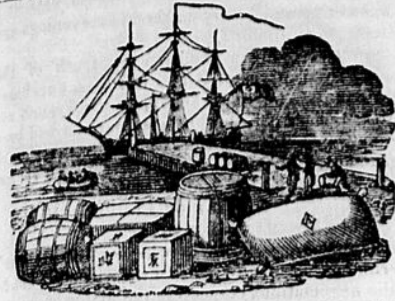




NEW GOODS.



JUST RECEIVED, ONE Case BEES WAX, 50 dozens Corn Brooms, 20 do. Corn Dusters, 10 Casks Whale Oil, 10 Kegs Grapes.

PRIME WINES. CLARET in 1 @ 2 dozen Cases, Champagne in 1 @ 2 do. do., Sparkling Brandy, 2 do. do., Do. Sauterne, 2 do. do., Do. Barsac, 2 do. do., Port, Madeira and Sherry, Champagne Brandy in 1 dozen cases.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TWENTY Hds. bright Sugar, 20 Hds. refined Sugar, (London), 10 do. Basins, 500 Bags fine Bengal Rice, 200 Boxes Tin Plates, 1C and 1X, 200 Bales Shoe Thread, assorted colours, 10 do. Sewing Thread, 10 do. Cotton Shirtings, 2 do. Sail Ducks, 1 do. Linen Carpets, 10 Hds. and half Hds. double boiled Linseed Oil, 5 Quarter Patent Canada Sythes, Cat Steel Mill Saws 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2 and 7 feet, Do. Circular Saws, Do. Mill Saw Files, No. 1 London White Lead, and XX do. Black, Blue, Green, Yellow, and Spanish Brown Paint.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: ONE HUNDRED Cases "Abbott's" best double Brown Stout, 20 Hds. "Grand Dapny & Co." Cognac, 21 Pipes Benedictine Wine, 75 Boxes Bunch Muscat Raisins, (in layers), 45 Cases "Day & Martin's" Japan Blacking, 75 Bags fine Table Salt, 2 Hds. Basket Salt, 2500 Minots Coarse do., 90 Packets East India Rice, 75 Barrels P. M. Beef, 50 do. do. Pork, 10 Bales Stocking Canvas, Nos. 1 @ 7, 108 Colts Farr'd Ropes, assorted, 216 q. casks Gunpowder, Blustery FFIF & Canister, 15 Hds. double boiled and raw Linseed Oil, 20 Casks Patent Shot, assorted Nos., 32 Tons assorted English Iron.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and offer for Sale: Hambro' Rum, strong 1 to 1, Stettin Spirits, in Hds., Holland Gin, in Cases, Refined Sugar, Hds. and Tierces, Bassard do., Treacle, Hyson Skin Tea, Liverpool Soap, London Sperm Candles, Epsom Salts, Casks 56 lbs. Castor Oil, quarts and pints, Carolina Rice, 200 Bags Stoved Suit ex Don.

NOW LANDING, Ex "Niger," from Bordeaux, and for Sale by the Subscribers: FIVE Hogheads COGNAC BRANDY, 10 Hogheads Claret, 10 do. Vin de Grave, 100 Cases Barton & Gueston Claret, 100 do. Laitour, St. Julien, 20 Cases Sauterne, 20 Casks double clarified French White Wine Vinegar, 10 Casks Olive Oil, 75 Baskets Salad Oil, 50 Cases preserved and brandied Fruits, 20 do. Pickles, 20 do. Liqueurs, 100 Boxes Imperial Plums, 20 Bales Wine Corks, Also, per "Sea Bird," from London: 1000 Kegs Paint, White, Black, Yellow, Blue and Green.

FOR SALE, THREE HUNDRED Barrels PRIME MESS 1840 inspection, 46 Barrels Cargo.

NEW ARRIVALS AT C. T. BROWN'S, corner of Buade Street: 1 Case superb Boys' Silk Velvet and Cloth Caps, London made, 100 Dozens Ladies Bonnets, newest shapes, 1 Case Rich Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Waist Belts, &c. to be sold off at uncommon low prices, wholesale and retail.

FOR SALE, IRISH LINEN, WARRANTED pure and at unprecedented low prices, for sale by S. ALCORN.

FOR SALE, EIGHTY Hds. of Bright Muscovado Sugar, 100 Barrels of No. 1, Herrings, R. PENISTON, India Wharf.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, per Robert Watson, from Bristol, 500 Boxes Tin Plates, 1C and 1X, "Cookley" Brand, 22nd May, 1840. H. E. BURSTALL, Sault au Matelot Street.

NOW landing from the Ship Robert Ker, and for sale by the Subscribers: 70 Boxes Glensfield SOAP, Quebec, 20th May, 1840. G. H. PARKE & CO. India Wharf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, FOUR Casks very superior IRISH HAMS, and 17 Bales prime cured BACON. Apply to J. M. MUCKLE, 1st June 1840, St. Peter Street.

LANDING, EX "DOVE," FROM HALIFAX: FORTY-FIVE Hds. bright Porto Rico Sugars, Also, ex "Erin-go-Bragh," 4 Cases London QUILLS. H. J. NOAD, Budden's Wharf, Quebec, 2nd June, 1840.

LANDING, ex Ocean, from New York: 10 Hds. American Leaf Tobacco, HENDERSONS & CO. 3rd June, 1840, St. Andrew's Wharf.

FASHIONABLE AND USEFUL GOODS. THE Subscriber has received his Spring supply of Day Goods—they will be open for inspection on MONDAY Next, and will be offered at his usual low prices. Straw, Leghorn, and Tuscan Bonnets are now open for Sale, and will be offered very cheap, not having room for them. E. P. WOOLRICH, No. 2, John Street, Quebec, 22nd May, 1840.

