

ought and must be put
perfect equality in their relig-
ion. This is the only way to
peace in the land and the pro-
vided by party jealousy
experience tells us are more
or interest.

As gravely warned us against
sentiment to this subject, be-
the door. We no more have
the door now than there was
preference is a mere hazy
way a few months ago,
largely discussing this
word for the last year. All
of the support of the Govern-
ment, and have remained
until the country is safe-
keeping privately the power
the establishment of these
the second result is that
inhabitants of the Province
It will soon be seen. If we
our duty, in humble depend-
blessing, all will be well
unity, in non-essential it-
tarily.

day night, the Hat Ma-
s. Rogers took fire, and
med, as well as a stable
pile of cord-wood.—
nity of furs in the fac-
d. We understand that
s upwards of £1000.—
and Hook and Ladder
attendance, and exerted
y creditable manner.

ated that Chief Justice
ates taking a voyage to
neil of his health. It
it sail from New York
He has just recovered

ardon has been ex-
ano. The patent has
ugh some of its stages.

itia and Col. Dunlop,
NO OF CHIVALROUS DATA
IN THE WEST.
ily believed with how
received the communi-
from theillant and ho-
ow happy we are to
giving publicity to their
and heartfelt address to

m it a kind of sacrifice
of the original Address,
unpowered to do so. No,
we can find art in
ne.

is of the Colonel's com-
ed, that we shall use
silver, as this metropo-
ave the desired inscrip-
ion, and to wait on their
th it in their name.

Colonel Dunlop's Ad-
of the Huron and St.
meeting was held in the
a, and a few resolutions
By inserting them
paper, you will touch
men of the said Town-
hat on the account of
respected commander,
in a manner that
d upright, a committee
into consideration the
ening him with a silver

that if the Committee
very immediately to en-
able same.

at a brief reply be im-
in answer to Colonel
and that the Editor of
be requested to pub-

our ideas in language
the press. If you would
rect them so as to make
cept of our worthy
will confer a lasting ob-
ant reader of your pa-

A FEEL PRIVATE
In the St. Clair Militia.
receive enclosed \$20, to
we wish you to present
us as live in so re-
country that we have not
receiving him more than
four years; this, I hope,
excuse for troubling
wish to have engraven
ented from the private
of Dunlop.

RESPECTED COLONEL,
sing your testimony of
of your entire approval
standing forth in de-
liberty, and country,
principled ruffians, and
to refrain from any
feelings of disgust
traded our minds.

the account of being ad-
by his upright com-
ment, and soldier-like
practical demonstration
ld conduct themselves
delence of their endan-
in your conduct we
occasional gleams of
ischarges of an electri-
fying into obscurity, no
terrible rays, until after
amulated till it filled
r, or fearful consequen-
representing a striking
of the bravery of our
s) but a steady unifor-
marked your actions,
at friends had some-
might rely with con-
fides, should they cross
ave cause to quake and
ear.

you thus highly as a
was our astonishment
that you have actually

resigned your office; but our surprise
was somewhat abated, when we were like-
wise informed, that it is purely on the ac-
count of the misdoings of the individuals
in the Commissariat Department.

And deeply can we enter into your spir-
it, for it appears that no sooner is a per-
son constituted a member of that party,
than the beef and bread have a mighty ef-
fect upon him, in producing arrogant airs,
lofty actions, contemptuous looks, & strut-
ting walks; and we find our Commander in
Chief, Sir John Colborne, more courteous
and condescending than these petty Gov-
ernment dealers in beef and bread. But,
Sir, however these things may affect us,
yet as individuals we cannot possibly ac-
cept of your resignation. You may ask,
why? We answer, where are we to ob-
tain an individual to succeed you, that
will give the general satisfaction that you
have done? It will be hard to find it, it
is true, that numbers are ready to rush
madly into such a situation, and think
themselves fully qualified for the task, but
it would be with them as with others with
whom we are acquainted: "better run a
mile than fight a minute"—or in other lan-
guage it would be more agreeable for
them to use Sir John Colborne's admirable
definition of what is termed honor—"Hon-
or, or honor," says he, "what is honor?—
there lies honor stretched upon the gory
field." And by continuing in command,
you may be enabled to exert an influ-
ence that will serve to counteract the evil
of this instruction. It will certainly arise from
the misconduct of these poor infuriated crea-
tures. Recollect, Sir, that the mildness
and moderation of one individual, at times
tend to subdue the indignant spirit—to
calm the troubled mind—and cause the na-
turally warring passions of man to sub-
side.

