

an assurance of protection which I cannot describe. There was no other means of escape, so I advanced with a firm step and collected mind to the window. I noiselessly withdrew the bars, and unclosed the shutters—I pushed open the casement, and, without waiting to look behind me, I ran with my utmost speed, scarcely feeling the ground under me, down the avenue, taking care to keep on the grass which bordered it. I did not for a moment slack my speed, and I had now gained the centre point between the park gate and the mansion house—here the avenue made a wider circuit, and, in order to avoid delay, I directed my way across the smooth sward round which the pathway wound, intending at the opposite side of the flat, at a point which I distinguished by a group of old birch trees, to enter again the beaten track, which was found thence tolerably direct at the gate. I had, with my utmost speed, got about half way across this broad flat, when the rapid treading of a horse's hoofs struck upon my ear. My heart swelled in my bosom as though I would smother. The clattering of galloping hoofs approached—I was pursued—they were now upon the sward on which I was running—there was not a bush nor a bramble to shelter me—and, as if to render escape altogether desperate, the moon, which had hitherto been obscured, at this moment shone forth, with a broad, clear light, which made every object distinctly visible. The sounds were now close behind me. I felt my knees bending under me, with the sensation which torments one in dreams. I reeled—I stumbled—I fell—and at the same instant the cause of my alarm wheeled past me in full gallop. It was one of the young fillies which pastured loose about the park, whose frolics had thus all but maddened me with terror. I scrambled to my feet and rushed on with weak but rapid steps, my sportive companion still galloping round and round me with many a frisk and fling, until, at length, more dead than alive, I reached the avenue gate, and crossed the stile, I scarce knew how. I ran through the village, in which all was silent as the grave, until my progress was arrested by a hoarse voice of a sentinel, who cried, "Who goes there?" I felt that I was now safe. I turned in the direction of the voice, and fell fainting at the soldier's feet. When I came to myself, I was sitting in a miserable hovel, surrounded by strange faces, all bespeaking curiosity and compassion. Many soldiers were in it also; indeed, as I afterwards found, it was employed as a guard room by a detachment of troops quartered for that night in town. In a few words, I informed their officer of the circumstances which had occurred, describing also the appearance of the persons engaged in the murder; and he, without loss of time, proceeded to the mansion house of Carricleigh, taking with him a party of his men. But the villains had discovered their mistake, and effected their escape before the arrival of the military.

The Frenchwoman was, however, arrested in the neighbourhood upon the next day. She was tried and sentenced upon the ensuing assizes; and, previous to her execution, confessed that "she had a hand in making Hugh Tisdall's bed." She had been a housekeeper in the castle at the time, and a kind of *chère amie* of my uncle's. She was, in reality, able to speak English like a native, but had exclusively used the French language, I suppose, to facilitate her disguise. She died the same hardened wretch which she had lived, confessing her crimes only, as she alleged, that her doing so might involve Sir Arthur T—n, the great author of her guilt and misery, and whom she now regarded with unmitigated detestation.

With the particulars of Sir Arthur's and his son's escape, as far as they are known, you are acquainted. You are also in possession of their after fate—the terrible, the tremendous retribution which, after long delays of many years, finally overtook and crushed them. Wonderful and inscrutable are the dealings of God with his creatures.

Deep and fervent as must always be my gratitude to Heaven for my deliverance, effected by a chain of providential occurrences, the failing of a single link of which must have ensured my destruction, it was long before I could look back upon it with other feelings than those of bitterness, almost of agony. The only being that had ever really loved me, my nearest and dearest friend, ever ready to sympathize, to counsel and to assist—the gayest, gentlest, warmest heart—the only creature on earth that cared for me—her life had been the price of my deliverance; and I then uttered the wish, which no event of my long and sorrowful life has taught me to recall, that she had been spared, and that in her stead, I were mouldering in the grave, forgotten and at rest.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet-ship *Garrick*, we have London papers to the evening of Dec. 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th. By the *Burgundy*, we have Havre dates to Dec. 16th and Paris to the 15th, both inclusive.

