

The Bishop of Exeter accused the Primate of want of fair-dealing, and of having conspired with the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey to weaken the Church-establishments. The Duke was obliged to come forward to settle the dispute; and, certes, the old soldier made short work with it and the churchmen. While he declared his opinion of the necessity of maintaining a national church for the religious instruction of the people, he, in effect, cast aside all distinctions of faiths and creeds for the State, though for himself, he knew but one true religion: the Church having been admitted to possess dormant funds, it would be ridiculous, he observed, to expect the nation to supply further means for spiritual instruction until those funds were employed. The Duke's remarks on this occasion were stamped with good sense, and with that open straightforwardness which is his proper characteristic; and with a vigorous perspicacity, which showed no trace of recent illness or advanced age. The Lords cheered every sentence, though each one of them was enough to make the high prerogative fathers of the Church quiver on their seats. The Bishops are not wise in their generation, or they would have put the best face on the matter of Church Reform, and have given up, with an appearance of willingness at least, what they must have known could not be retained.

The Foreign news of this week is of more than usual interest and diversity. The rumours current of the warlike disposition of France have received confirmation by the official publication of royal ordinances calling into active service 150,000 additional soldiers, and 10,000 seamen, five ships of the line, thirteen frigates, and nine steam-ships. Anti-alarmists say that these preparations signify nothing, for they are inadequate to carry on a war, but they are nevertheless strong precautionary measures towards a power with whom France is on terms of friendship. The French papers generally are less warlike in their tone; but a strong feeling exists against England, for her presumed treachery. The explanation given by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, on Thursday, meets a fractional part of the charge: France was, it seems, fully informed of the steps the Allied Powers were about to take, and was invited and urged to the last to co-operate. M. Guizot, the French Ambassador in England, has been summoned to a conference with Louis Philippe and his Ministers; and his well-known moderation is expected to have a beneficial effect in smoothing existing asperities.

In the mean time, the insurrection in Syria, which assumed greater importance from its occurrence when the settlement of that part of the Turkish Empire was under consideration, has been suppressed.

Whilst France is engaged in manifesting her strength and spirit to foreign powers, a wild attempt to excite civil war has been made by Louis Napoleon, a maniac of the Bonaparte family. On Thursday morning, he made a descent, as it is termed, upon Boulogne, with a few followers: they marched to the Barracks and endeavoured to seduce the soldiers from their allegiance: the National Guards were called out, when the Prince and his followers were obliged to flee. They were fired at in their retreat, and several were killed in their attempts to reach the steamboat that took them to Boulogne from England. Some few forcibly took possession of horses, and tried to escape; but most of them were secured.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES BILL.

The House of Lords went into Committee on Tuesday on the Clergy Reserves Bill; which Lord Seaton said was the least objectionable that he had seen, and would be received in the colony with great joy. Lord Ellenborough thought that the investment of such large sums as the proceeds of selling the Clergy Reserves, might cause fluctuations in the value of the Public securities of the Province, and shake the confidence in them as a means of private investment; and he therefore proposed an amendment, to render the investment of the Clergy Reserves fund irredeemable at 5 per cent. But this amendment was withdrawn, after a good deal of conversation. The Bishop of Exeter, who could not suppose that her Majesty's Ministers intended to include Roman Catholics in the provisions of the bill, moved to insert the word "Protestant" in the 3d clause. He was interrupted by Lord Ellenborough, who said with much emphasis, "My Lords, I solemnly conjure you not to concede that—I implore you not to agree to that proposition." The Bishop of Exeter went on to argue for the insertion of the word. Lord Melbourne reminded him, that the funds were to be given only to those to whom they had been heretofore assigned. The Bishop rejoined, that that category included £1,500, to the Roman Catholic clergy. Lord Ellenborough earnestly warned the House against raising a Catholic question in a country hitherto free from the curse of religious feuds; and on a division, the Bishop's amendment was rejected, by 27 to 17. The bill was read a third time, and passed, on Thursday.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Earl of Charleville brought forward a motion, on Monday, for papers on the subject of some Magisterial proceedings in Limerick. The immediate case was that of Mr. Langford, who had provoked the censure of Government by a technical excess in the use of an old warrant, under which he searched the house of two men named Madigan and Whealan; but the chief purpose of the speech was to show the disturbed state of Pallaskerry, and how the efforts of the local Magistrates were thwarted by Government. The novelty in the speech was the statement that some papers were found at Whealan's house which appeared to justify the idea that the regulations of the Ribbon Societies, demanded from the persons admitted to their evidence of sober habits. The Temperance Society of Limerick addressed the Lord-Lieutenant disclaiming any connection between Ribbonism and Temperance Societies.

