

thanks for the great ability, discretion and fidelity with which he has executed the difficult and diversified duties connected with his recent Mission, and to assure him of their great satisfaction with the report he has now made, and of their highest affection and esteem.

"That Dr. Alder be respectfully requested to embody the substance of the Report which he has now addressed to the Committee in a written document, to be preserved among the Records of the Society for future consultation; and also to prepare such a communication for publication as he and his colleagues may deem likely to gratify the friends of the Society, and to serve the interests of our American Missions.

A letter addressed to Dr. Bunting, as one of the Secretaries of the Society, by his Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. &c. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, dated Government House, Toronto, September 25, 1839, conveying the thanks of his Excellency to the Society for the mission of Dr. Alder, was read to the Committee.

"Resolved, That the Committee receives Sir George Arthur's letter with great satisfaction, and that it be recorded on the minutes of this Society."

HOUSE OF LORDS, JANUARY 23. STATE OF THE FINANCES.

The Earl of Ripon called the attention of the Lords to the revenue and expenditure of the country.

It appeared from papers laid on the table of the House last year, that the excess of expenditure over income in the year ending the 5th of April, 1838, was £420,000; and in the year ending in April 1839, £400,000, being on the whole about £1,000,000; and, according to estimates laid before Parliament last year, the expenditure would exceed the income of the Government in the year about to end in April, £900,000. Since then additional expenses had been incurred, which had not been calculated upon, and for the year ending the 5th of April next, the surplus expenditure would be found to have increased not less than one million; so that for three successive years there was a clear, avowed, and unmitigated excess of expenditure over income; and he thought he should be able to shew that there were no grounds for supposing they would be able to extricate themselves from that perilous system.

He saw no prospect of reducing this expenditure. The internal state of the country did not warrant that expectation. Ireland was said to be tranquil; but then that tranquillity, it was said, depended upon the continuance in office of the present Administration. He thought the present Ministry would go on; but for the tranquillity which rested upon the circumstance whether Her Majesty should or should not exercise her prerogative in a particular way, he would not give a snap of his finger. There had been a considerable augmentation of the constabulary force in Ireland, though the number of regular troops had been diminished. He saw no prospect of dispensing with a large army in Canada for some time to come. It appeared from the President's Message to Congress, that a fresh boundary question had been raised; and he could not think it prudent, under all the circumstances, to reduce the military force in Canada. The increase of the Russian and French navies rendered additional expenditure in the English naval department necessary. The unintelligible state of affairs in China was cause of much anxiety. No body could tell how long an interruption of trade with that country would last. To say nothing of opium, the revenue from tea alone was three millions and a half per annum; and if the interruption of trade continued, the revenue must suffer. The alteration in the system of the Post Office was calculated to excite apprehension. He concluded by moving for statements of the net income of the country for the last five years, of the amount of funded and unfunded debt, and a copy of the Post Office Minute issued by the Treasury in September last.

Lord Melbourne expressed his entire concurrence in Lord Ripon's general views, and statement of the position of affairs abroad and at home. He agreed that it was not satisfactory to have a clear admitted deficiency of revenue; but at the same time he could not entirely concur in Lord Ripon's opinion that there ought always to be a surplus. When the deficiency was small, he would trust to the natural resources of the country for recovery, rather than burden the country with extraordinary exactions to make up that deficiency. He had strong hopes that tranquillity would be maintained in Ireland. He saw no possibility of reducing the military force in Canada. He could not enter into any explanation of the affairs of China. A large diminution of revenue had always been expected from the change in the Post-office system, which the Government had adopted *bona fide*. He had full reliance on the resources and energy of the country to overcome all difficulties.

The papers moved for by Lord Ripon were ordered.

The "privilege" affair of Stockdale and Hansard, (printers to the house) has taken quite a serious aspect. The sheriffs have been committed to prison for not levying on Hansard's printing office, and Mr. Howend, Stockdale's attorney, has been committed to Newgate, by order of the Speaker.

An address expressing "deep regret and poignant sorrow" that Robert Owen should have been introduced to the Queen, has been signed by 15,200 women of Liverpool, and presented to her Majesty by the Marquis of Normanby.

