showed mercy, and severe punisher of all that have recompassion from his brethren, whether that so he may place more money in his chest, or have more to spe higher world, which is apprehended by faith,-a world not merely beyond the grave, - but a kingdom of God-a kingdom of truth and love, existing even in the midst of this cruel and wicked world; and this too was the sin of

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Speech of J. H. Cameron Esq. a Poetry.—The Peniten he Bar of the Legislative As-embly, in defence of the Uni-ersity of King's College at To-Tombs in the Valley of Jene phat. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. The Sin of Dives.

at the Bar of the Legislative Assembly, in defence of the University of King's College. Its abstract merits, as a specimen of able and eloquent pleading, would present crisis in the history of our infant University. The public mind, and to a limited extent the public prejudice, demands some further elucidation of this lend our aid in promoting so desirable a result.

It is not necessary to draw any parallel between the present effort, and a similar one exerted before the same tribunal about eighteen months ago by the present Attorney General for Canada West. The latter was distinguished for sound argument, clothed in eloquent and moving language; and if, unhappily, the present course of that learned gentleman would seem to imply that all his admirable pleading on that occasion was designed to be regarded as a mere nullity,as something to please the ear but not to convince the understanding,-it is comforting to be able to place before our readers another effort on the same side, which multiplies reasons for adhering to the conviction which Mr. Draper's very able defence tended so strongly to fortify, and which his recent exertions on the opposite side of the question have by no means served to shake. One further satisfaction which we derive from the perusal of Mr. Cameron's most able defence of King's College, is the persuasion that no legislative position, either actual or in prospect, is likely to produce any change of opinion which will go to deny that his present effort is the impulse of a genuine feeling and a matured conviction, or prove that it was a piece of ingenious pleading only.

Whatever may have been the votes of individuals upon this question, it is not difficult to discern that conviction has been, in not a few instances, at variance with action in the decision recently arrived at. The passing of the Bill by a majority of eleven, is, obviously and avowedly, no evidence whatever that it is the deliberate wish of the majority that it should become law. We say, avowedly; because it was affirmed by a sufficient number of Conservative members to have turned the majority into a minority, that they only voted for the second reading as it were pro formu, -to maintain the "Ministry," as they are absurdly called, in their places, - and with the explicit understanding that it was to be postponed to another Session. It is evident, therefore, that the "Ministry" have failed to carry their point; and it is just as evident, from the tone of the Opposition, and of the French members especially, that they could not carry that University Bill. Their position, then, upon this tually one of defeat, as it certainly is, in every moral near half a million of acres.'

and constitutional sense, of humiliation. clever sarcasm at the expence of Mr. Baldwin, for his Legislature to his Majesty King George III. in 1797, conduct upon this question. With sensible people, a Despatch was transmitted by his Grace the Duke of opprobrious names have very little influence either Portland, communicating "his Majesty's assent to the way; and most certainly the Gazette has not suepetition, and consequent thereon, a report of the Exof George Ash Thompson Esq., 85th Light Infantry, aged by the way, and on the 19th they were defeated by the citize way; and most certainly the Gazette has not succeeded in convincing the public mind, that Mr. Bald-ecutive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the ecutive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the approximation of the approximation of the ecutive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the approximation o win's course of action has been less consistent than Crown, in Upper Canada, recommending th that of several gentlemen upon the side of the Admi- priation of 500,000 acres, or ten townships, after the nistration. Most clearly, the late Attorney General deduction of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, for the for Canada West had an equal right to change his purpose of establishing a Grammar School for each of mind upon that or any other question with the present the Districts into which Upper Canada was then di-Attorney General for Canada West; and if there be, vided, and a University. The report concluded with a necessarily, no light degree of political guilt, or of mo- recommendation, that the portion set apart for the Uniral weakness, in such backslidings, it is not fair to heap versity should be at least equal to that for the Schools." vituperations upon one party and to let the other In correspondence with the tenor of this Despatch, an wholly escape. We care not for the plea of "pressure appropriation of 225,944 acres was made for the enfrom without," which is made to justify this abrupt downent of a University, and a somewhat larger share, abandonment of previous convictions; because Mr. viz. 258,330 acres, was reserved for the establishment Baldwin had a stronger impulse, in that particular, of Grammar Schools. To the latter, indeed, we ought than his successor in office. The table of the House to add 60,000 acres apportioned to the maintenance contained loads of pamphlets and many petitions of Upper Canada College, as this institution comes against the Bill: the press, with a few exceptions, was fairly within the designation of a Grammar School. against it: the whole body of the Church of England A person in the position of Mr. DeBlaquiere, and Mr. Baldwin, therefore, and not Mr. Draper, could to any other cause. plead the argument,-if the argument be worth any | Contrasted with the very decided expression of his nally framed and proposed.

