

NEW FLOUR AND FEED STORE

East Market Square, Guelph.

A. GRAHAM & CO.

Have to intimate to the public of Guelph and vicinity that they have opened a NEW FLOUR AND FEED STORE in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Hugh Hogg.

First door East of Bell's Melodeon Factory,

EAST MARKET SQUARE,

where they will keep constantly on hand Flour and Feed of all kinds, of the very best quality. All orders promptly attended to, and goods delivered free of charge in any part of the town.

POTATOES.

On hand, a large consignment of capital potatoes, which we will sell at the lowest possible price. Give us a call.

A. GRAHAM & CO.

Guelph, Nov. 23. dlm

THE WATCH FACTORY AT WALTHAM, MASS.



Every sixth minute in the working day a finished watch movement is the average production of the above factory. Yet, at this enormous rate of manufacture, the Company can but barely supply the demand. They have already produced almost

HALF A MILLION OF WATCHES, most of which are now in the pockets of the people, testifying to their superior merits as timekeepers. They are now almost exclusively used on

ALL THE LEADING RAILWAYS. Where they are found to run with perfect accuracy, in spite of the constant jar, which so much affects ordinary watches.

SHIP CAPTAINS and other officers, who are frequently absent on long voyages, prefer the American Watch to any other, as they are not perceptibly affected by change of climate, and do not require frequent regulating. The story of the twenty-five dollar "Ellery" watch that was carried five years by a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and that wanted only one minute and a half in that time, WITHOUT CARE OR CLEANING, could hardly be told of any other watch of the price that ever was made.

TO LUMBERMEN these watches are of great value, not being liable to stop or get out of repair during their months of absence in the woods. They are admirably

ADAPTED FOR PRESENTATION, as the movements are not only reliable, but the cases in gold are rich and handsome and of guaranteed fineness. Thousands of these watches are now worn in Canada—every day they are becoming more popular. Very soon they will be the only watches sold in any quantity in the Dominion. Buyers should always require the guarantee of the Company with each watch, to avoid being imposed upon by spurious Swiss imitations. These watches may be ordered through any Jeweller in the Dominion in gold or silver cases, for ladies or gentlemen; or in districts where there are no watchmakers, we supply them to general merchants by the dozen. To the wearer they are the cheapest watches in the world!

ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents, New York.

ROBERT WILKES, Wholesale Agent for Canada, Toronto and Montreal.

PETRIE'S DRUG STORE.

OLD POST OFFICE BLOCK.

A Very Superior Article

COAL OIL!

NOW ON HAND.

AT PETRIE'S

Drug Store, Wm. Lam Street, Guelph

Funerals, Funerals

NATHAN TOVELL has to intimate that he is prepared to attend funerals as usual on all days on hand. Hearse to hire. — His Steam Planing Mill is in constant operation on all kinds of lumber, sashes, door sills, mouldings &c. He solicits a share of public patronage.

Guelph, 27th Aug. 1868

NATHAN TOVELL, Nelson Crescent

POCKET DIARIES

FOR 1869,

DAY'S BOOKSTORE,

Opposite the Market.

Guelph November 27. dw

NOTICE.

SILVER CREEK BREWERY.

Farmers and others having empty barrels in their possession belonging to the Silver Creek Brewery will please return them at once, as any kept an unnecessary time after being emptied will be charged.

GEO. SLEMAN, dlm

Guelph, Nov. 20.

OPENED THIS DAY,

A LOT OF

CHEAP CLOUDS,

WHITE, BLACK, SCARLET, GREY and FANCY.

JOB LOTS,

At 37 1/2 and 50c. worth double the money, at

A. O. BUCHAM'S.

NEW GOODS.

D. SAVAGE

Is now opening his Fall Stock, which is unusual size and attractive.

CAKE BASKETS, CRUETS, BUTTER COOLERS, SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM JUGS, CARD BASKETS, FLOWER VASES.

PURE SILVER SPOONS, ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS.

Gold and Silver Watches

FINE GOLD SETS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, GUARDS, ALBERTS, NECKLETS, RINGS, LOCKETS, &c.

