

LATER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, April 28.

The Packet Ship United States, Captain Briton, arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 31st of March, and from Liverpool to the 1st of April. No material change has been effected in the commercial markets, and no remarkable political events have transpired since the previous advices.

The duty on wheat was reduced two shillings per quarter. There were no sales of Flour in bond reported; it was offered at 29s to 29s. 6d. per barrel. Free Flour was dull, and 42s. per barrel about the extreme value of the best.

In the London Tea market there was nothing doing. A splendid supply was anticipated, and in consequence, several failures among the Tea dealers was reported.

At the late half-yearly meeting of the Bank of England, a dividend of 3 1-2 per cent. was declared for the half year. The governor stated that during the last year, commercial bills to the amount of 40 millions had been discounted, with a loss of £600 only.

In the House of Commons on the 27th ult. Lord John Russell, in some remarks relating to the boundary question, said:

"As he stated on a former evening, there were now two questions. The first was the general question with reference to the boundary, the second referred to an agreement that had been made with certain citizens of the United States, but neither upon the general or particular question did he think there was any danger of an interruption of that union and peace which now subsisted between the two countries—(hear, hear.) The Governments on both sides were too well impressed with the advantages of peace between two great and enlightened countries—(hear, hear.) They were too well convinced that there were no interests in dispute, on the ground of the boundary question, that might not be satisfactorily arranged if both were determined as he believed they were, to abide by the principles of justice. He knew the discussions might be for a time interrupted by the acts of individuals in a wild uninhabited country, but he was sure all disputes on that question would end in an amicable settlement."

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Westminster presented a petition for the emancipation of the Jews, and expressed a hope that his prayer would be complied with.

There is every reason to believe that there will be a Congress of European monarchs, the ensuing summer, to decide upon the affairs of the East.—This will be an important proceeding, and may derange the plans of Egypt and France, and also Russia and Persia.

The penny postage works well and is greatly on the increase in England.

It is reported, that France will take part with Turkey against Egypt. It was also rumored that the Bey of Tunis would join the French, and that a French fleet would bombard Tangiers in Morocco.

Accounts from China, says the Liverpool Courier, have been received by way of Constantinople, which state that the Russians had been foiled in an attempt to make themselves masters of a fort in that country, and that a succession of cold and tempestuous weather had come on, which was attended with great losses both of infantry and cavalry, so much so that the object of the expedition for the present year was considered to be wholly frustrated.

A letter from Constantinople, in the London Morning Herald, states that the Shah of Persia had declared war against Turkey, and was actually on his march with a large army in the direction of Bagdad. It was suspected in Constantinople that Mehmet Ali had stimulated and bribed the Shah to this movement.

News from China appears to be a scarce article. There are nothing but indefinite rumors, and those are of the most pacific character. It was said that the arrival of the New Commissioner at Canton, rendered the pacific adjustment of the dispute probable. The British Ministry were to bring forward a motion on the subject on the 6th of April.

Rain has not fallen at Cove of Cork for 32 days. The oldest inhabitant residing on the Island declares that for several years such dry weather has not been experienced.

The most important intelligence from France is the success of Thiers on the secret service money which was to be considered a test of his administration. His majority was 86, which created great surprise, and every way strengthens the government.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, March 23.
THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

Viscount DUNCANNON laid on the table several papers relating to Canada, the titles of which we did not collect; and also the act passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the sale of the clergy reserves.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY could not but express his surprise at the Noble Lord's proceeding. He certainly should have expected from Government some explanation of their intentions respecting the very important measure which had just been laid on the table. [Hear, hear.] In the Act passed in 1791, one seventh of the lands, called clergy lands, in Canada, were reserved for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy in that province, and the same law enacted that any subsequent measure which might be brought before Parliament for altering the disposal of these clergy reserves, should be laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament thirty days before it was passed into a law. Now the Act just laid on the table repealed the whole of that Act of 1791. It took away all the provision of land which had been made for the Church of England clergy in Canada, and gave one-fourth to the Church of England clergy, and two-fourths to Dissenters of every denomination in Canada. What he had to complain of was, that in this case the Act of 1791 had not been complied with, for instead of there being thirty days between the laying of the act on the table of the House and its passing, there would be only 23 at the most, owing to the intervention of the Easter holidays. [Hear.] Another ground of complaint was, that whereas the Act of 1791 was passed for the support of Protestant clergy alone, the present act gave part of the reserved lands to Roman Catholics. [Hear.] Proceedings of a similar nature were carrying on in Australia, where seventeen twenty-thirds of the population were members of the Church of England; there also reserved lands had been set apart for the clergy, which had been resumed; but the principle was every where the same—that of depriving the clergy of the maintenance which had been set apart for them by the provision of the parliaments of former times.—[Hear.] He trusted their Lordships would not

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1840.

