

QUEBEC, Sept. 9.

Some of the Upper Canada papers have been very busy in making, what our neighbors in the United States call "political capital," out of some pecuniary transactions between Dr. Strachan, now Bishop of Toronto, and the Bursar of the King's College, Toronto, of which Corporation Dr. Strachan is President.

This transaction comes before the public, by the publication of the Governor's despatches, laid before the British Parliament in June last. It appears to have been as follows:—

In January, 1837, Dr. Strachan obtained a loan of £2500 from the Council of the College, on the security of the notes of the hon. Wm. Morris, Allan N. McNab, John Barwick, Benjamin Throne, Thomas G. Ridout, John Ross and John Radenhurst, Esquires, for £750 each, endorsed by Dr. Strachan, payable in yearly sums of £1,312 10s. in 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Some of the notes, it is stated, have not been paid at the period they became due, and the board had taken no proceedings for their recovery. These notes were given to Dr. Strachan, by the gentlemen named, as the consideration money of real estate, sold by Dr. Strachan to these gentlemen; and all parties agree that the College is not likely to sustain any loss.

Circumstances, and chiefly opposition to the character of the College, on account of its alleged exclusive character, had prevented its going into operation, and the Board would hardly have been justifiable, in the mean time, in suffering the money to be idle in the hands of the treasurer. The impropriety was in lending it to a member of the Board, as it might give an interest in the body itself against putting the institution in the earliest activity, should any proportion of the capital be wanted for that purpose.

We are not sorry that a strict investigation should be had into the conduct of all to whom a public trust is confided, in any way connected with public money in the colonies.

We cannot, however, approve of making "political capital" out of this transaction, against the Bishop of the Church of England in Upper Canada; a gentleman to whose services in the cause of education, Upper Canada is greatly indebted, and who, however much we have occasionally differed with him in politics, or church questions, is known to be a true and faithful subject of the Crown, and a person of acknowledged talents and acquisitions.

We should like, at least, that those who attack him, or countenance them, would show something like "clean hands," and preserve some degree of delicacy and disinterestedness, in the discharge of any public trust which may have been confided to them. —Gazette.

THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.

On the occasion of the funeral of the late Queen Caroline in 1820, the gallant Sir Robert Wilson was supposed to have taken an active part in diverting the route of the procession from that marked out for it by the government, and compelling it thereby to pass through the city on its way to Harwick.

Sir Robert successfully defended himself against this accusation in his place, in the House of Commons, but the ministry of that day peremptorily dismissed him from the army with the loss of his commission, which he had purchased with his own money. Sir Robert was not wealthy; all he had to subsist on was his pay and with a wife afflicted with blindness to support.

Mr. Lambton at this time was at Lambton Hall, 300 miles from London, but no sooner did he hear of this, as he afterwards called it atrocious act, than he remitted £500 to the Editor of the Traveller newspaper, (at that time the paper of his fair weather friend Brougham), as his contribution to a subscription which it was proposed should be set on foot, to remunerate Sir Robert for his pecuniary loss.—No name was given in when this was announced, and the public knew not for some days who the princely donor was. A meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, Bishop's-Gate-Street, at which Mr Lambton presided. The subscription was commenced, and soon amounted to the sum Sir Robert had lost.

By this act of our late Governor, a brave soldier and an honorable man was relieved from poverty and want.

Respect for the Earl of Durham.—A meeting was held in Toronto on the 21st ult. Dr. Widmer in the chair, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

On motion of the Solicitor General, seconded by H. J. Boulton, Esq.

Resolved, That before proceeding to the consideration of the immediate object for which it was assembled, this Meeting as the first held since the arrival of the melancholy news of the death of the Earl of Durham, deem it due to the memory of that illustrious statesman, to record their sincere sorrow at this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, and their deep sense of the debt of gratitude due to his memory for the important services rendered to the Empire in General and to the Colonial portion of it in particular, in the execution of the Commission intrusted to him by His Sovereign, with a view to the restoration of the distracted affairs of these parts of her Majesty's Dominions.

Quebec, Sept. 10.