REAL JET SETS

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT MONTREAL AND TORONTO PRICES.

Guelph, 14th Nov. dw

CARTER'S

(LATE WEBSTER'S)

FLOUR & FEED STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire business of Mr. William Webster, begs to notify the public that he is prepared to sell

Flour, Feed & all kinds of Grain,
CHOPPED STUFFS, POTATOES, &c.

Cheaper than the Cheapest IN TOWN.

A large supply always on hand. Goods delivered free of charge in any part of the Town.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

DOMINION SALOON

FRESH OYSTERS!

OF the best quality always on hand, and served up in all styles at short notice; also for sale by the keg or can. The Bar is supplied with Liquors, Wines, Ales and Cigars, of the choicest brands, likewise with the favorite drink, "Tom and Jerry." LUNCH between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m.

DENIS BUNYAN, d

Guelph, 17th October.

Evening Mercury.

OFFICE.....MACDONNELL STREET
THURSDAY EV'NG. DEC. 3, 1868.

Wellington County Council.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

The Council resumed at 3 o'clock, the Warden in the chair.

The Warden read a communication from the Clerk of the Surrogate in reference to providing books for his office. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Stirling presented the first report of the Finance Committee. It was as follows:—

The standing Committee on Finance beg leave to present the following report: Your Committee have felt it to be their duty to call the attention of the Council at this early period of the season to the propriety of attempting to effect some change in the management of the Treasurer's office, and in doing so they would frankly state that they approach the subject with some diffidence and with no other feeling or motive than that of providing for the efficient management of the financial affairs of the County.

Your Committee have no desire to censure or in any way to blame the present Treasurer, but owing to the very large expenditure lately incurred in the construction of County Roads and other improvements the duties of the Treasurer have been very much increased; and when we take into consideration the advanced age and failing health of the present incumbent we have come to the conclusion to recommend to the Council the propriety of carrying out the changes hereafter stated.

Your Committee would recommend that an efficient and responsible person be appointed to the office of Treasurer, who shall assume the duties of that office on the first of January next at a salary of \$700 per annum, and that applications for said office be received by the Council until Friday next at 10 a.m.

Your Committee would also recommend that the present incumbent be appointed Assistant to the Treasurer with an allowance of \$500 per annum. All of which, &c.

Mr. Melvin moved, and Mr. Cross seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. Cross said that the matter on hand was one concerning which he felt a great deal of diffidence, because former Councils had not moved in the matter. There were complaints from almost every municipality regarding the finances of the County, and there is a feeling that a change is necessary. The present incumbent is unable to discharge the onerous duties his office impose upon him, and it would be good if a change could be effected without hurting the old gentleman's feelings. The best thing under the circumstances is to make him assistant and give him a remuneration which will aid him to live during his remaining years.

Mr. Melvin said it was well stated in the report that the Committee had hesitated before recommending the changes. It was well known that the Treasurer was not able to perform with satisfaction to the County, and probably not to himself, the duties which devolved upon him. There had been trouble with all the municipalities; and after several plans had been considered by the Council, they thought the one produced the best, both for the County and in the way of remuneration of the present Treasurer.

Mr. Saunders said the report came pretty close to his own ideas. It differed somewhat with regard to the remuneration, but he was prepared to support it.

Mr. Dobbin said the majority of the Committee thought something should be done for the Treasurer after a service of twenty-five years. They had no power to grant him a pension, but they thought he should be appointed assistant in order to help him to live. It is not expected that he will do much.

Mr. Mair approved of the report, and suggested that if there was anything to be said about salaries it should be said when the by-laws came up for reading.

The motion was then carried, and the Council adjourned till Thursday at 10 a.m.

The Postal Convention.

The following is a summary of the postal rates between England and the United States, under the recent convention, to take effect on January 1st, 1869:—

1st. Letters, 12 cents per single rate of fifteen grammes (one-half ounce) in the United States, and 6 pence (12 cents) in the United Kingdom; prepayment optional. A fine of 5 cents in the United States, and 2 pence (4 cents) in the United Kingdom, will, however, be levied and collected in addition to the deficient postage on each unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letter received by one country from the other.