The motion was not opposed by the Marquis of Normandy, except with respect to a part of the papers, on a technical objection. Lord Normandy accounted for the disturbed state of the district in question from the want which prevails in Southern Ireland during the interval between the potato-crops. He acquitted the Temperance Societies of any connexion with Ribbon Societies; and the local Magistrates had done so too in the particular case, Mr. Langford himself having given his casting-vote in favour of the resolution affirmed by the meeting of Magistrates.

POSTAGE BILL.

In Committee of this bill on Saturday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was urged by Mr. Thorneley to allow merchants to send ship-letters direct on board ship without passing through the Post-office in cases where the ships sailed after the Post-office was closed. This, he said, would be a great convenience. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to accede to the arrangement, provided it did not open a door for fraud on the Post-office.

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

When all the clauses of the bill had been a-

greed to, Mr. Warburton said, he could not allow the bill to pass without thanking the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having produced so unexceptionable a measure. He referred to the Post-office returns to show what had been the effect of the reduction in postage.

From these returns it appeared, that the number of letters sent by the London postage amounted previous to the alterations to 12,000,000 yearly, and that since the alteration it amounted to 23,000,000; so that in the London postage they had increased nearly in the proportion in which the rates had been reduced. The average charge on each letter, according to the old rate, was twopence and one-third of a penny per letter; it was now one penny; and some allowance, in addition, ought to be made for the double and treble letters, the number of which he believed to be considerable. The annual amount of General Post letters, including ship-letters and packet-letters, had been estimated by the Post-office Committee at 75,000,000. The annual amount at present was 127,000,000; therefore the increase fell a little short of what had taken place in the London post; and if they estimated the amount of revenue, taking in charges for double and treble letters, he considered the result to be most satisfactory. From the returns he saw a progressive increase: in February the number of letters were 3,000,000 a week, and on June 22d the number amounted to 3,365,000. From that, therefore, it would appear that there was a regular progressive increase every week. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the returns, and it was his firm belief that at no very distant period, the returns would show as great an income as was derived under the old system of the Post office.

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

London, August 15.

The question was decided in an appeal case in the House of Lords on Monday whether a person born of Scotch parents before their marriage, but afterwards being legitimatised according to the law of Scotland by a subsequent marriage, could succeed to real estates in England. The English Court held that he could not, and the Judges had twice delivered their opinions to the same effect. The case on which the question arose was that of Birtwhistle against Vardill. Lord Brougham said he doubted the correctness of the opinions of the Judges on the point; and his doubts arose from manifold inconvenience, which must arise from admitting in this country the status of the individual, and permitting him, in respect of that status, to enjoy certain advantages, and yet refusing him the right to succeed, as heir to his father, to the possession of real estates situated here. The Lord Chancellor concurred with the Judges in their view of the case, and moved that the judgment of the Court below be affirmed; in which their Lordships agreed.

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

Numerous incidents of detail connected with the attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon to get possession of Boulogne and revolutionize France, continue to be published. It appears that the Edinburgh Castle steamer, in which Prince Louis and his followers embarked in the Thames, was engaged from the Commercial Steam Packet Company by a Mr. Rapello, for one month, to go, as alleged, on a party of pleasure. When they got as far down the river as Gravesend, a French pilot joined them; and the pilot's orders, late on Wednesday night, the steam-boat arrived off Vimereux, three miles distant from Boulogne, where they wanted the Captain to enter. This he refused to do, as there was not sufficient water; but he offered to take them to Boulogne. This offer was declined; and the Captain went to his cabin till three o'clock next morning, when on coming on deck, he saw all his passengers in uniform and armed; and he was ordered to land them on the coast. Vimereux is a small and miserable hamlet, containing scarcely more than three dozen houses, and lies close upon the shore. In consequence of a bend of coast, it cannot be seen from Boulogne; and a vessel may lie off the place and be perfectly screened from the observation of persons on the lookout at Boulogne, even in the clearest weather. It was about three o'clock on the Thursday morning, when most of the inhabitants were fast asleep, that the party commenced landing. After staying about two hours at Vimereux, the invading party marched to Boulogne; and it seems pretty clear that they had some reason for expecting support from the soldiery. They proceeded from Vimereux across the heights, through corn-fields; and passing by the column, they turned into the main road within a few hundred yards of the city of Boulogne, and made for the barracks. With the events that followed our readers are already fully acquainted. In his retreat after the failure of his enterprise, Louis Napoleon returned to the column, and lost some time in causing his flag to be fixed on the top. Why he made this delay at a moment when his only chance of safety depended on his regaining the steam-boat as speedily as possible, it is not easy to explain. It was stated by the Captain of the Edinburgh Castle, on his examination before the authorities at Boulogne, that the whole party, when on board, drank enormously of all kinds of wine.