Moved by these imperfect considera-
tions, we must protest against your falling
into the ranks, in order to stand in defence
of your country. No! no! but rather we
hope, and therefore we fervently wish,
that we may have the pleasure and satisfac-
tion (if our services should be required
and) of seeing you nobly leading the
Huron and St. Clair bands into action;
and as many as are spared, by you we
trust they will safely be conducted home.
And although these things often raise the
spirit of revenge, yet upon a calm con-
sideration of the subject, we can heartily
respond and say—

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Communications.

"Gallus Cantat."

To the Editor of the British Colonist.

I learned some time ago, from unquestion-
able authority, that it was the expressed wish
of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, that the sub-
ject of the Rectories and Clergy Reserves, should
not now be agitated in the Province; and however
much it may be to be regretted, that such sub-
jects should become matter of public discussion,
(or I shall plainly say controversy,) at any time,
especially at present, when tranquillity is yet so
very desirable, I cannot but deem them too
momentous to be deferred on the plea of expedi-
ency, considering that the opponents of our cause
are so little influenced by any delicacy, in ob-
jecting to the propriety of time or place, and
would no doubt like to lull us into tranquil sub-
mission, while they work by the rule "Carpe
diem."

I would be wanting in my duty to the public,
were I to refrain from bringing under their
notice, even at the risk of excitement, these most
important questions. On various occasions late-
ly I have been reminded of the subject, and I
might even for some time yet have abstained
from entering upon it, were the same delicacy
observed by others, who pretend to consult ear-
nestly and anxiously the tranquillity of the coun-
try. But, when I look into the columns of
"The Colonist," in reference to the subject, and
read the editorial charge of the Reverend
A. N. Bethune, styled Rector of that place,
and under the management of the Archdeacon
of York, and several other Rectors of "the
Church of Upper Canada," I think it high time
to direct the attention of the public to the sub-
ject. For months past, and during the period
when the Province was involved in troubles, and
difficulties of an unusual and alarming descrip-
tion, the columns of that paper were employed in
setting forth what they termed the exclusive claims
of the members of the Episcopal persuasion, to
be "the Established Church of Upper Canada,"
—for that I believe is now the phraseology, as I
saw it used in a late official address to the Gov-
ernor General, and in the politico religious paper,
which is sacrilegiously enough called "The
Church." They also claim the sole right to
the lands set apart in the province, for the
support of a Protestant Clergy. The statements
which were from time to time advanced in that
paper, in favor of the so called Church of U.C.,
were particularly remarkable for their arrogant
and exclusive pretensions in favor of that Church.
The last number of "The Church" now before
me contains the following paragraph:

"The arguments by which we seek to estab-
lish our exclusive rights to the clergy reserves, have
been so recently and so fully brought before the
public,"—(i.e. during the late Rebellion)—"that
we pass over without comment the first part of
the pamphlet, which is devoted to the history of
the subject, merely remarking, that we are
CONFIDENTLY well-informed men in Eng-
land or Ireland ever heard of any other Protestant
Church, that of the united Church of England
and Ireland?"