FOR SALE, SIX THOUSAND Minots of White boiling Pease, in Store, 2000 Minots Green Pease, 4000 do. Barley, 8000 do. Oats. Bright Pine and Spruce Deals, of every quality and dimensions, lying on St. Town and Point Levy Wharves, and daily receiving from St. Francis and Beccauvre Mills. Apply to WM. PHILLIPS, Office old Custom House Buildings, Quebec, 20th May, 1840.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: ONE HUNDRED Cases "Abbott's" best double Brown Stout, 20 Hds. "Grand Dapny & Co." Cognac, 21 Pipes Benedictine Wine, 75 Boxes Bunch Muscat Raisins, (in layers), 45 Cases "Day & Martin's" Japan Blacking, 75 Bags fine Table Salt, 2 Hds. Basket Salt, 2500 Minots Coarse do., 90 Packets East India Rice, 75 Barrels P. M. Beef, 50 do. do. Pork, 10 Bales Stocking Canvas, Nos. 1 @ 7, 108 Colts Farr'd Ropes, assorted, 216 q. casks Gunpowder, Blustery FFIF & Canister, 15 Hds. double boiled and raw Linseed Oil, 20 Casks Patent Shot, assorted Nos., 32 Tons assorted English Iron.

THE Subscribers have, this day, opened a GROCERY STORE in the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Allan, as an Ironmongery, No. 4, Fabrique Street, next door to Mr. Mauder, and fronting the Upper Town Market, where they intend having always on hand a well selected assortment in their line, and beg respectfully to solicit a share of public patronage. R. & R. ATKINS, Quebec, 20th May, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED, PER "BRITISH EMPIRE," A GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be offered at low prices. ALSO: 1 Case Plated Ware, German Silver Spoons, Forks, &c., 1 do. Violins, 1 do. Looking Glasses, 2 do. Cutlery. AND DAILY EXPECTED: An assortment of Hardware and other articles. B. DAIKES, 15, Sault au Matelot Street, Quebec, 20th May, 1840.

FOR SALE, COAL TAR, STOCKHOLM TAR, American Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Varnish, Paints, (all colours), Paint Oil, Turpentine, &c. &c. PINKERTON & OLIVER, Quebec, 18th March, 1840, St. Peter Street.

FOR SALE, AT THE OFFICE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, 14, Mountain Street: PLAIN and COLOURED PORTRAITS of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, engraved from drawings by the first Artists. Quebec, 22nd May, 1840.

FOR SALE, FIVE THOUSAND Sheets best Patent Feat. E. OLIVER, Quebec, 11th May, 1840.

LANDING, ONE HUNDRED Barrels Mess Pork, Troy inspection, a superior article. HY. J. NOAD, Budden's Wharf, Quebec, 4th May, 1840.

LANDING, 338 B BARRELS RYE FLOUR, fresh ground. ALSO: 20 Bales Virginia Leaf Tobacco. HY. J. NOAD, Quebec, 15th May, 1840.

WANTED—A lad about 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing business.—Apply at this Office, Quebec, 1st June, 1840.



PASSAGE TO LONDON. THE fine A. J. ship PRINCE GEORGE, 450 tons burthen, D. Friend, Master, has superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers, and will sail for the above port about the 20th instant.—Apply to the Captain, on board, or to WM. PRICE & CO. Quebec, 8th June, 1840.

CABIN PASSAGE or FREIGHT for Greenock by the Ship EDWARD THORNE, David Roy, Master, 420 tons register, to sail on the 15th instant.—Application to be made to Capt. Roy, on board, at Jack-on's Booms, or to RODGER, DEAN & CO. Quebec, 8th June, 1840.

NOTICE. I WILL NOT be answerable for any debts contracted by the seamen of the Ship ALBION of SCARBORO. THOMAS DONKIN, Quebec, 5th June, 1840.

CABIN PASSAGE TO HULL. THE fine fast-sailing Ship RIMSWell, Captain Wm. Tucker, has excellent accommodation for Passengers.—Apply to the Captain, on board, lying at Jones' Wharf, or to H. E. BURSTALL, Sault au Matelot Street, 5th June, 1840.

PASSAGE TO LONDON. THE fine fast-sailing Ship MANLIUS, will leave for the above port about the 15th instant, and can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers.—Apply to Captain Honcz, at Wolfe's Cove, or to M. L. WILSON, Pres de Ville, Quebec, 5th June, 1840.

PASSAGE TO DUBLIN. THE Bark SARAH STEWART, Andrew Simpson, Master, will sail for the above port about the 10th instant; she has excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—Apply on board to the Captain, at Sillery Cove, or to G. H. PARKE & CO. Quebec, 3rd June, 1840.

PASSAGE TO COLEBAINE. THE fine new Ship MACAO, 450 tons register, Hugh Milligan, Master, will sail for the above Port about the 25th instant, and can accommodate a few Steerage Passengers, by application to the Captain, on board, at the India Wharf, or to G. H. PARKE & CO. India Wharf, Quebec, 3rd June, 1840.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST. THE well known fast-sailing Ship JOSEPHIA, 47 tons register, P. McIntyre, Master, will sail for the above Port about the 12th instant, and can accommodate a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—Apply to the Captain, on board, at Martin's Wharf, or to G. H. PARKE & CO. Quebec, 3rd June, 1840.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST. THE fine coppered Bark HELEN, 305 tons register, WILLIAM MEAKES, Master, will sail for the above Port about the 15th instant, has excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers.—Apply to the Captain, on board, at Martin's Wharf, or to G. H. PARKE & CO. Quebec, 3rd June, 1840.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST. THE well known fast sailing coppered ship, "ROBERT KER," 357 tons register, P. Agnew, Master, will sail for the above port about the 10th instant, has superior accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, by early application to the Captain on board, at the India Wharf, or to G. H. PARKE & Co. India Wharf, Quebec, 2nd June, 1840.

CABIN PASSAGE TO PLYMOUTH. THE new copper-bottomed Bark JOHN AND JAMES, Henry Dale, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 16th June, and has good accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain, on board, or to JOHN SHAW & CO. Quebec, 27th May, 1840.

PASSAGE TO LONDON. THE Bark DOUGLAS, J. W. Douglas, Commander, has superior accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers, she will sail about 6th proximo.—Apply to GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. Quebec, 22nd May, 1840.

LECTURE will be delivered at the Rooms of the MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE, in St. John's Street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 11th instant, at SEVEN o'clock, by a Medical gentleman, on "the Lung, their structure, functions and requirements." The public are invited to attend. A. J. RUSSELL, Recording Secretary, Q.M.I. Quebec, 5th June, 1840.

