

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.  
CLERGY RESERVES, CANADA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 23.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose and said, that in bringing before the House the question of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada, the only explanation which he should have to make would be with regard to the bill which he proposed to introduce. The Governor-General of Canada following the general instructions which he had given him, had thought it most desirable that a bill of this nature should be passed in the first instance by the Canadian legislature before it should be offered to the Imperial legislature. Various difficulties beset the subject. While there was the strongest objection amongst the one party to any measure which did not give the proceeds of the sale of these lands to education generally; another party very strongly insisted that they should be appropriated exclusively to the use of the clergy. A scheme was therefore proposed by which the proceeds were to be distributed amongst the clergy of the churches of England and Scotland, as well as the ministers of other Christian denominations. This scheme had been adopted with a considerable degree of cordiality and unanimity by the Legislature of Upper Canada, and there appeared to be therefore very good reason to adhere to the principle of the bill proposed to the provincial legislature by the Governor-General, because it had received the assent of that legislature. However, when the provisions of the Canadian Bill came to be considered here, a question arose, which indeed had been started by the Governor-General in his despatch, whether it did not interfere in some respects with the act of the 7th and 8th Geo. IV. Accordingly a question was put in the other house to the judges as to this point, to which they answered, that they were unanimously of opinion that the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada had exceeded their lawful authority in passing an act to provide for the sale of the clergy reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof. It became, therefore, necessary to settle the question by means of the interposition of the Imperial legislature. He had already intimated his opinion that it would be expedient to follow, as much as possible, the bill of the Canadian legislature. He did not think, however, that they could altogether propose to Parliament some parts of the measure, though perhaps without those parts, it would not have met so ready an acquiescence on the part of the provincial legislature. The original proposal was that the whole of the clergy reserves should be sold; that one-fourth of the proceeds should be appropriated to the clergy of the church of England, one-fourth to the clergy of the church of Scotland, and varying according to the differences of the census of each church; and that the remainder should be given to the denominations recognised by the laws of the province. But the judges were asked other questions to which they replied, that the words "Protestant clergy" in the 31st Geo. III. cap. 31. did not apply solely to the church of England, but were large enough to include, and did include, other clergy than the clergy of the church of England, and Protestant bishops, and priests, and deacons, who have received episcopal ordination. The judges said further that the Scotch clergy constituted a portion of the Protestant clergy intended by the 31st Geo. III. The judges also intimated that they were unable to specify the denominations of christians to whom these words might apply in the province of Upper Canada, not having the Canadian statutes before them. That he thought was as much as it was possible for the judges to say, it not being within their competence or jurisdiction to point out other ministers, in answer to the question, "If any other what other?" belonging to the denominations not specified in the question, and not having the statutes before them. But at any rate it was quite clear that in the opinion of the judges these words extended first to the clergy of the Church of England, second to those of the Church of Scotland, and next to the ministers of other denominations, which they left it to other authorities to ascertain.

As far, therefore, as the measure which had passed the legislature of Upper Canada provided for the clergy of the Church of England and the clergy of the Church of Scotland and the ministers of other denominations of the Protestant faith might be said to have coincided with the act of 1791; but it went further, and included the Roman Catholics, who, as the house had seen, were not, in the opinion of the judges, included in the act of 1791. Now, the grounds of including Roman Catholics in this bill were grounds of public policy, which ought not to be overlooked on an occasion of this kind. These grounds were first, that the Roman Catholic clergy would not, but for the bill, partake of any separate provision in Upper Canada, as they did in the Lower Province by the ancient French laws which had been recognized by Great Britain, and by which they had a right to tithes. In Upper Canada the Roman Catholic clergy had no provision or estates except what was allowed them by the Crown. That was the first reason why they should not be excluded from this bill. The next reason was, that the Roman Catholic clergy in Upper Canada had shown themselves peaceful, and attached to the interests of Great Britain, and had appeared during the late disturbances exceedingly loyal in all circumstances. Then it was clear that any law which excluded them from some participation in the proceeds of these lands would be regarded in the colony as very partial and unjust. These reasons had met with very general concurrence in the Province, and with the exception of a few individuals who felt very strongly on the question, he did not know that the members of the Church of England there had objected to the provision in favour of the Roman Catholic clergy. In making those provisions, however, there were some very inconvenient clauses in the Upper Canada Bill. The first of these was one for the formation of a commission, by which a new census, first of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland should be taken from time to time, and next a census every four years of members of other denominations. Now it appeared to him that if they were to settle the question, it was better to settle it finally at once, and he could not but think that such a plan would create debates, and disputes, and rivalry; as to who were members of the different denominations, and as to the relative numbers of them. Another provision was rather objectionable on account of the doubt which must hang upon its interpretation, with regard to those who, by the canons of the Church of England, were entitled to receive the sums to be set apart for the clergy of the church. With regard to the Scotch Church there was a well known body who had authority and were competent to receive their portion. With regard to the other denominations it was proposed that the governor and council should have the power of distribution. He (Lord J. Russell) therefore proposed that power should be given to the governor to sell or alienate in fee simple the lands of the clergy reserves. It must be observed that these lands, and the funds arising from the sale of them, were chargeable with the payment of the sums which now were distributed by the Crown to the ministers of various denominations, and to the payment of which the faith of the Crown, as Sir George Arthur had observed, was pledged. Of these the greatest sum by far was £7,000 paid to Ministers of the Church of England. He