The editor of "The Church" is a Scotsman,
at least he speaks the Scotch Gaelic language,
which is of no bad criterion to judge by of his na-
tional origin. Did he ever hear of any other
Protestant Clergy? or did he or any of his said
well informed friends in England or Ireland, ever
hear of the Protestant Church of Geneva,
—or of the Protestant Churches of France, of Ger-
many, of Holland and the Netherlands, of Den-
mark, Sweden, &c.? He might perhaps have
chosen to hear of such curiosities in foreign
lands, though he himself cannot deny to re-
member that Church, as a Protestant
Church, in which his father was, I believe,
a respected Minister.

The pamphlet to which "The Church" alludes
in the above extract, is the production of the Rev.
Mr. Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock, who was
delegated in 1836, by the Archdeacon and
Clergy of the "Church of Upper Canada," to
proceed to England, as agent for the Church.—
This Mr. Bettridge is still in England, and he
seems to have employed his time there, to ad-

vance the views of his party, with considerable
zeal—(having presented *de se* his memorial to
Her Most Gracious Majesty)—and with equal
disregard to what would be called the honest
statistics of the Province. That I should so
speak of a Clergyman of so venerated an Es-
tablishment as the "Church of Upper Canada,"
may excite in the minds of some considerable
business; but I regard more the dissemination
of truth, than a liberal allowance to state-
ments from which I feel bound to differ.—even
though emanating from a Clergyman—yes, a
B.D. and a Canadian Rector.

"Amicus Bettridge et magnus amicus veritas."
I have perused in a late number of the *Hamil-
ton Gazette*, and afterwards in the *Toronto Pa-
triot*, a petition presented to the British House
of Commons, in name of the above Mr. Bettridge,
as agent for the Bishops and Clergy of the Church
of Canada, from which I would infer, that Mr.
Bettridge not having prepared a chart for his
own guidance, in this new voyage of discovery
and settlement, had borrowed a leaf from the
chart formerly produced by Dr. Strachan. In
this Petition he urged strongly the claims of the
Church of England to be considered the Estab-
lished Church of Canada;—he states—

"That hundreds of new settlements,
composed entirely of intelligent persons,
have reiterated their urgent demands for
the ordinances of this Church;—that at the
latest computation 100,000 members
of the Church of England (now the Church
of Upper Canada) are utterly destitute of
religious instruction;—that one
hundred Missionaries, at least, are needed
for the present exigencies of the Church."

How far the people of Canada will subscribe
to this dictum I will not pretend to say, but I
may safely aver, that Mr. Bettridge has shown
no more knowledge of the state of Canada, than
if he had never visited the country. Where are
the hundreds of new settlements he here talks
of? And if the settlers are in such indigent
circumstances, would it not be more becoming
that Mr. Bettridge should have begged in Eng-
land for their pecuniary relief, than that he
should have employed his time in begging
the Clergy of a Church, already amply endow-
ed? By the last census, the population of Up-
per Canada was represented as something less
than 350,000 souls, and Dr. Strachan states, that
there are at present 50,000 souls presided
over by resident Episcopal Clergymen,—so that,
taking Mr. Bettridge's statement in connection
with his Archdeacon's it would appear that
there are now in the Province 150,000 members
of the Church of Upper Canada—being more
than one-third of the whole population! Were
this case, how many Methodists, Presbyterians,
Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, &c.
would we have? This assumption of Mr.
Bettridge is so glaring, that further allusion to it
is unnecessary. I would only remark that, if
the representations which issue from the Church
party in Canada, through their press, are of this
character, how much more objectionable must
be their private influences and the effect of those
statements, which are not trusted to the general
ear in the Province?