CANADA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY NOTICE. A DIVIDEND of Fifty per Cent, upon the amount of the Capital Stock paid in, has this day been declared and the same will be paid to the Stockholders, on production of their Certificates of Stock, on or after the 20th instant, at the Company's Office. By order, W. STEVENSON, Secy. Quebec, 5th June, 1840.

NOTICE. TO obviate the inconvenience that the Trade might suffer in consequence of the sudden dissolution of the Canada Marine Insurance Company, the undersigned has made arrangements with his friends and correspondents in New York, by which parties wishing to effect Insurance may at all times, through him, have any risk covered at a moderate rate of premium, and without any charge on his part. W. STEVENSON, Quebec, 5th June, 1840.

DOLLY'S CHOP-HOUSE, SAULT-AU-MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC. THE proprietors of the above establishment (having lately come from Montreal, from the well-known establishment of the same name), beg to intimate to the public at large, but more especially the Mercantile part of it, that they have commenced business in the above line, and hope by unremitting attention to the wants and wishes of those who may visit their establishment, to merit a share of public favour. SOUPS, STEAKS, CHOPS, &c. AT ALL HOURS. Quebec, 8th June, 1840.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Unicorn.

Mr. CUNARD'S steamer Unicorn, Capt. WALTER DOUGLAS, arrived at Halifax on the 31st ultimo, and at Boston on the 3rd instant. By her we received, yesterday, fifteen days later news from Europe.

The Unicorn had twenty-four cabin passengers, and encountered severe head-winds during the greater part of the voyage. On arriving at Halifax and Boston, immense crowds lined the wharves, and she entered both ports amid the roar of cannon and the cheers of the spectators, while the vessels in harbour hoisted their colours. She reached Halifax about noon on the 31st ultimo, took her departure at ten o'clock in the evening and reached Boston in forty hours thereafter, where she was visited by an immense number of inhabitants. Captain Douglas intended to invite a number of the principal Bostonians to a short pleasure trip previous to his leaving for Quebec, and we understand that it is very probable he will bring up the Unicorn to Montreal. She is fitted up in a most magnificent style, and has proved herself a good sea-boat.

Lord William Russell was most barbarously murdered on the night of the 5th. His valet, an Italian, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, and although his examination was not concluded up to the 14th, ample evidence had been elicited to convict him. His Lordship was in his 73rd year, was brother to the late and uncle to the present Duke of Bedford, and also uncle to Lord John Russell.

Brevet Lieut. Col. A. MacLachlan, of the Royal Artillery, has been promoted to a Lieut. Colonelcy vice Cubitt, deceased.

Lord Seaton's Annuity Bill passed the 3rd reading in the House of Lords on the 7th. In the House of Commons, on the 14th May, "Mr. C. Lushington gave notice, that, in Committee on the Canada Bill, he should move an addition to the clause restraining the Crown from appointing any spiritual persons to the Legislative Council."

In the House of Commons, the order of the day for going into committee on Lord Stanley's Registration of Voters (Ireland) bill, was postponed from the 6th to the 14th May, in consequence of Lord John Russell being unable to attend in his place owing to the melancholy death of his uncle.

The Canada Union Bill was still in committee at the latest date. The Queen held a Drawing-Room on the 11th May.

The cholera has again made its appearance at Bombay, and at the date of the last accounts thirty persons had died of it. The amount now subscribed for the monument to Sir Walter Scott, at Edinburgh, is £7367 4s 6d.

It is now reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will only want three millions in his budget, to be raised on Exchequer bills.—(Sun.)

A return has been made to Parliament of the additional clerks and assistants placed on the establishment of the General Post Office, since the 5th of October, 1839, to the 31st February, 1840. The total number for England and Wales is 111 clerks or assistants, for Scotland 15, and Ireland 13; and the annual extra charge for such appointments is £8216 10s.

One of the largest political meetings ever held in Liverpool took place at the Amphitheatre, to petition parliament in favour of Lord Stanley's bill to amend the system of registration in Ireland. Sir T. Brauer took the chair. The resolutions, which, after stating the evils of the present system, expressed the confidence of the meeting that the measure proposed by Lord Stanley would have a most beneficial effect, were proposed by Mr. J. Aspinall, the Revd. H. McNeill, Mr. T. B. Horsfall and Mr. Lawrence. They were carried almost unanimously. The petition had been signed by upwards of 2000 persons.

Lord Belhaven has again been appointed Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Private accounts in town report that Lord Rossmore was not expected to survive last night. The noble Lord lies ill, or rather lay ill, at post hour yesterday at his residence, Cortolvin Hills, county of Monaghan.

Mr. Matthew, the Catholic priest, administered the testotal pledge in Nenagh, the most Protestant district of Tipperary, one day last week, to 16,000 persons. The society now consists of 700,000 members.

FRANCIS O'CONNOR.—On Monday last, this individual was brought up to receive judgment for libels published in the Northern Star. O'Connor delivered a long defence, and the Attorney General spoke in aggravation of punishment, after which Mr. Justice Littledale delivered the judgment of the court, which was that the defendant should be imprisoned in York Castle for eighteen months and then give security for his good behaviour, himself in £200, and two securities in £150 each, for the space of two years.

The transport Hannah, with a number of her Majesty's 17th Regiment on board, was, on coming from Kurachee, totally wrecked on the 17th inst. on a sand bank in the mouth of the Indus. Fortunately no lives were lost, but there was a great loss of property. The Khatel vessels were saved.

LONDON, May 15.—A telegraphic despatch, in Wednesday's Monitor, brings news from Algiers of the 7th, stating that the army was still at the farm of Mouzais, that is, at the foot of the Atlas, near Bidah, and, consequently, that it had returned from the road to Milaa. The Journal des Debats attributes this to a manoeuvre of Abdel-Kader, who, whilst the French were invading the Atlas, had poured into the country immediately round Algiers, Marshal Vallee had been obliged to send back one or two detachments, and the great expedition was thus uselessly retarded.

According to a despatch from Algiers of the 7th inst., the main force of the Arabs had made a desperate attack against Churchelle. On the 6th a loud cannonade, which was heard in that direction late in the evening, induced a belief that the army under Marshal Vallee had arrived in time to relieve the garrison.

