The affair of the Egyptian Viceroy and the embezzled Turkish fleet remains unsettled.

In the first ebulition of surprise, respecting the Tarkish charter, the French were unanimous in speaking of this important event as having received its inspiration from their own cabinet; but a moment's reflection will show that an act which levels at one blow the pretensions of Mehemit Ali and the intrigues of Russia, cannot emante from that party which avowedly supports the one, and tacitly rejoices in the other, as the means of increasing the value of French elliance to Great British influence in the Divan.

of British influence in the Divan.

Privileges secured by the Sultan to the Primit ve Churches of Antioch, Jerusalem and Alexandr a.

One of the most important measures in connexion with the renovation of the Ottoman Empire, is the granting of immunities and entire protection to the Greek Melchite Catholies at the above places, who for so many centuries past have been under the iron sway of Mahommedanism. The firman of the late Sultan, granted in 1837, but which now for the first time sees the light, contains thirty-two articles, in which every possible grievance is guarded against.—By this document, a patriarch is appointed to rule over the dioceses of Antioch, Jerusalem and Alexandria.

PERSIA. Accounts from Trebizoud state that the Shah has withdrawn the prohibition on English imports. He is in the neighborhood of Bassora, where Kurschild Pacha is stationed with 20,000 men, who menaces an attack u on the Persian dominion.

Elpper Canada.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, January 13.
The Committee of the whole on the Clergy Re The SPEAKER said, he wished to take this opportunity of asking the Minister of that house, whether he could give any information respecting the address to His Excellency the Governor General on responsible government. It was a month this day since that address was sent up, and no answer had yet been received. Such delay was very wiften ordinary, and he hoped the hon, and learned gowileman would be able satisfactorily to account for it to the house.

man would be able satisfactorily to account for it to the house.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL disclaimed being the Minister of the Crown in the sense which the hon, and learned Speaker meant, and said he could agive no information on the subject.

Mr. COOK then spoke to the question before the committee, and said he could never give his consent to the hill. He was as willing to settle the question as any person, but it must be done in some way that would meet the wishes of the people, which this bill would not do. This was a distinction made between different churches, which was not just; for if the Reserves be divided, it must be equally among all denominations. It could not be just that certain denominations were to be supported though they did not subscribe one shilling for their ministers for twenty years to come before they could get any benefit from the Reserves.

Mr. BOCKUS objected to placing the sale of the Reserves under the control of the Governor in comming the sale of the Reserves under the control of the Governor in dichemic the sale of the Reserves under the control of the Governor in dichemic the sale of the Reserves under the control of the Hat Levislature for

made all parties condemn the former management of Crown Lands, were not in the manner of selling them, but because large blocks were granted to certain persons—favorites, if you please—which were not settled, and which retarded the improvement of the country. There was no wish on the part of the Government to parsue any particular mode in disposing of those lands; the clause merely gave the Governor in Council power to sell the Reserges—a power which they did not now possess. He had no objection to place the sale of them under the same management as the Crown Lands.

Mr. McDONELL, of Glengarry, wished to call the attention of the house to a statement put forth in an extra of a paper calling itself the Christian Guardian, but which ought rather to be called the Methodist Guardian, for it was not the guardian of the Rosson Catholics; if it was, God help them! It was stated in that paper that a conspiracy had been formed between Beshop McDonell and Bishop Strechan against the Preshyterians and Methodists. Both the gentlemen against whom this charge was made were men of such high character, that no such statement could injure them; but he felt it his duty to give it a flat denial. It was faise. No such combination had been formed.

They, therefore, as is usual whenever they have determined to commit any noisance and breach of the peace, immediately congregated in great numbers, and assailed the proctors from one end of the street to the other, making use of the most violent and disgraceful language, and halooing to the very top of their voices. The inhabitants had in many instances, but just returned from their respective places of worsnip.

The Grealand and Davie's Nervil Fisheries.—The whole of the British ships despatched to the whale fisheries Juring the parsent year there is the finds in his Province.

The whole of the British ships despatched to the whale fisheries Juring the parsent year the produce of oil, becades 70 tons of whilebone, the produce of oil, becades 70 tons of whilebone, the produce of oil, becades 70 tons of whilebone, the produce of oil, becades 70 tons of whilebone, the produce of oil, becades 70 tons of whilebone, the produce of oil, becades 70 tons of whilebone, the produce of oil, becades 70 tons of whilebone, the produce of oil, becades 70 tons of whilebone. The old stocks were exhausted, both last year and his, prior to the new importation.—[Erinburgh Advertiser.

SWITZERLAND.

REVOLUTION IN THE CANTON OF TICINO.—The dissatisfaction of the people, with their arisetorale rates, which had been long stiffed, has at length broken out into successful nsurrection, and has caused the complete overthrow of the government. A workman having been arrivied, the people immediately wook to arms. The troops capitalisted. The fort and arsensi were surredered. Truckey.

Nourri Effendi, the Turkish ambassador, has just arrived in Paris.

The ## Turkey ##

all charges.