Mr. Bettridge urges the necessity of appoint-
ing a Bishop for Upper Canada, to which the
Colonial Secretary has assented, but his Lord-
ship will not allow to the new Prelate, any Sal-
ary from the British Exchequer, but that he
to me does not seem extraordinary, seeing the
inordinately avaricious claims which the Clergy
of the "Church of Upper Canada" advance, for
their support in the Colony. They claim, in the
first place, one-seventh part of the whole province,
—and even this they consider inadequate to their
maintenance! They claim besides Government
aid,—and in addition to all this, they do not he-
sitate to assume the sturdy mendicant's attitude,
in their applications to England and Ireland, for
elemosynary contributions from their private
friends! How far the inhabitants of Canada
will consent to live under the dominion of a
Clergy whose thirst for (use is so inextinguish-
able) to be seen; but I may safely predict, that
while other sects are the Gospel pioneers in the
wilderness, they are not likely to be viewed with
a favorable eye by the people. Let us suppose
that a Bishop were appointed to Upper Canada,
his residence would probably be Toronto. The
Episcopal Church in Toronto is endowed, it is
well known, with property not less valuable than
£20,000 or £10,000, and with this magnificent
endowment Mr. Bettridge is instructed to say,
that they are not satisfied, but demands for a
further sum as a salary for the Bishop, while
he at the same time admits, that there are funds
arising from the sale of clergy reserves, lands,
to the amount of £70,000, claimed for the Episcop-
al Church in the Province! Does not this
plainly show, that all these Reverend gentlemen
desecrate in that there should be provided for
them in this province, such a revenue as will en-
able them to indulge in ease and luxury, & ex-
ercise spiritual dominion over the people. The question
is, will the people submit to this? I answer,
NO!—And while I say so, I speak the mind
of the great majority of the people.

The Church of England in Toronto alone is en-
dowed to the extent of £240,000. Let me ask then
what have other Churches received there from
Government? The Church of Scotland, we
now, received nothing but promises of aid, and
the Trustees of that Church have been served
with a PROCESS OF EJECTMENT, FROM THE
LAND UPON WHICH IT IS BUILT, AT THE IN-
STANCE OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES,—
albeit the local Government were pledged
to pay for that land!

The Methodists also had to purchase the site
upon which their Church is built. Is there any
thing like justice in this? or will the people of
Canada submit to it? I say NO! and the sooner
the Government are made aware of the deter-
mination of the people, the better for the peace
and prosperity of the province.

Yours, &c.,

THE COCK OF THE NORTH.

Kingston, August 27, 1838.

No. IV.

To the Editor of the British Colonist.

In a reply made by His Excellency the Lieut-
Governor a few days ago, to an address from the
Inhabitants of the Town of Coburg, I observed
with much satisfaction, this admission—"there
was never a period when the general support of the
people of Upper Canada was more necessary in
aid of the local Government." I was particularly
gratified by the simple and honest candour of this
declaration by our cautious, considerate and
respected ruler, who does not appear to be affected

by "forgone conclusions," but to investigate
carefully, and decide deliberately; and I trust
that at the same time His Excellency will admit
that there was never a period when it was more
necessary for the Chief Magistrate of the country
to throw himself on the people for support. The
question is, how should this be done? The an-
swer is simple. Let the present parliament be
dissolved, and a new house summoned, and then
His Excellency will have an opportunity of judg-
ing impartially the real feelings of the inhabitants.
I hinted in a former letter not only the propriety
and expediency, but indeed the imperative nec-
essity of His Excellency dissolving the present
Parliament, and the more I consider this impor-
tant subject, the more I am convinced it would
conduce to the good of the country, and to the
establishment of confidence in the administration
of the Lieutenant Governor.

Let us just look back for a moment to the dark
and lowering period when the present Parliament
was chosen, and the excitement which prevailed
in the Province at the time. Of this Sir George
Arthur can know nothing personally, of course,
and little, I suspect, from official information;
and what he may glean from those by whom he is
officially surrounded has probably some deficiency
in the pure truth of history, and is still more
likely to be wanting in its philosophy, which con-
nects cause and effect, and points the moral; for
it is their interest to continue things as they are,
whatever risk, and to extend the duration of the
present parliament for two years longer.

The grand question at issue at the time of the
last election, was, Whether we should continue a
colony of the British Empire, or become inde-
pendent of the Parent Country? All other ques-
tions were seemingly merged in this, and in most
places, the members were chosen simply for their
avowed attachment to British institutions. In a
few places—as it has since been proved by their
conduct—members were returned whose views
were hostile to the British connection.