There is no authentic news from Naples in the Paris journals. A Lyons paper asserts, that the batteries of Syracuse had exchanged shots with and compelled the retreat of two British ships of war that had chased under their guns some Neapolitan vessels.

Advices from Naples of the 8th inst. state, that on that day the King had transmitted to his Ambassador in Paris power to treat with the Sulphur Company respecting its dissolution, and the amount of the indemnity to be awarded to them.

Advices from Constantinople of the 23d ult. state that Akif Pacha had been superseded in his post, and exiled by a decision of the Porte, published on the preceding day. The Prince Royal of Holland arrived in Constantinople on the 18th ult. Despatches were received by the European legations from their respective consuls at Adrianople, intimating apprehensions of a general rising of the Ottoman inhabitants against the Christians of that city.

The Trebisond steamer, which reached Constantinople on the 20th, brought intelligence of a pacific nature from Persia. It would appear that a reconciliation had taken place between our Government and the Court of Teheran, and that the Schah had given up for the present all idea of an expedition against Herat, on finding that Russia could not support him against England, after the defeats she had sustained in Circassia and Chiva.

The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with this projet de loi for the restoration of the ashes of Napoleon to France, brought into the Chamber of Deputies by Count de Remusat, Minister of the Interior. The Constitutionnel and Courrier Francais announce that Generals Bertrand and Gouraud and Count Las Cases are to accompany the Prince de Joinville to St. Helena. General Petit, of whom Napoleon took so affecting a leave at Fontainebleau in 1814, will likewise proceed on that pious mission.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a despatch from the deputy commander of Valencia, of the 2nd, announcing that General Aspiroz made himself master of the town of Alpuente on the 30th ultimo, without, however, yet being able to reduce its castle.

Galacz, April 25.—Accounts from Odessa, received here to-day, say that troops continue to be sent to the Circassian coast. Two ships of the line, each of 80 guns, the Chrysostom and the Empress Mary, had sailed from Sebastopol. They had 1500 troops on board, which were embarked at Odessa to supply in some measure those which have been sent from Sebastopol to Circassia; but other letters say that they are gone direct to the Circassian coast. All the Russian forces in the long line from Dachah to Gindjik are said to be already taken by the Circassians (?). The fate of Fort Nicholas was certainly known at Sebastopol. Some accounts say it was besieged, others that it was already taken. A considerable number of Polish deserters, among whom are many officers, are said to serve in the ranks of the Circassians. The Warsaw had arrived at Odessa on the 23rd, and immediately prepared to put to sea again.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 11. A message from the House of Commons brought up the Exchequer (£11,000,000) Bill.

The title commutation bill was read a second time, and the Church building Act amendment bill a third time, and passed.

CANADA. Lord MOUNTCASSELL, alluding to a vote by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada of a sum of £250,000, to be raised by loan, for the purpose of public buildings expressed a hope that government would consent to guarantee that loan.—Lord Duncannon said that there was no intention to guarantee any such loan.

On motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Administration of Justice Bill was read a second time. The following are the leading points of the bill: That there should be two new judges, in Chancery, to be called vice-chancellors, making altogether three vice-chancellors, that there should be a new master in chancery; that the master of the rolls should be permanently vice-president of the judicial committee of the privy council; that this committee should have power to call on the 15 judges for their opinion; that the equity jurisdiction of the court of exchequer should be abolished.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 8. THE BUDGET. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in consequence of the late melancholy event that had taken place, he felt it necessary to postpone his financial statement from Monday next to Friday.

The miscellaneous estimates were then considered in committee. Among the votes were £50,000 for steam communication to India by the Red Sea; £1,300 for the School of Design at Somerset House; £7,000 as a compensation to Messrs. Foundriner for their improvement in the manufacture of paper; £10,000 for cleaning, arranging, and preparing indexes of public records; and £5,418 for the University of London.

Thursday, May 14.—On motion of Mr. Duncomb, Stockdale and his attorney, Mr. Howard, were discharged from imprisonment.

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA) ACT. Opinions of the Judges on the questions propounded to them, on the 13th of April last. (Delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.)

My LORDS,—On the part of Her Majesty's judges, I have the honour to represent to your lordships that all the judges of England, with the exception of Lord Denman and Lord Abinger, have met together in Serjeants' Inn for the purpose of taking into consideration the several questions which your lordships have been pleased to propose to us; and that, after discussion upon the subjects, and deliberation, we have agreed, unanimously, upon the answers to be returned to those several questions, as follows:—

In answer to the first question, we are all of opinion that the words "a Protestant Clergy" in the statute 31 Geo. III, c. 31, are large enough to include, and that they do include, other clergy than those of the Church of England, and Protestant bishops, priests and deacons, who have received episcopal ordination.

For those words, which are first to be met with in the statute 14 Geo. III, c. 83, (recited in the act now under consideration,) appear to us, both in their natural force and meaning, and still more from the context of the clauses in which they are found, to be there used to designate and intend a clergy opposed in doctrine and discipline to the clergy of the church of Rome, and rather to aim at the encouragement of the Protestant religion in opposition to the Romish church, than to point exclusively

ly to the clergy of the church of England. And although the Legislature, in passing the statute 31st Geo. III, appears to have had in its view the establishment of the church of England, primarily, and in a more special and immediate manner, as is evident from this that the only detailed provisions for carrying the object of the act into effect are confined to the erection and endowment of parsonages and rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England, the presenting thereto incumbents or ministers of the Church of England, duly ordained according to the rites of the said church, and the subjecting of them to all spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority according to the laws and canons of the church of England which are lawfully made and received in England (sections 38, 39, 40 of the said act); yet does it appear to us that the Legislature, by employing the more general and comprehensive term "Protestant clergy" in the same statute in which they also use the expression "incumbents or ministers of the church of England," must be intended to have included within the former and larger expression other clergy besides those who are comprised within the latter.