Mr. THOMSON was opposed to the amendment, as he considered the faith of the Government was pledged for the payment of those salaries. None of that revenue would be required when the money was the considered when the consid nat revenue would be required when the money wa avested at six per cent. Mr. MERRITT would call on the hon, and learn

ed Solicitor General to consider that for severa years that house had refused assuming that revenue with those charges on it. Why should they not those charges on it. One seventh of the country was surely quite sufficient for the support of the Cleron. Clergy.
The SOLICITOR GENERAL declared that t

The SOLICITOR GENERAL declared that to strike out the proviso would be fatal to the bill. So long as the Legislature did not assume those revenues they were losing, for they were still paid for those purposes; and the object of this clause of the bill was to relieve it from those payments.

The amendment was lost and the clause adopted. Mr. GOWAN moved to expunge that part of it which includes the United Synod Presbyterians with the Church of Scotland.

Mr. CHISHOLM, of Halton, was opposed to striking it outs The two bodies would be united, and wished to be provided for together. The Presbyterians desired to be thus included in the bill.

Mr. BURWELL said they were not yet united, and should not be by legislative enactment.

d should not be by legislative enactment.

Mr. GOWAN thought it would defeat the object
the hon. member for Halton, and prevent them

m uniting. Mr. SHERWOOD was in favor of including them It would induce them to unite with the Church of Scotand, for they would get nothing by the bill an less they did. And it would be for the benefit of the denominations sharing in the last half to put as many in the first as they could. He wished to know from the hon, and learned Solicitor General if he was right in his interpretation of what would be the effect of the clause on the United Synod.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL nodded assent.

effect of the clause on the United Synod.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL nodded assent.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. THOMSON moved that the whole clause be expunged, and one which he read be substituted the substance of which was, that the interest of the proceeds of the Reserves be divided among the different of the committee of the theorem and the substance of which was, that the interest of the proceeds of the Reserves be divided among the different of the committee of the Reserves be divided among the different numbers, and that the lands granted to any denominations recognized by law according to their numbers, and that the lands granted to any denomination be valued, and the annual interest of such years and that the lands granted to any denomination be valued, and the share. Now, he remarked, was the time for the hon. member for Prince Edward, thear, hear, from Mr. Buckus, and the hon. member for Leeds, unless they spoke one way and intended to vote another.

Mr. BOCKUS.—The hon. member says he expects me to support his amendment because it will do equal justice; but I cannot see how it provides for one individual not inciuded in the bill. It may, as he thinks, be a more equal division; but it will not extend the benefit of the Clergy Reserves to all in Upper Canada, for there are many denominations which are not recognized by law.

Reserves be divided, it must be equally among all denominations. He could not be just that certain denominations were to be supported though that denominations were to be supported though that denominations were to be support their ministers, while others would have to support their ministers for twenty years to come before they could get any benefit from the Reserves.

Mr. BOCKUS objected to placing the sale of the Roserves under the control of the G-yeron in Council; as the biil passed by that Legislature for regulating the sale of Circum Lands had been assented to, he could not see why a different mode should be pursued in the sale of Ciergy Reserves. Why should they return to the old system which had been condemned by all parties in Upper Canada. He was corrected that when the new system in the Land Granting Department got into effectual operation it would work well, and give general satisfaction. The people would not have to come to Toronto to transact their land business; but could do it in the District where they reside. The same system should be pursued with respect to all lands to be sold.

The SOLICITOR CENERAL replied that the abuses of which the hon. geatleman spoke, which made all parties condemn the former management of Crown Lands, were not in the manner of selling them, but because large blocks were granted to expect they would the same amangement as the Crown Lands.

Mr. McDONELL, of Glengarry, wished to hear time. Any bill passed by this came amangement as the Crown Lands.

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Strachan against the Presbyterians and Methodists. Both the gentlemen against whom this charge was made were men of such high character, that no such statement could injure them: but he felt it his duty to give it a flat denal. It was false. No such combination had been founded.

The first clause of the bill was adepted, and the next, for investing the funda, was read.

Mr. BOCKUS was opposed to it. If they were invested in England at 5 per cent, it must be evident that the interest would not pay the existing charges on it for years to come. Let the money be invested in the public debentures of this Provance, and then the corporations who received the interest would be interested in maintaining the stability of the institutions of the country and its connexion with Great Britain; but if the money was invested in England, it would be no matter to them how things weathers—they were secured.

Mr. THOMSON was in favor of smending the clause so as to require the Governor in Council to invest the funds in this country should be invested in securities in this country and expended for its improvement.

Mr. THOMSON was in favor of smending the clause so as to require the Governor in Council to invest the funds in this country, and expended for its improvement.

Mr. THOMSON was in favor of smending the clause so as to require the Governor in Council to invest the funds in this country or Great Britain, and to change the same from time to time as they might see best.