In some places, however, the ex-
citement was carried to such a pitch, that it was
only by strong exertion on the part of the loyalists
that the return of constitutional men was secured.
Indeed, so much was this the case, that the whole
influence of the friends of the Executive govern-
ment, and even, as it is confidently asserted, the
influence of the then head of the Executive, were
used to sustain the Government party in their
struggle. The members were chosen, not in con-
sequence of any superior qualifications they may
have possessed for the discharge of the important
duties which devolved upon them, but simply to
show the feeling of the community in favor of British
supremacy over Republican institutions, which were
then openly advocated. The votes of many in-
telligent and influential men were given in favor
of the Government candidates, and they openly
declared at the Hestings, "I vote for you, Sir,
not from any opinion I entertain of your
qualifications for the high situation to
which you aspire, but simply that the con-
stitutional party may not be decided, and
the return of the enemies of the Constitu-
tion thereby secured."

In many places, place-
holders were returned, and some of these, Sir,
District Judges, Clerks of the Peace, &c.
with more than a due proportion of Attorneys,
or lawyers, as they are called, who engross the
time of the House in long debates on trivial subjects,
more for the purpose of bringing their powers of
oratory into play than for any benefit the public
can possibly derive from their superfluous har-
rangues. It is almost unnecessary to revert to the
assertion that the present Parliament does not pos-
sess the confidence of the people, and while Sir
George Arthur retains them, it evidently follows
that His Excellency cannot look for the cordial
support of the inhabitants of Canada to his adminis-
tration. I annex a list of the members chosen at
the last election, with the places they represent.

Of them it is unnecessary to say more than
that there are among them some intelligent, up-
right men, who do not fear at any time going back
to their constituents.

Armstrong, Prince Edward; Alkman,
Westworth; Aylmer, Oxford; Bowyer, Prince
Edward; Boulton, Durham; Burwell,
London; Chisholm, Glenora; Cook,
Dundas; Cartwright, Lennox & Addington;
Chisholm, Hutton; Caldwell, Essex; Corn-
wall, Kent; Cameron, Lanark; Deane,
Lennox & Addington; Duncombe, Oxford;
Glenora; McKean, Stormont; McDowell,
Stormont; McKean, Russell; Malloch, Car-
leton; Mathewson, Frontenac; Marks, Front-
enac; Murney, Hastings; Manahan, Haste-
ings; McDowell, Northumberland; Mor-
rison, York; McIntosh, York; McLean,
Hastings; McKean, York; McKean, York;
Haldimand, Monro, Middlesex; McCrae,
Kent; Norton, Grenville; Parke, Middlesex;
Prince, Essex; Powell, Lanark; Ruttan,
Northumberland; Robinson, Simcoe; Ry-
ker, Lincoln; Norfolk, Norfolk; Richardson,
Dundas; Shaw, Hutton; Shute, Hutton;
Sherwood, Brockville; Thompson, York;
Thornburn, Lincoln; Wickless, Simcoe;
Woodruff, Lincoln; Wells, Grenville.

By this list it will be seen that there are some
who do not now hold seats in the Assembly.—
These are Messrs. Jones and Archibald McKean,
who were elected to seats in the Court of King's
Bench, and were succeeded in the Assembly by
Messrs. Morris and Alex. McLean. Duncombe
of Oxford, Gibson of York, and Norfolk of Norfolk
having become traitors to their country, forfeited
their seats, and were succeeded by Messrs. Hun-
ter, Gamble, and Salmon; while Wells has fled
from the country, and being suspected of Treason,
his seat was declared vacant, and Mr. Burritt re-
turned in his stead. Dr. Morrison was tried for
High Treason, and acquitted by the Jury, but he
immediately thereafter left the Province, and not
having returned since, it is more than probable
that a new writ will issue for the filling of York,
which he represents. McKicking of Lincoln,
and Moore of Middlesex, did not make their ap-
pearance in Parliament, during last session, and
there is no reason to suppose that they intend to
resume their seats again. From this hasty sketch
it is manifest that the present Parliament wants re-
organization; that in the first place the members
were simply chosen for the grand purpose of show-
ing the attachment of the people to British insti-
tutions, and that all other questions were waived
to secure the grand object in view.