The April mail which arrived at Halifax on Sunday evening, did not reach Fredericton, owing to the state of the roads, till last Monday evening, just eight days after its arrival. The mail for St. John, was sent off to Annapolis, and was received there on Friday.

We understand from good authority, that the Packet steamers will not commence running, till the first of June. When their days of leaving England shall have been accurately fixed, arrangements can be made to convey the mails from Windsor to St. John and Fredericton, by steamboats; and the whole distance may thus be accomplished in 24 hours.

The most important article which the English papers contain, is the speech of Lord John Russell, upon the state of the Canadas, one or two extracts from which will be found below. We regret that we have not room for the entire document, but have selected such portions as will be found interesting to the colonies generally. The former state of this colony, and one which the opponents of the Assembly in Nova Scotia are attempting to perpetuate, is there aptly described; and a statement is made with reference to Sir Colin Campbell which must overwhelm his supporters with confusion, and render him obnoxious to public censure elsewhere. Lord John Russell stated that his predecessor "informed the Governor of Nova Scotia, that whenever a vacancy occurred in the Council, he was to fill it by a person from the majority of the Assembly;" that when an occasion afterwards occurred, Sir Colin applied to His Lordship to know if he was "to act on the directions of his predecessor," and received a reply in the affirmative. Notwithstanding which, his Excellency has pursued a contrary course, and has thus involved the Province in turmoil and confusion.

Sir Colin as an officer of rank, knew that the orders that he had received from the Colonial Secretary were in force, unless countermanded from the same quarter; and his object in making the enquiry was doubtless to gain time, in the hope that the Tories might come into power. The subsequent disregard on the part of a gallant and distinguished officer, of the injunctions he had received on behalf of his Sovereign was unpardonable; and can only be attributed to an influence, similar to that which involved his namesake in New Brunswick, in a factious and contumacious opposition to the Imperial authorities of the State.

The following are extracts from Lord John Russell's speech, on the Bill for reuniting the Canadas His Lordship said:—

It seems to me most important that when the Assembly put forward claims consistent with our monarchical form of government, we should remove as far as possible these sources of dispute which afford a real ground for contention. It seems to me that partly from defects in our constitutional laws, and partly from the defects of administration, evils which could not have occurred in the regular form of constitutional government which we enjoyed, have occurred in several of the colonies, and in none more than in Canada. It is, as I imagine, not only the theory, but the general practice of our government, that to the executive belongs the appropriation of money, the ministers being responsible for what they think necessary for the public service, and the House exercising that control over the grant which they think necessary. But in the Colonies there is neither this division nor this control. In the first place, it was frequently the case that persons entrusted with the confidence of the governor were above all control by the Assembly, were totally regardless of the votes framed by the Assembly, and therefore escaped that due examination and responsibility which persons holding important offices, to which great expenditure was attached, ought to be subjected. On the other hand, the Assembly not having that control which was proper and essential to the due performance of its functions, assumed the power which properly belonged to the executive, and then, perhaps according to their own interests, but more frequently in accordance with the interests of their constituents, proposed votes of money, and entered on a kind of expenditure which was not legitimate or beneficial to the public at large. Thus, while there has been no proper control on the part of the Assembly, and no power vested in the hands of our functionaries, the people at large have lost the benefit of that kind of government which they were told should be established amongst them; and they have neither the power to prevent improper expenditure by the officers of the Crown appointed by the governor, nor the security that their own popular Assembly will not lay out the money and taxes of the people for other than special interests, or through local motives. That which I propose seems to have a great tendency to correct this abuse. I propose that the direct power which the Assembly hitherto had with regard to money votes should be taken away, and a more wholesome practice substituted, and I think at the same time, it will be necessary without any positive enactment (for it would be impossible to introduce such a provision into the bill), but by the rule of administration which will be established by the union, that the Assembly should exercise a due control over the officers appointed or kept in office by the governor, and over the distribution and expenditure of the public funds. I am not of opinion, as I have often declared, that the official servants of the governor should be subject to exactly the same responsibility as the ministers in this country, because the governor's orders issue directly from the Crown; and it is unjust that the representatives in the Assembly should visit with the responsibility those who were not the authors of the acts which they condemned. But the practice has unfortunately prevailed that there has been one set of men enjoying the confidence of the governor, forming very often a small party in the colony, distributing the revenues of the colony according to their own notions, and having the great skill and practice which long experience gives in disposing of the property and guiding the administration of the people; and on the other hand there have been men, ambitious perhaps, stirring perhaps, but at the same time of great public talents; and that these should be excluded from their share in the administration seems an unfortunate and vicious system, and I think that by the rule of administration a better practice ought to be introduced. [Hear.] In conformity with this opinion, my noble friend who occupied the situation which I now hold (the Marquis of Normanby), informed the governor of Nova Scotia that whenever a vacancy occurred in the Council, he was to fill it up by a person selected from the majority of the Assembly who he thought was properly qualified for such a trust. The occasion of making the appointment arose soon after I succeeded my noble friend, and the governor of Nova Scotia requested to know whether he was to act on the direction which he had received from my predecessor. I told him he was, and I know no better way of giving confidence to the provinces, and at the same time making the leaders of the Assembly practical men of business, than by appointing them to situations of official trust and responsibility.