We recommend to our readers a short editorial article copied from the New York Albion of the 5th instant, pointing out to the inhabitants of the Canadas, their duty in carrying into operation the Act for the re-Union of the Canadas. Our contemporary, as is well known, has been a constant and zealous opposer of the Union; but now that it has become a law he counsels all within these Provinces to use their best endeavours to render it effective. The liberal sentiments of the Albion contrast strikingly with the constant cavillings of the snarling cynics in Canada who, thought foiled in their attempts at preventing the passing of the law, are now incessant in their endeavours at stirring up the people to discontent, and pointing out means by which they hope it will be evaded or its working obstructed. The Albion holds up the noble conduct of the illustrious Duke of Wellington under such circumstances; but the example is lost upon these factious writers, for it is too bright for their jaundiced eye to gaze upon.

A report was afloat yesterday of an attempt being made by the notorious Leit, to destroy the Aqueduct of the Welland Canal, where it

crosses the River Welland, otherwise called the Chippewa Creek. We believe the story, as reported in the Gazette of last night, owes its origin to the bursting of a part of that work, an account of which we have copied in another place. The implication of Leit originates with the Rochester Democrat newspaper.

The Court Martial on board H. M. S. Vestal meets every day *pro forma* and adjourns. It is understood that the proceedings are suspended from the want of witnesses, now in Upper Canada, whose testimony is required to some new points, which have arisen in the course of the trial.

TORONTO U. C. Sept. 2.

The British Government have conferred a lasting benefit, on the North American Colonies, by the establishment of a regular line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax, with a connecting link to Quebec, but this arrangement would prove of comparatively little advantage, were the old extravagant rates of postage continued. To the Governor General we are indebted for a modification of these charges, and under the regulation now established, we are enabled to communicate with our friends and correspondents in the British Isles, at a very cheap rate. Instead of the old exorbitant charge of from 6s to 7s currency, for a single letter; a letter not exceeding in weight half an ounce, is now conveyed from any part of the United Kingdom, to any part of the N. American Colonies, and vice versa, for the small sum of one shilling and two pence sterling, or one shilling and four pence currency. This is a boon the inhabitants of British North America will at once acknowledge, and when arrangements are made, to establish, on the same principle, a modified rate of postage within the colonies, the benefits of the system will be still further appreciated.

We published in the last Colonist, the official announcement by the Lords' Commissioners of the Treasury, to Lord John Russell, of the modified rate of postage to be charged on letters from Great Britain and Ireland, to the North American Colonies, containing a recommendation, that the Governor General should appoint a commission, consisting of three gentlemen, one of them to be an officer of the Post Office department, to investigate and report on the state of the British North American Post Office, including its administration, the remuneration of its officers, the rates of postage, and every other matter comprehended in a full and complete inquiry, with the view of establishing a cheap rate of postage, on letters transmitted and delivered within the colonies.

This modification, we have every reason to believe, will be speedily carried into effect, as the last Gazette contains a correspondence on the subject between the Governor General and Sir George Arthur, which we have copied; and it is confidently expected, that the commission suggested by the Lords' Commissioners of the Treasury, will be forthwith appointed.

The letters received by the Acadia, from Great Britain, were charged at the reduced rate of postage, and the public will be free to acknowledge the great boon which has thus been conferred upon them by her Majesty's Government, through the instrumentality of the Governor General. It is an additional proof of the anxious desire of the Government, to adopt measures for the general benefit of the people.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur, in his reply to the Governor General, alludes in very appropriate terms to the advantages conferred on this community, by the reduction of the rate of postage, and the permission to import tea through the United States.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur, returned to Toronto on Saturday, from the Niagara Frontier; and we understand that his Excellency the Governor General has proceeded on his tour to the Western part of the Province.

The correspondence referred to in the Governor General's despatch to Lord John Russell, of the 2d May, on the subject of King's College, we have copied from a late number of the Morning Chronicle,—the despatch having been published in a former number of the Colonist. This correspondence exposes the Bishop's Job, about which so much has been said, before the arrival of the Governor General in the country; but it remained for his Excellency, as Chancellor of the University, to point officially to the conduct of the Bishop and the College Trustees.

The parties whose names appear on the various notes lodged by the bishop, in security for the money, had no connection whatever with the transactions with the College. They granted their notes of hand to Dr. Strachan in fulfilment of an agreement in payment of certain property purchased by them; and these notes the Bishop deposited with the Bursar, as security for the sum borrowed. It will be seen by the statement of the Bursar, that several of the notes are past due and unpaid.—But no matter how unexceptionable the security might have been, the practice of public trustees appropriating to their own private purposes, the funds over which they have been appointed guardians cannot be too strongly condemned.