Amongst the few redeeming features of the recent action upon the University Bill by the Legislative Assembly, is the noble conduct of the Hon. W. P. Robinson, the late Inspector General of the Province. This gentleman occupies a position in the estimation of the worth, and intelligence, and loyalty of the land which the "Ministry," one and all, may envy; and we venture to affirm that, to his dying day, he will remember with satisfaction and comfort the course of action which, upon a great question of principle, yes of religious principle, he was, by the honest impulse of settled and conscientious conviction, induced to pursue. We tender him our hearty congratulations upon his noble sacrifice of interest at the call of duty; and we cannot express to himself a more gratifying wish, or one more philanthropic as respects the interests of our rising country, than that he may have many imitators.

We observe that some discussion has lately taken place in the Legislative Assembly upon the appointment of Dr. Ryerson as Superintendent of Education, -an appointment which appears to be very strongly condemned by members on both sides of the House. Our own opinions upon the impolicy and impropriety of royal successor who gave its Charter to King's Colthat appointment have already been freely expressed; lege. But his own words will sufficiently shew that and we should conceive it unnecessary to say more he fully understands what those intentions were:upon the subject, were it not for the following very extraordinary remarks, which are stated to have fallen from the lips of the Hon. Attorney General for Ca-

"The whole Province (he said) had been well aware of the appointment of Dr. Ryerson, and if the people had been as much opposed to it as was represented—if it was looked upon as the gross job it was now called, it was somewhat extraordinary that they should have returned a majority in favour of the Administration under which it had been made. The election was a sure test, and he did not remember to have heard that appointment brought forward as a charge against the Administration. (Hear.) The member for Quebec had alluded to the abilities of Mr. Murray for the situation which he filled, of which no dorsed the statements of others. The one appointment he was prepared to justify, and the other was made before Ministers went to the country in the general election, and its vote was the criterion of its opinion. Whatever opiof the present Superintendent of Education, he was well aware of the talents and industry of that gentleman, and he was convinced that time would show that the country had no cause to regret the appointment."

themselves a credit and consideration which nobody else ever thought of yielding to them; and under the that he made the discovery of the existence of that true state of things only to his own unutterable and irremediable loss.—Rev. R. C. Trench. would imply.

At the conclusion of the general Election in November last, we used the following language in reference to this particular point,-language, we feel well assured, which would be echoed and re-echoed, if necessary, by every Conservative of every constituency in the Province. In fact, if there was, at any time or in any place, a partial damp upon the enthusiasm of the Conservative electors, -- a doubt or hesitation as to the course of action they should pursue, it was created by the intermediate party of the Administration, whose acts and principles the support then tendered We make no apology for occupying so much of our to a righteous cause might appear to approve. Our

space to-day with the Speech of J. H. Cameron Esq. words on the 22nd November last were as follows:-"In all this contest we have been pleased to observe so earnest and hearty a maintenance of the monarchical principle, in opposition to the democratical and revolu-tionary one which had been propounded by the late Counclaim for it this consideration; while the information eil; and this has been the more striking from the fact, it communicates must be peculiarly valuable at the that, notwithstanding the vehement discussions of late on who tendered his vote ever thought or dreamed of its being given in support of the newly formed provincial Exprejudice, demands some further elucidation of this much abused subject, and we shall always be glad to principle which the Governor General himself has been egarded as the most prominent agent in carrying out. t may not be complimentary to the newly appointed gen-emen of the Council to say so, but the fact is not the less absolute that they were entirely overlooked in the recent Election struggle. Although by the great body of Conservative electors no other feeling, we believe, but one of men, still they were but nullities in the warfare which has just been closed: the political battle was fought and without the slightest reference to them. The cause was that of monarchy against democracy,—British supremacy in preference to a Texian independence,—parental control in lieu of foreign bondage.