2nd. Newspapers 2 cents each in the United States, and 1 penny each in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding four ounces in weight.

3rd. Book packets, including printed papers of all kinds, &c., and patterns of samples of merchandise including seeds and grain, when not exceeding one ounce in weight, 2 cents in the United States and 1 penny in the United Kingdom. When exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces in weight 4 cents in the United States and 2 pence in the United Kingdom, and when exceeding four ounces in weight, 6 cents in the United States and 3 pence in the United Kingdom will be charged for every additional four ounces or fraction thereof.

The postage chargeable above upon all articles of printed matter, including patterns or samples or merchandise, must be fully prepaid at the mailing office in either country, and is in full to destination, the receiving country delivering the same in all cases without any charge whatever.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

THE GUELPH POLICE COURT.

Before T. W. Saunders Esq., Police Magistrate.

THURSDAY, 3rd. — Joseph Lynch was brought up on a charge of assault and battery on Edwin Spiers. The case was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

Rifle Tournament at Fergus.

A rifle tournament, under the auspices of the Fergus Volunteer Company, was held at their range near Fergus on Wednesday last. The first was a Company match, open to members of the Fergus Rifle Company, ranges 200 and 400 yards, five shots at each range. The prizes were partly in money and partly in gifts contributed by parties in Fergus, but we are unable to get the amounts or value of the gifts. The following is the score:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total
Private Jordan	33044	42424	— 29
Corporal Bowley	22323	34040	— 23
Capt. Lingwood	43222	03032	— 21
Serg. Hughes	32433	00332	— 20
Lieut. Beattie	22322	00332	— 19
Corp. Graham	43222	00304	— 18
Ensign Wilson	42333	20000	— 17

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

The next was the All Comers' Match, open to all residents of the County of Wellington; open sights; distances two and three hundred yards, five shots at each range; military regulations. 1st prize, gold scarf pin, gift of Mr. Chenneck, and four dollars cash, \$8. 2nd prize half dozen silver tea spoons, the gift of Mr. Powney, and three dollars cash, \$6. 3rd prize, fur cap, the gift of J. Marshall, and two dollars cash, \$4.50. 4th prize, two dollars worth of dry goods, the gift of H. Michie, and one dollar cash, \$3. 5th prize, watch guard, the gift of Mr. Geo. Vickers, and one dollar cash, \$3. 6th prize, flannel shirt the gift of J. A. Creighton, and 50c cash, \$2.50. 7th lady's hat, valued at two dollars, the gift of Mrs. Pattison. 8th a table, the gift of Mr. Wm. Beattie, and 50c cash, \$2. 9th, pair drawers the gift of Mr. James Dasa, \$1.50. 10th, pair of slippers valued at \$1.25 the gift of Mr. A. Stewart. 11th, a muffler valued at one dollar, the gift of Mr. A. Taylor. 12th, a cap valued at fifty cents, the gift of Mr. J. Ironside.

The following is the score,

C. Heath, Guelph	44324	44333	— 34
Corp. Moore, Elmira	43334	44333	— 34
Priv. Hardin, Guelph	24434	43333	— 31
J. Johnstone, Fergus	32444	42333	— 31
Corp. Young, Elora	34333	33234	— 30
Lieut. Beattie, Fergus	34333	22333	— 28
A. Mennie, Fergus	03444	23323	— 27
Corp. Holliday, Guelph	33342	23320	— 25
Ensign Tribe, Elora	02434	23232	— 24
Corp. Graham, Fergus	03333	02342	— 24
Capt. Lingwood	34322	24030	— 23
Priv. Jordan	04433	22202	— 22

As will be seen there were two ties, and the prizes given to those put first in the score.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

A consolation match was then got up among the unsuccessful competitors at the former matches, and the entry money was divided into the following prizes: 1st, \$1.25; 2d, \$1.00; 3d, 50 cents; 4th, 50 cents. Five shots were allowed at 200 yards. The following is the score:—

Corp. Maddock, Guelph	44334	— 18
M. McLeister, Fergus	42244	— 16
C. Coughlan, Fergus	24342	— 15
Ensign Wilson, Fergus	33342	— 15

Incredible as it may appear that one compound should be adapted to the treatment of such a variety of diseases, it is nevertheless true that Briggs' Allevator has proved of incalculable benefit in affording prompt relief in thousands of cases of painful and distressing attacks.