The Morning Chronicle observes that all comment on transactions like these is superfluous. The public of this country and Canada are greatly indebted to the Governor General, for the promptitude with which he has applied himself to the correction of an evil of such magnitude. In these disclosures will be found a ready explanation of the cause of much of the manoeuvring in Upper Canada.

Great exertions have been made for more than a year to procure from Parliament grants of money for the purpose of building new churches to provide accommodation for the increased population of the country. This, the dissenters have opposed, not on the ground that additional accommodation was not necessary, but they contended that the church possesses ample means within herself, to furnish all that is required, and that she ought to use those means before she calls on the country for further aid. The subject was recently brought before the House of Commons, on a motion by Sir Robert Inglis, for an address to her Majesty praying her to take the subject into her consideration, and assuring her that no altered distribution of the revenues of the church could remove the existing and augmenting evil. This motion was negatived by a majority of 19, there being for it 149 and against it 163.

Although the "Ecclesiastical duties and revenues bill" does not go so far as to provide means to supply, from the revenues of the church, this deficiency in accommodation, it is an important measure inasmuch as it acknowledges the necessity of a more equal distribution of the property of the church. This bill was framed by the Ecclesiastical commission, at the head of which was the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, and other dignitaries, and has been unsuccessfully brought forward in several Sessions of Parliament; it has at length passed in the Commons, and

was in the House of Lords July 30th, and its most probably before this time the law of the land. The object of this bill is to suppress a number of deaneries and canopies, and other "cathedral sinecures," and apply the proceeds to increasing the salaries of the poorer clergy, and other means of extending spiritual instruction among the people. From a return just published, we find that the number of deaneries and canopies in the twenty-five sees of England is 173, and that their aggregate income amounts to £70,000, or about £400 per annum each on an average. This bill reduces the number to 107, and their revenues to £55,000. This £15,000 a year thus saved will endow some eighteen new churches according to the scale proposed. The bill was opposed by a part of the church, and petitions were poured in against it, among them one from the University of Oxford was confided to the Duke of Wellington, who in presenting it made the following remarks.

"I confess therefore, that I heard with astonishment that this petition was got up in the University of Oxford, and that these petitioners prayed that the bill should not pass. My lords I am of a very different opinion from the petitioners. I am convinced that no measure could be devised which would more tend to remedy the evils, and to remove those very inconveniences of which the petitioners themselves complain in this petition, and which they say truly, attend the parochial system of the Church in this country. I think, my lords, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners did their duty in recommending this bill. I think it highly creditable to the Church, that those inconveniences should be removed by the Church itself. I think it highly creditable, that the Church should even take the first step in removing those evils, without applying for the assistance of the public money."

DESTRUCTION OF TERNATE BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Ternate is among the largest of the Molucca or Spice Islands, and belongs to the Dutch.

On the morning of the 2d of February, at half-past eight o'clock, the air appeared dark and threatening; every thing seemed to indicate some extraordinary phenomenon, which in fact soon followed, for a thick smoke arose from the crater, accompanied by a loud noise, like thunder, while burning lava and hot ashes burnt and destroyed every thing on which they fell.

This destructive eruption lasted twenty-four hours and ended with a frightful subterranean noise, which made the inhabitants fear that the ground would give way under their feet. Passing over some days we come to the 14th of February, 1840, which proved so disastrous. At half past 12 at night a loud noise was heard, accompanied by a slight trembling of the ground, which grew every moment more violent, and awakened the inhabitants from their sleep. At half past three in the morning, whilst the rain fell in torrents, a violent shock was felt; the people could hardly keep their feet, the houses were shaken, and most of the buildings fell. In many places the earth opened and closed again. Nothing was left undamaged, and on the 15th of February, nature seemed to have attained the highest point of fury. An extremely violent shock was felt, men and animals hastened in terror to the water side, and filled all the boats without distinction of rank.

When the fury of the storm was past, and the poor inhabitants had in some measure recovered their fright, they perceived how complete their ruin.—Men's possessions were laid waste, the most costly spices, and numerous other productions were spoiled and buried under ruins; not a piece of furniture saved, and not one stone house in all Ternate remained standing. Even Fort Orange, which has withstood several earthquakes for these two hundred years, has given way on this occasion, and truly the welfare and importance of Ternate to our government is lost. The private injury is estimated at 900,000 florins. The shocks were felt at Gilgo and Tideri, but no damage was done; thanks to heaven, no lives were lost. Most of the people will leave the island and settle elsewhere.—Dutch Papers, July 28.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honourable C. Poulett Thomson to Lord John Russell. Gov't House, Montreal, 26th May 1840.

