could be carried on. If it were attempted the result would be a very weak Government indeed. If ministers could have consented to postpone the measure, his hon. friend would still have been unable to promise his support either to that Bill, or to any other based on the same principles. Having made these remarks, he would now pass to a much more pleasant and agreeable part of his duty. And in making the observation which he was about to lay before the House, he did so, without any desire to praise, still less to flatter his honourable friend, because there was no man he would be less inclined to insult by adulation. He would say, however, both for himself and his friends, that they had every reason to be satisfied when the late Inspector General became their colleague, and to regret, that the circumstances now under review or any others, should have rendered it necessary for him to retire from them. If his friend at that moment could enable him to see the slightest prospect of harmony between their views—if he could only say that his feelings with regard to the measure were such, that standing as the matter now did, he did not require time to make up his mind in its favour—then he (Mr. D.) said they might still go on together. He did not blame his hon. friend for the course he had taken; but he said that Government having determined to introduce the University Bill to the House as a Government measure—and having tested the sense of the House as to whether it would legislate on the principles which that Bill contained—having done so, he said that when his hon. friend found it necessary to tender his resignation, the ministers fell, unless they desired the hon. gentleman to suppose they had deceived him, that they could do nothing else than recommend that his resignation should be accepted. He had said no more than justice to himself and to his friend required. There was no feelings among his colleagues except respect and admiration for his hon. friend; and he could truly say that however difference of opinion might have led to results which he deeply regretted, he did not believe that it would make any difference in their feelings of friendship for one another.

RECEIVING REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON SUPPLIES.

Mr. Christie moved, that the salary of the Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada be £250 instead of £500. Lost. Ayes 24, Nays 29.

Mr. Christie moved, that the salary of the Speaker be £500 per Session, instead of £1000 per annum.

The motion was lost. Ayes 12, Nays 42.

Mr. Christie moved to add to the resolution—"provided the said Speaker hold no office of emolument under the Crown, or receive any money out of the consolidated revenue." The hon. gentleman said that this motion was for the purpose of preventing the Speaker from receiving the sessional allowance, or from acting as Queen's Counsel, or being under any obligation to the Executive.

The motion was lost. Ayes 11, Nays 46.

Mr. Scott objected to the grant to the Medical Faculty of M'Gill College.

The House divided for the grant. Ayes 43, Nays 7.

Mr. McDonald of Cornwall wished to call the attention of the Administration to the propriety of making a grant of £500 each to Queen's College and that of Regiopolis. He hoped that a supplementary estimate would be brought down, in which these items would not be forgotten. He also trusted that next session some provision would be made for the deaf and dumb. There were a great number of these unfortunate beings in the Province, and it became the Legislature to follow the example set in other countries, and found an Asylum into which they might be received and educated, that they might be enabled to learn some useful trade, and the tedium of their solitary existence be relieved.

EDUCATIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Upon the grant for the Educational Superintendents of Upper and Lower Canada, Mr. Aylwin moved a proviso that no such Superintendent should be the Minister of any religion. A lengthy discussion arose, in which Messrs Price, Cameron and Aylwin, attacked the Government for the appointment of Egerton Ryerson, and that gentleman for his letters from England, published in the Toronto *Colonist*. Messrs. Attorney General Draper, Dunlop, Sol. Gen. Sherwood, and Mr. Roblin, were against the motion. Mr. Ermatinger said that if this motion affected Egerton Ryerson alone, he would vote for it, for he considered the appointment of that gentleman as a disgrace to the Government.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Baldwin spoke in condemnation of the appointment of Dr. Ryerson to the Superintendent of Education, and that of Mr. Murray to the Professorship of Mathematics in King's College. He characterized the first as an infamous political job to bring over a political apostate; and said that the other was totally incompetent to fill the office which he had received. He could not, however, vote for the amendment of the member for Quebec.

Mr. Boulton corroborated what had been said by Mr. Baldwin. The appointment of Mr. Ryerson was an infamous political job, and an insult to every member of the Church of England, and to every minister of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome. He could not, however, vote for the amendment.

Mr. Aylwin asked leave to withdraw his amendment and make another.

Mr. Gowan hoped it would not be granted; the trick of making motions to be withdrawn, for the purpose of enabling members to make long speeches, and waste the time of the house, had been played too often. He hoped the house would divide upon this motion, that the country might see who were the men who desired to exclude the clergy from the educational system of the country.