Mr. THOMSON was in favor of smending the clause as it stood, which gave the Governor in Council to council power either to invest the finds in this country or Great Britain, and to change the same from time to time as they might see best.

the organ of the Church of England in this Prov. | Denomination the ogan of the Church of England in this Province; that that Church was more numerous than all other sects put together; if that was so, his proposition would be the greatest benefit to that Church. The question must be settled on just principles, such as would please the people generally, or it would do more harn than good. The establishing of the 57 fectories he verify believed was more than any thing else the cause of the site rebellion. And because he was a friend to the government he wished to remove all cause of discontent.

government he wisued to remove all cause of discontent.

The amendment was carried—23 to 21.
The SOLICITOR GENERAL said, he hoped the hon, gentleman was prepared to take charge of the bill, for he had done with it.

Mr. SHERWOOD trusted he would see the propriety of hot adhering to his own amendment. Did he not see the most zealous supporters of the church of England vote with him? and could he believe they did so for any other purpose but to throw out the bill.

Mr. GOWAN called the hon, and learned gentleman to order for inputing amproper motives to

Heman to order for imputing improper motives to members. The Speaker took the Chair. Mr. Bockus stated that he heard Mr. Boulton say when the committee divided, that the voted for the amendment to throw out the whole measure. The

ommittee resumed.

Mr. THOMSON was sorry to find hon. men but. FITOMON was sorry to mend a measure in a way they aid not wish it to pass. This was not a measure to be trifled with,—every vote should be given conscientiously. He moved what he believed to be a just measure, and though it had been carried by the votes of those opposed to it, he could not expunge it.

carried by the votes of those opposed to it, he could not expunge it.

Mr. SHERWOOD said, if the hon; gentleman would not move that it be expunged, he would move it. The hon, and learned gentleman spoke at considerable length, urging upon the committee the necessity and propriety of restoring the original clause.

Mr. PARKE thought it was a little singular to the advanced of explanation rights for these

Mr. PARKE thought it was a little singular to see the advocates of exclusive rights for those churches try to throw the blame of the non-settlement of this question upon those who wished to proceed on the principles of equal justice, and share with them the responsibility of defeating this measure. Let hon, members reflect what measure would be most satisfactory to the country. Instead of settling the question this measure would only change the nature of the contest from a political to a religious one, and he teared a settled hatred to religion would be the consequence in the minds of many. The principle of equal justice was the only one that could settle it, if the reserves were given to religion at all; and not justice was the only one that could settle it, if the reserves were given to religion at all; and not leave it in the power of one man to say to his neighbor, "you are favoured and I am excluded," And I (said Mr. P.) throw back on those who would taunt me with wishing to leave the question unsettled by spposing this bill, "your advocate it, from interested motives." He knew the people of Upper Canada well, and he did not believe they would be satisfied with such a settlement.

they would be satisfied with such a rettlement.

The motion to expunge the amendment was carried, and the original clause was restored to the bill. The committee rose and reported progress, to sit again to-morrow.

Adjourned. Tuesday, January 14, 1840. The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved the clause compelling the religious denominations to send in their accounts, which he said was the mos

send in their accounts, which he said was the most important clause in the bill. The Government did not wish to interfere with the religious feelings, interests, or wishes of any denomination. The proportion of the funds to which each would be entitled to, should be for the advancement of religion, and the terms upon which the expenditure was to take place, were for the support of religion & for the promotion of religious knowledge; and the government did not wish to interfere in it any further than the law pointed out. It was to be applied for the maintenance of religion through the various sects recognized by law.

Mr. COOK would not give privileges to one church which he would withhold from another; he would not give to one upon the terms of contibuting, and allow others to come in and share in the funds without emberning. If all were included he would with the light he would, if he could, have the Reserves devoted to education;

ded he would vote for the bill; he would, if he could, have the Reserves devoted to education but that was hopeless, and, in order to settle the question and tranquilize the country, he would support the measure; but he could not conscientiously do so whilst the clause remained compelling some of the sects to contribute. He knew that some would not apply for aid, for, by that clause, they would feel insulted and degraded. If the clause were expunged it would not prevent people from subscribing. Mr. MANAHAN was in favour of the bill with

Mr. MANAHAN was in favour of the bill with the exception of one or two amendments—he would amend the 9th clause, he was quite indifferent about the Roman Catholics being named, but, as members wished them to be named, he would propose it; he, however, was afraid it would endanger the bill in the House of Lords—he moved that the Methodists, Catholics, Baptists, and four other sects be named in the bill.

Mr. GOWAN was in favour of including all de-

nominations of Christians recognized by law. The proper mode was to make the Act so clear and xplicit that there would be no danger of misun-lerstanding the Act in after years: he would move hat the sums received should be bona fide expend-

that the sums received should be bona fide expended, and he would continue it only for religious worship and the propagation of religion.

Mr. SHERWOOD contended that the words, all Ciristian denominations recognized by laws, were quite explicit; and why name them if the hon, member did not wish to destroy the bill.—
The measure was sent down by Government, and they promised to have it carried through the Imperial Parliament; but if these alterations were made, they could not, perhaps, get it through, he hoped any alteration that would endanger the passing of the measure would not be proposed.