In most of the provincial towns, the Queen's marriage was celebrated by illuminations and other demonstrations of loyal joy.

The cost of the lace alone, on the Queen's dress, was £4,000. The satin, which was of pure white, was manufactured in Spitalfields.

The following description of Prince Albert's personal appearance is given by the *Morning Chronicle*—

"The countenance of his Highness is round and devoid of colour; the forehead moderate, its greatest breadth being above the outer angle of the eyes, forming projections where phrenologists place the organs of music and order. The hair, worn straight and entirely off the forehead, is not what is termed fair, but is a light hue, much like that of her Majesty. The brows are broad, lowest at the inner angle, and but slightly arched. The eyes, cheerful in expression, are of a greenish hazel, and not large. The nose rather long, with a slight depression below the bridge and another rise at the point, somewhat similar in profile to that of the late Lord Byron. The mouth is moderate, the lips well coloured, surmounted by a narrow short moustache, which, with the brows and eyelashes, are rather lighter in tint than the hair. In figure his highness is slight, and not tall; but his carriage is erect, and his movements active."

Prince Albert's brother is to marry the Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia.

Mr. Turton (Lord Durham's counsel,) has been made Advocate General in India.

The death of Dr. Alexander M'Donnell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kingston, took place at Dumfries on the 14th January. The Bishop was returning to London from a tour in the Highlands of Scotland, having also visited Ireland; and his intention was to proceed to Rome, on business connected with his church. While in Scotland, Dr. M'Donnell exerted himself to promote emigration to Upper Canada, where few persons were so much beloved and respected as himself. He was well known as the Chaplain of the famous Glengarry Fencibles, who distinguished themselves in Ireland during and after the Rebellion in 1793; and as a reward for their good conduct received from Lord Sidmouth, on the representation of Priest M'Donnell, lands in the Counties of Glengarry and Stormont, U. C. [Bishop M'Donnell was chiefly instrumental in raising a second Glengarry Regiment of Fencibles in 1812, and was himself very active during the whole of the war with France.] During the late rebellion, the Glengarry men were staunch and active in support of the British connexion. Bishop M'Donnell received £400 a-year from the Government; and, through his intercession, allowances were made to priests and schoolmasters, which he had himself paid up to 1820, when Lord Sidmouth, who had authorized him to make those payments, procured from Lord Liverpool's Government all arrears and additional allowances. Dr. Macdonnell lived on the best terms of christian fellowship with Dr. Strachan, now Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. John Bethune, of the Scotch Church, who at one time resided in the immediate neighbourhood, in what is now called the City of Cornwall.—The Bishop lived to the advanced age of seventy-nine.—*Colonial Gazette*.

The Thames Tunnel is finished to within 70 feet of the wall at Wapping. The workmen finish 10 feet each week. It will be completed in June.

The Dundee, steam ship, drawing 13 feet water, proceeding down the Thames, at low tide, grounded on the Thames Tunnel. The incident excited considerable alarm, both for the safety of the vessel, and the arch of the tunnel. After about an hour, the tide beginning to rise, she moved off, neither having sustained any material injury. The workmen in the tunnel heard the grating of the vessel along the top of the arch.

THE PRESIDENT STEAM SHIP.—This vessel is now in Sloyne, having her machinery finished. She is 273 feet long, 41 feet beam, two engines of 600 horse power, and a main saloon 90 feet long. It is said Captain Fayerer will command her.

The barque Tyrian, from London for Valparaiso, with a cargo of quicksilver, &c., worth £50,000, was run into off Gravesend, by the steamer Manchester, and so much injured that she sunk in about three minutes. Five persons drowned. The topmasts of the Tyrian were above water. Steamer not much injured.

The Hampshire (Portsmouth) Telegraph states that a great naval armament is to be sent immediately from Portsmouth, to take on board 16,000 native troops for India, to lay the city of Canton under contribution, or destroy it if necessary, and then proceed northward to Peking, and to compel the Emperor to submission.