proposed that the whole of these sums should be defrayed out of the casual and territorial revenues, but that the charge should continue only during the lives of the present recipients. When the charge ceased, he should propose that one-fourth of the proceeds of the lands should be given to the Church of England, and that having been received by the Receiver-General it should be paid to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which having the Archbishop of Canterbury at its head, and having been in the practice for more than a century of distributing funds in the colonies, seemed well suited for this duty. He proposed to give a certain portion of the money to be distributed by the Presbyterian synod, representing the Church of Scotland and other classes of Presbyterians in the Province. With respect to the remainder of the proceeds, he intended to provide that they should be distributed to any denominations of Christians hitherto receiving any support or payment out of the revenues of the colony, or the casual and territorial revenues of the Crown, for the purposes generally of religious worship and the maintenance of buildings for religious worship. He did not think that the house could very well adopt the definition of the different denominations of Christians laid down in the act of the colonial legislature, which spoke of those which were recognized by the constitution and laws of the Province. On referring to the constitution it appeared that the churches of England and Scotland alone were actually recognized; and with respect to the laws many of them were passed merely to enable persons to make affirmations instead of oaths; or for the purpose of exempting certain sects from the militia, on account of conscientious scruples to the taking up of arms, or for similar objects, and they did not appear to recognize the various sects in any other way. Seeing, then, the impossibility of obtaining any exact definition of these sects, he thought it better to leave the last portion of the fund to be distributed by the Governor-General. Of course, if this proposition were adopted, the whole questions which had led to much heat and contention might be considered to be finally settled. The reserves would be sold, and the impediment which they now opposed to cultivation, and to the means of communication and transport from one part of the country to the other, would cease. Of course he considered it entirely out of the question that the Imperial Parliament should establish either the church of England or the church of Scotland with any superiority over the other sects in the Province. Such a provision would be totally contrary to the general feeling of the Province. The only question was, how these funds should be distributed, and he thought the best way was to adopt that method which was satisfactory to the Province, and to avoid, in attempting to settle the question, to create a new source of discontent and disturbance in Upper Canada. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr. GOULBURN wished to know whether the bill provided that the Roman Catholic clergy should receive any portion of the fund?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied in the affirmative. One quarter was to be given to the Church of Scotland, and the remainder would be distributed to those sects which had received any payment or allowance out of the casual and territorial revenues of the Crown. The Roman Catholic clergy had received for some years past an allowance of that kind.

Mr. GOULBURN then understood the noble lord to say, that notwithstanding it was the opinion of the judges that the Catholic clergy were not included within the terms of the act of 1791, as being one of those sects who were to derive advantage from the reserves, and notwithstanding that the Ministry on that account declined to advise the Crown to assent to the bill, he now proposed to leave it entirely to the discretion of the governor of the province to allot the whole of the remaining portion of the fund, after providing for the churches of England and Scotland, or any portion of it, to the Roman Catholic clergy. Did the noble lord intend to do this, or did he intend to limit the appropriation of the money to be paid to that clergy to the amount allowed them heretofore? (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the ground on which he had not thought proper to advise the royal assent to be given to the bill of the Legislature of Upper Canada was, that it was the opinion of the judges that that body had exceeded their authority in passing it. In proposing the present bill, he did not mean that it should be deemed a bill to declare the meaning of the act of 1791, but as a new measure of legislation with respect to the disposal of the clergy reserves. In answer to the question put to him by the right hon. gentleman, he did not see how the sum to be paid to the Roman Catholic clergy could be limited, unless some provision such as was contained in the bill of the colonial legislature for the taking of a census were adopted; and to such a measure there existed very great and grave objections. For, on his part, he could not conceive such a case as that the Wesleyan Methodists, for instance, who was far more numerous than the Roman Catholics, would not receive a proper proportion of the money. He neither proposed to exclude the Roman Catholics from the benefit of the bill, nor to specify any particular sum which they were to receive.