And when your lordships desire the judges to state if any other clergy are included, what other? we answer, that it appears to us that the clergy of the established church of Scotland do constitute one instance of such other Protestant clergy. For by the Act of Union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, it is made a fundamental article of such Union, that the true Protestant religion as then professed within the kingdom of Scotland, with the worship, discipline, and government of the church, should be effectually and unalterably secured within the kingdom of Scotland. And when a subsequent act of the British Legislature, relating to the government, law, and religion of a British colony, acquired by conquest since the Union, and forming part of the dominions of the British crown, employs, with reference to that colony, the terms "a Protestant Clergy," there being no words in the statute which necessarily restrain and limit the meaning of the expression, we think it must be held to include the clergy of the Protestant church established in Scotland; and we feel ourselves confirmed in this opinion by observing that on several occasions the precise expression is to be found in the Statute Book, "the Clergy of the established Church of Scotland." The 48 Geo. III, c. 138, in its very title mentions "the Clergy of Scotland." The 50 Geo. III, c. 84, "the rights and interests of the clergy of Scotland" are repeatedly spoken of; and in the 5 Geo. IV, c. 72, s. 7, a reference will be found to several acts of Parliament which make mention of the "poor clergy of the established church of Scotland."

And although in answering your lordships' question we specify no other church than the Protestant church of Scotland, we do not thereby intend that besides that church, the ministers of "Protestant Clergy." At the same time, as we do other churches may not be included under the term not find on the statute book the acknowledgment by the Legislature of any other clergy answering that description, and as we are not furnished by your lordships with any information as to the doctrine or discipline of any other denominations of Protestants to which the statute of the 31st Geo. III, can by possibility apply, we are unable to specify any other to your lordships, as falling within the statute.

My Lords.—In answer to the question secondly put to us, we are all of opinion that the effect of the forty-first section of the statute is prospective only, and that the power thereby given to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the provinces cannot be extended to affect lands which have been already allotted and appropriated under former grants; for the manifest import of the forty-first section appears to us to be limited to this, namely, "the varying or repealing the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands," and not to comprehend "the varying or repealing allotments or appropriations which have been already made under provisions of the act which such provisions continued unimpaired and in full force." The provisions of the Statute of Wills might be varied or repealed without affecting the devise of land already made under it.

My Lords.—In answer to the question lastly proposed, we all agree in the opinion that the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada have exceeded their authority in passing the act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof, in respect of both the enactments specified in your lordships' question. As to the enactment, "that it should be lawful for the governor, by and with the advice of the executive council, to sell, alienate, and convey in fee simple all or any of the Clergy Reserves," we have, in answer to the second question, already stated our opinion to be such, as that it is inconsistent with any such power in the colonial Legislature; and as to the enactment "that the proceeds of all past sales of such reserves, which may have been or may be invested under the authority of the act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the 7th and 8th George IV, for authorising the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, shall be subject to such orders and directions as the Governor in Council shall make and establish for investing in any securities within the province of Upper Canada the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said reserves," we think such an enactment is in its terms inconsistent with and contradictory to the provisions of the Imperial Parliament 7 and 8 Geo. IV, and therefore void, there being no express authority reserved by that act to the Colonial Legislature to repeal the provisions of such latter statute.

REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

Wednesday, May 13.
Mr. T. Duncombe presented a petition signed by 16,000 inhabitants of Sheffield, agreed to at a public meeting of that town. The petitioners prayed for six objects. The first was, that the House might address Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to dismiss her present ministers, these ministers being no more worthy of the confidence of the crown and the people than any ministry which had held office within the last fifty years.—(Hear, hear, and a laugh.) The second prayer was that Her Majesty would call her councils a ministry by which the question of universal suffrage might be made a cabinet measure. Thirdly, that while the people were starving for the want of a sufficient supply of wholesome food, hon. members might not waste the time of the House in long and useless speeches on party questions, but should occupy themselves in endeavouring to lessen the weight of taxation which was now too heavy to be borne. Fourthly, that all professional lawyers should be excluded from seats in Parliament, as from their professional habits they tended more to mystify than to make clear important subjects of legislation. Fifth, that as there were 75 volumes of statutes, each containing some thousand pages, and as these were more than could be studied in the ordinary term of man's life, the petitioners prayed, that instead of this immense mass, a compendium of laws should be framed, copies of which should be preserved in every court in the Kingdom; so that when a citizen was charged with any offence he might know the law and the punishment attached to its infrac-

tion; and, sixthly, that all the heirs and descendants of peers should be excluded from seats in the Commons House of Parliament, as such parties were already represented in the House of Peers; that the Commons should be representatives of the mass of the people, who possessed a property of £20,000, 000 a year in their labour, and that they should not be treated as if they were born only to inherit penalties and poor laws. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 2nd.)

STEAMER LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.—The expected arrival of the Unicorn, the pioneer of the line of British Steam-Packets, about to be established by the Hon. S. Cunard, under the auspices of the British Government, between Liverpool and Boston, having led to inquiries concerning the preparations for their reception, at East Boston, I took occasion, on Saturday, to cross the ferry, for a glance at the premises.

The Unicorn wharf, erected by the East Boston Company, under the superintendance of Mr. Samuel S. Lewis, has just been completed, and it is a work in all respects worthy of the occasion, and the liberality of that Company. The wharf is comprised of a spacious bridge or pier, from a point on Marginal-street, just below the ferry, and extending 750 feet towards the channel, by 30 feet wide. This pier is terminated by a cross wharf of T, of 300 feet by 50 wide. Thence, are extended quite into the channel, two wharves of similar dimensions, and resembling the prongs of a fork, each being 250 feet long by 50 wide, and embracing an intermediate slip of 90 feet wide, for the reception of the steamers, with fixtures and conveniences for fastening the two can repose at a time, in perfect safety, in all kinds of weather. On the upper side of the western prong, a berth is provided for another steamer, in case three of them should chance to be in port at once. On each side of these slips the water is 15 feet at low water.

The extreme length of the bridge and wharf is 1,050 feet. While the southern aspect of the wharves will afford shelter to the vessels during north-eastern storms, the position being below the courses of the Ferry-boats, which are constantly crossing, at all seasons of the year, will keep the ice clear, for the easy ingress and egress of the Steamers in winter time. These are important advantages, that could not be found in any position on Boston proper, and they cannot but prove highly satisfactory to the enterprising proprietor of the Steamers. On the western prong, the Company have erected a large warehouse, 100 feet by 30, and two stories high—the lower room for a Custom-House store, and the upper for the accommodation of the owners of the Steam Packets. On the other prong, a store of similar dimensions is to be erected as a depot for coal. At the head of each prong, is erected a flag staff, 100 feet high, for the display of the American ensign on the one, and of the British flag on the other, both of which will be raised on the arrival of each Packet.