MY LORD,—I have great pleasure in stating that the Immigration into these Provinces from the United Kingdom has been proceeding very rapidly since the opening of the Navigation.

I enclose the Weekly List which I received yesterday from Quebec, which, with the observations appended to it by the Immigrant Agent, may appear interesting.

I hear from Mr. Buchanan that there has been hitherto no difficulty in finding employment for such of the Emigrants as are inclined to remain in the Lower Province, and I have taken measures for affording information here, and for giving it at the different Ports above, as to the best places for employment in Upper Canada to such as have that destination in view.

In the absence of funds from the Emigration Tax I have authorized Mr. Buchanan to afford assistance, where it appears absolutely necessary, to the most indigent emigrants. I have appointed an Assistant Emigrant Agent in this City to whom I shall give the same discretion, under the superintendance of the Executive; and I lately directed Mr. Hawke, the Emigrant Agent in Upper Canada, to attend me here for the purpose of conferring upon the subject generally.

It was Mr. Hawke's opinion, in which I concur, that by appointing the usual Agents in the different Stations of Upper Canada, and through their exertions in collecting information upon the places where Labour is in demand, the greater number of emigrants at present arriving or shortly to be expected may be advantageously placed; and additional facilities will be obtained for this purpose if the Public Works in Upper Canada, of which I have lately authorized the continuance, can be carried on.

If, however, the emigration shall be carried to the extent during the season which there is reason to believe, it is not to be expected that either the demand for labour from individuals or the limited extent to which Public Works can be carried in the financial state of the Province, will suffice to meet the demand for employment; and it will therefore be necessary to adopt some measures for providing for some of those persons.

The disposal of the Crown Lands in Upper Canada is still partially restricted by an Act of the Legislature, but as the House of Assembly have addressed Her Majesty in the most earnest terms on the subject of Emigration, and have expressed their readiness to concur in any scheme by which it may be facilitated, I shall

not hesitate to authorize the concession, with a view to settlement of small portions of Land to Emigrants, provided this can be coupled with their employment upon some Public Work, such as a Road, which may be wanted through the District; and I have put myself in communication with Sir George Arthur, with a view to carry into effect such a plan, if called for.

Pending any general arrangement for the settlement of Emigrants, and for the disposal of Crown Lands, I consider this course the most advantageous I can adopt, for I should be extremely sorry to lose the opportunity which seems to be afforded this season, by voluntary Emigration, of augmenting the British population of these Provinces, and to see this useful body of men pass into the States.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. POULETT THOMSON.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord John Russell to the Right Honourable C. Poulett Thomson. Downing Street, 19th June 1840.

SIR,—I have received your Despatch of the 26th of May, enclosing a Return from the Agent for Emigrants at Quebec, and advertising to various points of importance which relate to Emigration.

It is very satisfactory to observe the large increase over last Year for the same period of time of 3,117 Emigrants arriving in the Province, and to learn from Mr. Buchanan's Report, that of those comprised in the Return comparatively few intended passing into the States.

It is universally admitted that the difficulty in finding employment for Emigrants on their arrival in British North America, and the facility with which it is procured in the United States, are powerful reasons for the too frequent removal of British subjects into the adjoining country; hence it is gratifying to me to hear that there has been no difficulty in finding work for such of the Emigrants as were disposed to remain in the Lower Province. Any measures which you can originate for the purpose of collecting and communicating information as to the best places for employment in either Province will be highly advantageous to the country and to the settlers themselves; I am inclined to think that a system of Registry Offices would be the most convenient, and probably the least expensive mode of effecting this object, but your local knowledge will enable you to decide what course is the best for the attainment of the desired end. In the present exigency of the Canadas, and feeling strongly the importance of facilitating the settlement in the British Provinces of Emigrants from the United Kingdom, I have to convey to you my approval of your intention to concede small portions of Land to settlers, provided it can be accompanied by employment on some Public Work in the District on which they shall be located; but whilst I approve of your measures in this respect, I have to state that the whole subject of granting Lands must be brought before the United Legislature of Canada, with a view to a permanent plan for the encouragement of immigration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

UNITED STATES.

