

(From the Examiner, Toronto, Jan. 15.)  
 The Clergy Reserves.—The discussion of the Clergy Reserve question, under existing circumstances, is we fear, likely to cause a division in the reform ranks, which since the promulgation of Lord Durham's Report, have been most cordially united. It is hardly to be supposed that the people of this Province, and the press which gives expression to their sentiments, will quietly submit to a settlement of this question at variance with their well known opinions; heated discussion will consequently ensue, and the cause of Reform may be apparently if not really injured. It is well known that since the declaration of the Earl of Durham in favour of Responsible Government, several journals, as well as public men, have become converts to Reform, and have thereby added much to the apparent strength of the cause. It must be equally well known to our readers that the great body of the Reformers have never placed much reliance on the firmness of these new converts on the Clergy Reserve question. They will not therefore be surprised to learn that the Christian Guardian, British Colonist, Hamilton Journal and Kingston Herald, will support a division of the Clergy Reserves among the several denominations in the Province.

Whilst we admit the respectability and talent of the journals alluded to, we must be permitted to doubt, whether their defection from the great body of the Reformers on this question, will materially weaken the ranks of the latter. It is of course, not in our power to speak very confidently with regard to public opinion out of the Home District, but in this city and in the adjoining Townships, we hesitate not to assert that there is little if any division among the Reformers. We are not aware of a single individual in Toronto who publicly co-operates with the Reformers, by attending their meetings and voting with them, who is favourable to a division of the Reserves. Whether a similar feeling prevails in the Gore District we are not able to say, but we are not inclined to think it does.

The Clergy Reserve Bill has also been in committee of the whole house. The preamble was first thrown out, after which Mr. Thorburn proposed to sell the Reserves and invest the proceeds subject to the disposal of the Legislature. This was also negatived, and the committee would probably have risen without doing any thing, had not a few of the Reform members who had previously opposed the preamble joined in restoring it. The clauses of the bill are now under discussion, but the divisions are so close and the views of hon. members so various and discordant that it would be idle to predict its fate.

Since writing the foregoing remarks the second reading of the Clergy Reserve Bill has been carried by a majority of 7; the vote being 28 to 21. It is of importance to note that Messrs McDonnell of Stormont, Chisholm, of Glengarry, Shaver, Cook and McCorgar, voted with the yeas. Had they opposed the measure it would have been thrown out by a majority of 3. The course taken by more than one third of the Reform members, as well as one third of the reform press, must relieve the Governor General from a great deal of the responsibility which we stated in a former number he had assumed. It is to be hoped that the country owes the division of the Clergy Reserves, contrary to the well known and repeatedly expressed wishes of the people. The conduct of the Catholic members is quite inexplicable to us, as the operations of the bill will most unquestionably prevent the Church to which they belong ever getting a shilling of the Reserve fund.

We feel that we have done our duty with reference to this question; we are not surprised at the majority in favour of the measure, but we are mortified and bitterly disappointed that that majority should be obtained by the votes of honorable members, whose former political conduct had deservedly obtained for them the confidence of the country. Mr. Hagerman found it convenient in order to preserve his consistency to skulk out of the House before the division was taken.

TORONTO, Jan. 15.

The Clergy Reserve Bill has undergone a thorough discussion; and after going over the old ground,—for the subject was worn so threadbare, that no new argument was attempted to be adduced on either side,—the Committee last evening reported the bill, with a few amendments, and it was ordered, by a vote of 28 to 21, for a third reading to-day.

Mr. Thorburn's motion, to apply the proceeds of the Reserves to secular purposes, having been lost in committee, a disposition was manifested by a majority of the House to meet the views of Her Majesty's Government, by acceding to the principle of the bill, and appropriating the Reserves for the advancement of Christian knowledge, on an equitable basis.

The only amendment adopted, of much consequence, is, that the proceeds of the Reserves must be invested in the Province and not in England as has heretofore been the case; and that the several religious bodies are to receive support in proportion to their number, and not in proportion to the amount subscribed by each denomination in support of religion.