The Unicorn will be the pioneer steamer in connection with this line between Liverpool and Boston.—She is a fine vessel of about 700 tons, but is not designed as a regular packet, between the two countries. It is ultimately intended to have her ply between Nova Scotia and Quebec. Meanwhile, the Britannia, the Columbia, the Caledonia, and another, whose name I have not yet learned, are to be the regular steam packets between Liverpool and Boston, touching at Halifax. These are first rate vessels, of 1200 tons each, and calculated for Atlantic navigation.—Mr. Cunard has undertaken to carry a regular mail, twice a month, between Liverpool and Boston, the year round. Of course, a steamer will arrive and depart every fortnight. As the trip from England to Boston is shorter by about thirty-six hours, than to New York and as the delay at Halifax will be short, we may hope to anticipate the New York foreign news, by some 24 hours, at least. These considerations will induce a large proportion of passengers to select the Boston line, in coming from England.—When our Western Railroad should have been completed, the facilities will be perfect, for European travellers to embark for this city, and hence to start for New York, or for any other section of the Union, with the least possible delay. The arrangement cannot fail to be of vast advantage to this city.

QUEBEC:

WEDNESDAY, 10th JUNE 1840.

LATEST DATES

From London..... May 15 | From New York..... June 5
From Liverpool..... May 18 | From Halifax..... May 29
From Toronto..... May 14 | From Montreal..... June 5

The only part of the political news brought by the steamer Unicorn, of importance to Canadian interests, is the opinion delivered by the Judges on the Clergy Reserve question, which will be found in another part of this paper.

It will be seen that Mr. PALMER had withdrawn his motion in the House of Commons against the war with China, which had it been persisted in, might have resulted in a vote of censure on Ministers, and occasioned a breaking up of the present Cabinet.

The projet de loi for the restoration of the ashes of Napoleon to France, was the principal topic of discussion in the Parisian journals, some of which were of opinion that it was a mere political clap-net of M. Thiers to win popularity. However true this may be we know not; but, from the proverbial restlessness and excitability of the French nation, we think it not improbable that it may prove injurious to the peace of the country. Much more trifling occurrences have been the precursors, with them, of the most startling events. And with respect to the great object of their present solicitude, he will rest as well on the bleak sea-girt island where he at present lies, as beneath the most splendid mausoleum that can be erected for him in *la belle France*.

The very improbable rumours brought by the Havre packet *Barquoddy*, respecting the massacre of English residents in China, and the Austrian aid to Naples, appear to have been without foundation. The sulphur frays between Great Britain and the Neapolitan Government had been adjusted, through the mediation of France.

Affairs in the East were the same threatening aspect, as at the date of our last advices.

We perceive the steamship *Liverpool* is advertised in the New York papers to leave Liverpool on the 20th May. If she left on the day specified, we may reasonably expect that she has arrived at New York by this, and that by the end of the present week we may have five days later intelligence from Europe than that received by the *Unicorn*. If the same punctuality was observed in the despatch of the *Great Western* which has hitherto been the case, we may calculate upon her arrival about the end of this month, which will undoubtedly bring us intelligence of the fate of the Union Bill and

of other Canadian matters now pending in the Imperial Parliament.

"As bees buzz out with angry fyke
When plund'ring hords assail their byke,"

so we perceive have the leading New York journals "come out" against a licentious penny paper published in that city, called the *Herald*. We wish their success in their crusade—the object is laudable, and we trust, purely philanthropic. One of the most unerring barometers of the state of public morals in a community, is the encouragement or otherwise which publications of a demoralizing tendency meet with.

Toronto papers are to the 4th, and Kingston to the 5th instant, inclusive. They make no allusion to the state of the Lieutenant Governor's health, who, according to our previous advices, was labouring under severe indisposition.

The U. C. Official Gazette, of the 4th, contains a proclamation by Sir George Arthur, further proroguing the Provincial Parliament till the 14th proximo.

Among the Upper Canada papers received by us this morning, we find a first number of the "Woodstock Herald and Brock District General Advertiser." The terms are, 11s. 3d. per annum, when delivered in town, and 16s. 3d. when forwarded by post.

(From our Montreal Correspondent.)

"Montreal, Sunday, 7th June 1840, 4, p. m.
"A Mr. CORMAK, who was a passenger in Mr. Cunard's steamer *Unicorn*, Capt. Douglas, to Halifax, arrived this morning, via Boston and New York. The steamer arrived at Halifax on the 31st May, having sailed the 16th. She brought London morning papers of the 15th and from Liverpool of the 16th.

"The Sulphur affair with Naples, is made up, by the mediation of France. The Eastern war, so much talked of, had not commenced, and the China war was left to ministers to settle as best they may; the Duke of WELLINGTON having declared that it was not a fit case for the interference of Parliament. Mr. PALMER's motion in the House of Commons, against going to war with China, was withdrawn.

"The Canada Union Bill was still before the Committee of the Commons, and it was expected that it would pass. The Judges had given their opinion that the Upper Canada Legislature had exceeded its powers, in relation to the removal of the Funds arising from the sales of the Reserves, from England to Canada; that the only Protestant Churches known to Law in Great Britain at the time of the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791, were the Churches of England and Scotland; but they seem to be of opinion that a share of the Reserves may be extended to other Protestant Churches in Canada; and a Bill to that effect, and to rectify the errors of the Upper Canada Legislature, will probably be introduced in the Commons. Whether it will pass the Lords, is another question.

"Funds and Trade were as at the former dates. The price of Flour had fallen.

"We shall know more concerning affairs generally, about the 23rd of the present month, by the *Great Western*, which was to leave Bristol on the 4th instant, for New York.

"There has been some heavy rain here last night. To-day it is cool, with a fresh breeze from the north west."

"Montreal, 8th June, 1840.—5, p. m.

"The *Lady Colborne* leaves at six this evening, and I suppose will be the first steamer down, though the *Eagle* left at 4. I have heard that the Hon. H. Black returns in her.

"The *Cygne* goes to Chambly with the Governor to-morrow, and it is said, His Excellency will return on Thursday.