The indictments for the trial of the Newport prisoners were delivered to them in Monmouth jail on the 12th. Sir Frederick Pollock and three other eminent barristers are engaged as their counsel. Of the 38 originally committed, bills were found only against 14 for high treason. The trial was to commence Dec. 30.

Christian Frederick, (son of the hereditary Prince Frederick, half brother of the late King Frederick VI. and of the Princess Frederica, of Mecklenburg Schwerin,) was, on the 8th December, proclaimed King of Denmark, the Vandals and Goths, Duke of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, &c.

The affair of the Egyptian Viceroy and the smbezzed Turkish fleet remains unsettled.

Don Carlos is very quiet in his mansion at Bourges. THE KING OF HANOVER.—It has reached us, from an unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of the King of Hanover, with his illustrious consort, to visit this country early in February. The object of his Majesty's visit is to be present at the nuptials of the Queen and Prince Albert of Coburg. Her Majesty has written her royal uncle an autograph letter of invitation.

Friday night's Gazette contains, we are glad to see, the promotion of Lieutenant Basil Gray, of the 45th, to an unattached captaincy, without purchase, for his gallantry at Newport.

Lord Brougham is preparing for the press a life of the Right Hon. George Canning.

RETIREMENT OF MR. O'CONNELL FROM PARLIAMENT.—Mr. O'Connell will not sit in Parliament after the expiration of the present session. This he told the people of Bandon on Thursday. —*Limerick Chronicle*. [Are the whigs going to make him a peer?—*Lit. Mail*.]

REPRESENTATION OF BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Thomas Attwood has applied for and accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern hundreds. Mr. Sturge, the quaker, and advocate for the abolition of black slavery, has been proposed to fill his place, and the anti-corn-law millowners league has offered £1000 to secure his vote.

VERY PACIFIC.—We have been told that a house in this town has received an order from the Pacha of Egypt for two hundred tons of bullets, to be sent out immediately.—*Glasgow Courier*.

Rear-Admiral Casey, an Irishman, has been appointed to the command of a division of the French fleet of the Levant, under Admiral Rosamel. His appointment gave great pleasure at Toulon.

THE NEW POSTAGE.—On comparing last Thursday with the average of preceding Thursdays, as the produce of the days vary, it has been found that the increase of letters posted on Thursday, was about 21,000, the average of a Thursday being 39,000, and the number posted on last Thursday was 60,000. The receipts of the Post-office on those letters was about £500 less than the average. On Friday the increase of letters posted, compared to preceding Fridays, was about 10,000, and the deficiency of the receipts about £600. The number of penny letters pre-paid and sent by the post on Thursday was about 23,000; the number of two-penny unpaid letters sent by the post remaining about the same, so that on this branch the receipts increased instead of diminishing.—*Ministerial Paper*.

ALGIERS.—In the Journal du Havre, Dec. 16th, are many Letters from Africa and the South of France, giving an account of the state of things in Africa. It appears that the Arabs are wholly overrunning the French colonists, pillaging them and their farms, and inflicting upon them a great variety of cruelties. Algiers itself is alarmed. The army of Abd-el-Kader is composed of about 25,000 men, 24,000 of which are cavalry, and only about a thousand on foot. They manœuvre like the French, and their charge is said to be terrific. The French soldiers are wholly on the defensive, and they keep shut up in their entrenchments.

UPPER CANADA.

C. FOLETT THOMSON. Pursuant to this notice, the Governor General now begs to call the attention of the House of Assembly to the state of the Clergy Reserves.

As will appear from his Message to the House of Assembly, of the 23d ultimo, Her Majesty was compelled to withhold her Royal Assent from a Bill passed last Session, for re-investing the Clergy Reserves conditionally in the Imperial Legislature, and Her Majesty's Government were desirous that the Provincial Legislature should afford a solution of this much debated and very complicated question.