Mr. GOULBURN was not unwilling that adequate provision should be made for the Roman Catholic clergy, but if these funds had been assigned by an act of Parliament for a particular purpose, from the benefit of which the Roman Catholics had been expressly excluded, it became a great question whether they were authorized to make a new appropriation of the funds, and that, too, in favour of the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) As the measure, however, was one of considerable detail, he would not enter into its discussion at present.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that though these lands were not intended by the act of 1791 for the Roman Catholic clergy, yet they were not like funds applicable to the maintenance of the church of the church of England, or of the church of Scotland. A great portion of the land was wild and had not answered the object for which they had been reserved. If, then, the intention of the legislature of 1791 had not been attained, he held it to be perfectly competent for the Parliament of the present day to make a new and better provision of the funds derivable from the lands.

Mr. PAXINGTON concurred in thinking it desirable to settle this question, and certainly did not intend to oppose the bill in its present stage, but must guard himself against being supposed to assent to the propositions of the noble lord. He could only observe that this distribution of these funds, which were very small, amongst all the various sects, was calculated, he feared, to impede the progress of sound religion in the Province. The church of England in Upper Canada was the most destitute church perhaps in the world, while the Roman Catholic church in Lower Canada was, perhaps, the richest. Might not the latter give a portion of its wealth to the professors of its faith in the other Province?

Leave was then given to bring in the bill. On clause 4th, which refers to the constitution of the Legislative Council, Mr. Charles Lushington moved an amendment to prevent ecclesiastical persons from being summoned to the Council.—Rejected, by 23 to 29. Mr. Hume objected to the qualification of £5000 for members of the House of Assembly, as too high; there ought to

be no qualification at all. He divided the Committee; and the clause was carried, by 94 to 27. Mr. Hume also moved to reduce the Civil List to £20,000.—Rejected, by 68 to 14.

All the other clauses were carried without opposition; and the schedules were agreed to; the House resumed, and the report is to be received on Monday.

Flour in Bond 24s. 9d. Cotton dull on the 3d. Trade in Manchester was flat. The spinners were pretty well supplied with Cotton, while the stock in Liverpool was increasing; prices were somewhat lower, Fair Laplands 5 3-4d. The duty on Flour is still 16s 5d, but would be higher in a week.

Parliament has rejected the Corn Law Bill by a majority of 126, so that that subject is for the present at rest.

The spring continues highly favourable for the growing crop, and everywhere the promise of a bountiful harvest is bright.

Nothing has appeared touching the North Eastern Boundary. Some weeks since Lord Russell informed Parliament that the ministry were reflecting on a reply to Mr. Van Buren's proposition. By this ship a special messenger has come on with despatches for the British minister, and it is supposed on the above subject.

York Minister was again partially destroyed by fire on the 20th May.

The King of Prussia is dead.

London, June 3.—Last night the House of Lords was principally occupied with the motion of Lord Lyndhurst for the production of papers connected with the negotiations relative to the sulphur question. The noble and learned lord entered into an able exposition of the circumstances connected with the case, but after an explanation from Lord Melbourne, consented to withdraw his motion.

Convoisier, the valet suspected for murdering Lord Wm. Russell, has undergone several examinations this week, and is again remanded.

The Bank of England this morning issued their periodical notice of granting loans, to be repaid on the 16th July, at 5 per cent.

London, June 3.—In his communications with Mr. Guizot respecting the surrender of the ashes of Buonaparte, we observe that Lord Palmerston gives him the title of Emperor, which was never acknowledged by this Government before, even when Lord Palmerston himself was, as now, a member of it. It is also known that Buonaparte was deprived of the title by the other Powers when deported to St. Helena.

Some of the journals affect to disbelieve the account of the death of the King of Prussia; but at all events the news had been received by the French Government by telegraph, from the French Minister at the Germanic Diet of Frankfurt.

Algiers.—The most important fact derived from the Paris papers of Monday, is that the recent expedition of Algiers has turned out a failure. The journals contain various statements upon the subject, but it is unnecessary to recapitulate them, as the letter from our Paris Correspondent affords an accurate representation of the exact position of affairs.—London June 3.