The amendment was finally put and lost.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 26.

BOARD OF WORKS.

Dr. Dunlop moved for a Commission to inquire into the Board of Works, with power to send for persons and papers, and to hear evidence upon oath. The hon. gentleman read, from a Report of the Committee upon the Chambly Canal, several charges against the Board.

Mr. Cameron opposed the motion. The statements which had been made to the Committee were exparte statements, and the other side had not yet been heard.

Mr. Attorney General Draper defended the Board at some length; he considered it altogether unjustifiable that the charges contained in the Report brought up by the member for Huron should be placed upon the Journals of the House, without the persons accused having had an opportunity of explaining or defending their conduct.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Draper resumed his defence of the conduct of the Board, entering into a variety of details of little interest to others than the parties interested.

Mr. Berthelot opposed the investigation.

Mr. Gowan, in a long and able speech, called upon the Government, as a duty it owed to the coun ry, as a duty to the Board of Works, to make the investigation called for.

Mr. Robinson was opposed to the investigation now asked for, as altogether impracticable.

Messrs. Merritt, Moffatt and Williams were opposed to the motion, but thought that the Government ought to take some steps to inquire into the department, and put an end to these repeated complaints.

Mr. Boulton moved, in amendment, that an humble Address be presented to his Excellency, to issue a commission to inquire into the manner in which the public money is, and has been, expended by the Board of Works, and if any improvement can be made in the constitution of that Board.

Mr. Sherwood was opposed to the motion and amendment, because it went to take from the Executive Council the responsibility which they should bear for the acts of the Board, and place it on an independent body.

Dr. Dunlop withdrew his motion.

The question was then put upon the amendment. Ayes, 19; Nays, 40.

INLAND NAVIGATION AND CANADIAN VESSELS.

On motion of Mr. Attorney General Smith, the House went into Committee, and the following Resolutions were reported and agreed to:—

1st. Resolved—That the increased importance of the interests of owners of ships and vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, requires that the same protection and privileges be extended to vessels so employed, as are enjoyed by the British vessels in all other parts of her Majesty's dominions.

2nd. Resolved—That the provisions of the 31st section of the Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, which permits goods, the produce of foreign countries, to be brought or imported by inland navigation from any adjoining foreign country in foreign vessels or boats as well as in British vessels or boats, is no longer necessary or advantageous for the interests of this Province, and that the repeal of that part of the clause in question, which contains the aforesaid provision, would tend greatly to advance the prosperity of the inland trade of this Province.

3rd. Resolved—That the extension of the Acts passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled respectively, "An Act for the registering of British vessels," and "An Act for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation," to vessels built and owned in this Province, employed in navigating the inland waters, would, by securing to her Majesty's subjects in this Province, owning vessels so employed, the valuable privileges and advantages enjoyed by British vessels in other portions of her Majesty's dominions, greatly tend to the encouragement of British shipping and navigation and the commercial interests of this Province.

4th. Resolved—That many persons of foreign birth, having emigrated to this Province at an early period, and taken up their residence here under the encouragement held out to them by the Government, have become naturalized subjects of her Majesty, under and by virtue of various Acts of the Provincial Parliament of this Province, as well as of Acts of the Provincial Parliaments of the late Province of Lower and Upper Canada, respectively, while others are now in process of becoming naturalized under the said Acts, and it is probable that in the settling of the country others may hereafter acquire the rights of naturalization by virtue of Acts of the Provincial Parliament to be hereafter passed for that purpose.

5th. Resolved—That the privileges of naturalization thus obtained, availing the parties only within the limits within which the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular extends, it is highly desirable that, in any amendment of the said Act of the Imperial Parliament of 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 59, with a view to give effect to the object referred to in the foregoing Resolutions, a provision should be made, by which all the rights of natural born British subjects, as respects trade, shipping, and navigation, and the ownership of goods and shipping engaged or to be engaged in the same, should be conferred by Imperial Legislation upon all such persons as already have been or hereafter may become naturalized by or under the authority of any of such Provincial Acts passed or to be passed as aforesaid, so far, at least, as respects the coasting trade and fisheries of the Province itself, and the direct trade between it and the Mother Country, our Sister Colonies, and foreign nations.