But there is another matter which I may here

advert to, which shows very evidently that the
present Assembly have not the confidence of the
people—that they are, in one point of view, self-
elected. The Constitution of the Province has
always been interpreted to require a dissolution
of Parliament at the demise of the sovereign;
such is the case in Britain, and the usage was
universally so until the present Parliament met.
The members of the present Assembly were chosen
upon this understanding, and a departure from it
on their part was a breach of faith with their
constituents. An act was, however, passed, de-
claring that no dissolution should take place in
the event of the demise of His late most gracious
Majesty, and that act is viewed by the people as
being repugnant to the Constitutional Act of the
Province, at least as regards the Assembly which
passed it. All these things considered,
it would be highly impolitic in Sir George Ar-
thur to meet the present parliament, and if His
Excellency really considers that "there was
never a period when the general support of the
people of Upper Canada was more necessary in
aid of the local Government," the sure way of securing that aid, is, that His Ex-
cellency should at once appeal to the people, and if
he does so, he will find that his confidence in
them has not been misplaced.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

OBSERVER IN THE BUSH.

August 27, 1838.

UPPER CANADA.

To His Excellency Major General Sir George Arthur, K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the in-
habitants of the Town of Cobourg, avail
ourselves with the pleasure of this first
opportunity of personally assuring Your
Excellency of our inalienable attachment
to the British Empire, and of our confi-
dence in Your Excellency's administration
of that portion of it in which we have
the happiness to live.

We trust that Your Excellency may be
enabled to pursue a series of measures,
which, while they develop the resources
of this favored country, encourage emigra-
tion, and diffuse the blessings of a reli-
gious education, will secure to us more
freely those institutions under which we
enjoy every liberty that British freedom
can desire.

No village in a District second to none
in the Province for a productive soil, and
superior to almost all in the facilities af-
forded to commerce by its inland waters;
and we can assure Your Excellency that
it is our earnest wish to co-operate with
Your Excellency in every undertaking
that may be entered on for the improve-
ment of these great natural advantages,
—being much more anxious to direct our en-
ergies to such peaceable and important
objects, than to the perpetuation of civil
strife and political animosity.

We confidently look to the mighty arm
of the British Government,—not for a partial
and temporary, but for a powerful and
lasting protection against all future eruptions
of internal treason, as well as the un-
provoked aggressions of a foreign people.
And thus secured in the enjoyment of the
fruits which our honest industry may pro-
duce, we shall ever pray that your Ex-
cellency may fulfil the charge entrusted to you
by our beloved Queen, in such a manner as
to maintain the glory and unity of the
British Empire—to promote the welfare
of this Province, and to earn for yourself a
name that shall be held in grateful remem-
brance by the present and succeeding gen-
erations.

Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with the most sincere and unaf-
fected pleasure that I acknowledge your Ad-
dress, and thank you for the kind and cor-
dial reception with which you have greet-
ed me on visiting your District, which yields
to no other in the Loyalty of its inhabitants
to the rights of its soils, or in its general
advantages.

The confidence you have expressed in
my administration cannot be otherwise
than very gratifying to me; for there was
never a period when the general support
of the people of Upper Canada was more
necessary in aid of the local Govern-
ment.

To co-operate with you in promoting
every measure that promises the success-
ful advancement of the moral and religious
instruction of the youth of the Province—
of the works of Public Improvement—of the
revival of Trade and Commerce, and the
general development of the Province, are
duties which will be an undertaking of the
most agreeable nature to my wishes and
feelings.