Mr. GOWAN'S object was not to destroy the bill, but to render it less ambiguous than it was.—

Mr. GOWAN'S object was not to destroy the bill, but to render it less ambiguous than it was.—
Let the Catholics and all be included openly and not by stealth; all know that the Judges here and in England, and the Law Officers in both countries had various opinions as to the meaning of the words "protestant clergy," and would it not, by adopting the clause, occasion various an I conflicting opinions as to the meaning of this Act? He read the names of 12 denominations recognized by law.

After some remarks from Messrs. Kearnes, Chisholir, Robinson, Thomson, Parke, MeKay, and Shaver, the Solicitor General moved that all christian denominations recognized by the constitution and laws of this province be inserted, which

Denomination of Christians recognized by the laws of this Province form the basis of division of he annual income arising from the Clergy Reseve Fund.

On which the Yeas and Nays were taken as ol-

Ms. ROBINSON moved that the message [the message was published in last Herald] from His Excellency the Governor General on responsible government be referred to a committee, in order to address the Queen on the subject to have it satisfactorily explained.

Mr. PARKE would not refer it, and particular-

Mr. PARKE would not refer it, and particularly to such a committee. He looked upon the document sent down as a most valuable one; they set a trap for the Governor General, but he was too old a stager to be caught by them—be went further than Lord Durham ever did, and that document would tell in favor of the Governor General much better than they could expect. He moved, in amendment, that 2,000 copies of the message be printed for the use of members.

Alt. SHADE would vote for the original metion, as the answer was unsatisfactory to him and to the public; it went to say that they would be governed according to the views of the majority of ithis house. During the last Parliament this house and Sir F. Head differed, and he appealed to the people, and they returned the present house; and would he be governed by the house, no matter what it was? He would like to know what was meant by responsible government.

Mr. SHAVER was happy that the country got to know how this house jumped Jim Crow. A guern and the house members moved different.

Mr. SHAVER was happy that the country got to know how this house jumped Jim Crow. A year ago the hon, members moved differently to what they do now. And why? They see responsibility has come, and they could see its operation on the Government officers; they could see its wholesome and efficacious working in the looks and acts of his learned friend the Attorney General.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL would oppose the motion of his hon friend on account of addressing the Queen in the way proposed. If it were necessary to address Her Majesty, let notice be given, and have it discussed here.

Mr. SHERWOOD said it was not such an an-

Mr. SHERWOOD said it was not such an answer as they might expect to receive to their address; but he could not see what good would be gained by referring the matter to a committee; the better way would be to address the Queen on the subject. He read the answer, and asked, was it satisfactory? No, it was not to him. He would like to see all the communications which had passed between the Governor General and the Home Government laid on the table of this house for our information. He believed a correspondence had taken place upon that all-important subject, and it was either approved or disapproved of; it either received the sanction of the Secretary of State, or it did not. Those who did not wish to see the question put to rest, might be satisfied without getting copies of the despatches. What would be question put to rest, might be satisfied without getting copies of the despatches. What would be said of a Governor that would not govern according to the interest and wishes of the people. If he did not tell us so, it would be a great matter of surprise to the house. His Excellency said that he would pay that deference that was justly due to this house. He always paid that deference, and he always would, and so did every Governor pay that deference that was justly due to them.—He (Mr. S.) understood that a correspondence had taken place on the subject of responsible government, but his Excellency would not send it down, and he would try to carry on his government and make it popular. But was the message an answer and he would try to carry on his government and it down and the would try to carry on his government and inake it popular. But was the message an answer to our question, "if any opinion was given by the Home Government?" None whatever. The Governor General had abundant reason for not giving to this house the information asked for; and he tells them what they had been told during the last forty years, namely, that the Government was to be administered according to the wishes and interests of the people, as expressed through their representatives. Here the hon. member read part of a speech of Lord John Russell upon the subject of responsible government, and said he had no doubt but his Lordship's opinion was sent to the Governor General, and it would show that they foll us, that it was not advisable to communicate it. But the Governor General denies having received a despatch. He (Mr. B.) wanted to know it. This house is refused all information, and they are told that they would be governed according to the interests and wishes of the people; but the Governor General avoids the question they asked him; he evades and passes it off; and he the fore would call upon that hon, member to member to member to hear more often expressed the expressed by their representatives. And every member who was in favor of responsible government would not consistently vote for the bill for the disposal of the Receives as it now was. He boped the hon, mover of the original motion would be indulged in his object.

Mr. BOULTON said the answer was different from the answers given by former Governors; they always acknowledged the receipt of a despatch. He (Mr. B.) wanted to know if there was not a despatch received such as that laid down by Lord J. Russell when speaking upon the Lower Canada affairs, when he said that Responsible Government would not be conceided. He would like to get at the truth of the conceid of the thing,—it was wrong to be kept in the dark. If the despatch were not a confidential one it ought will not give a definite but the Governor General avoids the question they asked him; he evades and passes it off, and he will not give a definite answer, although their constituents would be informed upon that all-important subject. The answer was so vague that he would recommend his hon. friend to withdraw his motion, and give notice of an address to the Oueen.

words, law, and give notice of an address to the fither to obtain that information which the Governor General refused to give.