It was then Resolved—That humble Petitions to her Majesty and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, be drawn up in conformity to the said Resolutions.

A Committee was then appointed to draft the said Petitions, and they were reported, adopted, and ordered to be communicated to the Council for their concurrence.

Adjourned till 3, P.M.

The Retiring Member of the Administration.—During Mr. Robinson's speech he was repeatedly and loudly cheered by the opposition, and we but give expression to the opinion of all parties when we say that high as the hon. gentleman's personal character stood previous to his retirement, it has been raised very much in public estimation. * * * Mr. Robinson's personal integrity has been repeatedly acknowledged during the session by Mr. Baldwin and other members of the opposition, and when he got into what almost every body believed to be a scrape, with regard to the University Bill, the worst that was thought of him was, that, from his want of practical knowledge of the working of Responsible Government, he had committed a blunder. How could we think otherwise?—Who could have believed before the explanation that the heads of the University Bill *had not been agreed on* at the time the Governor was advised to refer to it in his speech from the throne? Mr. Robinson, with that announcement before his eyes, took office and went to his constituents; and the next thing we heard was that he was to oppose the Ministerial Bill. Most triumphanly has Mr. Robinson cleared his own character, but certainly at the expense of his late colleagues, who must be irretrievably damaged in the public estimation of all political parties by the explanations. That Mr. Robinson has been badly used by his late colleagues cannot, we think, be denied. He joined them on the understanding that the University Bill would be introduced with the concurrence of the Council of King's College. At a very late period of the session the heads of a bill were submitted to him; he had no time to consult with those interested in the matter, and whose right to be consulted was admitted by his colleagues. He required postponement, and it was refused, and he was driven out of office. The supporters of the ministry in the house made the same demand, *and it was granted*,—yes, it was granted to John P. Roblin, D. E. McDonnell, and David Thompson, although it was refused to Mr. Robinson. Mr. Draper's excuse that Mr. Robinson would not promise to vote for the bill next session is wholly invalid. Have any of the supporters of the ministry *promised to vote for the bill next session?* Has Mr. Sherwood promised to do so? On the contrary, he has openly condemned the measure, and is the strenuous advocate of the division of the endowment, one of the Bishop's plans, and to which, in all probability, Mr. Robinson might have been brought to consent.

The avowed doctrine of Mr. Sherwood and others was, that the principle of the bill, *to which alone* those who voted for the second reading were pledged, was "*the right to legislate.*" Now to that extent Mr. Robinson avowed himself ready to go. He and Mr. Sherwood are on precisely the same ground, and yet the one is driven from office while the other looks on with the utmost complacency and *sang froid*. Mr. Robinson of course felt that by voting for the second reading he would have committed himself to the great principle of the bill, and he had no reason to anticipate its postponement. Every man in the house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter his opinion if satisfactory reasons were adduced to him. The Ministry themselves have another year to negotiate with the Bishop of Toronto, but Mr. Robinson has been refused this indulgence by his colleagues. He, and he alone, has been compelled to declare, *on the instant*, "I will support this particular bill next session, even although I may be able to suggest one infinitely better." We believe that in the annals of Responsible Government there is not a single instance to be found of a Minister having been treated by his colleagues with such unfairness as Mr. Robinson.—*The Weekly Pilot.*

The University Bill.—The whole bill is a concession and bait to parties, whom no concession will cordially gain, and whose lank jaws will never hold the hook. Ministers have gained a triumph at the expense of their best and true-t supporters—and we do not envy them. The Inspector General, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Robinson have both tendered their resignation and that of the latter has been accepted—we hope also the former will per-ist in his, that the ministry may be emblematical of the future University—all the principles of the Church of England totally excluded. 10 members (certainly) have been bullied into this vote for the fear of throwing out the present ministry—though indeed what better could they have done? But they have preferred party to principle, and what has been the result? Themselves are to be dragged at the tail of a ministry they dare not oppose. We had hoped better from the member for Hastings for one. On this occasion Mr. Aylwin voted with the ministry.—Glorious union! But, Mr. Aylwin, has it never occurred to you that the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada possess certain lands, &c., (pretty considerable too) which by some such vote may be tranferred or divided amongst—for instance, the Jumpers, Grunters and Mormons.