"The Seminary Ordinance was sanctioned by His Excellency to-day, and the Montreal Turnpike Ordinance is passed. The clause authorising the raising of the money (should it not be lent on the credit of the tolls) by assessment on the proprietors along the road, has been left out, and the amount authorised to be loaned by the Governor is £20,000; the Province being also liable for any deficiency of interest. The thing will probably result in the payment of some twenty or thirty thousand pounds of the public revenue to do the work on the roads, which the rich proprietors in the vicinity of Montreal are bound to do, making the poor *habitants*, who generally do their work on the roads throughout the country, pay a tax about enough to cover the expenses of a taxations collection. It has been explained, that the 10s. on the pound, established as the maximum of the assessments of property in the towns, is an error, although in the official printed notice. It was intended to be *two shillings only* in the pound. By law, at present, it cannot exceed 6d.

"The weather is fine and clear, but rather cool for the season. The thermometer was down last night to 43°.

"No American mail to-day."

Extract of a letter from Captain Walter Douglas, of the steamer *Unicorn*, dated Boston, 31 June, to a gentleman, in Quebec:—

"I dare say you have heard by way of Halifax, before this, of our arrival, after a passage of 16 days, although a very boisterous one, nothing but gales of wind from W. to N. W. The *Unicorn* is a most splendid sea boat; it blew one night a perfect hurricane, so that we could not carry our close reefed foresail. We eased the engines to about half speed, keeping the sea about a point to two points on the bow; she then went ahead about two knots as easy and as dry as possible.

"We had a very agreeable party on board. The Nova Scotians gave us a very handsome reception, the wharves were crowded, guns firing, with flags flying and cheering, and I suppose that during the day we remained in Halifax there must have been at least 3,000 persons on board.

"It is not decided when we leave for Quebec."

We understand that another letter from Captain Douglas states that he expects to be in Quebec on the 13th instant, (Saturday next.)

The following Draughts of Ordinances about to be submitted by His Excellency the Governor General for the concurrence of the Special Council, have been published since our last:

- Draught of an Ordinance to incorporate the City and Town of Quebec.
- Draught of an Ordinance to incorporate the City and Town of Montreal.
- Draught of an Ordinance for the better prevention of accidents by the storing and keeping of Gunpowder within or near the city of Montreal.
- The following Draughts of Ordinances are, we understand, in a state of forwardness:
To incorporate a Company for a Rail Road to the Province Line;
The Montreal Fire Insurance Company;
Incorporation of the Quebec Library—and
The Advocates' Library, Quebec.

The proposed Ordinances for the incorporation of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, which are alike in their provisions, after the division of the Cities into Wards, provide that the Municipal Corporations shall consist of Aldermen, Councilmen and a Mayor. For the present year, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors, are to be named by the Governor, but vacancies which may occur are to be filled up by the majority of votes in the Council. A qualification in real or personal estate, or both, the amount of which is at present left blank, is required for Aldermen and Councilors, who are also required to have been resident householders within the city for one year previous to their election. On the 1st November, 1841, one-third of the number of Councilors, whose total number is eighteen, are to retire and their number to be replaced by election. This is to continue from year to year, one-third retiring at the expiration of each annual period.

Those Councilors to retire who had the smallest number of votes at the previous election. No person shall be capable of being elected as Alderman or Councilman who is not a natural born or naturalized subject, and the same restriction is ordained in respect to electors.

Minors are precluded from voting, and no person is to be capable of voting or of being elected who shall have been attainted for treason or felony in any Court of Law, within any of Her Majesty's dominions.

One half the Aldermen are to retire each year, on the 1st November, and to be replaced by election.

The Mayor to be elected on the 2nd day of November in each year, and may be chosen from either the Aldermen or Councilors.

The Council may impose taxes not amounting to more than 10s. in the pound [erroneous—we believe 2s. is the correct amount] on the assessed value of property, and on auctioneers, tavern-keepers, retailers of spirituous liquors, hucksters, pedlars, and small dealers; and may impose on offenders fines not exceeding five pounds, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

The Council to have the control of all monies raised under assessment, and all documents relating to the city and of a public nature to be delivered to the officers of the corporation.

The Act is declared permanent.

Major HALL, who had come down to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of His Excellency, returned to Montreal last night in the steamer *Lady Colborne*. We understand that His Excellency has further postponed his intended visit to Quebec, and that he will not likely be here before the adjournment of the Special Council, which is expected to take place about the latter end of this month.

GOOD PASSAGE.—The fast sailing ship *Margaret Johnson*, Capt. McAuley, consigned to Messrs. G. H. Parke & Co., arrived last night, having left Belfast on the 10th May, with 302 passengers and a cargo of salt. Capt. McAuley has brought a Belfast paper of the 6th May, but it contains nothing of importance.

NATIONAL CIRCUS.—The large company of equestrian performers, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Stocking, from Boston, which arrived here last week, have commenced their performances in a spacious booth erected on the Glacis, outside St. Louis Gate. On Monday and yesterday evening, the booth, which holds about six hundred persons, was full to overflowing. The afternoon performance commences at two o'clock, and the evening at seven, and closes at ten. The price of admission is—First boxes, 5s.; second boxes, 2s. 6d.; and the pit, 1s. 3d.

The following officers are with the detachments by the *Louisa*, noticed in our last:—Capt. Nesham, 66th, Ensign Pratt, do. Ensign Langton, do.; Capt. Dickson, 85th, Ensign Lethbridge, do. Ensign Ross, do. Staff Assistant Surgeon Carr.

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 shooting at gulls, when by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece he was shot through the head and instantly expired. This occurred about ten days before the vessel arrived at Quebec, and it was found impossible to bring up the body, from the weather and the crowded state of the ship; it was therefore interred, as decency as circumstances would permit, on the Pilgrims; the melancholy accident has made a deep impression on his fellow passengers.

POSTSCRIPT.

This afternoon about three o'clock, the *St. George* steamer arrived, bringing us Montreal papers of yesterday morning, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the evening of the 5th inst. The latter contains copious extracts from the papers brought by the *Unicorn*, a summary of which we subjoin, and shall give further particulars in our next.

The papers make no further mention of the "material probabilities" of the Queen, and we perceive that her Majesty had resumed her dancing enjoyments, the cessation of which was chiefly relied on as evidence in support of the prevailing rumor.