Although the memory of the recent un-
happy disturbances may not perhaps, be
very speedily obliterated, we may, I trust,
yettheless, hope that their effects on the pub-
lic welfare may be surmounted by the en-
ergies of a united and contented population
which shall wisely prefer the peaceful pur-
suits of honest industry, under the protection
of free institutions, to the troubled scenes
of civil commotion.

Your entire reliance on the power of
Great Britain for the preservation of your
connection with that great country and for
your defence against every foe, is not less
honorable to your character, as British
Subjects, than it will be gratifying to Her
Majesty, who considers it her chief glory
to reign over subjects devotedly attached
to her throne, and firmly confiding in
the power of her protecting sceptre.

GEO. ARTHUR.

A most daring but ineffectual attempt to
rob the Bank was committed on Thursday
night. Some desperadoes having procured a
ladder, placed it to one of the upper win-
dows, which they entered. We under-
stand they unwittingly found themselves
in the bed room of Mr. Stevens, the Cashier,
whose pockets they rifled. It appears that
they made a second entrance, probably
from the circumstance of not finding the
keys of the vaults. Mr. S. being awake,
rised twice upon the parties, who took to
their heels. The circumstance is under
investigation, and we hope will lead to the
detection of the parties, who, we are told,
are known.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

LOWER CANADA.

In yesterday's Herald we published a
letter which originally appeared in the *To-
ronto Colonist*, on the subject of opening a
communication from Lake Huron through
the St. Lawrence and the River Ottawa to the
Bay of Quinte, and thence to Montreal.
The inhabitants of New Edinburgh held a
public meeting lately to take into consid-
eration the propriety of addressing Lord
Durham on the subject of an communication
from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence, through
Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River.—
The latter is the more internal of the two,
and although each has its hosts of zealous
advocates, we are of opinion that both
might be found to be of incalculable ad-
vantage, and that they would not materi-
ally interfere with each other. Both would
open up vast tracts of wilderness, and pro-
vide the convenience of speedy communi-
cation with this city. We are glad that
these and other internal improvements are
again becoming subjects for discussion, as
the more information that can be gathered
and laid before His Excellency, of the
mighty resources of the country, the bet-
ter. We hope that measures will be taken
to have the Chambly Canal finished with-
out delay, as at present it is a dead loss to
the country, and helps to retard any other
improvements. About seventy-five thou-
sand pounds have been already expended
on it, and from twenty-five to thirty thou-
sand more would completely finish it.—
The value of all kinds of property in its
vicinity would be thereby much increased,
and it is probable that the feudal tenure
will be abolished, and registry offices es-
tablished before that time, we might hope,
in the course of a short period thereafter,
that old country farmers might be induced
to purchase the French farms, and com-
mence a settlement of loyal men and true,
in the very heart of the rebel strength.—
In this point of view alone, the completion
of the Chambly Canal is of vast impor-
tance. The Board of Trade of Montreal
ought to be memorialized by His Excellency
on the subject, who we doubt not, will bestow
on it every attention.—*Montreal Herald.*

Thursday's Official Gazette contains an
advertisement to architects for plans and
specifications and estimates for the erection
of a new building on the east side of Bur-
side, for the McGill College, for the best
of which the sum of fifty pounds will be
given, and twenty-five for the second best.
The said plans to provide—

1st. Apartments for 100 students: to
consist of 50 sitting rooms and 100 sleeping
rooms.

2d. Apartments for a Vice-Principal and
family, and for four Professors.

3d. College Hall.

4th. Library.

5th. Chapel.

6th. The Stewards' apartments.—

With a connected plan of the distribu-
tion of the ground on the north west side
of the continuation of Sherbrooke street in
avenues—with ornamental and kitchen
gardens.

The said plans to provide for the erec-
tion in the first instance of such portions
of the buildings as are specified below, to
be hereafter incorporated with the general
design when completed; the sum at pres-
ent disposable being limited to about £2500.

1st. Two large rooms, each calculated
for separate classes of 50 non-resident stu-
dents.

