

The Bishop of Exeter accused the Primate of want of fair-dealing, and of having conspired with the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey to weaken the Church-establishments.

The Foreign news of this week is of more than usual interest and diversity. The rumours current of the warlike disposition of France have received confirmation by the official publication of royal ordinances calling into active service 150,000 additional soldiers, and 10,000 seamen, five ships of the line, thirteen frigates, and nine steam-ships.

Whist France is engaged in manifesting her strength and spirit to foreign powers, a wild attempt to excite civil war has been made by Louis Napoleon, a maniac of the Bonaparte family.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES BILL.

The House of Lords went into Committee on Tuesday on the Clergy Reserves Bill; which Lord Seaton said was the least objectionable that he had seen, and would be received in the colony with great joy.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Earl of Charleville brought forward a motion, on Monday, for papers on the subject of some Magisterial proceedings in Limerick.

The motion was not opposed by the Marquis of Normandy, except with respect to a part of the papers, on a technical objection.

In Committee of this bill on Saturday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was urged by Mr. Thorneley to allow merchants to send ship-letters direct on board ship without passing through the Post-office in cases where the ships sailed after the Post-office was closed.

So long as the Post-office could do the business, he thought no other parties ought to be allowed to collect letters; but he would permit merchants to avail themselves of the latest hour for sending those letters on board.

gred to, Mr. Warburton said, he could not allow the bill to pass without thanking the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having produced so unexceptionable a measure.

From these returns it appeared, that the number of letters sent by the London postage amounted previously to the alterations to 12,000,000 yearly, and that since the alteration it amounted to 23,000,000; so that in the London postage they had increased nearly in the proportion in which the rates had been reduced.

On Tuesday, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

London, August 15.

The question was decided in an appeal case in the House of Lords on Monday whether a person born of Scotch parents before their marriage, but afterwards being legitimated according to the law of Scotland by a subsequent marriage, could succeed to real estates in England.

A calculation has been made relative to the 2,000 officers engaged in the battle of Waterloo. There are now living and serving in the Army—1 Field-Marshal, 5 Generals, 21 Lieutenant-Generals, 31 Major-Generals, 81 Colonels, 123 Lieutenant-Colonels, 82 Majors, 108 Captains, Lieutenants, Quartermasters, and Surgeons; which with 200 killed or died of wounds, and 1,348 sold out, died, retired, &c., make up the 2,000.

Numerous incidents of detail connected with the attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon to get possession of Boulogne and revolutionize France, continue to be published. It appears that the Edinburgh Castle steamer, in which Prince Louis and his followers embarked in the Thames, was engaged from the Commercial Steam Packet Company by a Mr. Rapello, for one month, to go, as alleged, on a party of pleasure.

It appears from the report of Dr. Wilson on the health of the Navy, that the health of the seamen during the last fifty years has been greatly improved.

I kept sailing up the Mississippi upwards of a hundred miles farther, and then travelled across the State of Illinois a considerable distance. The quality of the soil and the general appearance of the country pleased me much, except in places where the land is flat and swampy, which is often the case near rivers; and in general, so far as I have travelled in Illinois, the land is rather level; but still these prairies were inviting to the eye of people accustomed to live in an open country.

The British Queen steamer arrived off Portsmouth this morning, in less than fourteen days from New York, which she left on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Britannia steamer, which left Boston on the 1st and Halifax on the 4th instant, arrived at Liverpool yesterday—in ten days from Nova Scotia, being the quickest communication between America and Europe ever made.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The preliminary measures for the investigation into the affair of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, were told by the Minitour of the 23d are in rapid progress. Nothing has as yet been done in public. It is said that the Prince and about fifteen of the principal rebels have been interrogated at the Conciergerie, in the presence of Baron Pasquier, Chancellor of France; and masses of documentary evidence have been looked over. The Prince seemed very much cast down. He stated, that he considered himself the lawful heir of his uncle, the Emperor Napoleon; that he thought the institutions of the Empire were those best suited to the French nation; and that he was persuaded that the majority of the people, and above all the army, would support his attempt.

From the Ayr Advertiser.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM CANADA.

BY AN EMIGRANT FROM THE PARISH OF BEITH, Ayrshire. We had an excellent, I may say pleasant passage of thirty-three days to New York, and we did not find ourselves so much annoyed by sickness as we expected. New York is a fine city, and much business is done in it.

In Louisville I saw Mr. John Dunlop and my friend Hugh Kerr; they are both, I believe, doing very well in the tobacco trade. From thence sailed for St. Louis, in Missouri, on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

I kept sailing up the Mississippi upwards of a hundred miles farther, and then travelled across the State of Illinois a considerable distance. The quality of the soil and the general appearance of the country pleased me much, except in places where the land is flat and swampy, which is often the case near rivers; and in general, so far as I have travelled in Illinois, the land is rather level; but still these prairies were inviting to the eye of people accustomed to live in an open country.

600 acres for 6 dollars an acre, 400 acres of it prairie and the rest wood-land, 250 acres of it fenced and improved, and situated in a good place for markets, not being more than 12 miles from the Illinois river, and about the same distance from a town of considerable extent, but the sickly appearance of the people frightened me; they appeared either to be indolent or unable to labor; and, so far as I saw, in these new countries they had a very bilious appearance, and from what I have since learned from people that have resided in them for some time, my conjectures were right.

Although I cannot say that Stewart has exaggerated the beauty of the country and goodness of the land, he has not alluded in the way he ought to the sickness of the country. Fever and ague prevailed to a considerable extent in Illinois last fall; so much so, that the medicines used for the cure of the disease became scarce, and rose to an enormous price.

Before leaving it for the States, I saw some fine farms for sale, which would have suited me well, and were selling for two-thirds of their value.