This future Upper Canada University is modeled after that of the renowned London University, and an anecdote connected with the latter just occurs to our recollection, which may serve to shew aspirants for academical honours which course they are to pursue. About a year since Lord Brougham when presiding at a distribution of prizes among the medical students of the University College, London, congratulated the sons of Esculpius on not having to attend divine worship before entering on their daily studies, and—note, ye heads of families—he, this Socinian Lord, was responded to by deafening cheers from the assembled crowd of students!! They indeed are free from attendance on Divine worship—and no institution can produce a more reprobate crew than this model for a Canadian University boasts.

We desire to see every denomination of professing christians enjoy the power of conferring academical degrees, but we protest against the invasion of a Royal Charter to accomplish that end, while there exists the least shadow of a hope of obtaining it by more fair and honourable means. The endowments of King's College University are held by letters patent from the Crown, and as well might the Legislature pass an act to deprive the U. E. Loyalists of their grants, as to plunder this institution of its lands. If the Queen's government sanction this spoliation by a Provincial Legislature, then are the lands of U. E. Loyalists, and every Royal grant to private individuals or corporate bodies equally at their mercy, for the sacred and supposed imperishable tenure of a Royal grant is but a sham. The bill enacts that all lands and moneys, and securities arising from their sale, which are now in possession of the College, or "to which it is legally or equitably entitled" by Royal grant, are to be taken away, and vested in a new University, which University is to be prohibited by its constitution from enacting any by-law or regulation "for religious observances by the students!" Our readers will perceive in this feature of the bill, a blow aimed at the supremacy of religion in our halls of learning,—a door opened to the introduction of the most dangerous speculative theories, and leading eventually to infidelity and republicanism. But should the truckling spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, it is hoped it will be arrested by the Imperial Government.

Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Draper has abandoned the measure.—*Prince Edward Gazette.*

English Newspapers and Letters.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following communication from Lord Stanley to the Governor General, apprising His Excellency of a projected change in the transmission of the British Mails to Canada, and *vice versa*. A postage of one halfpenny on each newspaper will be exacted on delivery, according to this new arrangement.

(Copy.)

No. 353. Downing-Street, March 2, 1845.

My Lord,—With reference to my Despatch, No. 342, of the 4th ult., I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government concluded an agreement, on the 14th February last, with the Postmaster General of the United States, for the conveyance through that country of the British Mails to and from Canada. Under this agreement, the correspondence between this country and Canada will, after this mail, be landed and embarked at Boston, instead of at Halifax, as at present. The letters will be forwarded through the United States in iron boxes, and placed under the charge of an officer appointed by the Postmaster General.

The first homeward mail to be despatched by this route, will be conveyed by the packet appointed to leave Boston on the first of May next. I have, &c.,

(Signed) Stanley.

The Right Hon'ble
Lord Metcalfe, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PETITION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The following Petition was on Friday last presented to the Legislative Council by the Honorable Colonel Shore:—

"*To the Honorable the Legislative Council:*

"The Petition of Edwin Jacob, Clerk, Rector in Divinity, Vice-President of the University of King's College at Fredericton, and a Professor in the same—Humbly Sheweth;

"That your Petitioner received his appointment from the Chancellor of this University, under a Royal Charter, granted by his Majesty King George the Fourth, in compliance with a petition of the General Assembly, and accepted and confirmed, as to the property of the Corporation, by a consequent Act of the same.

"That your Petitioner has been informed, on high authority, that any alteration of the said Charter by virtue of a mere Act of the Provincial Legislature, as proposed by a Bill now before your Honorable House, would be, if not strictly illegal, at least anomalous and violent; and that such alteration could not be justified on the plea of necessity; inasmuch as her Majesty's Ministers have signified their readiness to advise the grant of a new Charter, containing such further provisions as the Provincial Legislature and the College Council have concurred in recommending.

"Your Petitioner, therefore, being earnestly desirous that all real and practical improvements may be effected in the system of the University, to the service of which he is devoted, humbly requests your Honorable House to adopt that course of proceeding which would be unquestionably regular and constitutional, and best adapted to accomplish the objects desired.