Its grand mission is to subdue pain and bring glad tidings to the suffering.

Its capacity for doing good is unequalled, and no family should be without it, as it may be the means of saving life in the sudden visitations of disease that require prompt measures to prevent a fatal termination. It is conceded to be the most valuable medicine of its class on account of its adaptation to a wider range of diseases than any other preparation, and therefore more convenient as an every day remedy.

It is valuable not only as a counter-irritant to drive pain and inflammation from the internal organs to the surface, thereby relieving deep seated injuries and organic lesions, but will be specially useful in restoring the skin to a healthy condition in all those annoying affections attended with inflammation and eruptions.

Briggs' Allevator is sold by E. Harvey & Co., Guelph, and by druggists and general merchants everywhere. Dr. J. Briggs & Co., proprietors, 208 Broadway, N. Y. C. H. Wright & Co., Hamilton, Ont., general agents for the British possessions.

THE GALT REVIVAL.

A correspondent writing from Galt to the London Advertiser says: "Although a full week has passed since Mr. Russell left us, the wonderful work goes on without abatement either in power or attendance. On Thursday last week Mr. Russell addressed us for the last time. Deep solemnity pervaded the vast audience throughout the service, which continued until about 10 o'clock. Not a few, we believe, were that night born again, while many resolved to be more faithful than ever in the discharge of every duty. At first many of us regretted that the meeting continued so late—eleven or twelve o'clock—and we learned to 'be still and learn the salvation of God.' The reader may not suppose that conversation occurs only during service, for not an hour of the twenty-four has not already witnessed the salvation of souls; and during the singing, another as the word is being preached, a third while prayer is offered, a fourth on the road home, a fifth on the road to meeting, a sixth during the second meeting, a seventh in the long watches of the night—so the work goes on night and day. True, we have much opposition to encounter, not alone from the malevolent, the profligate and the cavilling sceptic, but also, I regret to say, from the ministers of the Gospel in Galt. The Lord God has risen up and who shall prevail against him?"

HIS BELIEF.

A gentleman wishing to discover the religion of an Irish girl, inquired, "What's your belief?" To which Paddy replied: "Wish, then, your honor, but I'm of my landlady's belief." "What's that, Paddy?" "Wish, and I'll tell you: I owe her five half-year's rent, and she believes that I will never pay her. And that's my belief too."

The doctors don't like the new Medical Bill. No one sympathises with them, for few like their medical bills.

Legislature of Ontario

TORONTO, December 2.