I have said you cannot lay down any positive rule for effecting this object, still less can you

trust to the legislature as your guide, because you never can agree to the advice which the members of the Assembly may give when it interferes either with the Imperial policy, or with the honour and faith of parliament or the crown. I would not then by any means lay down an inflexible rule on the subject, but I maintain that a general system should be adopted, by which the leaders among the majority of the Assembly should be included in the executive government. In thus making the distinction I propose to make between the powers which are to regulate the Governor-General and those belonging to the Assembly, if I did not go further I should deprive the Assembly of the power of making useful local improvements. It has been the custom with respect to these improvements, such as establishing local courts of justice, to propose a bill to the House of Assembly, and to vote the money out of the public treasury. Instead of this, I propose that they shall be brought into more regular and uniform operation under the municipal government of these provinces.

I shall now allude to the question of the clergy reserves and I hold in my hand a despatch from the Governor-General which accompanied that bill. The House is aware that by the act of 1791 one-seventh of the land to be granted was set apart for the Protestant clergy. It was stated that the Provincial Legislature might repeal that act; but it must be laid upon the tables of both houses of parliament, and the consent of the crown could not be given for thirty days after. The subject was repeatedly brought under the notice of the legislature of Upper Canada—once by a despatch from the Secretary of State to Sir John Colborne. The opinion of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada upon this subject has very little varied during a long course of years. Their opinion has, generally speaking, been in the first place that the clergy reserves ought not to be set apart solely for the clergy of the church of England. As little were they ready to agree that these reserves should be set apart solely for the church of England and Scotland, in conformity with what was declared by Lord Lyndhurst and other authorities to be the meaning of the act of 1791. The general language held in the Assembly with respect to those reserves has been, that they ought to be given to ministers of every Christian denomination; but so much difficulty was observed in the way of attaining this object that other schemes were proposed. It was thought that the reserves ought to be given for the purpose of education, and, in some cases, to the building of places of public worship.

In 1825, when Lord Bathurst was Colonial Secretary, the House of Assembly passed certain resolutions in favor of appropriating the clergy reserves to educational purposes, and to the erection of places of worship. A bill to that effect was brought in and carried, by a majority of 19 to 17. An address was also agreed upon, by a majority of 21 to 9, for the appropriation of the reserves to purposes of internal improvement. In 1829 and 1830 an address was agreed to for their appropriation to the promotion of education and the general improvement of the Province. In 1831 it was resolved that to give the reserves to the support of one church was unjust and impolitic, and they should be devoted to the advancement and the erection of places of public worship. In 1832 and 1833 bills were brought in proposing the appropriation of them to education. Those bills were, however, lost. In 1835 there were similar measures. In 1836 it was proposed to devote the reserves to purposes of general education, and in 1838 it was proposed to devote them to the maintenance of the Christian religion in the provinces. In 1839 various plans were proposed, one of which was, that the amount should be under the control of the local Legislature. With respect to the nature of the plan proposed by the governor-General, and agreed to by a large majority of the House of Assembly, he proposes, first, that those sums of money which are now given for life, and which are placed on the territorial revenues, should be placed upon any sums to be derived from the clergy reserves. The church of England and the church of Scotland are to have half of the sums that may be derived from the same, or any rents to be derived from appropriation of the clergy reserves. He goes on to say that the remaining half shall be divided among other denominations of christians in the provinces for certain uses, such as registration, in proportion to the number of those sects.