The Constitutional objections urged by the Governor General, to any other appropriation of the proceeds of the Reserves, than for the sacred purpose for which they were at first set apart; and the necessity that presents itself, for the settlement of the question, in Upper Canada, are in themselves weighty reasons, to induce all well disposed persons to acquiesce in the measure now likely to be adopted by the Legislature. This most probably is the last Parliament of Upper Canada that will ever be called together, and it would be worse than criminal to embarrass the Legislature, with a question that has produced so much dissension and discontent in Upper Canada. In the settlement of such a controversy, it is absolutely necessary that the extreme views of parties on either side should be set aside, and that the disputants should give way to each other, and meet on some common ground.

We are happy to observe, that our contemporaries of the Christian Guardian and Hamilton Journal, have tendered a bold support to the measure submitted to the Legislature by the Governor General, which does them great credit.—Colonist.

From the Toronto Com. Herald, Jan. 16th.  
 After remarking on the injurious character of the Clergy Reserve Bill with respect to the Church of England, its fawning servility to the Kirk, and duplicity towards the Catholics, the next most striking feature is its peculiar subservience to the objects of the pseudo Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and through them, to the ambition of a noted political empiric representing the body.

Nothing can be more contemptible than the position which the House of Assembly now occupies in the eyes of the country. It reminds us strongly of the wild elephant between two tame ones, described by Lord Ellenborough, who, what with coaxing, pushing and driving, is overmastered in his incessant attempts to choose his own course, and finally led to the desired point, till he ceases to have a will of his own. Verily, the Whigs are a wonderful ministry, and expert in probing the weaknesses of poor human nature but they yet have their day, as the

Clown says to Malvolio, "thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges!"

Since writing the above, we perceive that the House has modified the Bill in some of the points alluded to. The proportion, in dividing the second half, is to be decided by numbers, not subscriptions; and each denomination is to dispose of its share, for religious purposes, as it thinks fit. The House seems ready to act fairly to every one but the Church of England; nevertheless we are glad it has spirit enough to disappoint the reverend instigator of the bill in one of his pet clauses.

In consequence of the unjust neglect experienced by the inhabitants of the Western District, in the settlement of their claims upon Government, we are informed that they are taking steps to procure a general meeting of the District for the purpose of framing a petition to the Imperial Parliament, praying to be separated from this Province, and left at liberty to join the United States. This is indeed a strong medicine, but we cannot attach blame to a people ever foremost in loyalty, when reduced to beggary by the ingratitude of those they have fought and bled for.

The Clergy Reserve Bill passing the House of Assembly yesterday evening.

Kingston, Jan. 14.—The proceeds of Clergy Reserve sales, invested in the English funds, amount to about £100,000, which at 3 1-2 per cent will give only £3,500 per annum. The Clergy of the Church of England in this Province receive £7,496 16s. 10d. and the Clergy of the Church of Scotland £2,118; so that the fund will pay only about one third of their present claims on it, and the two churches will, as was stated in the Assembly last session, absorb the whole proceeds of the Reserves for 20 years to come, even if they are invested in provincial funds. And besides, the bill creates an unjust distinction between the different Churches, in that the two are to have half of the Reserves, no matter what their relative numbers may be.—If the Governor and his advisers think that such a plan will settle this question, they are deceiving themselves. It has no semblance of "equal justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects." Such a bill may be passed, but the question will come up as freshly as ever. It is not in Upper Canada that men will submit to unjust religious distinctions. We at any rate will not.—The general voice of the country demands that the Reserves be given to education or public improvement, and it is no argument the House of Lords will not consent to this: for we must do our duty, whether other people do theirs or not.—The Bill would, to all intents and purposes give us two Established Churches, and to that the country will never consent.—Herald.

KINGSTON, Jan. 15.

THE SCOTCH COLLEGE.—We are gratified to learn that the subscriptions to this institution are going on well at Quebec. J. Mann, Esq. has given the munificent sum of £500. We also learn that Mr. M. cancelled a bond for £480 which he had against one of the Scotch churches at Quebec. The committee at Toronto has also been successfully employed. The venerable Bishop of Toronto is forwarding the interests of the college in a most christianlike spirit. Captain Strachan has given a valuable lot of land in this neighbourhood. Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, with his usual liberality, has subscribed £50. The amount subscribed in this town is now nearly £1,900. There appears to be no doubt that the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the establishment will be fully realized. In giving this agreeable sketch of the present prospects of the institution, we regret that nothing yet has been done in Montreal. It cannot be that a city so famed for liberality in public and private works, will hold back a helping hand from so desirable and necessary an enterprise. We publish near enough the lines to be allowed to guess; we therefore avail ourselves of the privilege, and guess they are waiting to see how much any two places in the province give, that they may give double the amount.