It appears from the report of Dr. Wilson on the health of the Navy, that the health of the seamen during the last fifty years has been greatly improved. The naval rations he states to be abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. A change of victualling in 1797 seems at once to have produced the desired improvement. Scurvy, typhoid fever, dysentery, and ulcer, which had contributed much to render a ship of war an object of aversion, have become comparatively rare, while the sweeping epidemics of former years are unknown. The introduction of coffee instead of gruel for breakfast, the issuing of salt meat at an earlier period after curing, the supply of better articles, and the substitution of tea for spirits in the afternoon, are enumerated as the principal improvements. Another important change has been in the quality of water, which, when kept in casks became slightly fetid in a few days, and perfectly nauseous in a few weeks. This, however, remedied by the modern plan of preserving the water in iron tanks, in which it is kept perfectly wholesome. Cleansing of decks with water is, he considers, carried to too great a length, keeping the vessel perpetually damp, and thus endangering rheumatism. He would frequently substitute dry rubbing, as not entailing the same mischievous consequences.

The British Queen steamer arrived off Portsmouth this morning, in less than fourteen days from New York, which she left on the afternoon of the 1st instant. The passengers were expected to reach town this evening, by the Southampton Railway.

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

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The preliminary measures for the investigation into the affair of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, we are told by the *Minutier* of the 23d are in rapid progress. Nothing has as yet been done in public. It is said that the Prince and about fifteen of the principal rebels have been interrogated at the Conciergerie, in the presence of Baron Pasquier, Chancellor of France; and masses of documentary evidence have been looked over. The Prince seemed very much cast down. He stated, that he considered himself the lawful heir of his uncle, the Emperor Napoleon; that he thought the institutions of the Empire were those best suited to the French nation; and that he was persuaded that the majority of the people, and above all the army, would support his attempt: He still retained these opinions; but admitted that he had been misled, if not betrayed. When the money which had been found on board the steamer was alluded to, he exclaimed—"It is mine; I beg it may be returned to me, in order that I may apply it to the wants of my fellow-sufferers." General Montholon repeated that he was not aware of the Prince's intention when he went on board the steamer; and he added, that he now believed himself to have been entrapped. Colonel Montauban and Colonel Parquin frankly avowed their attachment to the Imperial cause. The correspondent of the *Times* says, that the documentary evidence proves Madame Gordon a person who attained some notoriety a little while ago, by her complaints of oppression in not being allowed to give concerts in different parts of France—is a principal mover in the affair. Her concerts were used as a blind, while she collected together partisans of the "Imperial cause," who were her chief attendants. The remainder were spies of the police. With that object she visited towns in which there were large garrisons; and she reported to the Prince that she had brought over whole regiments of soldiers. The receipt of one of her despatches to that effect, induced Louis Napoleon to begin the general movement by the attempt on Boulogne. Another report is, that M. de Crony Chancel suggested a union between the Bonapartists and the Republicans; but Louis Napoleon would not sanction it. Nevertheless, Madame Gordon adopted the idea, and succeeded so far as to gain the journeyman-tailors of Paris. This is connected in the story with the strike among the tailors about two months back. A circumstance which throws doubt upon all that is said about Madame Gordon, is the fact that she had not been arrested.

From the *Age* Advertiser.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM CANADA.

BY AN EMIGRANT FROM THE PARISH OF BEITH, Ayrshire.

We had an excellent, I may say pleasant passage of thirty-three days to New York, and we did not find ourselves so much annoyed by sickness as we expected. New York is a fine city, and much business is done in it. Some of its streets, such as Broadway and others, are elegant, but in my opinion, as far as buildings are concerned, not equal to Edinburgh or Glasgow; but there is no saying to what extent this bustling city may extend, as its situation is so favourable to business. From New York we sailed up the Hudson to Albany, a rising city, and one in which much business is done. About thirty miles farther I left my family at the house of Mr. James Holmes, from Beith, and set out on a tour to the west, resolving to have a view of those fine prairie lands described by Stewart and others, in his *Canal*, passing through many thriving towns, to Buffalo. This is also a busy and rising fast. From thence I took a steamboat to Cleveland in Ohio, and travelled through that state, sometimes on the canal, to the Ohio river. On my route I saw some excellent land and fine thriving towns; but the land where I travelled in a general way was rather broken and poor, and apparently, not very good for wheat, but good pasture, and in general the cattle were good. Saw some places there that pleased me well, but they were rather dear for me to purchase, rating from 30 to 100 dollars per acre. On arriving at the Ohio river took a steamboat for Cincinnati, which is a fine city and rising fast. From thence sailed down the river for Louisville, the prettiest little city I have seen in America, but the curse of slavery is there.