Such were our sentiments, and such, we believe, were the sentiments generally of the Conservative Electors of the Province then: if a similar struggle were again to take place, we may venture to affirm that the existence of this Administration would prove to be something worse than a nullity,-it would be a positive stumbling-block to the success of the contest. There is amongst Conservatives an enthusiasm of loyalty, widely and deeply infused into their ranks: but there is no such thing as an enthusiasm for Responsible Government, far less for those whose acts are daily testifying the vicionsness of the principle which is involved in it.

We observe in the Kingston News of the 27th inst. Memorial from the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere to the Legislative Council on the subject of King's College niversity, and that of Education generally. Although the Memorial in question is a very long and elaborate one, we must confess ourselves at a loss to reconcile its different parts, or to withhold our conviction that the respected writer is by no means accurately acquainted with the facts of the case upon which he dilates. With the becoming sentiments of an honourable mind, we find him, in one part, strongly deprecating the contemplated spoliation of King's College, and, in another, recommending that its whole endowment should be usurped by the local Legislature and appropriated exclusively to the maintenance of Grammar Schools. Mr. DeBlaquiere says,

"His late Majesty George III. graciously set apart and granted for the express purpose of the religious and moral education of the people of Upper Canada, by the establishment of Grammar Schools in each District of that question, is by no means a triumphant one: it is vir- Province, large and valuable tracts of land, amounting to

Now, what are the facts of the case? In answer The Montreal Gazette has employed a good deal of to an Address from both Houses of the Upper Canada

were vehement against it, and no "denomination," with his opportunities of information, is scarcely exexcept perhaps the few adherents of the Church of cusable in being ignorant of these facts: we cannot, Scotland now left in the Province, was for the Bill. of course, ascribe the strange statement he has made

thing, -that a "pressure from without" constrained opinion that "a Canadian Parliament is incompetent him to reject a measure, which, in principle, differed to legislate upon a question purely of Royal prerogalittle, if at all, from one which he hinself had origi- tive," we have the following declaration from Mr. De-Blaquiere in another part of his Memorial,-

"It is evident that in any equitable adjustment respecting the endowment granted to King's College, the Canadian Legislature ought to give effect to Her Majesty's Charters of Queen's and Victoria Colleges. Both Her Majesty and Her Royal Predecessors, have distinctly declared that the Royal bounty was not intended exclusively for the benefit of the members of the Church of England.

This certainly looks very like a concession of the principle that the Canadian Legislature have a right to legislate upon the endowment of King's College, and contrasts, we repeat, very strangely with what that honourable gentleman affirmed a little before. But we shall quote his exact words at greater length:-

"It [the measure lately before the Legislature] assumes power which the Canadian Legislature does not possess, of legislation affecting a Royal prerogative exercised in favour of those who claim the benefits and privileges thus legally emanating from Royal favour, and who are not that loyal Province. onsenting to the surrender of such vested rights as neessarily preceding any legislation regarding them

And in regard to the scrupulous concern which is manifested in the preceding extract for Queen's and Victoria Colleges, we would beg to refer this honourable gentleman to the mind and intention of the Sovereign who originally made the grant, as well as of his

"Your petitioner, in support of the opinions herein expressed, asserts, that the Royal Charter to King's College was expressly granted for the purpose of forming a Un versity in Upper Canada according to the model of the Universities of Oxford, and consequently essentially partaking of the religious character of those institutions chiefly intended for members of the Church of England.

How then, in consistency with the previously quoted extract, can Mr. DeBlaquiere recommend to the Legislature an interference with this Endowment, and a pounded in what that gentleman appears to regard as The fact of Mr. O'Connell making no allusion to the minister

These discrepancies make us apprehensive that Mr. De Blaquiere is himself chargeable, in the getting up single point to represent as a grievance, fertile as his imaginadoubt he was particularly well qualified to judge, considering that he knew nothing about him, but merely endeprecates in other quarters, in legislating upon the public Education of the Province; and if our recollection serves us right, he was one of the number who peace, order, industry, and happiness, to their hitherto agitated burried through the Legislature, at a late period of its country. The press of all shades of political opinion, with one Session, the celebrated School Bill which, after a year or two exceptions, are warm in their praise of Sir R. Peel's of trial, was abandoned as impracticable, and followed, anticipated from it. With such a feeling here, agitation will we regret to say, by another scarcely less absurd in its soon be rendered perfectly innocuous.