"And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Some of the members of the Council having objected to the reception of the petition, as appearing to them to call in question the rights of the Provincial Legislature, Colonel Shore consented to withdraw it—the object of its presentation having been sufficiently accomplished. We have reasons to believe that the "authority" to which the petition refers was indeed "*high*,"—much superior to any which could be found in the Province; and that Dr. Jacob was, in a manner, bound to tender his protest (for such is the real force of the document) to the course of proceeding which he deprecates. We are further assured that his purpose has been by no means obstructive; but that he is, and has uniformly shewn himself, friendly to the "real and practicable improvements" which would, in all probability, render the College far more extensively beneficial.—The "*Constitutional*" question is of course entitled to grave consideration, which it must undoubtedly receive in the highest quarter.—*The Loyalist.*

The University of King's College, Fredericton, was constituted after the model of the original Charter granted to the Institution of the same name in Upper Canada. An invasion of its Charter, somewhat similar to the first encroachment upon our own University, has been undertaken by the Legislature of New Brunswick. We suppose that the present extraordinary proceedings of our Canadian Parliament will afford no small encouragement to those who are engaged in this kindred enterprise in the sister Province. With the dissatisfaction which appears to prevail as to the internal economy of the University at Fredericton we, of course, are not concerned; destitute, as we are, of that intimate local knowledge which would warrant us in pronouncing a judgment on the complaints which have been made; but in regard to the propriety and justice of the interference—in a tone of absolute and final authority,—of any Provincial Legislature with the conditions and privileges of a Royal Charter, we fully concur in the doctrine thus enunciated in the New Brunswick Assembly:—

"*Wednesday, Feb. 26th.*—Mr. W. H. Street was opposed to the present Bill: the House had no right to interfere with the Charter of the College. It was granted by the Crown, and the Queen alone had any right to annul or modify her own grant.—Mr. S. referred to the opinions of *Mr. Draper in Canada in proof of his argument, and contended that Mr. D. had conclusively shown that the Colonial Legislature could not interfere with the Royal Charter without the assent of the Corporation.* They had refused that assent in the petition he had presented from the College Council, but expressed a willingness to submit to any alteration Her Majesty would make. He hoped, therefore, that the Bill would be abandoned, and an Address to Her Majesty adopted in lieu thereof. Mr. S also referred to the opinion of the Chief Justice, which he thought high authority, and quite strong enough for him."

The Executive Council:—On Saturday last, Messrs. Partelow and End enquired of the Hon. Mr. Simonds if any measure had yet been taken for filling up the Council since the vote of Want of Confidence had passed the House, upon which Mr. Simonds answered that two additional Members had been appointed; and Colonel McLeod immediately informed the House that both the Solicitor General and himself had that day been sworn into office. Upon this announcement Messrs. Partelow, End, Barberie, Wilmot, and Dr. Earle, severally addressed the House, declaring their determination to give them Constitutionally their political opposition. Mr. Wilmot was particularly severe on the Government, and Messrs. Barberie and Dr. Earle equally so in respect to the new Councillors.

Mr. Brown stated that the Government had acted as he had anticipated, by filling up the Council to the number required for the transaction of business, and that he hoped the House would now quietly proceed and do the business of the country, leaving the point at issue to be settled by the Home Government.

Mr. Fisher said he would act as he had always done since his first Election; regarding measures, not men. He would support good measures from any quarter, and oppose bad ones, and he would accordingly go on and finish the business of the country, which, if neglected, would cause much suffering throughout the Province. He would also assist in having the question finally settled; and if he ever had doubts, he was now satisfied, that his design to delay the vote of want of confidence, till after the first of March, would have, if acceded to, placed the House in a better position than it then occupied.

It is said that His Excellency received the Committee which waited on him to request his transmission of the address to England, with great courtesy; stating that he felt obliged to the House for having refrained from stopping the usual supplies, which would of course disarrange the whole affairs of the country.—*Fredericton Reporter, Feb. 28.*

The College Bill.—This Bill, which passed the Lower House a week or two ago, is now before the Legislative Council, and what its fate will be in that House we are entirely without data on which to ground an opinion. We have hitherto left this subject in the hands of correspondents, for whose ideas we do not consider ourselves responsible, as our columns have been equally open to both sides; but the time has at length arrived when we are called upon to record our own opinion, and we shall not flinch from the task.