There can be no doubt that this is a question upon which a very strong feeling has existed in Canada—so strong indeed, that I have heard from more than one quarter that part of the insurrection which took place three years ago in Upper Canada was to be attributed far more to the excitement that prevailed upon this topic, than to any wish to separate the colony from the crown. [Hear, hear.] There are various feelings prevailing, but all of them are against the sums being entirely appropriated to the church of England. There is a strong feeling, not only in Canada, but on the continent of North America, against the established church having these superior rights and privileges. Entertaining that opinion they of course could not agree that there should be any peculiar privileges, or such a large distribution of these clergy reserves to the established church in Upper Canada; because, according to the accounts I have heard, the number of the members of the Church of England does not amount to one-fourth of the entire population of the province. [Hear, hear.] The Wesleyan Methodists have had strong objections to any part of these reserves being appropriated to Roman Catholics—a feeling which does not seem to have been participated in so strongly by the members of the church of England. But, however, that may be, it is certain that in the Legislative Council and in the house of Assembly the great majority of members of the church of England voted in favor of this bill. This is stated in the despatch. I would rather on the whole, say that I am content with the distribution just made by the authorities in Canada, than say that on abstract grounds that settlement is the best that could be made. Various reasons may be urged against that settlement, but I do not think they could be urged with equal weight to that of preserving the peace of the province. It seems better that that which has most disturbed and divided the people should be, if possible, settled by the various branches of the Legislature, without the interposition of Parliament.

For my part, if I had to propose any scheme for the settlement of this question, I admit I should find it difficult to form one which, on the one hand should meet with the concurrence of parliament, and on the other, which should not be met by the decided disapprobation of the people of Upper Canada. It is not at this day, after so long a period since the act of 1791, that you can expect to argue with a people composed of many different sects, and living on the borders of the United States, upon the abstract merits of a church establishment. Paley expressly says, that if the majority of the people do not belong to the establishment, the establishment changes places. So then, if the majority of the people in Canada were Presbyterians, that ought to be the religion of the establishment. [Hear, hear.] Whatever my wishes may be, and whatever I may have thought to be possible 30 or 40 years ago, I am bound to say that I do not think you can at this time impose upon the people of Canada an established church, from which the great majority of the

people dissent (cheers.) I am speaking in this sincere wish to maintain these provinces in connection with the mother country, and I think you must be prepared somewhat to bend your opinions [cheers]—somewhat to relax in your views of a policy which may be agreeable to you, and which may be stable in this country, if you desire to conciliate the opinions and predilections—no less strong—of the people you wish to govern [cheers.] I have no hesitation in saying, that the view of Her Majesty's ministers is this—that unless Parliament should interpose, they would offer their humble advice to their Sovereign to give her royal assent to the Bill passed by the House of Assembly with respect to the clergy reserves [hear.] I think that by so doing we shall take away from the future united legislature of the great source of discord, and establish a harmony on the particular subject upon which the minds of the people in the provinces have been so long and so much engaged. I think that then their wishes and views would meet with a ready and attentive ear from the Sovereign and from the Parliament of the country. In all I have stated, in all my views, both with respect to the Bill I have proposed to bring in, and those other questions upon which I have nothing at present to offer, it has been my earnest wish to state principles which should be in accordance with the permanent connection of those provinces with England. It has been one of the proudest of our national boasts that wherever we have established colonies, we have made them fit to manage and enjoy those institutions which were once peculiarly our own—that we gave them an education fitting them to become freemen and to govern themselves according to those maxims which as Englishmen we most revere. [Cheers.]