I went to Hamilton, from thence to Paris, a distance of about 70 miles, and staid two nights with Dr. McCosh, Mr. Andrew Kirkwood's son also lives in Paris; I was kindly entertained by both, and they are both doing well. I also staid a night with a Mr. Dickie, cousin to Dr. Squiers, who is likewise doing remarkably well; he and his family have 400 acres of good land, and say they have done much better than they could have done in Scotland.

Although, as stated above, I consider the people loyal, a few years more of the same system of government carried on, and the Canadas are lost to Britain. The supporters of the Church are hawking about a petition for signatures, which it is a positive truth, some are signing with a view to swell the numbers to enable the Church party to gain their object, in expectation that it will make the British Government so odious to the eyes of the people, as will be the means of bringing about a separation from Britain in a short time; and I am perfectly certain nothing would have a greater effect to raise anew the flame of rebellion, than to grant the Church party what they are so much set upon.

You, no doubt, will hear a good deal said by the party in power here against his Lordship's Report; but it is only opposed by the family compact, the magistrates and Militia Officers, and others supported and enriched by their misgovernment. We are a good deal disappointed that the British Government seem to intend putting off the settlement of the Canada question.—Nothing can be more detrimental to the peace and prosperity of this country than the continuation of the present system for any length of time.

Atmospherical Phenomenon.—A meteor of a most brilliant nature was observed to fall from the Heavens by many of the inhabitants of St. Johns, about the hour of half past six on Thursday evening. To the eye of the spectator, it presented the appearance of an exploded rocket at a very great elevation, and its brilliancy was of the most dazzling whiteness, resembling globes of molten silver, bleached as it were to a Drummond-light intensity.

It was supposed by some who witnessed the above phenomenon, that the meteor in question was attracted to the earth by the mass of Mount Johnson, (in which direction it seemed to fall), a conjecture which the iron granite of its primitive formation seems in some degree certainly to countenance.—Montreal Herald.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.

The English Mail which reached Halifax on Tuesday morning, arrived here on Sunday; and brings London papers to the 3d inst. from which we have made copious and interesting selections; and refer our readers more particularly to the first and fourth pages for their perusal.

That portion of the intelligence which is of most importance to the inhabitants of this Province, is the approaching removal of headquarters, caused by the military command devolving on His Excellency Sir John Harvey; and which as might be expected, is the subject of much remark in the Halifax papers; the disappointed party endeavouring to make it appear, that the measure has been caused by the recent proceedings of the Legislature there.

For our part, we see in the movement nothing more than the result of the altered state of the relative position of these Provinces. The occurrences of the two winters preceding the last, particularly those connected with the hostile demonstrations of the State of Maine, must have forced the conviction upon every considerate mind, that not only should the Lieut. Governor of this Province, exercise supreme military command, but that there must be kept in New Brunswick, prepared for any emergency connected with her borders and the affairs of Lower Canada that may arise, a sufficient disposable military force.

When France held possession of the Canadas, Louisbourg, the capital of Cape Breton, situated on the North East point of that Island, was considered as the most suitable position for a point d'appui; and the subsequent removal of the capital to Halifax, was deemed at the time to be a most absurd arrangement.

Since that period however, a powerful and troublesome neighbour has sprung up farther West; one which seems disposed to view with jealousy and bad feeling, the existence of monarchial power in this hemisphere; and which is determined if possible to obtain by force or fraud a portion of territory important to Great Britain from its extent, and rendered still more so by its position; and which if possessed by another nation, would make it necessary by another extended frontier, and would peril the Colonial existence of Canada, by intercepting the communication between these Provinces, or at least rendering it insecure.

It was the conviction that the senior military officer should be on the spot, and that he should always have under his immediate command an adequate body of troops, which led us to anticipate the removal of headquarters, in a number of this paper, upwards of twelve months since; and altho' we were not prepared for the alteration just now, while peace prevails; yet it was evident that should hostilities commence with the United States, the Commander-in-Chief must be in New Brunswick.

The change of Governors in Nova Scotia, and the appointment of a civil officer there as Lieut. Governor, has afforded Her Majesty's ministers an opportunity of making a very desirable arrangement, in a manner that can not awaken any fresh display of jealous feeling in the United States, although it has reference to their position; and the important duties will devolve upon an officer whose cool and dispassionate conduct during a recent most trying occasion, obtained for him not only the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and that of the British nation; but also secured for His Excellency the esteem and gratitude of the people of this Province, who duly appreciate the peace and happiness which they enjoy under his mild and paternal rule.

We understand that His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, our Lieut. Governor, has been appointed to the command of the Troops in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Dependencies, on the departure of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, and that the head quarters of the divisions are to be transferred to New Brunswick, an arrangement which we feel to be a subject of just congratulation to this Province on every account. The removal of Frederickton of the whole of the heads of departments may perhaps not take place before the spring, as well on grounds connected with the personal convenience of several of the individuals (which Sir John Harvey is well known to be at all times ready to consider as far as it can be done consistently with the interests of the public service,) as to afford time to make the necessary preparations with regard to accommodation, &c. &c.—Royal Gazette.

At the General Wesleyan conference recently held in England, it was agreed after much discussion, that the Canadian conference shall in future become a distinct and independent body.

In consequence of the removal of Mr. Lister from St. John's to Canada; Mr. SMITHERS who has been Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of North America in this place, will succeed him. Mr. S. will carry with him the best wishes of all classes here; who we are satisfied properly appreciate his urbane and gentlemanly deportment, in the discharge of duties, which brought him much in contact with the mercantile and business portion of the community. Mr. SMITHERS will understand he succeeded by Mr. TAYLOR from the St. John branch; a young gentleman, who during his residence in that city, has rendered himself much respected.