King's College has usually been considered as exclusive in its character, and as having been established for the especial benefit of the Church of England. This is an erroneous supposition, for not only are the scholarships open to all denominations of Christians, and no constraint placed upon the students to attend the services of the Church of England either in or out of the College, but we verily believe that the obloquy which this *supposed* connection has drawn upon the Church has injured it more than the benefits she has ever received from the Institution. The only preference given to the Church of England by the Charter is that the Theological Professor, and the members of the Council, must subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles. With regard to the first, the Chair must be filled by a Divine of some persuasion or other, and as the Church of England has *at least equal claims* to that of any other denomination, there can be no ground of complaint. Now it is to be deeply deplored that an Institution, so nobly endowed, should not be more generally useful—that the students should be so few. This the friends of the College *regret*, and her enemies *complain* of. The main object then is to ascertain what causes are operating to prevent the great desideratum. Here again there is a difference of opinion; the most bitter enemies of the College have never yet dared to charge the Professors with having in any one particular instance shown partiality or incompetency, but they charge the Council with mismanagement, and allege this to be the chief obstructive cause. On the other hand, it is argued that the stories circulated by the enemies of the Institution have driven those away who would otherwise have studied there; and in this assertion we think there is much truth. But, without charging the Council with mismanagement, it is our opinion that much benefit would arise if it was open to all denominations of Protestants, [as King's College, Toronto, is under its present constitution; and yet innovators are not satisfied—Ed. Church], for let them now conduct the affairs of the Institution never so well, the distinction *looks* inviduous, and while it is constituted as at present, complaints will be constantly made of its exclusive character, and its sphere of usefulness will be limited. We believe this is the prevailing opinion, and is not only held by the people generally, but also by some of the Councillors and Professors.

The evil being found, the remedy is simple and easy; it is only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. But unluckily here the *real* difficulty but begins, for the House of Assembly, while it makes the greatest noise about the "grievance," throws in the way of its removal an insurmountable obstacle! It must be plain, not only to lawyers but to every person possessed of common sense, that a Royal Charter can only be altered by the authority from which it emanated: viz., the Crown; and accordingly Lord Stanley has told the Local Legislature of this Province that her Majesty is ready to receive an address from them on this subject, with the draft of a new Charter, to which every attention will be paid. But this does not satisfy the House; they *will not* have the Charter amended unless they are allowed to amend it by *Bill*, and in this manner they legislate year after year, although perfectly aware that their legislation cannot affect a Royal Charter. Their motives are obvious; they desire to *coerce* her Majesty's Government into conceding to them the power of doing with the College whatsoever they may see fit—to place the sole control of it in their hands; *and, unless this be done, they are determined not to take that course which they know would produce that amendment in the Charter which they hold to be necessary!*

This is the true position of the case, and we put it to the people of New Brunswick to say whether they wish to see the control of an Institution of this nature placed in the hands of men who have shewn themselves on so many occasions both selfish and vacillating! If this were done what guarantee is there that the Charter would not be amended every year?—What guarantee would there be that in a few years our Provincial College would not become a hot-bed of politicians and infidels? What guarantee would there be (seeing that a large number of our Representatives are influenced chiefly by their Roman Catholic constituents) that it might become a second Maynooth? Let us hope that a stand will be made against this by every person who has the success of the Protestant Religion at heart; *and let it not be forgotten that the only reason why the College Charter is not altered is because of the non-resistence* (on this subject) *to the Wilmot faction in the House of Assembly.—The Loyalist.*

This Bill, we understand, has been carried in the Legislative Council, by a division of eight to six.

POSTSCRIPT.

On the eve of going to Press we have received intelligence that the Provincial Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency, Lord Metcalfe, on Saturday last, the 29th ult., at 5 o'clock P. M. An Extra of the *Canada Gazette* of that date which has reached us, contains the Speech delivered from the Throne on the occasion; but, owing to the lateness of its arrival, we are unable to introduce it into our columns this week.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch Association, that the first Quarterly Meeting for this year will be held, D. V., in the Parish of Chippawa, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April. The Members to meet at the residence of the Rector, at Two o'clock, P.M.

T. B. Fuller, *Secretary.*

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 1, Chewett's Buildings,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

RICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a complete Stock of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c, fitting for the coming Season, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rate workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. Hawke for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial.

