of the province and religious tranquility of the Province and religious tranquility of the Province and the strict of the

We feel also desirous of bringing before We feel also desirous of bringing before and attention the charter of King's n Upper Canada, by which you will hat, atthough amended with a view to seendancy on the one hand and exclusive the interests of the Church of have been alone attended to, and that tersons but those who belong to that chickly to receive any encouragement the ikely to receive any encouragement, the appointment of professors or othe Such unwise and invidious distinctions Such unwise and favilious distinctions prove the legitimate source of many dhereafter, and should be most seduld hereafter, and should be most seduld arefully avoided from the first, as You ency will admit that the prevention of ar safer and easier of accomplishment With reference to the Clergy Reser

With reference to the Clergy Reservation in them, we have in equity and some solution in them, we have in equity and some solution in them, we have in equity and some solution by making application for any them; nevertheless, as Her Majesty ment have considerately and generous open for Provincial legislation, we express our candid and firm conviction stowing them exclusively on the Chulland will cause general discontent; and and will cause general discontent; a would prove far more satisfactory to mass of the people, and more conducing the general weal, were they devoted to the mass of the people, and the sense of the people.

Be cannot conclude these expressiplaint, without adding another to the namely, that the unwise and injudicious those at home, who ought nobly to have dyon, instead of joining in the raspolitical and personal opponents, sho your Excellency to relinquish the add of pablic affairs on this continent. My ress our fervent entreaty that you witnue to preside over us—the hope of inces, and the security for their just and judicious government. And your sits, as in duty bound will ever pray. Signed on behalf of the Catholic

sists, as in duty bound will ever pray. Signed on behalf of the Catholic Laity of the Diocese of Kingston, the whole of the Province of Up; viz: the Hon, and Right Rev. the Regiopolls; the Right Rev. Remes Bishop of Tabracca, and coadjuto Rev. With P. McDonald, Vica and severteen Missionaries Apa sixten Roman Catholic gentlement ent parts of the Piocese. ent parts of the Diocese

From the Chronicle & Gazett CHURCH OF SCOTLA At a numerously attended Meet Members of St. Andrew's Church on, in connexion with the Church old in the Church on Thursday e 11th instant, for the purpose of com-present situation of the Presbyteri in this Province; and of nominati intee, for concerting measures for and maintaining inviolate their religand privileges; Major Logie was the Chair, and Mr. Thomas G the Chair, and Mr. Thomas Grequested to act as Secretary, the Resolutions were severally proposeried unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. John A. Maccecoded by Mr. Harper,

I.—That the Church of in virtue of the Articles of Union in Virtue of the Articles of Union.

wo Kingdoms, is as much an Church of the Empire as the Chuland; and her Members, in every quired since the Union, are entitled religious liberty, and to an equal in all rights and privileges with

Moved by Mr. Pringle, and secon D. Beith. 2.- That we as Scott Presbyterians, in connexion with of Scotland, feel that we have suffe ous wrong and injury, inasmuch as of our Church to an equal statu Church of England have never becourte of England have never be admitted to an equal participation vision made for the support of a Clergy; but have, on the contrary under annoying disabilities, and tras as chismatics and discepters than of a co-ordinate establishment with sister Church.

Moved by Mr. J. Williamson, by Dr. Campbell,

3.—That we cannot the recent establishment of the Upper Canada, vesting, as it does bens, with a spiritual jurisdicts whole population of the land, as a the Articles of Union, and a mo tutional towasion of our religious our most sacred rights as Mest Church of Scotland.

Moyed by M.

Moved by Mr. A. Cameron, a by Mr. Masson, 4.-Thai bowever de so, we can no longer remain silent being thus threatened with the most valued and blood-bought and in danger of being placed spiritual domination of a prelatice.

Moved by Mt. T. Greer, secon McNabb, 5.-That we owe it to 5.—That we owe it it try, ourselves and our children, it actives by every proper and Comeans, for the preservation of orights, and so far from submispiritual jurisdiction of another Colembiy declare our determination, satisfied until our Chufch is place any, on an equal footing, in ewith the Church of England.

Moved by Mr. J. Nowat and

Moved by Mr. J. Nowat, secon Bruce,

6.—That the follow
men, namely—Mr. A. Pringle, N
Major Logie, Messrs. W. McI
Macdonald, F. A. Harper, G.
McLean, D. Beith, J. William
pointed as a Committee to cor
other Committees of a similar
co-operate with them in the add
measures as may seem best cale
cure the rights and privileges of
and bring her claims under the im
sideration of Her Majesty's Gove
As Major Logie was about As Major Logie was about Chair, it was proposed by Mr. and agreed to, that to keep up att subject, there should be a Meeting gregation at least once a quarter, a mittee invited to report proceeding. The thanks of the Meeting we