Mr. ROBINSON would withdraw his motion, and give notice of an address to the Queen, in orgin the to obtain that information which the Governor General refused to give.

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Mr. ROBINSON would withdraw his motion, and give notice of an address to the Queen, in orgin that the fither to obtain that information which the Governor General refused to give.

Mr. ROBINSON would withdraw his motion, and give notice of an address to the Queen, in organization of the late rebellious invasion of this Frovince.—After some discussion, the question was carried without a division—the sum being raised, at the Speaker's suggestion, to £50,000, instead of £40,000 as originally proposed by Col. Prince of the late rebellious invasion of this Frovince.—After some discussion, the question was carried without a division—the sum being raised, at the Speaker's suggestion, to £50,000, instead of £40,000 as originally proposed by Col. Prince of the late rebellious invasion of this Frovince.—After some discussion, the question was carried without a division—the sum being raised, at the Speaker's suggestion, to £50,000, instead of £40,000 as originally proposed by Col. Prince of the late rebellious invasion of this Frovince.—After some discussion, the question was carried without a division—the sum being raised at the Speaker's suggestion, to £50,000, instead of £40,000 as originally proposed by Col. Prince of the late rebellious invasion of the sum being raised at the Speaker's suggestion, to £50,000, instead of £40,000 as originally proposed by Col. Prince of the late rebellious invasion of the sum being raised at the Speaker's suggestion, to £50,000, instead of £40,000 as originally proposed by Col. Prince of the late rebellious invasion of the sum being raised of the late rebellious invasion of the sum being rais government according to the wishes and interests of the people through their repsesentatives, all would be satisfied. This colon, was not governed during the last twenty years according to the well known wishes of the people.

Mr. BURWELL defied the hon, member to shew any thing to the contrary. All governed upon the same principle.

shew any thing to the contrary. All governed upon the same principle.

Mr. MERRITT said, every attempt was making to create dissatisfaction upon that answer, and it was referred to a committee; but any person-would see it was in accordance with the feelings of the Home Government. In England, it was said that the greatest evil in these colonies was the Executive Council; and it was the intention of the Government to improve the composition of that body; and was not that answer in accordance with Lord John Russell's speech? The Governor General says the Government must be carried on in accordance with the feelings and wishes of the people.

christian denominations recognized by the constitution and laws of this province be inserted, which was carried.

The Speaker took the Chair.

The Speaker took the Chair.

Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. McLotosh, moves, that the Bill be not read a third time on tomorrow, but that it be recommitted forthwith for the purpose of adding the following addition to the 6th clause:—"Provided always, that said commissioners, in determining the appropriation armong the various Christians, according to the provisions of this Act, shall ascert in the amount of lands granted from the Clergy Reserves to the several Churches or Denominations of Christians, previous to the passing of t is Act, and shall estimate the annual varies of such grants respectively, which shall be reckoned in determining the portion to be appropriated to the said Churches and Denominations. On which the Yeas and Nays were taken as follows:—

Y.A.S.—Messis. Chisholm of Glengarry, Duncomie, McDonell of Stormont, McIatosh, McMirking Parke, Thomson, Thorburn, Woodruff, 9.

Nays.—Messis. Aikman, Armstrone, Bockus, Boulton, Burritt, Burwell, Caldwell, Chisholm of Glengarry, McKay, McLean, Metritt, Morria, Powell, Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Rykert, Shade, Shaver, Small, Solicitor General, Wickens, and Thomson, seconded by Mr. Mentitt, moves that the bill do not now pass, but that it be re-committed forthwith, in order to smend the same, so that the bill do not now pass, but that it be re-committed forthwith, in order to smend the same, so that the bill do not now pass, but that it be re-committed forthwith, in order to smend the same, so that the bill do not now pass, but that it be re-committed forthwith, in order to smend the same, so that the bill do not now pass, but that it be re-committed forthwith, in order to smend the same, so that the bill do not now pass, but that it be re-committed forthwith, in order to smend the same, so that the bill do not now pass, but that it be re-committed forthwith, in order to smend the same, so that the bill do not no

On which the Yeas and Nays were taken as ollows:—
YEAS—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Duncoupe, Gowan, McIutosh, Merritt, Moore, Rykert, Saall, Thomson, Woodbuff, 11.
NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Boulton, Buritt, Burwell, Chisholm of Holton, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, Detl r, Elliott, Ferrie, Hoham, Hunter, Kearoes, Lewis, Malloch, Marahan, Mathewson, McCargar, McCrae, McDorell of Glengarry, McDonell of Stormont, McKay McLean, McMicking, Morris, Powell, Richadson, Robinson, Ruttan, Shade, Shaver, Sherwoo, Solicitor General, Thotburn, Wickens, 35.
The question was decided in the negative by a majority of 24. Ordered for a third reading tomorrow.