In Louisville I saw Mr. John Dunlop and my friend Hugh Kerr; they are both, I believe, doing very well in the tobacco trade. From thence sailed for St. Louis, in Missouri, on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The land is very rich, but the people look unhealthy, and I found that bilious fever and ague, prevail in those flat places a good deal. St. Louis is an excellent city for business, but inhabited by a rough people. I was much disgusted with the practices that generally prevail in these slave-holding states of carrying what are called Bowie-knives; and it is not at all uncommon that fights take place, and people are killed. The common people wear those knives in a sheath at their side. They are like those used by fleshers, but rather sharper at the point. Those carried by gentlemen are similar to pocket-knives, and have a blade about six inches long, which when opened, will not shut without pressing a spring on the back. From St. Louis I sailed up the Mississippi, passing the mouth of the Missouri, which stands on a rugged limestone rock, or bluff, as they are called, on the Illinois side of the river, and near the mouth of it. Alton is increasing rapidly. Many of the houses are built of stone, which is not the case in many places I have seen in America, where they are generally built either of brick or wood.

I kept sailing up the Mississippi upwards of a hundred miles farther, and then travelled across the State of Illinois a considerable distance. The quality of the soil and the general appearance of the country pleased me much, except in places where the land is flat and swampy, which is often the case near rivers; and in general, so far as I have travelled in Illinois, the land is rather level; but still these prairies were inviting to the eye of people accustomed to live in an open country. Wages for workmen of all kinds are very high, and people may get a living with half of the labour they will do in Scotland. In the neighbourhood of Jacksonville fine land, in cultivation, could have been got from 6 to 10 dollars an acre. The principal crops raised in those Western States, so far as I travelled, were Indian corn, some oats, and a little wheat now and then. Potatoes also grow well; but the farmers depend more on cattle, hogs, and corn. Some of the farmers have several hundred hogs, part of which they fatten with corn in the fall, and disposed of for slaughtering. I had the offer of an excellent farm of

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

Although I cannot say that Stewart has exaggerated the beauty of the country and goodness of the land, he has not alluded in the way he ought to the sickness of the country. Fever and ague prevailed to a considerable extent in Illinois last fall; so much so, that the medicines used for the cure of the disease became scarce, and rose to an enormous price. Stewart gives also too favorable an account of the American people. I admit there are many intelligent respectable people in the United States, but in a general way the working people I fell in with, were haughty, proud, and insolent, and if you asked any thing of them, the general answer was "I don't know," in a manner not to be misunderstood, and it was often galling to hear the British Government held up as tyrannical. They seem to know nothing of the nature of the history of nations—have got some education, and think no people or government on earth equal to their own. On account of universal suffrage these are the people who rule the nation, and make laws or put them at defiance as it suits themselves. The unhealthy appearance of the people in the new States, where land could not be got at a price to suit me, and not yet being so much of a republican as to wish to live in a country where the mob govern, I made up my mind to settle in Canada, as I there found the people and manners more agreeable to me than in most places in the States. I omitted to mention, that on my arrival at Buffalo, I fell in with a Scotchman of the name of Murray who kept a store there: he advised me to go and see Canada. Finding I was within a day's journey of Toronto which I could reach at a trifling expense, and the route being past the great wonder of nature, the Falls of Niagara, which is so well worth the traveller's curiosity to visit, I at once resolved to go. On the morning after my arrival at Toronto, I was accosted by Mr. John Somerville, from Beith. He kindly invited me to his house, where I was treated in a very friendly way, both by Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, and although we differ widely in our political opinions, we still continue on very friendly terms. Mr. Somerville appears to be getting on well, is a man of good abilities, and well qualified for the situation in the bank he fills. I remained in Canada about ten days.

Before leaving it for the States, I saw some fine farms for sale, which would have suited me well, and were selling for two-thirds of their value. Numbers of the people that were disaffected with the Government, and suspected of having a share in the rebellion, were anxious to sell their property and go to the States; but after all, nothing could satisfy me till I had a better view of the States.