Afflicting Calamity at Albany.—Fall of the Draw of the State Street Canal Basin Bridge.

—Our city is a scene of a most distressing and calamitous dispensation. At 5 o'clock this afternoon, just as the Steam-boats were departing for New York, and when hundreds of people were crossing the Bridge over the Canal Basin, the Draw broke and precipitated from seventy to eighty persons and three or four horses and carts into the Basin! They fell about twenty feet into twelve feet water. The struggle for life, among the sufferers, was brief but awful! We shudder at the horrid recollection of it. Hundreds of citizens, with a dozen boats, sprang to the relief of their drowning fellow-citizens. At 7 o'clock 18 dead bodies had been recovered.

A part of the draw fell after most of the sufferers were in the water, from which many were injured. Others were wounded by the struggling horses.

This dreadful loss of life was occasioned by the refractory conduct of an insane man who was refusing to go with his keeper. His resistance drew a crowd which blocked up the passage until the mass of people and carts became too heavy for the draw. Officer Hinman, the moment the draw gave way, was endeavouring to disperse the crowd.—Albany Evening Journal.

Rail Road from New York to Albany.—A large public meeting of the citizens of New York was held at the Merchants' Exchange Aug. 27th for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability of constructing a Rail Road from New York to Albany. A Committee was appointed to aid in procuring subscriptions to the stock of the Company.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1840.

Advices from Europe via New York are ten days later than were received by the Acadia. Of course there can be little of decisive importance to mention. Advices from India had been received to the 23d June. The Russians at the date of the last advices had not gained possession of Khiva; while the Circassians had obtained another victory over the forces of that power. The insurrection in Syria was at an end, and the Egyptian fleet had returned. Affairs in France had assumed a more pacific character; altho' much would depend upon the result of the mission which the French ministry had despatched to the Pacha, and the decision of that chief.

The papers from Bombay contain a melancholy account of the shipwreck of two transports the Lord William Bentinck and the Lord Castle-reegh, with the loss of a great number of lives; probably seventy or eighty persons, from about two and three hundred passengers and crew; among whom were the ladies of three officers, besides the wives and children of soldiers. The first of these vessels went on shore in a gale in endeavouring to weather a point of land near Bombay; and the other being deceived by the lights on board that vessel, bore up thinking she was at anchor, and in this way shared her fate.

On our last page will be found articles under the Quebec head; with reference to a difficulty that occurred in an endeavour to report the proceedings of a court martial, at present being held in that port; but which as was subsequently explained, originated in error—or rather misapprehension on the one hand of the etiquette to be observed in those cases; and ignorance of what was their duty on the part of those officers, who prevented the reporter from proceeding on board the ship. In the hurry of making up the paper, as will be seen by the dates, the explanation of the occurrence appears before the account of the transaction.

The affair however so forcibly reminds us of what happened to ourselves, during the last American war, that we are disposed again to publish a statement.—It was at the trial of Captain

Carden for the loss of the Macedonian frigate.—We had gone on board the St. Domingo, the flag ship, for the purpose of reporting the trial, at the request of the officers of that vessel, with whom we were acquainted; and while the first Lieut. was under examination, were very quietly taking notes of question and answer, very quietly attracted the attention of, at that time, Commodore Beresford and Capt. Pechell, who ordered us to desist and quit the cabin.

Our situation was thus rendered one of no little difficulty and delicacy. We knew it was an open court, and determined at once not to retire; but it was also a court of justice, and its members, under circumstances of great excitement, were to be treated with the utmost respect. The affair was cut short however by Commodore Hotham, at that time Captain of the Fleet,—an officer of great urbanity and military manners. Upon ascertaining the cause of the altercation, he at once stated that we were perfectly at liberty to remain, and requested that we would take a chair; but naval courts martial he observed, differed from those on shore, in this particular, that minutes could not be taken without the sanction of the Naval Commander in Chief. At the same time offering a boat to convey a letter to the Admiral on the subject.

This offer however was declined, as the trial promised to be a long one; and after remaining on board till towards evening, we requested a boat and returned on shore; and published an account of the interruption, not much to the satisfaction of the two first mentioned officers, and to the astonishment of Sir John Boscawen Warren, who was extremely annoyed that any impediment had been thrown in the way.