EXPECTED RISE IN SALT.—There is a general run upon the salt warehouses in Liverpool, under the impression that a duty will be imposed upon that necessary article of domestic consumption, and that an advance to 4d per lb. will take place.—The scene was truly amusing in Upper Division street yesterday, where upwards of fifty individuals were buying and carrying it off in sacks full.—*Liverpool Mail*.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—The Rev. Mr. Matthew, of Cork, has recently, during three days, according to the Limerick Reporter, administered the Total Abstinence pledge to one hundred and thirty thousand persons, who flocked into the city from the surrounding country, in order to take the pledge from the rev. gentleman. There is at present executing by one manufacturer, in Birmingham, an order for 70,000 temperance medals for Ireland.

The Commission upon the Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies has come to the following resolutions—

"1. That in the session of 1841 a bill shall be introduced, to determine the period for the general and simultaneous abolition of slavery.

"2. That the bill shall fix the indemnity to the owners, which is to be refunded to the State out of the wages of the emancipated slaves.

"3. That the bill shall fix the basis of the regulation to render the labour of the slaves certain, to enlighten and moralize them, and to prepare them for free labour."

No fewer than 1,013 bankruptcies occurred in Paris during the year 1839; the losses involved in which amounted to 60,000,000 francs.

Mehemet Ali seems bent on war. He is making warlike preparations with great activity. Report says he will not submit to the terms of the great powers.

The excellent Bishop of Calcutta [Doctor Wilson] has contributed £20,000 towards building a cathedral at Calcutta, of which the estimated cost is £40,000.

THE ABOLITION OF THE PILGRIM TAX.—It gives us, and we are sure it will give our readers, the greatest joy to learn that the Pilgrim Tax of Gija, as well as of Allahabad, is abolished. Thus has the British Government dissolved its connection with the abominable system of Hindoo idolatry and superstition, and licentiousness, so hateful to the living and true God, at two most important stations. The money raised and received into the Government Exchequer, which has now been sacrificed, amounts, we believe, to nearly £20,000 a-year. The poor pilgrims to Allahabad, a few years ago, mustered above 200,000, though the town has a population of only 20,000. This is cheering intelligence. It shows the Christians of this country what a little zeal will do, and should encourage them to persevere in their watchfulness, and resolution, and prayers, till not a vestige remains of the British sanction to public iniquity. If, as an empire, we would enjoy the blessing of the Most High, whether at home or abroad, we must lend no countenance to what flagrantly dishonours Him, while it retards His cause and wounds the consciences of His people. We must not be ashamed to act upon the principles of His Word.—*Scottish Christian Herald*.

From New South Wales there is intelligence to the beginning of August. Sir George Gipps had made a financial statement to his Council, very much in the style of the Budget-opening in the British Parliament, though Sir George had to deal with thousands instead of millions. It appears that the expense of the Colony, or rather the expenditure of Government in the Colony, greatly exceeds

the revenue; and Sir George declares in so many words, that matters cannot continue in their present course—the government cannot go on. The proceeds of duties, taxes, and the land-fund, are not equal to the system of government with which the colony is burthened.

We have before us a striking proof of the progress of civilization, in a Newspaper and Magazine which have reached us from the Sandwich Islands. The former is entitled the *Sandwich Islands Gazette and Journal of Commerce*; the latter bears the euphonious appellation of the *Hawaiin Spectator*. Both are printed in Honolulu, the chief town of Oahu, which is the principal though not largest Island in the group. The date of the Magazine, which is announced as being "conducted by an association of gentlemen," is January, 1839: it displays a very creditable degree of talent; and both Newspaper and Magazine do honour to the typography of the Sandwich Islands. Among the contents of the *Hawaiin Spectator* is the notice of a remarkable tidal phenomenon, by Mr. Rooke, a surgeon, who has been living for ten years at Honolulu. We learn from private sources that the English and American population of Oahu amounts to no less than 800 souls. It possesses a theatre, a lecture-room, &c., presenting, perhaps, the most extraordinary example which the world can offer, of the rapid spread of civilization.—*Brighton Gazette*.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—We are given to understand that Mr. P. S. Simmonds, of Chichester, Sussex, is preparing for early publication a voluminous work on the *History and Statistics of the British and Foreign Newspaper Press*, entering minutely into the history of the existing papers, with notices of the extinct publications. Such a work will prove valuable, from the light it will throw on the comparative civilization and desire for knowledge among different countries and communities, as well as tend to shew the commercial prosperity, the state of literature, and the freedom of discussion of every kingdom and republic, as evidenced in the character of their journals. We believe it will be found that a greater portion of Newspapers are published in the English language than in all the other languages of the world.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Simmonds will freely receive that assistance from parties possessed of information concerning the Newspaper Press which the importance of the work on which he is engaged merits.—*Sligo paper*.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, March 31.