I went to Hamilton, from thence to Paris, a distance of about 70 miles, and staid two nights with Dr. McCosh, Mr. Andrew Kirkwood's son also lives in Paris; I was kindly entertained by both, and they are both doing well. I also staid a night with a Mr. Dickie, cousin to Dr. Squiers, who is likewise doing remarkably well; he and his family have 400 acres of good land, and say they have done much better than they could have done in Scotland. On returning to Canada, I got a farm that pleases me very well, although had I had the sense to have purchased a farm that was offered me when I first arrived in the country, I could have had a property worth £200 more for the same money I paid for the one I got. Still we have not much reason to complain. Farms have sold since we came here that would let to pay 10 per cent interest. The general rate is from 2 to 3 dollars of rent per acre for the land cleared on the farm; and if the tenant chooses to clear more of the wood-land, he may do so without paying any more rent. Property has sold better this season than last; still many respectable people are leaving the province for the States in despair of the grievances of the province being redressed without a separation from Britain. So far as I can judge, the people are generally loyal to the British Government, and have a strong wish to continue under her protection; but it is a notorious fact, that the present rulers of Upper Canada, or as they are more styled, the Family Compact, have managed to hoodwink the people, and keep the British Government in ignorance of real wants and wishes of the people, have thwarted the objects of the British Government, have managed to benefit themselves and supporters at the public expense, and are still endeavouring to get the English Church established as a dominant church in this province; and to their mismanagement, under that stupid fool, Sir F. Head, the rebellion may be solely attributed. It gave such men as Mackenzie and others an opportunity to rouse the passions of the otherwise loyal people to favour their own selfish views, and for a time injure this fine country.

Although, as stated above, I consider the people loyal, a few years more of the same system of government carried on, and the Canadas are lost to Britain. The supporters of the Church are hawking about a petition for signatures, which it is a positive truth, some are signing with a view to swell the numbers to enable the Church party to gain their object, in expectation that it will make the British Government so odious to the eyes of the people, as will be the means of bringing about a separation from Britain in a short time; and I am perfectly certain nothing would have a greater effect to raise anew the flame of rebellion, than to grant the Church party what they are so much set upon. They managed by not very fair means, at the end of the Sessions of the Assembly, when some of the liberal members had left the city, expecting the business wholly over, to get in opposition to the wishes of the great majority of the people, a measure passed, referring the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question to the Imperial Parliament, the promoters of the measure well knowing they had no fair chance to get any Assembly chosen by the people that would support their plan. Lord Durham's Report has raised the hopes of the people of this province; and if the British Government would act on the advice given in his Report, we might soon bid farewell to all the attempts that our sympathising neighbours would make, as they say, to rescue us from British tyranny; but we rather think they have their own benefit in view.

You, no doubt, will hear a good deal said by the party in power here against his Lordship's Report; but it is only opposed by the family compact, the magistrates and Militia Officers, and others supported and enriched by their misgovernment. We are a good deal disappointed that the British Government seem to intend putting off the settlement of the Canada question. Nothing can be more detrimental to the peace and prosperity of this country than the continuation of the present system for any length of time. The people generally, except those who carry on the Government, are favourable to a Union of Upper and Lower Canada, and it is expected that the measure, if accompanied by other necessary reforms, would be of great advantage to both provinces. So much for Canadian politics.

Atmospherical Phenomenon.—A meteor of a most brilliant nature was observed to fall from the Heavens by many of the inhabitants of St. Johns, about the hour of half past six on Thursday evening. To the eye of the spectator, it presented the appearance of an exploded rocket at a very great elevation, and its brilliancy was of the most dazzling whiteness, resembling globes of molten silver, bleached as it were to a Drummond-light intensity. What renders this phenomenon the more remarkable is the circumstance of its being still broad daylight at the time this aerolite exploded, and there not being any cloud visible near it. No noise accompanied, nor did any wind blow either before or after its explosion, precluding therefore all idea of accounting for this striking meteor by supposing it to originate in atmospherical electricity. Astronomers need not be told that at this very season of the year, aerolites are more especially abundant in America, and the theory now broached by philosophers generally concerning the origin and cause of the myriads of these meteors observed annually in the month of September, (as first noticed by Captain Basil Hall, some years ago) which are always from one particular portion of the Heavens, seems in some degree to be borne out by the phenomenon noticed above, as the point from whence the meteor emanated bore by compass N. E. and that answers nearly to the celestial location of the constellation Leo, which is the same point of the ecliptic in which this annual fire shower is observed to occur.

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

THE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1840.

The English Mail which reached Halifax on Tuesday morning 21st, arrived here on Sunday; and brings London papers to the 3d inst. from which we have made copious and interesting selections; and refer our readers more particularly to the first and fourth pages for their perusal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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