Mr. Cartwright's address to the Queen, published in our last number, has we learn, passed the house of assembly by a majority of 11.

We regret to learn that Sir George Arthur has resigned the government of this province, His Excellency it is said, forwarded his resignation by the last trip of the Great Western, and which has been accepted.

QUEBEC, Jan. 20.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 14th inst. states that Mr. Cartwright's Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the contemplated re-union of the Provinces, had passed the Assembly by a majority of eleven. A similar Address was before the Legislative Council.

The Assembly's Address prays:  
 1. That both Provinces may be rendered as speedy as possible, "British in fact as well as in name," by a well organized system of emigration from the British Isles.  
 2. That the use of the English language only, be allowed in judicial records and in the Legislature.  
 3. That the seat of Government be within the Province of Upper Canada.  
 4. That the existing territorial and electoral divisions be maintained as much as possible, and the principles of the constitutional Act of 1791, be not changed, and particularly with regard to the tenure of seats in the Legislative Council.  
 5. That the local laws and municipal institutions of Upper Canada be not changed, but by the local Legislature.

The Assembly's Address concludes with the assurance that the Assembly "never would have consented to encounter the dangers, [of the re-union] if your Majesty and the Imperial Parliament would have held out any other plan of relief for the embarrassments in which the public affairs of the Colonies are involved."

The proposed address of the Council, is substantially the same. It however adds:—  
 1. Qualification of Members, and enregistration of voters, as in England.  
 2. It allows debates in the Legislature, not in the English language, till a period left blank.

3. A new division of the Counties in Lower Canada, to secure a due proportion of the representation to the British inhabitants.

QUEBEC, Jan. 22.

The thermometer was down to about 15° below zero this morning. The weather is beautiful, and as there is no wind and a clear sunshine, the cold is little felt. We are told that a party of young gentlemen of the Coldstream Guards, are gone out beyond Lorette

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, January 28.

The House having assembled pursuant to proclamation; and their attendance being commanded in the Council chamber, they proceeded there with the Speaker at their head; and being returned, His Honor reported that His Excellency had been pleased to open the Session with the following speech, which he read from the chair.

SPEECH:

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"When I reflect upon the many unequivocal manifestations on the part of the inhabitants of this loyal Province,—of their anxious desire and firm determination to remain in indissoluble connexion with that glorious country, "our Parent State," under the shadow of whose protecting power they feel themselves in the enjoyment of a degree of rational liberty, which has probably never been attained under any other than British institutions,—it is with, if possible, an increased degree of pride and satisfaction, that I again meet you in Provincial Parliament for the purpose of co-operating with you, as the Representative of a gracious and beloved Sovereign, to whom the happiness and prosperity of all classes of Her subjects are dear, in the consideration and adoption of such measures, as may, in our concurrent judgment, tend to increase that happiness—to promote that prosperity—and to call forth the varied resources of this highly favoured portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

"Upon the actual condition of the Province, I rejoice in being enabled to offer you my hearty congratulations;—its trade and consequently its revenues and financial affairs are flourishing beyond any former period. The unavoidable increase in the expenditure of the past year, owing to the proceedings of a neighbouring State, has been happily met by a corresponding increase of the revenue; accordingly I have the satisfaction of informing you that every demand upon the Provincial Treasury, arising out of the emergency to which I have adverted, has been fully met, under your appropriation, by the Surplus Revenue of the current year, without imposing upon me the necessity of disturbing those for other services. The product of the harvest, though not perhaps quite equaling the sanguine expectations which were at one time entertained, has yet been such as to leave our valuable Agricultural interests without any reasonable ground of complaint,—in a word, there is nothing in the internal condition of the Province to cause regret, or any thing in its external relations to excite uneasiness or alarm.

"I now proceed to advert to the ordinary business of the session, and I know not that I can do this better, than by calling to your consideration some of the topics referred to in my Address to you at our last annual meeting, adding such observations as change of circumstances may appear to render necessary or expedient.

