

It seems that the Protestant Church in Canada was copying the example of the Protestant Church at home, with a precision very creditable to her genius, and worthy of her descent. We have before us the parliamentary papers relating to the "Clergy Reserves in Canada," and have been surprised at the progress made by the heads of the "Protestant Clergy" of the colony, in the lessons taught by the heads of the Protestant Clergy of England and Ireland in the proper appropriation of "the property of the church." According to the printed returns, from the Clergy Reserves there was paid to eight individuals (seven of them clergymen, and the eighth employed in matters relating to the church,) in seven years, viz., 1824—30, the sum of £4,303 3s. 2d.; and of this sum there was paid to the Rev. Dr. Strachan, now Bishop of Toronto, "in addition to his stipend as minister of York," the sum of £2,828 7s. 8d., in the following yearly proportions:—

In 1824	£350 0 0
1825	260 0 0
1826	550 0 0
1827	250 1 0
1828	928 6 8
1829	250 0 0
1830	250 9 0
Total of the 7 years, £2,828 7 8	

In addition to this sum, amounting to nearly two-thirds of the entire amount, this Protestant dignitary obtained 800 acres of land for the endowment of the rectory of Toronto, being 100 more than were allotted to the Archdeaconry of Kingston. The large sum paid to the Bishop of Toronto (then Archdeacon of York) in 1823, was in consequence of his absence in England to oppose the sale of the "reserves." He was absent from his charge 18 months, but received his stipend, notwithstanding, as a matter of course, from the "reserves fund," in addition to the £678 6s. 8d. named in the account of his receipts from that fund above given. As this sum is stated in the account to be only "a moiety," we may conclude he received an equal sum from some other quarter. This Christian bishop is now strenuously exerting himself in getting up petitions against the appropriation of the clergy reserves, or any portion of them, to any other church than his own. Certainly his efforts must be regarded as prompted by a lively sense of benefits received, as well as by a cheering hope of benefits to come!

We have seen the opinion of Lord Ellenborough, "that it was utterly inconsistent with the idea of preserving the connection between this country and Canada, to attempt to preserve the ascendancy of the Established Church of England in that colony." Lord Ashburton confirmed his opinion; and administered a rebuke to the Prelate of Exeter, which, if he be capable of feeling, he would feel, and under it would quail. "If the right rev. prelate knew what the state of Canada and of America was—if he had but passed six weeks only in them, he would have come to the conclusion which he (Lord Ashburton) had arrived at, that it would be as impossible to establish a dominant church there, at the expense of all other creeds, as it would be to establish it in the moon. It was adverse to the habits, the feelings, and the opinions of the people; and, in his opinion, quite impossible to be effected."

The *Times*—which claimed the honour of rousing public attention to this new attempt at church spoliation—now shrinks alarmed at the danger to which the champions of the High Church party are exposing the interests of the church and of the nation.

Scared by the noise of its own thunder, the *Times* this morning says—"In the legal disposal of the Clergy Reserves question in Upper Canada there probably may not be much difficulty. In the practical disposal of it, we never shut our eyes to the fact, that great dissatisfaction might be continued if it strictly and rigidly followed the interpretation of the law;" and goes on to talk of "a healing motion!"—We earnestly call on every friend of peace in the Colonies—on every lover of his country—and on all who wish to avert from it the melancholy consequences of kindling anew the fast-dying embers of discord in the Canadas, to interpose their offices to prevent the intolerance of the High Church party from effecting the mischiefs their blind policy would inflict upon the population of those provinces. The crisis in the fate of the colony has arrived. Good or evil, life or death, hang on the decision of the British Parliament. The question is not merely whether the Church of England shall engross the whole of the land appropriated to the support of the Protestant Clergy in Canada, but whether Canada shall continue a portion of the British Empire, or be severed from its Crown.

#### AMERICAN ITEMS.

**PROSPECT OF GOOD FARE.**—The British Queen took out the following articles of fare for the supply of the passengers:—800 dozen wine, 400 baskets strawberries, 92 bushels potatoes, turnips, &c., 200 pineapples, 10 barrels green peas, 1100 salmon and black fish, 4600 pounds beef, 76 quarters lamb, veal, &c., 8000 heads lettuce, 6000 eggs, 700 ducks, geese, birds, &c., 475 lobsters, 10½ tons ice, besides innumerable etceteras useless to discuss, except in presence of them, and with a good appetite.