The Administration must have a much more ex- details, and certainly not less erroneous in its princifused to shew it, will soon come to shut up his bowels of alted opinion of their weight and standing in the ple. Perhaps this honourable gentleman will not recountry, than the country is by any means disposed gret the delay of action in regard to King's College upon his own lusts. This was the sin of Dives, and the origin of all his other sins, that he believed not in this stated. The infirmity of human nature, however, is such that people are often prone to appropriate to doubt well-meant, but somewhat incoherent, Memorial.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Our attention has been directed the worldly-minded Pharisees: and his punishment was, influence of this infirmity, the Administration, like to the following document by a Member of Parliament, W. H. Boulton, Esq.—the zealous and conscientious champion of King's College. It was laid before the House of Assembly on Thursday evening last, the 27th March. Any comments of our own are unnecessary, make the financial statement; but in this instance, we as the contents of the extract are sufficiently clear without explanation:-

Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Right Honourable Lord Sydenham, Governor General, dated Downing Street, 12th October, 1840.

"The Act numbered in the records of this department No. 1261, entitled, 'An Act to establish a College, of the name and of the style of the University of Kingston,' established at Kingston a University, which is to be exclusively of the Scotch Presbyterian persuasion. All the governing body must belong to that Church, and they must all avow their adherence to the Confession of Westninster. If this College were to be maintained by the eir religious opinions would be a matter of no importance. But this is not the ease. The Act proposes that the Governor should be authorized to take from the funds of King's College a sum adequate to the maintenance, at the College of Kingston, of a Theological Professorship, which payment is to be received by the Church of Scotland as a satisfaction of the claims of that Church to have Theological Professor of their own maintained at King's College. This, therefore, is a distinct avowal of the prinnot for the purposes of education, in which the members of every Christian society can participate, but for purposes of education from which many Christians must neces-sarily be excluded. If this Act be sanctioned, I am not aware how it will be possible to refuse a corresponding advantage to the members of any other Christian Church, by which a separate College or University might be established. Thus the funds of King's College, instead of being appropriated to purposes in which all the inhabi-tants would be equally interested, must be drained for the support of chairs of Theology in as many different Universities as may be founded in Upper Canada. Now the principle for which the Assembly of that Province have so earnestly contended, is directly opposed to such an employment of these funds. That House has invariably aintained that they should be sacred to purposes of general education in the higher branches of literature and ience, for the common benefit of society at large. The establishment of a Professorship of Theology in connection with the Church of England was deprecated as an infringement of this principle. Is it less infringed by providing for such a Professorship in connection with the Church of Scotland? If this step be taken, I do not perceive how the benefit of the precedent could be refused to the Roman Catholics, to the Wesleyan Methodists, or indeed to any other of the sects which divide between hem the population of Upper Canada. If all are thus to be aided in disseminating their peculiar views of Christianity, the Government would speedily be involved in certain polemical questions of Theology, into which it is on every account most undesirable that the secular power

nould in any manner engage.
"I am the more impressed with the importance of maturely considering this measure, because when I refer to the Charter of King's College, it is impossible not to per-ceive that the design of its authors was to secure the predoinance in that body of the Church of England. It may have been inevitable that this design should be frustrated by the resistance of the popular branch of the Legislature, upported as it was by public opinion. But if the Church f England has been refused the means of carrying this Charter into effect according to the obvious design of it, t would seem indefensible to give to another Church the very privilege which has thus been practically denied to the Church of England, and to maintain the principle of exclusiveness at the expense of King's College, at the very moment when the operations of the College have been feated, because its constitution embraced that principle. If the Church of England is not to possess privileges to the disadvantage of other Churches, it must at least follow that other Churches should not possess privileges to her disadvantage.