"With regard to the "Great Roads," my impression remains unchanged as to the advantage of committing the care and superintendence of them, if only as an experimental measure, to salaried officers, appointed by and responsible to the Executive Government, as the best mode which has occurred, or has been suggested to me, of ensuring uniformity in the system of their construction and repair, as well as economy in the outlay connected with this very important branch of the Public expenditure: With regard to that leading to Lower Canada, I invite your attention to the Report from the Supervisor which will be laid before you, and by which you will, I trust, find that the sum which your liberality placed at my disposal in the improvement of that very important line of communication, has been usefully and judiciously expended, and the views and recommendations of Her Majesty's Government, with reference to the proposed improved post communication between England, Halifax and Quebec so far carried out:—A further appropriation will, however, be requisite for the completion of this road, as well as in aid of the passage of the mails across the Bay of Fundy—which I accordingly recommend to your favorable attention.

"With reference to the "coast and harbour fisheries," I have received from the zealous and intelligent naval officers, who have lately been employed in their protection, several valuable practical suggestions, which shall be communicated to you, and I rely upon your extending to this valuable branch of the provincial resources, all due encouragement and protection.

"A despatch from Her Majesty's colonial secretary of state will be communicated to you, upon the subject of an exploration, by a properly qualified civil engineer, of the best line for a canal to connect the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the subject of the expense which may attend this exploration, I am ready to communicate with His Excellency the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governor of the sister provinces, should such be your wish.

"The representations which have reached me from the sheriffs, as well as the inmates of some of the prisons of the province, have induced me to institute enquiry, which has satisfied me that their improvement, as well as that of the condition of the incarcerated debtor, calls for the interposition of a humane legislature—documents connected with these views will be laid before you.

"Persuaded as I am, and as is the Queen's Government, that in no part of Her Majesty's North American colonies are the interests of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country more humanely attended to than in New Brunswick, it is only necessary for me to remind you, that the present season has been hitherto adverse to their pursuits and to recommend them to your compassionate protection.

"I feel that I ought not to refrain from again inviting your attention to those interests, upon which the ultimate prosperity of New Brunswick appears to me to depend, in a far higher degree than either upon its timber or mineral treasures, valuable and apparently exhaustless as are the latter—I refer to those of agriculture; of the most proper mode of giving encouragement to these interests, you will yourselves be the fittest judges.

"As intimately connected with this subject, I would request your attention to a communication which has been addressed to me by an association of individuals of high station, wealth and influence, called the "North American Colonial Association of Ireland," (and of London), who profess themselves desirous of acquiring land in this loyal province, and of co-operating with its legislature and its government in the introduction into it of a valuable class of settlers, under fixed and well considered regulations, and upon receiving from the province such reasonable aid and encouragement as it may be disposed to offer in promotion of this most important object. The high price of labour, owing to the insufficiency of its labouring population, which prevails throughout the province, is confessedly cramping the enterprise and exertions, and otherwise operating most injuriously upon its commercial and agricultural interests; and this consideration would alone appear to me

a proposition, which I understand to go to the extent of ensuring a regular and adequate supply of that valuable class of our fellow subjects, to whom encouragement and assistance is proposed to be given to enable them, whenever so inclined, to settle upon lands of good quality, to be previously selected and purchased by the association for that purpose. I cannot too strongly recommend this proposition, and the subject of "immigration" generally, to your serious and favourable attention, under the conviction which I feel, that by no other measure can the prosperity of the province be more certainly and rapidly advanced, than by the judicious outlay of capital in the introduction of a respectable class of emigrants.

"I have deemed it to consist with my duty to the Province to cause several of our Frontier Battalions of Militia to receive a certain degree of training, during the past summer, which has been done in a manner highly creditable to the Officer whom I selected for the performance of this useful service.—Five Thousand of our Militia have had the benefit of this training—and I rely upon your liberality to enable me to continue a system of instruction which, while it affords satisfaction and confidence to the Militia themselves, has the effect of greatly increasing the efficiency of that loyal, brave and constitutional force,—for a limited number of which I have also felt it proper to cause provision to be made of suitable uniform clothing of good quality, in order, in the event of any emergency occurring, to guard against the inconvenience and suffering to which some of them were exposed during the last winter.

"There are other matters upon which I will communicate with you by Message.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"I have given directions for full and detailed Accounts of all Receipts of the Public Revenues, as well as of the Expenditure under the Acts of Appropriation and otherwise, to be laid before you, and I rely with unabated confidence upon your disposition to make all due provision for the exigencies and probable contingencies of the Public Service during the ensuing year.

"Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"I will not conclude this Address without expressing to you the confident expectation which I entertain that the result of the exploration of certain parts of the Disputed Territory, which has been recently made by Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for that purpose, will enable Her Majesty's Government to advance such propositions to that of the United States, as the basis of the settlement of the momentous question involved, as must lead to its early, amicable and final adjustment. In the meantime I would express my hope, that sentiments of moderation and forbearance may prevail on either side."

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.

Several Bills and Petitions were read and presented; among others, a Bill was introduced by Mr. Fisher for the settlement of the Crown Lands of the Province. The learned gentleman stated, that the object of the Bill is to provide for the payment of the purchase money by instalments.

Hon. Mr. CRANE presented the petition of John Trenholm and others, praying that the grant of last session for keeping up a communication between Cape Tormentine and Nova-Scotia, might be continued. The hon. gentleman stated that owing to the increased trade and correspondence of the country, it would be necessary to appoint a Committee to take the subject into consideration, and provide for the different routes that might be required; and he should therefore move that the petition lie on the table, to be subsequently referred to such committee.

Mr. WOODWARD read a petition from Henry S. Gault, praying a return of duties on Barilla and Palm Oil. At the suggestion of other members he withdrew the application, with the intention of introducing the subject at a future day, his design in making the present application being to establish the principle which the petition embraced.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

This day at 2 o'clock, the House of Assembly, with the Speaker at its head, went up to Government House, with the following Address:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Assembly.

"We the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the session.

"While we feel secure in the enjoyment of a degree of rational liberty, which can only be attained under British institutions, we are happy to assure Your Excellency of the unalterable determination of the inhabitants of this Province, to preserve as far as in them lies, their connexion with the Parent State, and of our desire to co-operate with Your Excellency in the adoption of such measures, as may tend to increase the happiness, promote the prosperity, and call forth into vigorous and useful action, the various resources of this highly favoured portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

"Your Excellency's assurances of the state of the Province, both as regards its internal conditions and its external relations, cannot fail to produce joy and satisfaction throughout the whole land; and we are happy to learn that the pecuniary aid so cheerfully contributed by the Colonial Legislature, for the preservation of national rights, have been applied without prejudice to those domestic appropriations, to which the Provincial Revenues have hitherto been exclusively devoted.

"We shall continue to devote our best attention to that very important branch of the public expenditure, the improvement of the Great Roads, and shall attentively consider the recommendation of Your Excellency on the subject. We receive with much satisfaction, the information afforded by your Excellency, that the amount placed at your Excellency's disposal for the improvement of the great road to Lower Canada, has been usefully expended, and it will be our earnest endeavour liberally to promote the views and recommendations of her Majesty's government, by facilitating the communication between the North American provinces, now rendered so particularly necessary by the improved post communication between England and Halifax.

"We shall be happy to receive any practical suggestions on the subject of the coast and harbour fisheries; and we beg to assure Your Excellency, that every reasonable encouragement and protection in our power, shall be extended to this inexhaustible source of national greatness.

"The connexion of the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence by means of a canal, is a project of such importance, both in a national and provincial point of view, that we shall feel obliged to Your Excellency for any information

great public work, will be made by the Sister Provinces, conjointly with ourselves, on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking.

The state of the provincial prisons, we well know requires improvement, and we are therefore prepared to give our cordial assistance, in devising and establishing such plans and regulations for their future government, as may be best calculated to remove all existing causes of complaint.

Under the influence of that humane disposition, which has always actuated the Legislature, the aboriginal inhabitants of the country shall have our favourable attention; and we shall willingly adopt any measure that may be suggested, for ameliorating the condition of that unfortunate race.

The continuing and permanent prosperity of this Province, is so inseparably connected with its agricultural interests, that we shall at all times diligently apply ourselves to the favorable consideration of every question which may come before us for the support and advancement of so important a branch of domestic industry, and as proof of our sincerity, we are ready to hold out every reasonable inducement for the promotion of immigration, an object so desirable both to the commercial and agricultural interests of the Province.

The communication promised by your Excellency, from the North American Colonial Association of Ireland and London, on this subject, shall receive our attention.