2d. Two rooms available for medical
students, chemical apparatus, &c.

3d. College Hall.

4th. Library.

5th. Stewards' apartments.

Information respecting the proposed
sites and grounds, with other particulars,
can be obtained on application to the Rev.
Dr. Bell, the Principal of McGill College,
Montreal, to whom the plans are to be de-
livered on or before the 1st of Oct. next.

It is gratifying to know that the benevo-
lent designs of the founder of McGill Col-
lege are at length about to be put in exe-
cution. It has hitherto been a disgrace to
Montreal that no such institution has been
in existence, and in no other city with any
thing like the population of this, are the
means of obtaining anything above a com-
mon school education out of the reach of
the laboring classes. We think the time lim-
ited for the delivery of the plans is too short,
especially as no attempt will be made to
commence building operations this year.—
Montreal Herald.

The Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of
State of the United States, accompanied by
Mr. George Jones, his Private Secretary,
has arrived in town from Washington, and
was present yesterday when Major General
Clitherow reviewed the 71st and two com-
panies of the 73d Regiments; and this
morning at a review of two troops of the
7th Hussars and the Royal Artillery. The
inhabitants of this city have seldom wit-
nessed so beautiful a sight as this last re-
view. The Hussars went through various
evolutions with astonishing accuracy and
precision, concluding with the sword ex-
ercise. The gleaming of the swords in the
sun was like a rapid succession of flashes
of lightning, and electrified every behol-
der.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is stated in the Prince Edward papers
brought to Quebec by the *Medea*, steam
ship, that despatches had been received by
the Lieutenant Governor of that Island,
from His Excellency the Governor Gen-
eral, stating that in consequence of the out-
rage committed by a fishing vessel of the
United States, in June last, upon the wreck
of the *Archibald Campbell*, a representation
had been made to the British Government
upon the subject had been transmitt-
ed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washing-
ton, and that there was every reason to
expect that the offenders would be brought
to punishment, and reparation made for
the injury. It was also stated that in con-
sequence of the inadequacy of the naval
force in the Gulf, H. M. ship *Pearl*, Capt.
Lord Clarence Paget, and the *Charlydis*
schooner, the Hon. Lieut. R. Gore, had
been ordered to cruise in the Gulf, during
the remainder of the season, for the pro-
tection of the fisheries and other British
interests.—*Id.*

Mr. Edward Ellice, M. P. accompanied
by Mrs. Ellice, and Miss Balfour, left this
city yesterday, for a tour in the United
States, which will occupy about a month,
in the course of which they will visit New
York, Boston, &c. and return by the Falls
River.—*Id.*

It is stated on the authority of private
letters from the Bermudas to a gentleman
at Quebec, that Sir Stephen Chapman, the
late Governor, about to be succeeded by
Sir A. Leith Hay, had died on the 31st July.

The Queen of Spain has conferred on
Colonel Charles Vethrell, brother to Col.
Wellbaird, of the Royals, the decoration of
the third class of Charles III.—*Montreal
Gazette.*

It is now generally understood, that His
Excellency Sir John Colborne, will retire
from the Command of the forces in these
Provinces, as soon as a successor shall
have been appointed to an important situ-
ation. Among the persons spoken of as
His Excellency's successor, the names of
Lieutenants General Sir Colin Campbell,
Sir Frederick Adam, and Sir Benjamin D'
Urban, have been mentioned. In the event
of Sir Colin Campbell being appointed to the
Command of the Forces in British
North America, it is reported, we know
not on what authority, that the Earl of
Munster, eldest son of His Late Majesty,
will succeed Sir Colin in the Adminis-
tration of the Government of Nova Scotia.—

We learn from the *Bangor Courier* that
Major Graham, of the United States Engi-
neer Department, had recently left Bangor
for Houlton and the St. Croix River, for
the purpose of making a scientific survey
of the posts established in that part of the
State of Maine by General Lake, as a result
of the General's visit to Maine, has been
to recommend the establishment of