The Bill to further amend the Act establishing the stated times and places for holding the Supreme Court in King's and Prince Counties, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Clark, the Chairman, reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, that the question of concurrence be separately put on the said amendments.

And the following amendment being again read:—"And be it further enacted, That in the event of any Assistant Judge proceeding to hold the Court in any of the said Counties, in the absence of the Chief Justice, that in every such case he shall be allowed and paid the sum of Twenty-five Pounds—the said sum to be deducted from the allowance annually made to the Chief Justice for his travelling expenses."

And the question of concurrence being put thereon, the House divided:

Yeas—Messrs. Yeo, Dalziel, Forbes, Le Lacheur, W. Dingwell, Beck, D. Macdonald, Fraser, J. Dingwell, Macintosh, Macneil.

Nays—Honbls. Mr. Pope and J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Clark, Montgomery, Hudson, Gorman, Longworth, Palmer, Thomson, Macfarlane, Young.

The numbers being equally divided, Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote against the motion.

So it passed in the negative.

The residue of the said amendments reported from the Committee, being again read, were, upon the question being separately put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

The Hon. Mr. Pope, from the Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill to amend the Act for regulating the performance of Statute Labour on the Highways, presented to the House a Bill, as prepared by the Committee; and the same was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The remainder of the day was spent in Committee of Supply.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

The Bill to amend the Act for regulating the performance of Statute Labour on the Highways, was, according to order, read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Hudson, the Chairman, reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto; which amendments were again read at the Clerk's Table, and agreed to by the House.

The Hon. Mr. Pope moved, that the following Clause be added to the Bill:

"And be it enacted, That Township Number Twenty, and that part of Township Number Twenty-one West of the South-west River, New London, do hereafter form part of Road District Number Three, instead of District Number Five, as heretofore—any Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

The House divided on the question:

Yeas—Honbls. Mr. Pope and J. S. Macdonald, Messrs. Forbes, Longworth, Palmer, Yeo, Macneil, Macfarlane, Clark, Montgomery, Thomson, Hudson—12.

Nays—Messrs. Gorman, Macintosh, Young, Dalziel, Le Lacheur, D. Macdonald, W. Dingwell, Fraser, J. Dingwell—9.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the further consideration of the Bill to establish a fixed salary for the Colonial Secretary and Registrar and Clerk of the Executive Council, being read; the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Hudson, the Chairman, reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereto.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved to amend the said Bill, by striking out of the Preamble all that relates to the subject of the Correspondent of the Road Commissioners. The House divided on the question: Yeas, 13. Nays, 7. So it was carried in the affirmative.

The amendments reported from the Committee were then read at the Clerk's Table, and on the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed.

THURSDAY, April 2.

Read a third time, as engrossed, the Bill intitled "An Act to amend the Act relating to Merchant Seamen."

An engrossed clause was offered to be added to the Bill, by way of Rider, limiting the continuance thereof to three years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the General Assembly; and the said engrossed clause being thrice read, was, on the question put thereon, agreed to by the House, to be made part of the Bill, by way of rider.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Ordered, that Mr. Longworth do carry the said Bill to the Legislative Council, and desire their concurrence.

The Hon. Mr. Haviland, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Message:—

CHARLES A. FITZ ROY, Lt. Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor transmits to the House of Assembly, a Petition of the Militia Officers of the Brigade of Artillery, and First Queen's County Regiment, whose names are thereunto attached, praying for certain alterations and amendments in the Militia Law, in order to render the Law more efficient in its operation—which Petition is addressed to the House of Assembly, and has been placed in the Lieutenant Governor's hands, with a request, that he would recommend its prayer to the favourable consideration of the House; and the Lieutenant Gover-