The Governor General does not conceal from himself the difficulties by which this subject is surrounded. The frequent agitation of it in both Houses—the various opinions which have been announced upon it—and the different schemes which have unsuccessfully been brought forward—render the settlement of it, even in this Province, a work of great embarrassment; but it becomes yet more difficult to arrive at a final solution, from the peculiar position in which the question stands, as contradistinguished from other subjects which may engage the attention of the Legislature,—since, not merely is the assent of the Crown required to whatever may be ultimately determined upon here, but the decision of the Provincial Parliament is open to rejection, by Address from either House of Parliament in England.

Still, in the opinion of the Governor General, the circumstances of the present time imperiously demand a settlement of this long-agitated question. The probable approach of the Union of the two Provinces would at once suggest the expediency of bringing to a termination, before that event shall occur, a matter so peculiarly affecting Upper Canada—nor is it less necessary, with a view to remove a source of unceasing excitement and discord within the Province, the protracted existence of which opposes a bar to that tranquillity so necessary for its prosperity.

Deeply impressed with these feelings, the Governor General has given to the subject all the attention in his power, and he has directed a measure to be prepared, to which he earnestly invites the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the anxious hope that it may lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment.

He proposes that the remainder of the land should be sold, and the annual proceeds of the whole fund, when realized, be distributed according to terms which will be clearly defined, between the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and such other religious persuasions as are recognized by the law of Upper Canada, for the support of religious instruction within the Province, and for the promotion, there, of the great and sacred objects for which these different bodies are established or associated.

He trusts that there will be found, in such a plan, a just regard to the objects for which this property was destined, tempered by a due consideration of the state of society, and of the feelings which have grown up in this Province and in the Legislature upon the question; and he confidently recommends it for adoption, as the measure which, in his opinion, will afford the surest prospect, if assented to by the Legislature here, of proving final, and, if final, of conducing to the peace and happiness of the inhabitants of this Province generally.

Toronto, Jan. 6, 1840. The Message was accompanied by a Bill for the disposal of the Reserves, and the disposition of the proceeds thereof. By this Bill, it is provided, that the interest and dividends accruing

from the investments of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, sold, or to be sold, and all rents arising from those Reserves, shall be paid to the Receiver General, and by him paid, under warrants from the Governor, in the first place, to satisfy all annual stipends and allowances as have been heretofore assigned and given to the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland, or other religious bodies or denominations of Christians in the Province, and to which the faith of the Crown is pledged, for and during the natural lives of the parties at present receiving and enjoying the same. It is then provided, that as soon as the said fund shall exceed the amount of the several stipends and allowances aforesaid, one half of the annual fund formed by the sale of the Reserves, shall be allotted and appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland in the Province of Upper Canada; the Church of Scotland to be held to include the Presbyterians of land to be held to include the Presbyterians of the United Synod of Upper Canada, and shall be divided between them, in proportion to the number of their respective members. And it is provided, that the residue of the said annual fund shall be divided among the other religious bodies or denominations of Christians, now recognized by the laws of the Province of Upper Canada, who shall prefer their claims for the same.—(*Montreal Gazette*.)

Colonial Legislature.

FRIDAY, January 31.

The Bill to continue several Acts about to expire, was read a second time and committed.

Mr. D. MACDONALD, Chairman of the Committee, reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, without making any amendment thereto. The Bill provides that the Acts are to be continued, without any amendment, for Ten Years.

Mr. THOMSON rose in his place, and called the attention of the House to certain charges which he intended to prefer against John Arbuckle, Esq., a Member of the House, arraigning him of misconduct on various occasions.

Mr. LE LACHEUR moved that the consideration of the said charges be referred to a Committee of Privileges on Tuesday next.

Mr. THOMSON moved, in amendment, to strike out the words "on Tuesday next," and insert "to-morrow" instead thereof.