It affords us much gratification to hear of the success which has attended the training the frontier battalions of Militia, during the past summer; and entertaining the most unlimited confidence in your Excellency's supervision and management of this loyal force, we shall cheerfully do all in our power to enable your Excellency to continue the system of instruction already established. Connected with this subject, we have no doubt, that the provision made by your Excellency of suitable uniform clothing, to be used in the event of any emergency occurring, has been judicious and necessary.

We thank Your Excellency for having directed the public accounts to be laid before us; and Your Excellency may rely with confidence upon our disposition to make all due provision for the exigencies and probable contingencies of the public service.

An early and amicable, but at the same time just settlement of the boundary question, has long been most anxiously looked for by the people of this Province; and trusting that the results of the recent exploration, may be such as will conduce to the attainment of that desired object, we humbly respond to Your Excellency's hope, that in the mean time sentiments of moderation and forbearance may prevail on either side.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Reply.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. The assurances which you give me, that suggestions will receive your favourable consideration, are highly acceptable to me, and afford me the most gratifying conviction, that our joint labours for the general good, will not be ineffectual.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

McLeod Hill, Jan. 28, 1839.

Mr. WARD,  
 Sir,—We the inhabitants of McLeod Hill, received last year, a grant of money from the Assembly, for the purpose of improving the old McLeod Road, for which sum we are grateful. But sir, we thought it better to open a new road from the bridge at Mr. Estay's, going through the Settlement, and to join the old road again, and the money granted to be expended from the above joining to the Royal Road, and to be able to open the road properly through. The Statute Labour was wrought on it, and we agreed that whatever time it might take we should finish it; to obtain that object with the exception of four or five persons that would not work, we wrought till we finished it all except 8 or 10 rods, after keeping the Road master longer than is stated by law; for his kindness we return him our thanks. But sir, we expected after the return being made to the Commissioner, that those who would not work would pay a fine according to law. If they have paid we want the money to open that small piece of land left. Sir, Will you do us the favour to give this a place in your paper, and at the same time let us know who is responsible for the cash.

Your obedient serv't.

MORE NEXT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.

Sir,—It becomes not even the humblest member of the Sentinel's tail, to continue a paper war with any of those penny-a-liners in the "Woodstock Times," whose senseless productions, whether it be owing to the awful mangling they receive as they pass through the hands of its bungling and blundering Devils or to their intrinsic worthlessness, seldom reach us in an intelligible shape, and can excite nothing but laughter in their perusal. Nevertheless as the late contest has afforded me some amusement, I cannot refrain from giving my opinion on the merits of the case, although by so doing I may rashly draw down on my devoted head, the vengeance of the mighty Barney himself, whose offensiverodomontade, and pompous display of chivalrous and heroic terms, visors, lances, champions and warhorses, at once bespeak him a true and valiant knight of the Quixotic order, puffed up with the delusion of his self styled victory, and exulting in his imaginary defeat of Z. who is now poor fellow probably hard at work poring over the pages of "Lennie and Murray," to qualify him for reentering the lists with this giant of literature! this model of epistolary elegance!

Two worthies commenced in the most refined and polished manner possible, a virulent attack upon you; 1st, impugning your motives for presuming to permit a line in praise of a high public functionary, even from the pen of a stranger, to sully the fair page of the Sentinel.

2dly, accusing you of a wilful misrepresentation as regarded the authorship, in allowing the world to suppose for a moment, that an English gentleman could discover aught to find fault with, in that loveliest village of the plain, Woodstock.

And 3dly, condemning the decided want of gallantry which in a thoughtless moment, led you to omit putting forth even a line in defence of the dear wild Grover.

Oh Edmund Ward what crimes have you not to answer for, if we credit these deadly foes!—in what an awkward plight would you now be, could the ridicule endeavor to be heaped on you by those unrelenting persecutors make the slightest impression! and what an unenviable situation your's, were not the shafts of malice so pointedly levelled at you by these bitter enemies, completely turned aside by the current of public opinion!

The writer Z. who first took up the cudgels to repress malevolence, and whom I hope to see come forth with redoubled strength after his grammatical doses; he sir, shewed up these union mischief-makers in their true colors, and pleased was I to find the subject so cleverly and so manfully handled. It may be that I was prejudiced, for I love to be on the side of the