With respect to the United States of America, it is a boast that will for ever endure that England sent forth her sons upon that soil with an education, with habits and with feelings, which fitted them to become the parents and progenitors of a free and mighty people. [Loud cheers.] You gave them that from which they will now never swerve—you gave them the love of free institutions, and you taught them the way in which the love of free institutions can manifest and exercise itself. [Cheers.] It is my belief that you may maintain the connection with the colonies of British North America without imposing terms which they would feel it incumbent upon them to resist, and that they may be made to add to your greatness and strength, without a wish on their part to take their station on the globe as an independent nation. I believe—and it was also the opinion of Sir James Mackintosh, that the colonies, on looking at the circumstances of their situation, will see nothing to envy in those who are without the superintending power of their mother country, for they will recollect that with respect, for example, to all those votes which have been proposed to the House during the last month for the purpose of maintaining the expenses of the Government and the charges of defraying our armaments by land and sea; with respect, I say, to burdens such as these they will recollect they are free from them. The arm of Great Britain protects them—the power and reputation of this mighty empire will shield them if they should be attacked. They have the opportunity of applying the produce of such taxes as they may see fit to impose upon themselves to the promotion of their own internal improvement, to the advancement of education, to the general welfare of their province.—[Cheers.] I am convinced that if you pass such a Bill as that which I propose, with any such alterations which a mature consideration may suggest as necessary to make its provisions satisfactory—I say if you can pass such a bill, and establish a permanent free constitution in British North America, under which British settlers may, on their resorting to those regions, peacefully and quietly live, you will add strength to your empire, and you will rule over subjects on the other side of the Atlantic as full as loyal to their Sovereign as any inhabitants of the British Islands. [Cheers.] You will be establishing no form of slavery on those distant shores, but you may rest assured that while your power and reputation will be extended, their freedom and happiness will be secured. [Loud cheers.]

The news from England during the past week, is not of much importance. It will be seen however, that the Bishops in the House of Lords, are determined if possible to interfere with the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada, as contemplated in the Bill recently passed by the Legislature of that Colony; and which will never again be so favorably appropriated, with reference to the church of England.

Lord Stanley it will be seen had succeeded in having his Bill for the registration of votes in Ireland, passed to a second reading, by a majority of sixteen; but it is probable that it will be ultimately lost, as a number of the supporters of the Cabinet were absent, while a full muster of the opposition, procured for its mover a transient success.

We observe a communication in the last York Herald, stating that a meeting had been held in the town of Shelburne—the Palmyra of Nova Scotia, and an address voted disapproving of the proceedings of the Assembly. This was to have been expected; the inhabitants of that town, being composed chiefly of the church clergyman and his assistant, one or two custom house officers and other minor officials, and a few needy inhabitants and dependents; who render that ruined state of that decayed place still more remarkable.

On our first page will be found an article from the pen of Mr. RYERSON, a native of this Province, and one of the most talented and influential conductors of the Public Press in the Canadas. His estimate of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia is the correct one; and we feel assured that body faithfully represents the popular feeling throughout the Province. We are convinced we express the sentiments of the colony very generally, when we say they take a deep interest in the events of their less fortunate neighbours; and are anxious that they should obtain that equitable administration of the government, which exists in New Brunswick; where the members of the Executive Council are chosen chiefly from the majority in the Assembly, and by whom the public interests are advanced and secured.

We have before us the Report of the Chamber of Commerce at St. John, for the present year; and have been struck with an assertion which it contains, that this is a manufacturing, and not an agricultural country—a mistake which it is of the utmost importance, should be promptly corrected; as we are satisfied the most certain means of obtaining competence, comfort, and a provision for old age, are to be found in the pursuits of the agriculturist; and that the very general of the agriculturist which prevails among our rural population, may be traced to those lumbering propensities, which wherever they generate recklessness and extravagance; and not only demoralize the youth of the country, deprive those more advanced in life of their farms and possessions, but destroy the physical constitution of man and produce premature old age.

This doctrine may not be very palatable to our commercial friends in St. John; but it requires little argument to show, that even the perma-

sanction a measure which would go high to extinguish the Church of England in Canada, and which tended to promote religious dissensions in that province. [Hear.]

Viscount DUNCANNON said that he laid the papers on the table in the customary way. If anything were irregular he could say it was on the part of the most Rev. Prelate, who had originated a discussion on this subject without any notice. When the most Rev. Prelate interrupted him he was about to move that the papers be printed.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY explained. Viscount MELBOURNE said that he could not submit to the charge that the government had acted unfairly. They had done all that was prescribed by the act of Parliament. They were directed to lay the bill on the table of the house, and if it remained unobserved upon for thirty days, it was competent for the government, as it undoubtedly was its intention to do, to advise her Majesty to give her assent. The provisions of the bill were open to Parliament, and it was competent for any noble lord to take what measures he pleased in relation to them. Thirty days were quite sufficient for that purpose, and therefore he did not think that the government was liable to the charge of unfairness which the most Rev. Prelate had brought against it.—[Hear, hear.]