The amendment was negatived on the following division:

Yeas.—Messrs. Thomson, Rae, D. Macdonald, Fraser, J. Dingwell, Dalziel, Macintosh.—7. Nays.—Messrs. Le Lacheur, Montgomery, Yeo, Palmer, W. Dingwell, Gorman, Beck, Clark, Longworth, Macneil, J. S. Macdonald, Pope, Hudson, Macfarlane, Forbes.—15.

The original motion was then put and carried. It was then ordered that Mr. Arbuckle be furnished with a copy of the charges preferred against him.

Mr. RAE moved, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the State of the Colony.

A somewhat lengthy discussion followed; but, as the debate elicited nothing beyond proving the sense of the House to be decidedly opposed to their immediately entertaining the question proposed, it is sufficient to state, that it was brought to a conclusion by the House agreeing to a motion made by Mr. Clark, that the hon. member (Mr. Rae) have leave to withdraw his motion. Mr. Clark explained, as he had made the motion, that he considered if Mr. Rae should press his motion, and it should be negatived by the House, he would not be able to renew it in the present Session; but if leave were granted him then to withdraw it, it would be in his power to bring it forward again.

At 2 o'clock, being the hour appointed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to receive the House with their Address, in answer to his opening Speech, the House in a body waited upon His Excellency with the same.

SATURDAY, February 1.

Mr. LONGWORTH moved, that the order for engrossing the Bill for continuing several Acts which are about to expire, be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to a Special Committee. One of the expiring Laws, for the continuance of which the Bill provided, was the Act for preventing Sheep running at large in Charlottetown. It was his intention to propose that this should be made a separate Bill of, in order that Goats might be included, as the number of those animals now suffered to go at large about the streets, was found to be a nuisance. Another reason for discharging the order, was, that one or two Acts, by which a tax was imposed, and which it was intended to continue, had got mixed up in the same Bill which went to continue other Acts—this he thought was clearly irregular.

The motion was seconded by Mr. D. Macdonald, and carried, and a Committee appointed to report on the Bill, by amendments or otherwise.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee appointed last Session to correspond during the recess with the Delegate appointed by the House to proceed to Great Britain, presented the following Report:

The Committee appointed by the House of Assembly, at the close of the last Session, to correspond with the Delegate sent to England, beg to submit, that the communications received by the Chairman, so far as transmitted to them, did not appear to render it necessary that they should meet during the recess; and that the absence of the Chairman, who had possession of the correspondence, prevented them laying the same before the House at an earlier date. That as the Committee were appointed merely to correspond with the Delegate, it would appear out of place were they to offer any strictures on this matter, the more especially as the explanations of the Delegate himself may be absolutely necessary to come to a final conclusion as to how far he has complied with his instructions; and further, as it would appear that certain Despatches are to be laid before the House by the Lieutenant Governor, some of which may have reference to those grievances, the redress whereof was the object of the delegation.

[Documents referred to in the above Report.]

15, Saville Place, Mile End, September 20th 1839.

Gentlemen; Knowing that you will be anxious to hear from me, I send you copies of my applications to the Colonial Office, merely to show that I am at my post. The change of the Ministry has caused a delay; but an American gentleman, who has business also at the Colonial Office, thinks that we will not fare any worse by the change.

When I had the honour of an interview with the Marquis of Normanby, he said that he was glad to see possible; but he could not enter on the subject with me, as anything further that I might have to state would have to be in writing. I had sent a statement of our case, as contained in No. 4, to two influential persons, one in the House of Lords, and the other in the Commons; and, as I thought it might reach the Colonial

Office, I sent it with a different preface, as it now appears, to Lord John Russell.

I shall employ Counsel, if the answer which I may receive from the Colonial Office is unsatisfactory, or requires a reply. But, as I believe the whole documents will be submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown, for their opinion, Ministers, I think, will give an answer that they can defend in Parliament. I shall not trouble you with hearsay opinions; but I know that one opponent in behalf of the proprietors did not get much encouragement; and, upon the whole, my hopes are as good as ever, but it greatly depends upon the people: if they were to change their opinions I could do nothing. I shall write as soon as I receive an answer, and, whether or not, by the first of October; and, in the meantime, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

W. M. COOPER.

To John Arbuckle, William Clark, John Le Lacheur, Alexander Rae, and Donald Macdonald, the Committee of Correspondence.