Mr. Clarke rose to move the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House, it is necessary and expedient in the interest of Collegiate Education, that some comprehensive scheme be devised and adopted for giving effect to the objects, and for extending the operations of the Act 16 Vic. Cap 89, in the establishment of a Provincial University, and the affiliation of colleges to be supported in connection therewith." He said the resolution did not provide for the expenditure of public money. It simply affirmed the desirability of a particular measure, and if the Crown adopted the advice of Parliament, it might choose such ways and means for carrying out the measure as to its responsible advisers seemed expedient. Indeed to adopt any other rule than this would be to reduce the Legislature to the condition of a very subordinate and powerless part of the governmental machinery. In making the House to adopt the resolution, their intention was to initiate a movement which had for its object the improvement of our educational system, which they believed to be at present an imperfect and incomplete system, in so far as concerned that important part of it, the institutions for imparting collegiate instruction. When he spoke of the Provincial University, he wished it to be understood that neither he or any other of the honorable gentlemen who agreed with him in this matter had the least intention of trenching upon the endowment, the rank or the privileges of the University. The present proposal was a building up, a constructive, not a leveling measure. For his own part he cherished as much regard and admiration for that institution as its warmest friends did. He hoped then that this declaration, made in all sincerity, would satisfy those who were apprehensive for the University; that the present proposal was a measure of improvement, and that it promised to be one for the further development of our educational system. But between the University and the rest of our national educational institutions there existed a great chasm. Between the University on the one hand supplying the very highest kind of instruction, and our common and grammar school systems on the other which supplied a kind of instruction peculiar to them there was a want, which had hitherto been in great measure supplied by what is known as the denominational colleges. It would scarcely be contended that every student who wished to acquire a collegiate education, should come to Toronto for that purpose. He did not think the capacities of the University and the Upper Canada College would admit of it, and even if it did, the considerations of expense would preclude by far the greater number. He did not think either that it was advisable that our entire collegiate system should be centralized in one locality. He thought that such a system, to be diffused over the whole country, ought to be more accessible to the whole country, its benefits would be more generally felt, it would become cheaper, the money expended in maintaining it benefited more the whole country, and it would be consistent with that diffusion of the system that there should be a centre to it, in the shape of a University, which would form the capital of the whole edifice. He then went on to examine the University Act of 1853, explaining its provisions, and pointing out wherein, in his opinion it had failed in carrying out the objects for which it was framed. Some one might say that because the public treasury was full, he wished to deplete it to carry out some fanciful scheme. To that he would answer no; that the policy of aiding superior education had been already declared and adopted, and he would only propose that the policy should not be abandoned at a time when there existed no financial necessity for it. They might dispute the wisdom of the policy, but they could not dispute the absence of necessity.

Mr. Fraser followed in support of the resolution. He held that it was right to judiciously expend the public funds should be made for higher education. He expressed himself in favour of a plurality of colleges. He thought the best plan would be the permanent establishment of certain Local Colleges on a non-sectarian basis, whose students when wishing degrees, would go up to one central University, and there entering into competition with their fellows, secure the high honor which he trusted would always be attached to a Canadian degree. But, if the local Colleges enjoying the confidence of certain religious denominations, and on that account specially cherished by a section of our people are wished to come under a common curriculum, to prepare their students in arts for a common examination, and to give every guarantee by submitting to governmental inspection for the efficiency of the education imparted, then he was not prepared to say that it would not be a proper appropriation of public monies, to aid the cause of public education through these institutions, by the payment of the salaries of certain professors in arts whose nomination might rest with the Government; or by the erection of Collegiate Buildings.

Mr. Cumberland said it had been discovered that this great educational system of ours was wanting in two particulars. Theoretically we might regard it as perfect, but practically in some particulars it had failed. After referring to improvements that might be made in the Grammar Schools, he proceeded to discuss the resolution before the House. The Act of 1853 provided that all the property belonging to the great endowment for superior education, should be vested in the Crown, in trust for two purposes—first, for Upper Canada College, and secondly, for University College and the University of Toronto. And then it provided that the surplus, if any, should be devoted to the promotion of academic education through the affiliated colleges. Unfortunately this surplus did not exist, but the fund he believed on the contrary, was some \$70,000 in debt. In the Grammar School Act of 1856, it was provided that \$20,000 should be yearly distributed amongst the several collegiate institutions of Upper Canada, or such of them as might be designated by an annual Parliamentary vote. The appropriation of \$20,000 was obligatory, the distribution of it merely was subject to Parliamentary vote. The public faith had thus been solemnly pledged to these institutions, and they had trusted for the last fifteen years—the law of the land during the whole of that period—last by the Act

of 1853, then by the Act of 1856—recognizing them as entitled to public money. It remained for the leader of the Government to repudiate this liability, and to disregard the provisions that had stood for fifteen years on the statute book. The main reason of the present action taken was, that it was the dregs of an old agitation against Sectarian Grants, which had arisen from the union between Upper and Lower Canada. This, however, was not the day to raise the effete howl of sectarianism. He proceeded to contend that it was possible so to change the nature of existing institutions, and to trail ourselves of the advantages they afforded, as without invading the principle of no Sectarian Grants, to keep good faith under the Acts of 1853 and 1856.

After the six o'clock recess, Mr. Beatty spoke in support of the resolution. He believed the question of Church and State had nothing to do with the matter before the House, and Sectarianism had as little. He repudiated the implication that he and those who were acting with him were in favour of sectarian grants.