The Rev. George Grantham, one of the fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, was found lying dead under the window of his room. Supposed that he fell out while raising the sash.

The papers announce the death of Judith Grisi, sister of the celebrated Julia, and herself a vocalist of some eminence.

The Queen gave her first state ball since the royal marriage, on the night of May 11th. Among the company were Earl Grey, Duke of Wellington, Lord Holland, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Ripon and Earl of Aberdeen—a curious mingling of political opposites.

The approaching marriage of the Russian Grand Duke to the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt, has been officially announced.

The Spanish General Cordova died at Lisbon on the 29th of April.

Col. Pasley had fired another of his monstrous charges against the wreck of the *Royal George*, and with excellent effect. Among the articles brought up by the explosion were great quantities of candles and some butter.

Among the deaths announced are those of Mr. Morrison, of hygeian bill notoriety, and Count Guiccioli, husband of Lord Byron's mistress.

CHINA.—Bombay letters of March 31st announce that preparations for the Chinese expedition were in progress, on a most extensive scale. Singapore was the place, and the 7th May the time, for the general muster.

The Supreme Court of Calcutta had decided that the scrip issued by Captain Elliott, for the opium surrendered to him, was issued under constraint of foreign power—that his acts were therefore invalid, and that his certificates were good for nothing.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 8.

In answer to an inquiry made a few evenings ago by Viscount Strangford, Viscount Melbourne admitted the truth of the statement that natives of Africa had been purchased in that country, for exportation, by the French authorities, and added, that representations had been made on the subject by the English to the French Government, and that no reply had yet been received.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 7.

Mr. Hume begged to ask whether her Majesty's Government were now able to state in what condition the negotiations respecting the Maine boundary were?

Lord John Russell. I have some doubt how far it is consistent with my duty to answer the question which the Hon. Gentleman has just put to me; but, as, no doubt, there is considerable anxiety upon the subject, and as papers upon the subject have been published in the United States, I think it would be desirable to give a general outline of the state in which the question at present stands between the United States and this country relative to the Maine boundary.

The House will recollect I stated that there were two very distinct questions: the one was the general question of the boundary arising out of the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent; and the other was with respect to the interpretation of our agreement for the sake of preserving jurisdiction and possession undisturbed by the two parties, made in the course of the spring of 1839. With respect to the former part of the subject, a proposition was made by my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the name of the government, last year, and the reply to that was a counter proposition of a totally different nature being made by the government of the United States.

At the same time commissioners were appointed by the government of Great Britain, who had surveyed the disputed territory, and had arrived in that country in January last. Their report was received only a few days ago; it contains matter of very considerable importance, and is now under the consideration of the government, and an answer will be immediately returned to the last proposition made by the government of the United States, informing them how far we can fall in with the proposition they last made.

That is the only answer I can give at present upon that branch of the subject. With respect to the question relating to the provisional agreement of last year, it is unfortunate that it is almost entirely upon that that recent difficulties have arisen. The Noble Lord then adverted to the differences that had arisen between the two countries on this subject; and concluded by saying, I trust and believe that peace will not be interrupted, but that the whole will end in a formal and amicable settlement of existing differences. (Cheers)

Mr. HUME gave notice that he should postpone next Thursday forthwith his motion for the correspondence of Messrs. Bedard and Panet with the Colonial office, respecting their suspension from the execution of their duty as Judges in Lower Canada, and for copies of the orders sent out for their restoration to office.

CANADA.—Lord John Russell said, that looking to the precedents having any analogy to the bill for the government of Canada, it appeared that no precedents bearing exactly upon the point in question were in existence; but, looking to the analogy of those cases which the most nearly resembled it, he was of opinion that it was necessary to obtain the vote of a committee of the whole House on the subject before the House could agree to the clause relating to the civil list, and to the appropriation of revenues for forming such civil list. Under these circumstances, he would move that the House do resolve itself into a committee on Monday night (17) for the purpose of considering the clause of the bill relating to the charge of the civil government of Upper and Lower Canada.—Agreed to.

Lord John Russell had announced in the House that government did not intend, this year, to propose any direct grant for the purposes of emigration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that, before the close of the session, the expense of the war with China would be brought before the House and a vote taken upon it.

(From our Montreal Correspondent.)

"Montreal, 9th June.—5, P. M.
"The American mail of this morning brought none of the letters by the *Unicorn*, and people here are rather surprised that they had not arrived at Quebec from Halifax, when the mail left on Sunday. This, of course, will be corrected when Mr. CUNARD'S arrangements are complete, and when our mails travel as quick as in the United States.

"You will see by the New York papers of Saturday, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had proposed to go into Committee of the whole House of Commons on the 17th May, to fix the Civil List for Canada. Perhaps it is to be paid out of money levied in Great Britain. If it is to be raised out of money paid by people in Canada, it is very considerate in Lord JOHN to go into Committee of the whole to dispose of other people's money. But it is needless to prejudge matters. "Nons verrens" is a very good saying.

"The Governor, I hear, left early this morning for Chambly by steamboat, and expects to get back by land on Thursday. They still talk of his going to Quebec about the 15th inst.

"The arrangements for sending off the pauper Emigrants to Upper Canada are working admirably. There were only about thirty in the sheds, and they are waiting for a boat to take them off."

The passengers by the *Unicorn* have subscribed a sum of money to purchase and present a piece of plate to Captain Douglas.

The following are among the names of the passengers by the *Unicorn*:—

Messrs. W. Cormack and C. D. Shaw, of Montreal; A. H. and James Scott, Canada; a son of Mr. Cunard; J. J. Snodgrass, Lt. Col. D. Q. M. G.; and A. W. Wm. Wina, 23rd Fusiliers. There were TWENTY-SEVEN cabin passengers, in all.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE

Montreal, 29th May, 1840.
His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—
William Barclay, R. Lathrop, J. Webster, W. S. Phillips, Samuel Ogden, Louis Boyer, Henri Saint Jean, Stanley Bagg and Harrison Stephens, Esquires, to be and constitute a Board of Examiners, for the Cop of Montreal, for the Office of Inspector of the Cop of Montreal, in pursuance of an Ordinance of the Governor of this Province.