From the Morning Chronicle.

The Bishop of Exeter has done more for the promotion of religious peace in our Colonies than any Prelate of the Church to which he belongs. To his Lordship we are indebted for the Canada Clergy Reserves—an exact copy of which was delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas to the House of Lords, this day lay before our readers. Whatever may have been the intention of the Right Rev. Prelate, he has called into being a document which cannot fail to have the most salutary effect, not merely in Canada, but in nearly all the colonies of the British Empire in which sectarian differences have been productive of the most mischievous results. The claims of the Clergy of the Church of England to an ascendancy in the Colonies, after this calm and unanimous declaration of the Judges of England, (with the exception of Lords Denman and Abinger, who were absent) will, no doubt, be abandoned, and the various religious communities, inflamed by the claims in question with the most violent feelings against the Anglican Church, will now be suffered to live together in Peace and amity.

The Judges declare that the words, "a Protestant Clergy," in the Statute 31 Geo. III. cap. 31, and first met with in the Statute 14 Geo. III. cap. 33, "include other Clergy than those of the Church of England," and "both in their natural meaning, and still more from the content of the clauses in which they are found," appear to be "used to designate and intend a clergy opposed in doctrine and discipline to the Clergy of the Church of Rome, and rather to aim at the encouragement of the Protestant religion in opposition to the Romish Church, than to point exclusively to Clergy of the Church of England."

But the opinions of the Judges are not merely negative. When desired to state, "if any other Clergy are included, what other?" they answer, "It appears to us that the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland do constitute one instance of such other Protestant Clergy." By a reference to a number of Acts, they shew not only that the Clergy of the Church of Scotland must be held to be a Protestant Clergy under the provision of the Act 14 Geo. III. but that in British Colonies acquired by conquest since the union, and forming part of the dominions of the British Crown, the term, a Protestant Clergy, must be held to include the Clergy of the Established Church of Scotland.

This disposes of the Presbyterians, established and Seceders, of Scotland and of Ireland; for in the Colonies they form one whole.

But the Judges, in admitting the Presbyterians to an equality with the Church of England in all the Colonies acquired since the Union of 1706—that is, in all, but Jamaica, Barbadoes, and a few others of little importance—do not exclude other persuasions. The Clergy of the Church of Scotland constitute one instance; but they very considerably add, "although in answering your Lordships' question; we specify no other Church than the Church of Scotland, we do not thereby intend that besides that Church, the ministers of other Churches may not be included in the term 'Protestant Clergy.'" All that they say is, that they do not of any other Clergy answering the description. But now that the exclusive claims of the church of England are disposed of, the Legislature will not suffer itself to be restricted by former Acts, but consider in what manner the peace and prosperity of the Colonies may be best promoted.

The emigrants, in their own country, are all imbued with a feeling of civil and religious equality; for the associations of the Mother Country having been torn asunder, and land being only valuable to the owners from the labour they can bestow upon it, these circumstances imperatively determine the relation in which they stand towards each other. The principles which serve as the basis of the Bill of the Legislature of Upper Canada, is the only principle on which the Legislature of the Mother Country can hope to wish to secure tranquility, and inspire the Colonists with a wish to preserve the connexion with the Parent State.

But the same principle of religious equality which prescribes the participation of all the Protestant persuasions in the Clergy reserves ought to include the Roman Catholics. It is on

record that the Glengarry and Irish Catholics rendered more efficient services in the late disturbances than their Protestant brethren. Many of the Protestants were disaffected; but the Highland and Irish Catholics were loyal to a man; and their military merits are universally admitted. Why, then, should this deserving class of the population be rewarded for their services by an invidious exclusion? Why should the Catholics at home, too, be wounded through a degrading distinction between them and their Protestant fellow subjects?

Let us hope that the State will act with justice and liberality to all, persecuting no man on account of creed or confession. To act on any other principle in a Colony, will lay the foundation for endless heart-burnings and animosities.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The Great Western arrived yesterday morning, bringing our regular London files to the 3d inst. and Bristol papers to the 4th. She is as usual crowded with passengers, and notwithstanding constant head winds has made her passage in a fortnight.

The political intelligence of the greatest moment relates to the affairs of France in Algiers, where her arms have met with fresh reverses from the indomitable Arabs. Genl. Vaise and all the troops with him were obliged to fall back upon Algiers after sustaining much loss. The troops however behaved well, and the two sons of Louis Philippe acted with heroic bravery.—Abd-el-Kader has possession of the entire open country, while his invaders are obliged to confine themselves to fortified places. The French General it is supposed will be recalled.