Mr. Rykert followed in favor of the resolution, and soundly rated Mr. Beatty for saying he was opposed to sectarian grants, when the fact was that he denounced the government last year for asserting that such grants were inexpedient. He moved, seconded by Mr. Secord, that all the words after "that" in the original resolution be struck out, and the following be inserted in lieu thereof: "While this House recognizes the importance of educational interests, it is still of the opinion (as expressed by the Act of last session) that no College or Educational Institution under the control of any religious denomination should receive aid from the public treasury."

Mr. Coyne said that as far as the amendment was concerned it was clear that the House could not go back from their position last session. But he would tell the government that the amendment was no solution of the difficulty, and the country would, sooner or later, demand a more thorough and acceptable measure.

Mr. Blake thought they had reason to congratulate themselves and the country, that whatever feeling might formerly have actuated certain members of this House, there was an avowed and studied disclaimer of any hostility to our Provincial University, and an avowed and studied disclaimer of any idea of restoring the system of denominational grants. In these two respects there was a great difference from the tone and temper of the present discussion, and that which took place last session. He referred to the resolution Mr. Clarke gave notice of, in favour of the Colleges in Ontario receiving aid from the Government, but which Mr. Clarke had dropped and had in its place moved the one now under consideration, because he found it impossible to induce this House to agree to his first proposal. In reference to the resolution he said it contained an abstract proposition on one of the most important questions before the country, binding them to this—that they must set to work to devise a scheme by which Colleges of some kind or other were to be affiliated with the University, and supported in connection therewith. The difficulties of that proposal were first, on the question of policy, and secondly, and chiefly on the question of details. He objected to the House committing itself to the proposal, that it must devise such a plan. He was willing to consider any plan which the hon. gentleman, or the Government might bring forward for that purpose. If the hon. gentlemen made their proposition assume a tangible shape, throwing aside the convenient disguise of an abstract proposition, then it could be discussed on its merits, and he should be prepared to meet his hon. friend with a most earnest desire to perfect a scheme in the interests of the country. But the hon. gentleman, who moved the resolution, was prudent enough not to go into details. The member for Algoma was so imprudent as to go into details. The member for Grenville gave no scheme; the member for Peel gave none; the member for Northumberland gave none; the member for Welland gave none. These hon. gentlemen might have as many different schemes as they numbered names. Perhaps some of them might be better schemes, as it is known that some of them entertained two opinions at the same time on a subject. He showed at length how difficult it would be to carry out the principle laid down in the resolution. These difficulties were so formidable, that he thought they should pause, and instead of pledging themselves to devise a scheme, should wait to see what the scheme was, and discuss it on its merits. He was anxious the question should be brought forward, and a scheme proposed, and he would be prepared to consider that scheme, with, he hoped, no partial view on behalf of any institution, and with no other object than the establishment upon a basis of permanence and solidity, of a system of University education, which might last, without amendment, without alteration, without agitation, for our own lives, and the lives of our children after us. He gave notice that he would move, when the amendment had been disposed of, the following amendment:—"That this House, while firmly adhering to the view, that denominational Colleges should not be supported by State aid, is prepared to give its best consideration to any scheme which may be laid before it, for the improvement of superior education, and for the establishment and maintenance, through the Provincial University of an uniform and elevated standard of education."

Mr. Gow had much pleasure in concurring in the amendment to the amendment, inasmuch as he was opposed to sectarian grants, and desired to define his position upon the question.

Mr. Clarke said that his resolution proposed to provide for a scheme for superior education, but the member for Lincoln had chosen to drag in the question of denominational grants. The resolution proposed by the hon. gentleman from South Bruce was substantially the same as his own, and he therefore begged leave to withdraw the original resolution. (Laughter.)

The Speaker then put Mr. Blake's amendment to the amendment, which was carried on the following division:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Barber, Baxter, Beatty, Blake, Boulter, Boyd, Cameron, Carling, Carnegie, Clarke, Clemens, Cockburn, Colquhoun, Cook, Coyne, Craig, (Hlen-garry), Crosby, Cumberland, Currie,