TUESDAY, January 14, 1840.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERN MENT.
M. ROBINSON moved that the message [the message was published in last Herald] from His Storm of the Receiver General refused to insult the house, and the would suspend him if he did not sign it. The Receiver General tefused to insult the house, and the would suspend him if he did not sign it. The Receiver General tefused to insult the house, and the would suspend him if he did not put in his dis laimer to the appointment, he would dismiss him; and he actually wrote a disclaimer for him, and he told him that he would suspend him if he did not sign it. The Receiver General tefused to insult the house, and the would suspend him if he did not sign it. The Receiver General tefused to insult the house, and the would suspend him if he did not sign it. The Receiver General had acted differently to what he had done, he would be censured for it.—
The Receiver General tefused to insult the house of the Revenue, and the subject of the Revenue, and did the Lieu to subject of the Revenue, and did the Lieu to subject of the Revenue, and did the Lieu to subject of the Revenue, and did the Lieu to subject of the Revenue, and did the Lieu to subject of the Revenue and the house? No—he wished he had the despatch on the appointment of Commissioners. Sir Frances are the house? No—he wished he had the despatch on the appointment of Commissioners. Si The Receiver General refused to call the members Republicaus, and he was threatened with suspension. What was the feeling of the people with respect to the Reserves? A bill passed ten times through Parliament, and if their feelings were not to be consuited in the eleventh Parliament, he would be surprised. What was the feeling of the people on the Intestate Estate Bill, which passed this house several sessions? Was there any deference paid to the feelings and interests of the people on these questions, or on the grant of £20, 000? Either the head of the Government, or some persons that surrouaded him, thus thwarted OOO? Either the head of the Government, or some persons that surrounded him, thus thwarted the proceedings of this house. Many out of the house said they would prefer a Governor in Council to the present mockery of representative government; and one of the most virtuous Editors advocated it, and he believed many of the people would petition for it, in order to get rid of the galling course heretofore pursued. And if the principle of responsibility should not be carried out, it would be a benefit to have no Legislature at all, but to resort to a Governor and Council.

Mr. GOWAN knew that the answer of the Governor General was not satisfactory to the hon. ernor General was not satisfactory to the hon. member for Brockville, or to his friends; but was

ernor General was not satisfactory to the honmember for Biockville, or to his friends; but was
it satisfactory to the public? He believed it would
give consolation and comfort to those who were
denounced as rebels for supporting responsible
government. It was said that a correspondence
took place upon the subject between the Home
Government and the Governor General; and what
was the inference drawn from it by some hon,
members? That the Governor General received
an answer that he was afraid or ashamed to commembers? That the Governor General had
this was the case, that the Governor General had
this was the case, that the Governor General had
this was the case, that the Governor General had
the covernor General says he had received the Queen's commands to administer the
government in harmony with the wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representaives. He said they were the commands of the
Governor General? The hon. member for
England which Le would withhold from the
house? The Governor General says he had received the Queen's commands to administer the
government in harmony with the wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representaives. He said they were the commands of the
Governor General? The hon. member for
England which Le would withhold from the
house? The Governor deneral says he had received the Queen's commands to administer the
government in harmony with the wishes and interests of the people, as expressed by their representaives. He said that no Governor acted contrary
to the instructions received by his Excellency.

If the Governor General? The hon. member for
Simone that that was his last speech; for it the human double in the touse, as he had no doubt it would, he would never take his wast within as the flower of the Hon. Mr. De B.

In conclusion, Mr. De B. in that that was his last speech; for it the human had been made, that his meaning had been made, that this was the new the human had been forced through that House, as he had no dou satisfactory. He did not think the government could be fairly conducted with safety to our con-stitution without responsible Government. He knew there was sufficient loyalty in the Province knew there was sufficient loyalty in the Province to put down all levelling and rebellious movements. The hon. member (Mr. Thorburn) spoke of the Clergy Reserve Bill, which passed this house ten times, and was not acceded to by the Legislative Council; he would ask that hon. member if the Reserves were not to be applied to education,—and were not a large portion of the people in favor of that appropriation? They were; and he therefore would call upon that hon, member to hermonize with those feelings that were so often expressed by the people of the Province and by their representatives in this house. And every member who was in favor of responsible government would not consistently vote for the bill for the disposal of the Reserves as it now was. He hoped the hon, mover of the original motion would be indulged in his object.

If the despatch were not a confidential one it ought to be laid before the house.

(To be conlinued.)