So far therefore, from there being any difficulty in attending courts martial on board of vessels of war, every assistance is to be given by boats and otherwise to parties wishing to be present; and the custom formerly was, and we presume continues, to hoist a union-jack at the mizen-peak, and thus give public notice, that a British subject is under trial for some offence committed against discipline and the laws of his country.

It appears that 25,000 emigrants have arrived at the port of New York during the present summer, the value of which to the State is estimated at 9,550,000 dollars. Among these are 7000 Irishmen valued at 700 dollars each, altho' they bring no money with them; 7000 Irish women valued at 500 dollars each; and 2000 Irish children who it is estimated will be worth 100 dollars each.

The number of immigrants who have arrived at Quebec during the present season, must also have been very great, as about 14,000 reached that port by the last week in August. It will be seen by a letter from the Governor General and Lord John Russell's reply, that not only are great efforts making by the Legislature of Upper Canada to induce immigrants to go there, but also to settle them in the country; and in which it is aided by Her Majesty's Government. In this way not only will the British Isles be relieved of an exuberant and impoverished population, but the colonies be benefited by the influx; and a destitute class of people in a short time be placed in situations of comfort and independence.

The subject will probably engage the attention of the Assembly of this Province at its next meeting; as nothing but an extensive introduction of emigrants, can repair the waste and injury which the country is sustaining, from the withdrawal of a large proportion of its rural population, who are bent on lumbering pursuits, and are in this way rendered unfit for those of agriculture.

We regret to learn by the Halifax papers, that the Public Library at that place has been sold at Auction. Having been instrumental in forming that institution, encouraged and assisted by the late Hon. MICHAEL WALLACE, who administered the government at the time, we felt a great interest in its success; and witnessed with pleasure, previous to leaving the Province, its apparent permanent establishment, and the decided improvement which had taken place in the taste for reading, not only among its subscribers, but throughout the community at large.

The Library has now been in existence about sixteen years. Originally there were 120 subscribers at £5 each, and an annual subscription was paid of £1 10s. It was at first kept in the Province Building, the Governor for the time being, kindly permitting one of the rooms to be occupied in this way; and it was open from 12 to 3 o'clock every day; at one time forming a very agreeable lounge. The selection of Books was good, and among them were many rare and expensive works.

We cannot account for the abandonment of a public institution of so much utility; or congratulate our Halifax friends upon any accession of public spirit, when we find them permitting the Halifax Library and Exchange Room to go down at the present time, while the enterprise of one of their number has raised the place into unexpected notice; and been instrumental in rendering it one of general resort for well educated men, who may have occasion to traverse the Atlantic from motives of curiosity or pleasure.

We have inserted on our first page a discussion that took place in the House of Lords on the Ecclesiastical duties and revenue Bill; where it will be seen a diversity of sentiment prevails among the Bench of Bishops themselves; ten voting one way, and twelve another. There is however one error which creeps into all the debates and speeches of churchmen with reference to religious instruction, and to which we have before had occasion to advert. From some remarks that were recently urged at a meeting, we think of the Society for propagating the Gospel that took place in London, the spiritual destitution of these provinces was made commensurate with the absence of churches and ministers of the establishment; whereas owing to the activity and zeal of the Presbyterians, Catholics and Dissenters, in many places they are well supplied; and the erection of a church and endowment of a clergyman of the establishment in those cases are not required.

A similar remark will probably apply to those situations alluded to by the Bishop of London; where altho' so many churches may not be found as he wishes; yet religious instruction is doubtless afforded by other denominations of Christians.

It is this view of the subject, that has led us at different times to express our opinion as to the utility of establishing additional churches, among a population who would not derive any farther spiritual advantage from their introduction; and not any unfriendly feelings as respects the establishment itself.

BATHURST SUBSCRIBERS.—Last week we noticed a letter, which we received just as the paper was going to press; complaining of the recent non-delivery of *The Sentinel*; which we presume has occurred, in consequence of our endeavouring to have it delivered at Bathurst on Wednesday.

To effect this, we forwarded the packages by Kelly's stage, which leaves this place on the mornings of Monday, directed to the care of Mr. McDeath at Chatham, in order that they might be sent forward by his stage, which leaves for Bathurst on Wednesday morning. But all this irregularity and trouble might have been saved, had any public notice been given