"In deference, however, to your Lordship's apparent opprobation of this law, her Majesty's decision on it will be suspended until I shall be in possession of your views on the subject, and your answer to the preceding remarks. Some facts may have escaped my attention upon which you have relied in forming your judgment."

In our last number appeared the following obituary: "DIED,- At Toronto, on the 22nd March, Mary, only laughter of the Rev. Charles Winstanley, aged 18 years,
and on the 23rd inst. Harriet Emma, second daughter

and many Christian virtues, and are deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.—Communicated."

It was with much surprise and pain that we learned that this announcement was a pure fabrication, and that the individuals whose demise is thus recorded are alive and in good health.

We are, of course, utterly unable to suspect even who it is that has been indulging himself in this novel species of pleasantry, and it is equally difficult to divine the motives which could have led him to resort to it. To trifle, in such a manner, with so solemn a subject,-to found a tale of falsehood upon a calamity which comes quickly enough in the ordinary course of a wise Providence,-bespeaks a mind dead or indifferent, we fear, to the influence of Christian truth or to the fear of God.

But setting aside the obligations of religious priniple, we wonder that a sense of humane and kindly feeling,-such as often has place even in the breast of the savage, - should not have deterred from the commission of an act which, if not arrested in its effects by a timely contradiction, may plunge absent and distant relatives into a grief and distress at which the most obdurate might be moved to compassion.

Neither youth nor thoughtlessness,-if such be pleaded,—can extenuate the guilt of this transaction; and the only course left to the individual who has in this case so flagitiously transgressed the bounds of Christian propriety and correct moral feeling, is honestly to confess his fault, and make the best reparation in his power by repentance and a better life.

J. CROOKSHANK, Esq. having left the City of St. John, in New Brunswick, we beg to announce that GEORGE WHEELER, Esq. Barrister at Law, has kindly consented to act as Agent for The Church in that City and neighbourhood. We must take this occasion of expressing our grateful sense of the services, rendered by Mr. Crookshank in behalf of our Journal, as well as to state generally our high appreciation of the support and co-operation we so largely receive in

Our Travelling Agent has commenced his collecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

## From our English Files.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 18. THE OPPOSITION .- "The gentlemen at the other side," having had full time to con over the financial statement of Sir Robert Peel, are compelled to admit that there is not the small-est point left them to find fault with. The professional Repealers regard that comprehensive exposé as a severe blow and great discouragement to their agitation; and already several whose names appear on the list of the committee of the Repeal Association have openly avowed their determination to with-draw from that body altogether the moment there is reasonable proof of the promised measures being adopted. This is virtually a notice to quit, which there is no doubt will be followed up rial statement is taken by his followers as a certificate of his opinion in its favour, and with a disposition to cavil at every ng suggested by the government, he could not discover egards Ireland that has occurred since the union. The friends of Ireland look with confidence for such measures as will bring statement, and the most advantageous results to Ireland are

surprise. It is bold and masterly. The mind of a great man and wise minister breathes throughout. He does not 'nibble,

quibble, fribble, like those pretended reformers—the Whigs. We can afford conscientiously to speak of him as he deserves, r we are not the servant of either of their houses. This is eform indeed, and looking to the comforts and wants of the working classes, his reduction of the duty on sugar and glass will be a great and valuable boon to the people. On the first ter, we only echo his own words when we say, that Ireland could and might be a large manufacturer of glass. The usual course is, we believe, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to appreciate the mind and the mastery of the minister who came orward boldly and announced the ministerial and really reform ng policy to the country. The comforts of the people will be naterially increased by his bold measures, and we are much mistaken if his hold of power is not now firmer than ever."

ITALIAN AND AUSTRIAN RAILWAY COMPANY .- With this title a new Company has just been ushered before the public. The primary object is to obtain a grant for a Railway from Verona to Ancona, a distance (with branches) of 200 miles, and through a district embracing a larger extent of population than any other locality of the country can boast of. The capital of the Company is to be three millions sterling, with a de-posit of 5s. per Share. Mr. Brunel is the Engineer of the Company; and the experience of the Epsom and Devon lines will decide whether the Railway shall be constructed on the Atmospheric principle—the capital of the Company being sufficient for either the locomotive or the Atmospheric. The ecessary arrangements for a double line will be made; but in the first instan e only a single track of rails will be laid down, with that valuable adjunct the Electric Telegraph.