The King of Naples is impracticable, and it is said has broken off the negotiations and declared the mediation of France at an end. We cannot believe however, that he will long hold out in a cause so indefensible, especially when he is seriously threatened with the vengeance of England. Austria we should imagine will not permit him to bring on a war in the Italian peninsula with any power.

Parliament has been actively engaged on several interesting subjects, but the importance of the proceedings in relation to Canada has obliged us to-day, to give our chief attention to them. A Clergy Reserves Bill has been brought in anew by Lord John Russell, by which a new division of the clergy property is proposed. The whole is to be divided into four parts—one fourth to be given to the Church of England, one fourth to the Church of Scotland, and the remaining two fourths to be divided among other denominations of Christians, including Catholics. The Bill met with some opposition, but will nevertheless be carried through the House of Commons at any rate. In the Lords its fate may be doubtful, but only doubtful, and we incline to the belief that it will in some shape prevail. Many have conscientious objections to awarding any portion to the Catholics; others conceive it as it is, contrary to the spirit and letter of the act of 1791, but the loyalty, gallantry, and good conduct of her Majesty's Catholic subjects during late troubles, will go far towards softening down those objections. It may be satisfactory to the Catholics to know, that their highly meritorious services are fully known and appreciated in the parent country.

On the 29th ult. the house went into committee on the Union Bill. It was opposed by Mr. Pakington. Mr. P. it will be seen withdrew his motion so as to allow the bill to go to the committee. The bill is therefore safe and will pass in the Commons without much alteration.

The season in Great Britain is most promising fruit will be abundant and corn crops every where in good order; in short the bounty of Providence is the theme of universal thankfulness and gratulation. The demand for continental grain is therefore lessened, the bullion in the bank is re-accumulating and good times are once more approaching, the effects of which will be as visible here as on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

The Act of Parliament to prevent Timber ships from carrying deck loads has been renewed for two years.

Her Majesty has held another splendid Drawing Room, and her birth day was joyfully observed. She, as well as Prince Albert, are very popular.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 20th June, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the undermentioned promotions, &c., in the Militia.

2d Battalion Northumberland.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieutenant Hugh Hammill, dated 20th June, 1840.

John Flinn, Gent., dated 21st June, 1840.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Duncan M'Tavish, 20th June 1840.

Ensign Edward Williston, vice G. Allison left the County, 21st June.

William Ludden, vice Hammill, promoted 22d June.

Alexander Ferguson, Gent. vice Mott, left the County, 23d June.

Robert Forsyth, Gent. 24th June.

Samuel Peabody, Gent. 25th June.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Robert M'Kay, Gent. vice D. M'Tavish, promoted, 20th June.

James J. Nesmith, Gent. vice E. Williston, promoted, 21st June.

Niel M-Lean, Gent. vice W. Ludden, promoted, 22d June.

Robinson Croker, Gent. vice T. Newcomb, left the County, 23d June.

Edward M'Kay, Gent. dated 24th June.

William Walsh, Gent. dated 25th June.

John Thompson, Esquire, to be Surgeon, dated 20th June.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Mowatt, of the 4th Battalion Charlotte County Militia, having expressed a desire to retire from the Service, His Excellency, in consideration of his long and useful services, has been pleased to allow Lieut. Colonel Mowatt to retire from the Militia with his present rank.

By Command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

HEAD QUARTERS FREDERICTON, 22d June, 1840.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has the satisfaction of (again) publicly tendering to Captain Thomas G. Cunliffe, of the 1st Battalion County of Carlton Militia, His Excellency's thanks for his prompt and successful exertions in the apprehension on the 18th inst. near Houlton, of a Soldier of the 36th Regiment, attempting to desert into the United States.

The thanks of the Commander in Chief are also hereby given to Sergeant William Graham of the same Battalion, for his valuable services on the occasion referred to. And His Excellency takes this occasion of declaring his entire conviction that so long as the Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Frontier Militia, continue faithfully to fulfil their duty to their Sovereign on this important point, all the efforts of the infamous Agents and emissaries known to be employed within the Province in endeavouring to seduce the Queen's Soldiers

from their allegiance, will be effectually frustrated. The Frontier Militia in New Brunswick enjoy a high and well merited reputation; and Sir John Harvey confidently trusts that they will continue to maintain it in this and every other respect, upon all occasions and under all circumstances.