Assembly to the Legislative Council, and read a first time. The Hon. Mr. Sullivan gave notice that he would on the following day (Thorsday) move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole solve itself into a committee of the whole on the second reading of the bill on Friday. On Thursday Mr. Sullivan made the motion on the second reading of the bill on Friday. On Thursday Mr. Sulfivan made the motion of which he had given actice. He prefaced it with an elaborate speech, proving the authority of the Legislature to legislate on the subject, explaining the provisions of the bill, and enforcing the imperative necessity of settling the question. The Bisnop of Toronto made a speech in favor of the rights of the Church, and concluded by moving in amendment, that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole on the bill that day six months. The Hon. Mr. De Biaquiere seconded the amendment. The hon. Mr. Morris addressed the House in favor of the bill generally, although he thought it gave other deponimations a larger proportion than it did the Churches of England and Scotland. The Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere spoke about three hours against the bill, and in favor of the exclusive right of the Church of England to the whole of the Reserves.—On Saturday the debate was resumed, when the Hon. Mr. Fergusson addressed the house in favor of the bill, proving that no denomination was recognized by the laws of this Province that is not orthodox on the doctrine of the Trinity. The Hon. Capian Sincoe Macaulay spoke at length against the bill, as did the Hon. Mr. Elmsley, who made fierce attacks upon both the Local and Imperial Governments.

The Hon. Receiver General Dunn, in reply to some remarks from Mr. Elmsley, that officers of Governments.

The Hon. Receiver General Dunn, in reply to some remarks from Mr. Elmsley, that officers of Government had been coerced to vote for this measure by Lord John Rossell's despatch, said that that despatch had not had the slightest influence upon his votes either on the union of the Provinces; that this measure did not embrace all he desired, but he believed it was the best that could be adopted under existing circumstances; that the thanked the Governor General from the bottom of his heart for bringof which he had given notice. He prefaced

ing this measure under the consideration the Legislature, and he would give it is most cordial support. We never heard in Dunn speak in the Council before: we we glad to hear him speak so well and foreith universally and affectionately esteemed as is beyond any other public functionary. Upper Canada. The Hou. Colonel Well spoke in favor of the bill, and observed the could not be influenced by consideration of office, as he held none.

of office, as he held none.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan coucluded the hate by a general reply to the various hate by a general reply to the various plections which had been urged against measure. His speech, which occupied, ly two hours in the delivery, was the spectmen of parliamentary eloquence we ever witnessed in the Legislature Cell, and contained the most philosoph the most rational, and the most loade sition of the principles of the Constitut Act of 1791, in relation to the Cerzy provision, and the applications of the Constitut. Act of 1791, in relation to the Clera provision, and the application of thus ciples to the present state of society Province, that was ever given with halfs of the Provincial Legislatur, hope yet to be able to lay this speech before our readers. The several cla the bill were adopted by a miprivy 5. The committee reported the bill of amendment, and it was ordered to the

reading on Monday. On Monday the Mr. De Blaquiere delivered another s of more than two hours length, on the ject. Mr. De B. excels in the art of d ston, and in the use of a multitude of a which amount to nothing. He has be this Province three years, yet he would this Province three years, yet he would see to know more of its wants and interess has those who had resided here twenty sen. Mr. De B. is courteous and gentlemain a his manner, and chaste in his language, and apparently succere in his views; but he sees to be a man of one idea, and that idea enbraces the Church of England and his pergatives and emoluments, and nothing else, and as far as it relates to any practical and gumentation of the question, Mr. De By, speeches appeared to be roze to rungere with gumentation of the question, Mr. De B; speeches appeared to be rox et præteren mid la conclusion, Mr. De B. informed the home that that was his last speech; for if the bat passed that House, as he had no doubt a would, he would never take his seat with its walls again. The Hon. Mr. Morris metabories and courteous reply to the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiere. Mr. M. is reply to the charge which had been made, that this means had been forced through that House by Government influence, remarked that out dibriteen members of that flouse who hed no office at the pleasure of the Crown. right had voiced in favor of the bill, and five including the Bishop) had voted against a. The question was then put for the final pasing of the bill, when it was carried by majority of 13 to 4.

jurisprudence, that he may have an opportung of revising his last deliverance on chronic diseas. His appointment to the bench formerly, was a confirmed by the Home Government, and the has been nothing in his public conduct since, a warrant the supposition, that he is better fitted the office now, than he was then. The only a tification that suggests itself to us, for raises. the office now, than he was then. The only tification that suggests itself to us, for raising Hagerman to the bench, is, that he is looked on as a political nuisance, whom it might be pedient to shelf.—[Colonist.]

The Werald.

There are in this statement three great ema-First, although Reserves have been sold to ther mount of £300,000, the amount actually paid is only £100,000, as we stated a fortnight sta-The Reserves are sold on credits of ten year and any man who knows the difficulty of colleging the instalments as they fall due, and how is they are allowed to be in arrear, will see at that there is no prospect of the remaining £00,000 being paid,—not merely when due,—but is for many years, and some of it probably not it. The Canada Company's sales may give shae its of this matter, and a wast number of their chins for lands sold are five, and even seven year arrear. Thus two-thirds of the sum named Mr. Thomson are yet to be octained, and will be forthcoming for many years, part of it probab not at all. and any man who knows the difficulty of colle

not at all. not at all.