N.B.—Having had considerable experience in University work, he is prepared to make every description of *Gown, Hood,* and *Cap.* Also, *Judges, Queen's Counsel,* and *Barristers' Robes,* in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, 1st April, 1845. 403-13

REMOVAL.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Have removed from No. 163 King St. to
No. 1, Adelaide Buildings, King St.,
a few doors West of their former Store.

Toronto, March 17, 1845. 403-tf

Upper Canada College.

THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on Wednesday, the 26th March, when the College will re-assemble after the Easter Vacation.

J. P. De la Haye,
Collector pro. tem.
402-4

A CARD.

MRS. HUDSPETH intends opening Private Classes for Young Ladies, on the 1st April next, for the French and Italian Languages.

Cobourg, March 26, 1845. 402-4

A YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in Town or Country.

For reference, apply to Mr. Thomas Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845. 399-6

GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as Daily Governess to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844. 388-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

	£	s.	d.
TUITION in the following Branches of Education, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework	2	0	0
Music	1	10	0
Italian	1	0	0
Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age—In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Needlework	1	5	0
Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance)	8	0	0

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

35, Newgate Street, Toronto,
August 12, 1844. 372

N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company have ordered, that an Assessment of, from 5½d. to 1s. 9½d. in the Pound, be called in, on the Premium Notes liable to be assessed, for paying off the losses the Company have sustained during the last 15 months; which Assessment is required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, within Thirty Days of this date, in terms of the Statute,—and of which all concerned will please to take due notice.

By order. DAVID BRODIE,
Sec'y. and Treasurer.

Newcastle Dist. M. F. I. Co's. Office,
Cobourg, March 26, 1845. 402-5

MR. MEREDITH,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM ENGLAND,
239, King Street, near Chewett's Buildings,
TORONTO. 402

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

ON YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump-house, and other out-houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile—a desirable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Farm with improvements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, *post paid*, addressed to York Mills Post Office.)

HENRY J. FYFE.

Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845. 402-13

WANTS A SITUATION,

AS a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can be given.

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooksville, or to A. B., Cobourg.

November 8th, 1844. 382-tf

TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the Trent Church, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,
Treasurer to the Building Committee.

February 20, 1845. 397-tf

BANK STOCK WANTED.

A FEW SHARES of either Upper Canada, Commercial, or Gore Bank.

Land Scrip for sale. Apply to

H. E. NICOLLS,
Land Agent, Toronto.

Toronto, 6th March, 1845. 400-1m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier, Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. 398 tf

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS.

THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally, with their very superior

CUT NAILS,

A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for the Spring business.

RICHARD JUSON & Co.

RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merchants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on hand a very extensive stock of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms.

By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importations, including

IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS,

and will be prepared to do the Hardware Business on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to Customers.

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse,
Hamilton, 1st March, 1845. 399-4m

G. & T. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,
TORONTO,
[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] 397

DUNDAS FOUNDRY
AND
MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, beg to announce they have now added to their extensive works, the manufacture of

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES,

of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to order, of

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILLS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province.

Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms,

GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES,

(of which the sole right in Canada is held by James B. Ewart, Esq.). Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs and Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co.

Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845. 397-6w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business as an

UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER,
AT No. 94, YONGE STREET,
THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN.

Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished; Hearses and Palls kept for hire.

G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for Cleaning and Renovating Feathers, by which all moths and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as '*Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.*'

All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced.

CHARGES MODERATE.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

☞ *Beds can be returned the same day if required.*

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public.

(Signed) Walter Telfer, Surgeon.
" J. O. Orr, Surgeon, &c. &c.
" John King, M.D.
" Alex. Burnside, Physician.

Toronto, February 7th, 1845. 397-3m

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,
IMPORTERS,
KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found—

Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for Cash.

ALSO:

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.

Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of Goods, imported late last Fall for the early Spring Trade, containing *Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines; Balzarines; Lama, Silk, and Satin Shawls; Parasols,* and various other articles.

P. PATERSON.

Toronto, 4th March, 1845. 399-2m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
EASTON & WRIGHT,
Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.
KING STREET, COBOURG,

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILDINGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of *SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of *judgment* and *experience*, and expressly intended for the trade of this place.

In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c.

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be uniformly low, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests.

☞ 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, 3s. 9d. per dozen.

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. 382-tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,
NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.
WITH
VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style.

Toronto, May 30, 1844. 359-tf

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,
TAILOR, ROBE M