**KILLED AND WOUNDED.**—The Natchez Courier gives the following report of the number killed and wounded in that place by the tornado:—Killed in Natchez, 48; killed on the river, 269—317. Wounded in the city, 74; wounded in boats, 35—109. The tornado lasted but a few minutes, yet there is scarcely a house in the city, the population exceeding 5000, which did not receive material injury. The condition of most of them forbids all hope of repair. Their frames are so shattered that they must be taken down. Besides, the pecuniary distresses of the people will prevent many small proprietors from attempting to restore their buildings.

We learn from the Burlington (Iowa) Gazette, of the 16th ult., that three rascals have been lynched in the upper part of that Territory, on suspicion of being connected with the gang of counterfeiters that overspread the whole South and West.

**MASSACRE AT FORT CRUMBS.**—We learn from Washington, that letters had been received by the Secretary of War, which state that on the 20th ult., a body of Indians surprised Fort Crumbs, and put every one to death who sought refuge in that fortress.

The great house of Knight & Co., of Havana, has failed for a large amount. It is said that it will prove a bad failure.

A schoolmaster said of himself, "I am like a hone—I sharpen a number of blades, but I wear myself out in doing it."

About thirty Indians, belonging to the party that attacked Mr. Forbes's theatrical company, near St. Augustine, came up to Fort Searle, immediately after the attack, dressed in the actors' dresses, and danced all round the place, challenging the soldiers to fight, but they were too weak to sally out.

In the city of Washington—the metropolis of the nation—having a population of 20,000, there are but two free schools.

It is estimated that every Indian that has been killed in the Florida war, has cost the government sixty thousand dollars.

The distance from Liverpool to Halifax, according to the log of the Unicorn, is only 2292 miles; from Halifax to Boston 395 miles.

**WHEAT.**—Last year considerable quantities of wheat were imported into this country from Antwerp. This year, large quantities have already been exported to that place.

**DEMERARA, March 4th.**—The troop ship *Sapphire* arrived here yesterday, with the head-quarters of Her Majesty's 70th Regiment, which replaces the 76th, ordered to Barbadoes. The same vessel carries the head-quarters of the latter Regiment to their destination. During the stay of this corps in British Guiana, it has pleased the Almighty to afflict it with a dreadful mortality. Seven officers and a host of non-commissioned officers and privates have fallen victims to that scourge of the West Indies, the yellow fever; in fact so frightful have its ravages been, that the Regiment is, at present, a mere skeleton. For a month or two the disease raged with fatal effect,—of late it has entirely disappeared, and, we believe, there has not been a case in the hospital for some time. During the appalling period that its fury was at the greatest height, the conduct of both officers and men was most praiseworthy. There was no grumbling, no insubordination; and though circumstances daily occurred, calculated to make a stout heart quail, yet there were observed throughout a steady discipline and meritorious fortitude, becoming the soldier and the man.—The causes of this 'endemic' have puzzled the skill of most medical men, some attributing it to the swamps about the barrack—others to the effluvia arising from the decomposed vegetable matter, prevented from dispersion by the protection of the courida bush, along the line of coast—and many to the intemperate habits of the soldiers themselves. The opinion that it was engendered by an inferior quality of food, has been opposed by the fact of many officers (accustomed to better fare than the privates,) having perished during its continuance. Whatever may have been the cause of the malaria, its effects will, at all events, be long remembered by the corps in which they have been so signally marked.

### THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1840.

The papers received by the Cape Breton Steamer, which arrived from Pictou yesterday, announce the arrival of the *Great Western* at New York, on the 19th inst. with London papers to the evening of the 3d of June, and Bristol to the 4th, from which we collect the following articles of European intelligence:—

The French have given another splendid lesson to the Arabs in Algeria, by a sanguinary defeat in one of their strongest holds, the defiles of Teniah. As these defiles were on the direct road to Medeah, the chief city of Abdel Kader, he had taken care to fortify them by the assistance of the deserters from the French Army. An expedition of 8000 men sent against Medeah, attacked Abdel Kader in his entrenchments, and after a murderous conflict, with a loss of 1200 French, the redoubts were all captured.—The French army then proceeded to Medeah, which they captured without a shot fired upon them; for the Arab force camped upon the heights which commanded the town, retreated when the cannon began to roar, and the whole population accompanied it.—The French Princes distinguished themselves in this expedition, and were the first among the storming parties.

The sulphur question is likely to take a turn far more unfavourable to Naples than his Neapolitan majesty had reason to expect.—Hostilities have indeed been suspended on the part of Great Britain, the Sicilian ships captured have been restored, on the understanding that through the mediation of France matters are to be amicably settled, but it is quite understood that England would not put her interests in the hands of a mediator without having previously ascertained the certainty of a favourable result. The King will pay the cost of his folly by indemnifying the English merchants in Sicily who have been virtually robbed by him; but this is not all. Sulphur mines have jumped into existence in all directions, so that nothing short of a miracle will save Sicilian sulphur from being "a drug" in the market. The Greek government have received proposals from a Liverpool house to work the Sulphur mines of the Island of

Milo and of continental Greece. A French company has just been established for the working of mines in Tripoff. The Island of Dominica is crying "buy of us," and finally European chemists have discovered a method of extracting soda from common salt, without sulphuric acid, by which the consumption of the crude material will be immensely diminished.

The failure of the Russian expedition to Khiva is supposed to have operated favourably in bringing about a reconciliation between the Shah of Persia and Great Britain. The Shah having less hopes of support from Russia, after her recent humiliations, has renounced all intention of proceeding against Herat. Dost Mahomed the deposed monarch of Caboul, who fled into Bokara, in the hope of intriguing with Russia and the Tartar King, has been kept in custody by the latter, who offers to give him up to the English government "on terms." At all events, the advance of the Moscovite towards Caboul has received a check from which he will not easily recover.

The week commencing May 18th was devoted to the adjourned debate on Lord Stanley's Irish registration bill, the motion being to go into committee on the bill. After long and able speeches from Mr. O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Morpeth and others, the motion prevailed by a majority of 3—the vote being 301 to 298. Another Ministerial defeat, not so bad as the former on the same bill. We venture to say that the bill will be ultimately defeated.

**Tuesday, March 26.**—In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham, in presenting a memorial from the Edinburgh "Corporation of Merchants," against the war with China, made the following remarks:

"My Lords: Without at present declaring any opinion on the justice or injustice of the war with China, this I would venture to say—that I have the great majority of the people of this country with me, and your Lordships will concur in the prayer, that this war may not be found to have originated in a desire to obtain compensation for the opium—and that such may not only be found not to have been the purpose of the war, but may not be made the reproach against its success—so that it may not be said, as was said by a historian of the wars of Henry VII., that they arose from the thirst of treasure—that they resembled a mine, with iron at the top and gold at the bottom."

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented a petition, signed by clergymen and others, for a change in certain portions of the articles and liturgy of the established church. He said he did not concur in the prayer of the petition, holding that the Legislature had no right to interfere with the spiritualities of the church. Several of the Bishops expressed their sentiments on the matter—some almost admitting that part of the articles are objectionable, and others denying it *in toto*. All agreed, however, that the question how any alteration is to be effected is one of exceeding difficulty. A convention was spoken of, but the suggestion seemed to meet with little favour. The petition was laid on the table, and the House adjourned without doing any other business.

In the Commons, Mr. Villiers again offered his motion for the repeal of the corn laws. The Spectator says that "a mob of members met to raise a clamour against the motion, and succeeded in preventing discussion. Noise and tumult prevailed during part of the session, and several members rose, and resumed their seats, without being able to gain a hearing. The landed gentlemen were strong in numbers as in lungs; and a majority of 300 to 177 recorded their determination to maintain the grievance."

Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the appropriation, as we understand, of the revenues of Upper and Lower Canada.