(No. 1. Copy.) 15, SAVILLE PLACE, MILE END, July 15th, 1839.

My LORD; The House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island having appointed the subscriber "to proceed to England to represent to Her Majesty's Government the interests and sentiments of the inhabitants of the Colony, and support the views entertained by the House, before Her Majesty's Ministers, and, if necessary, the Imperial Parliament," beg leave respectfully to submit, for your Lordship's favourable consideration, the Documents forwarded by the House of Assembly in support of their views, which are herewith inclosed, together with a copy of the instructions of the House of Assembly to their delegate, and also a letter from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The documents referred to are, first, the Address of the House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, being the substance of that which is more fully detailed in various documents submitted to Lord Glenelg in the year 1838, a copy of which is also enclosed; second, a Bill, intitled "An Act to regulate the Forfeiture of Land and the Settlement of the Inhabitants of this Island;" third, a Bill intitled "An Act for the Regulation of the Fishery Reserves of this Island."

The two last mentioned Bills, if passed into a Law, would be the means of settling the Colony agreeably to the indulgence extended to the proprietors in the year 1816. The first Bill provides that proprietors who have settled their land according to the indulgence of 1816—that is, before the year 1827—shall be entitled to receive a new grant; and proprietors whose lands may be forfeited for non-settlement, if they have made any improvements upon the lands, or have incurred any expenses, by the introduction of emigrants for settlement, such proprietors, on the lands being forfeited, should be entitled to an equitable remuneration. A right to a settlement upon the forfeited lands is also reserved to persons in occupation, who have improved the land from its wilderness state, reserving to the Crown the fee-simple value of the land in its unimproved state, to be paid by the present occupant; which would yield a considerable revenue to Government, without being burdensome to the people.

The second Bill, for the regulation of the Fishery Reserves, was brought in in accordance with the intention of the original grants, and of two despatches from Lord Glenelg, bearing date the 10th of May and the 14th of September, 1838.

The first of these Bills was rejected by the Council, and they altered the construction of the latter, by way of amendment, a copy of which is enclosed. The amendments of the Council are, to appoint unnecessary officers, at a great expense to the Colony—to limit the Reserves for the Fisheries to the outward sea-coast—to exclude fishermen from the most eligible situations for carrying on the Fisheries, and, consequently, to place the Reserves for the Fisheries under the control of the Land Proprietors; to which amendments the House of Assembly could not assent.

There are other grievances, of minor importance, to which it may be necessary to refer, to enable Her Majesty's Government to form a just estimate of the defects in the working of the Colonial Legislature under its present construction, and thereby to form a more perfect constitution for the future government of Colonies.

The laws now in force for the encouragement of education are beneficial only to close inhabited districts, or to persons in affluent circumstances, while the poorer classes, or thinly inhabited districts, can derive no benefit from the sums appropriated for the encouragement of education. The law requires teachers of a high class, who are to have a certain stipulated yearly salary secured to them by the inhabitants of the district, before any bounty can be received from the Treasury; and as this salary can only be realized in districts that are closely settled, or where the settlers are in affluent circumstances, the rest of the inhabitants who cannot make up the yearly salary for a schoolmaster, are without the means of education. For instance, Charlottetown, with a population of about 3000, receives as much of the money appropriated for the encouragement of education as all the rest of the Island besides, with a population which may be estimated at 35,000.

To remedy this evil, the House of Assembly passed an Act to grant a Bounty from the Treasury of Seven Pounds, currency, per annum, (without binding the inhabitants to any stipulated salary), to schoolmasters who were capable of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, provided such schoolmasters had under their tuition fifteen pupils throughout the year; but this Bill was rejected by the Council.

That, besides the Treasury Notes of the Island, there is a large amount of Private Notes