Secondly, the charges now on the fund and
to £11,195, 2s. 6d. per annum, as will be seen,
the table on our first page: £1600 paid to the 6t the table on our first page: £1600 paid to the utholic Church was overlooked by us when mentioned these charges a fortnight since. Thirdly, Mr. Thomson's statement allows sing for the expense of managing the Reservet, this will be considerable, especially when Commissioners with their Clerks, authorized the Bill, are appointed. This will subtract lin amount from the proceeds of the Reservet. On the whole, we see no reason to aler opinion that we formerly gave on the subject that the substract is a substract and the substract is a substract and the substract is a substract in the substract in the sub lands have been sold, we still think that it will at least 20 years before any surplus will acrie be divided among other denominations that three established by the Bill, and that the who receeds of the Reserves will be divided and the Churches of England, Scotland and Resi for that time, or longer, and therefore the progrenation are saddled by the Bill with two divided stablished Churches. This disposition of the lesserves will not settle the question.

Captain Pringle, Secretary to the Government.

established Churches. This disposition of the serves will not settle the question.

Captain Pringle, Secretary to the Government of Lower Canada, left Toronto last week for Myork and England, with despatches from the ernor General, the Clergy Reserve Bill, and the address of the Houses on the Union; the two first to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, is stated that the Legislature will be programated by the programate of the two forth a second report, that the Government is going to England, to assist in carrier Canadian measures through the Imperial Periment; but there is no foundation for the ment; but there is no foundation for the runs of the proves only this—that the Tories want is go away; but he will not go at their bidding of the proof fellows! they will die of despair, stated that Sir George Arthur will remain must be the stated that Sir George Arthur will remain must be the stated that Sir George Arthur will remain must be the stated that Sir George Arthur will remain must be stated that Sir George Arthur will remai

We published in our last number a short from the Examiner on the public accounts. St and we shall take a few particulars from the The Brigand prisoners in Fort Henty caused pretty bill of expense, as may be seen by the lowing statement. to John Marks, Esq., Trease the Midland Distriction of the expenses of substant of prisoners at Fort Her d other expenses consequent the insurrections and in

W. H. Draper, expenses

is a total of £2,300, besi sel, at a Special Commissio et in 1838. Mr. Cartwrig Queen's Counsel in the nce Edward Districts, w worth notice too, that the , under Mr. Sherwood, c ied at the former was onl atter. The other expens Hamilton, Esq., expense mers in jail of London Dist Cook, Esq., services at spi ission in London District, Givins, Esqr., do., Sherwood, Esq., expense services at special commis ore & London Districts in ace Lawrason, Esq., for attendance at the Court ho Martial,

y the prisoners have been

many probable "jobs" t" and their supporters. ms of the same kind, tems of the same kind, Esq. £178 16s. 8d. for e; and £4512 4s. 9d. repair ant advanced for defrayin t upon the insurrection. with all the demand for with all the demand Fr have made from time to ding in the hands of form, a sum of £2732 8s. 9d; pr of Customs, a sum of £6 the items have been stanugh several of them are stoement of the district of the summed that a large part of the summed that a large part of the district of the summed that a large part of the sum d. We need not look to to while there are so many a case the collector had me years, and in others there for considerable per ods. are defaulters, when they ey pleased. We suppose us no sufficient sureties he sthe whole amount will be ases nothing except crim lowed the public money to f collectors for many years a of £35 2s. 1d. has been her wood, of Brockville, sher remark is, that our whement is on far too expension. ment is on far too expensione: it is sufficient for f.
This is a subject to which eo other day. The union se some change in these mer of again falling into the llowing is the General I

nt required to complete service of the year 1939, st on the Public Debt in-ling Fremium on Exnge, nation of Justice and port of the Civil Govern-at by Statute 1 Wm. 4

do. 7 Wm. 4 ch. 1, do. per Estimate No. 11, ngent Expenses of the rs of the Legislature. iver General's Salary, etor General's do. Chancelior's do. ict do. ia and other Pensions, tenance of Light Houses General of Militia

Assistant,
of the Crown in Chancery,
coltural Societies,
notical Penicottary,
may to Deputy Warden,
a &c. for Provincial Lity. ry, s Beach Reporter, is Courts Martial, nated amount due to sars. Barng & Co., and sees. Glyna, Halifax, seeman of pay-

premium on Exchange, £21

nce in the Receiver Gen-l's hands on the 5th Oc-er, 1839, as per statement 10, tors do. do. No. 6. do. laspectors do do. do. Inspectors do do.

8,
81 Duties, quarter comneing 1st Oct. 1889,
82 on Liceuses, do. comneing 5th Oct. 1839,
Stack dividend for 1839,
Proviace's proportion of
port duties collected at
Port of Quebec,
1t duties in House Co. t duties in Upper Cans on Licenses for the sale pirituous Liquors and for illing,

ling, and on Bank Stock, at on Loans for Public orks, Tolls, on the Lakes, our dues at the Port of onto, ses to Hawkers and Ped-

ee to Auctioneers and tion duty on Sales, uld the act imposing said is be renewed. Commission Fees, and for exemption from tia duties, a duties, its by the Law Society,

unprovided for, 9 JOHN MACAI ector General's Office, 30, 3rd December, 1839.

GRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.