**Friday, May 29.**—Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Canadian government bill—(the union bill.)

Mr. Goulburn presented a petition, with 39,000 signers, against the union—from Lower Canada.

Mr. Parkington moved that the House resolve itself into committee that day six months—equivalent to a negation of the bill. He supported his motion in a long speech, going over the whole ground of the rebellions, the bad government of the Canadas, Lord Durham's administration and report, &c. &c.

His motion was negated without a division, and the house went into committee on the bill.—Mr. C. Buller supported it in a long and powerful speech.

The different clauses were agreed to, some with and some without discussion, the majorities being very large when the question was taken—and the bill was ordered to be reported on Monday, June 1.

A Society has been formed in Britain, entitled the Ladies' Association for promoting the Mental and Religious welfare of Jewish Females, to organize a system of Missionary visitation of the daughters of Abraham in the British dominions, and to establish schools for their benefit abroad.

A Non-intrusion petition from the females of Glasgow and its neighbourhood has been presented to Her Majesty, with 25,130 names attached to it.

M. Guizot, the present Minister from the French Court in London, is the only French Protestant who has been sent to this country as Ambassador, since the times of the great Sully, and is one of the most distinguished Statesmen in Europe, both for eminent and acknowledged talents, and for probity and sincerity.

**QUEBEC, June 10.**—We learn from the *Mercury*, that a fatal accident occurred to Ensign E. V. Keane, a promising young officer who was on board, on his way to join the Royal Regiment, to which he belonged. The unfortunate gentleman was on deck, amusing himself with shoot-

ing at gulls, when, by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece, he was shot through the head, and instantly expired. His remains were interred on the Pilgrims.

The latest accounts from Toronto state that His Excellency Sir George Arthur had been suffering several days from severe illness.

**MONTREAL, June 13.**—The Corporation of Toronto have passed a Resolution, expressive of their approbation of the conduct of the 93d regt. while in garrison in that city.—*Montreal Transcript.*

**St. John, June 13.**—We understand that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received Her Majesty's most Gracious permission to accept the increase of his official income, which the Legislature of New Brunswick has so liberally voted.—And we further understand that Her Majesty has been very graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. A. E. Botsford's seat in the Executive Council.

#### PASSENGERS,

In the Cape Breton, from Miramichi, on Thursday—Edward Cunard, jun. Esq., Mrs. Henry Cunard and daughter; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Ferguson and child; Miss Henderson; and twenty in the steerage—the latter being immigrants from the County of Monaghan.

In do. from Pictou, yesterday—Rev. William Doyle; Messrs. K. McKenzie, J. Davis, jun. Esq., v. D. Mackay; Mrs. Reid and child; Mrs. Munroe, M. S. Mackenzie; Miss Robinson, Miss Mary Chappell.

#### Port of Charlottetown.

**ENTERED:**  
Schooner Sovereign, Lutes, Pictou; 50 chaldrons Coals. Mayflower, Bartum, Miramichi; ballast. Mary Ann, Muggah, Sydney; 22 chal. Coals. Lark, Howatt, Pictou; 24 do. do. Duck, Carver, fishing voyage; 75 bls. pickled Fish, 400 gallons Oil. Nightingale, Bourke, Halifax; Goods.

**CLEARED:**  
Brig Alpha, John, Cardigan (Wales); 75 tons Hardwood, 106 do. Pine Timber, 1000 feet Deals, 4 cords Lathwood, &c.; by the Master. Schooner Dobson, Collins, fishing voyage. Defiance, Stewart, Halifax; 1000 bus. Potatoes, 50 do. Oats, 50 do. Barley. Asia, Nickerson, fishing voyage. William, M'Vane, Pictou; ballast. Sloop Triumph, White, Quebec; do. Schooner Mayflower, Bartum, Pugwash; 150 bus. Potatoes. Brig Symmetry, Colledge, London; 72 tons Hardwood, 8 do. Pine Timber, 50,000 Deals, 7 cords Lathwood; by W. W. Irving. Schooner Abeona, Praught, Halifax; 1200 bus. Potatoes, 30 do. Oats.