By His Excellency's Command, GEO. SHORE, Adj. General Militia Forces.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1840.

The American papers brought by the last mail, contain English dates to the 4th of June, brought by the Great Western; from which we have made extensive selections.

The meeting of the Colonial Legislature of this Province, is further prorogued to the fourth Tuesday in September next.

An address from the inhabitants of the County of Northumberland congratulating Her Majesty on the celebration of her nuptials, have been transmitted to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the throne.

We have given insertion to another Letter from JUSTIN, who it will be seen complains of having been wantonly attacked thro' the pages of the Chronicle, of which we were not previously aware. The letter itself is entirely exculpatory; and the writer in conclusion, very properly gives his testimony in favour of the due observance of the Lord's day.

With reference to the appropriation of one day out of seven, for purposes of devotion and relief from worldly care and anxiety, considered abstractedly it is one of the most benevolent and blessed arrangements with which mankind have been favoured since the fall; and is too high and ennobling a character, to have originated in the selfishness or grovelling disposition of man.

But whatever may have been its origin—whether human or divine; while the observance of the christian sabbath is attended on the one hand, with incalculable benefits to the human race, wherever it is regarded;—on the other its disregard and abandonment are almost invariably followed by destructive results to those, who profligately invade that sanctity, with which the virtuous and the good have every where invested it. And as it is the duty of the Legislature at all times to restrain by legal enactment the vicious and immoral, so they are called upon to prevent the dissolute and abandoned from violating it with impunity.

We accidentally took up the Village Sermon of the Rev. George Burder during the present week, who there states that it is the opinion of many learned men, and has strong probability on its side, that the Jews changed the day to the sixth, having set apart the seventh after leaving Egypt; and consequently that the observance of the original day was restored, when the Apostles adopted the Lord's day. It is a matter of little moment however, what day is kept; provided one seventh portion of a man's time is devoted to rest and devotion.

In our last we mentioned that the remains of several persons, supposed to be Indians, had been discovered in opening a road at the Oromocto; which it was thought had laid there upwards of sixty years. We have since visited the spot, and find that upwards of a century must have elapsed, since the bodies were deposited. There were various articles interred with them;—such as copper kettles, skins of the moose or caribou, spears, and what is considered to be a wampum belt; and it is much to be regretted, that they were not preserved as interesting relics of a former generation. Whoever were the tenants of the grave in this instance, they probably died before the introduction of christianity upon this part of the American continent; there being no cross or rosary attached to the bodies, as is usual with savage tribes after their conversion.

The last St. John Courier contains some remarks, with reference to the commercial embarrassments in that city; which it considers to be of temporary duration, and as in a great degree referable to the heavy and calamitous fires, with which that city has lately been visited. Allusion is also made to the attempt to run upon the Banks, which it seems originated with the labouring classes of the community, who have of late been receiving most exorbitant wages; and who are enabled the more easily to effect their purpose by the issue of small notes in this Province.

In England we believe the Banks cannot issue notes for less than £20; and in the neighbouring Province of Nova Scotia they are limited to £5. We look upon this as the greatest security against the injurious combinations of a class of people, who seem to have no regard for the interests of their employers, or the welfare of those who are often heavily taxed for their support. At present every man who obtains a five shilling note, can demand specie; with whom it would be impossible to accumulate either of the sums referred to.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The delay which takes place in the publication of the decisions of the Executive, relative to the applications for Lands or Licences to cut Timber, is a cause of great inconvenience to the applicants; to whom an early reply is oftentimes of serious consequence.

This is caused by the circumstance of the Council meeting on Tuesday,—too late to prepare the result of their deliberations for the Gazette of the following day; and might be obviated were they inserted in the Sentinel of the next Saturday. At present they necessarily stand over till Wednesday in the next week; and are then copied into the Sentinel of the following Saturday; thus making it a fortnight before persons generally are informed in what manner their applications have been received.

As we have before stated, we insert those notices for the information of the public; and to do this more acceptably, altho' we receive no remuneration for this service, we will cheerfully publish the document in the first number of this paper, which issues after the Council meets; and which would afterwards appear in the Gazette as a matter of course.

Honour to Whom Honour is Due.—

Yesterday the U. S. Sloop of War of 18 guns, Capt. Breeze, arrived at this port. She this day saluted the Garrison, which was as courteously returned as it was given. She is the same vessel