The Bishop of LONDON said he thought, in a matter of such importance, that government ought to have given some intimation of its opinion as to the merits of this legislative measure. The noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies said that he would give that intimation when he laid the bill on the table of the other house; and the noble viscount (Melbourne) had now intimated that it was the intention of the government to advise her Majesty to give her assent to this bill. He had heard that with great pain, because he believed that this measure was most unconstitutional in its character. The bill proposed to consult the good of the Church, and at the same time it despoiled it of all its property, restoring afterwards one-fourth of that which legally belonged to it. It might be necessary to consult the learned judges on this point. He trusted, however, the house would not suffer the legislature to disgrace itself by passing such a measure. [Hear.]

Lord HOLLAND said that the right Rev. prelate seemed to have overlooked the fact that this was not a bill in Parliament, but a bill which had received the sanction of the Colonial Legislature.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he thought that the government could not have delayed this measure, but at the same time he felt the inconvenience of laying the bill on the table in the absence *pro tem* of all the noble and learned judges. It perhaps might be a question, whether or not the Colonial Legislature had exceeded the powers granted under the Quebec Act. He thought that there were grounds for entertaining some doubt on that subject. The bill was only now on the table of the house, and as he understood that it was carried by a majority of the Assembly, fairly representing the people of Canada which had agreed that this was a measure of compromise for the purpose of settling the most difficult question that ever disturbed that colony—he could only say that it would not be without great consideration and considerable hesitation that he should join in any vote for the purpose of inducing the house not to suffer the bill to pass into law. [Hear, hear.]

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he wished to know the date of this bill, and whether it was passed before or after the reception of a certain despatch from the Secretary of State relative to the administration of the civil government of Upper Canada?

Viscount DUNCANNON said that the bill passed the House of Assembly on the 15th of January, 1840, and the Legislative Council on the 20th of January, 1840.

The papers were then ordered to be printed.

CORN LAWS.

Lord ASHBURTON begged leave to ask the noble viscount (Lord Melbourne) whether he remained of the same sentiments, in relation to the Corn Laws, or whether it was the intention of her Majesty's government to support any alteration in the corn laws?

Viscount MELBOURNE—I certainly remain entirely of the same opinion which I have before expressed—that opinion being, that it would be unwise, and in the highest degree imprudent, *totally* to repeal the corn laws; at the same time reserving my own opinion upon any modifications of the existing law which might hereafter be thought proper or appear expedient. I remain entirely of the same opinion, and unquestionably it is not the intention of the government, as a government, either to bring forward or support any motion for the repeal of the corn laws, or for any change or alteration in those laws.

MONTREAL, April 27.

In a late number of this paper, it was declared, there would be no "finality," to the Clergy-Reserve-Bill, even although it did become a law. Hear, what Lord John Russell says about this—the language used in our papers was:

Your Bill will probably, receive the Royal Sanction, and become the law of the land. I think, however, there will be no EQUALITY, to agitation, about this Revenue. It is decreed by Fate, Sir! that the Revenue arising from the Clergy Reserves, must be applied to Education. It may not so happen, for five years, or ten,—but, the hour will come. The Genius of America turns revoltingly away, from Religious Domination.—The hour will come, Sir!—I prophesy,—and, on SURE DATA!

The language used by Lord John is as follows:

Lord John Russell wished to put the house in possession of what he conceived was the state of the law with respect to the Clergy Reserves, under the bill passed in Upper Canada. If the assent of Her Majesty should be given to that bill it would not in point of form, prevent the United Legislature of the United Province from legislating on the subject; on the contrary, the United Legislature would have the power of interfering with this act if they should think proper, and might pass any new legislation, and any new bill of the kind not requiring the operation of the provisions of the act of 1791 might be assented to by the Governor. He did not think that they ought to make any special legislation on the subject, and declare the present act permanent and irrevocable. If this act were intended to be altered, either house might address the Crown to withhold its assent to the alteration, but he did not wish the present act to be assented to on the notion that it was an irrevocable act.

GENERAL BROCK'S MONUMENT.

The Upper Canada papers state that on the morning of the 17th instant, this noble monument was rent from top to bottom by the discharge of a quantity of powder which had been deposited in it, by some unprincipled villain or villains. The fabric still stands, though it was considered dangerous to approach it. A reward of £250 has been offered by Government for the discovery and apprehension of the perpetrators or perpetrator of this diabolical act.