Charles, Slacomb, Cork; 48 tons Hardwood, 24 do. Pine Timber, 3000 feet Deals, &c.; by Neil M'Callum. Mary Ann, Muggah, Sydney; ballast. Jane, M'Alpine, Valencia (Ireland); 92 tons Pine Timber, 22,255 feet Deals, 129 Spars, &c.

The *John Crair*, Pettingell, sailed from Three Rivers for London, on the 19th inst. The *Symmetry*, Colledge, after loading at Bedeque, on putting in here on Sunday last, for passengers, got aground, on the point off Warren Farm, where she remained until the high tide on Thursday, when she floated off without damage. She sailed for London yesterday.

Arrived here on Thursday, and remains, H. M. Brig *Ring-dove*, the Hon. Keith Stewart, Commander, on a cruise in the Gulf.

#### Launched,

From the Shipyard of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mackie, New London, on the 30th ult. a very handsome, well finished Brig, called the *Mary Alice*, of the burthen of 236 tons old, and 247 new admeasurement. She is considered a superior vessel of her class, and is expected to be ready to sail for Liverpool, with a cargo of Timber, about the 5th of July.

#### Barred,

On Wednesday last, by D. Macdonald, Esquire, J. P., Glenaladale, Mr. T. H. Fergus, of Boston, Mass. (formerly of this Island), to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Hayden, Hillsborough River.

At Pictou, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. James Ross, Mr. John Stiles, proprietor of the "Mechanic & Farmer," to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Donald Fraser, West River, Pictou.

#### Died,

On the 17th inst., Mr. William Scathway, Ship Carpenter, aged 28 years.

#### TEAS, DRY GOODS, &c.

**18 CHEST'S** Black and Green Teas, first chop, 2 cases fresh Olives, Fresh Carolina Rice, Do. Philadelphia Flour, Do. Cuba Coffee, Do. Spices and Drugs, in common use, American Brooms, Whisks and Buckets, 100 pieces Manchester Prints, newest style, 50 do. white Shirting and unbleached Cotton, 60 dozen Shawls and fancy Handkerchiefs, uncommonly low, 20 pieces Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Gambroons, Cas-ints, plain and printed Mole-skins, India Nankeens, &c. for Summer wear, 1 case Gentlemen's superfine Hats, together with a valuable Stock of useful Goods, suited to the trade and season.

N. B.—As the whole of the articles are offered at the lowest possible prices, no Credit can be given, and sales will be made for Cash down only.

Chambers' valuable Publications, People's Editions. See Advertisement.

#### ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,

No. 1 Queen Street, Brecken's Corner, Head of the Wharf. June 23d, 1840.

**DESCRIPTION** of DESERTERS from Her Majesty's 37th Regiment, quartered at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, May 16th, 1840.

Private Nicholas Fitzgerald, deserted on the 16th May—age, twenty-three years—size, five feet six inches and three quarters—dark face, brown eyes, brown hair—pock marked—dress, at the time of desertion, trousers, waistcoat, watch coat—a native of Limerick.

Private Patrick Hayes, deserted on the 16th May—age, twenty-five years—size, five feet eight inches and a half—swarthy head, grey eyes, brown hair—dress, at the time of desertion, trousers, waistcoat, watch coat—a native of Limerick.

Private William Ahern, deserted on the 16th May—age, twenty-two years—size, five feet six inches and three quarters—sallow head, grey eyes, brown hair—dress, at the time of desertion, trousers, waistcoat, watch coat—a native of Limerick.

Private John Sullivan, deserted on the 16th May—age, twenty-three years—size, five feet eight inches—brown eyes, red hair—dress, at the time of desertion, trousers, waistcoat, watch coat—a native of Tralee, County of Kerry.

Any person apprehending Deserters, or who shall give such information as may lead to their apprehension, will be entitled to receive at the Treasury of this Island the sum of Five Pounds for each deserter, over and above the reward allowed by the Articles of War. And any person found harbouring, concealing, or assisting any deserter from Her Majesty's service, is liable to pay for every such offence the sum of Twenty Pounds.

The bounty given by the Secretary at War is Two Sovereigns for each man taken up.

A. LANE, Captain and Town Major.