Mr. Blunt, an English civil engineer, has proceeded to Madrid, with the intention of laying a plan for a Railroad from

Bayonne to the Spanish capital before the Spanish Government. RAILWAY FROM CAIRO TO SUEZ .- We have much pleasure being able to assure our readers, that by advices which we have received from our Alexandrian correspondents of the 27th ult., the Pacha has arranged with Mr. Galloway, the London engineer, for carrying out forthwith the execution of his longrojected railroad from Cairo to Suez. We were the first ortance of this work to Great Britain, and the advantage and facility it would afford to our Indian passengers and mails, inasouch as the crossing this desert of 80 miles now occupies as much time as going from Alexandria to Cairo, a distance of 220 miles; and the fatigue, inconvenience and expense of the desert journey in many cases deters travellers from availing themselves of the overland route to India. When this railroad is comple ted, the journey across the desert may be accomplished in three hours with ease, comfort, security and economy, as it will no onger be necessary to send out supplies of food and water to the deserts, which at present are requisite in consequence of the time occupied in the journey. We sincerely hope that before time occupied in the journey. three years shall have elapsed we may have it in our power to congratulate Great Britain on the achievement of this useful and gigantic work .- Morning Paper. CONSPIRACY IN ITALY .- The Earl of Aberdeen in the House

of Lords, on Thursday, Feb. 27, gave a candid and minute account of all that had been done by the British government in eference to the political agitation in Italy. At the end of 1843, the Austrian government being made acquainted with what had been months before published in every newspaper of every free country in Europe—a conspiracy to excite an insur-rection in the centre of Italy—apprised Her Majesty's ministers of what those ministers could pretty well guess, that the focus of the insurrection was fixed in London, and that the British possessions in the Mediterranean were to be the rallying points for bodies of refugees, from whence to invade Italy. The Austrian government, slow as it had been to discover the danger, was sufficiently prompt in preparation to meet it when discowere given to the military commanders in the Venetian and Milanere territories to march instantly to the scene of insurrection, whenever an insurrection should explode, and to disperse the insurgents. Here was laid a very pretty foundation for an European war, for there is little what part "Young france" would take in the quarrel. Apprised of this state of affairs, our government made free with Mr. Mazzini's letters, ascertained from them, as we suppose, the state and prospects of the conspiracy, good-naturedly reasoned with such of the conspirators as were accessible; and so the original conspiracy fell to the ground, without a blow struck, a shot fired, or, as far as is known, a single penalty inflicted upon any one. matter had ended there, as it ought to have ended there, the affair would afford unmixed ground for congratulation.

As always happens, however, in conspiracies, some were more wicked and some were madder than the rest; and these broke off from the London junta as soon as the laster had given up all intention of prosecuting a civil war. The villain section of the dismembered conspiracy was represented by a certain Colonel Ricciotti, a mere trader in blood, and the madman's ward by the two young Bandieras. These, and some other like per the help of a passport, fraudulently obtained-and there they cruised about, from continent to island and from island to is land, little regarded by any government, or regarded only as a desperate banditti. One of the Bandieras having collected money at Malta and in Greece, arrived in Corfu on the 5th June, extemporised an expedition which sailed by stealth on the 12th, landed on the coast of Calabria in three days marched a little way into the interior, killing one or two people of San Giovanni, without having seen the face of a soldier dunation, would have been a burlesque upon Louis Napoleon's descent upon Boulogne, absurd as that was .- St. James's

VASE.—Our readers and the public generally will be much grieved to learn that the well-known splendid specimen of Greek grieved to learn that the well-known splendid specimen of Greek art known as the Portland vase (formerly the Barberini vase), Faculty of McGill College. Lost. which adorned the centre of the ante-room adjoining the apartirreparably broken by a miscreant who visited the Museum yes- and it was finally postponed until Monday.

It appears from the information we have been enabled to obtain through the courtesy of Sir Henry Ellis, the principal li-brarian, that the Museum was open to the public yesterday as About a quarter before four o'clock several persons were the Hamiltonian room, as well as in the ante-room, viewing the various specimens of ancient art. The attention of the visitors was, about the time specified, attracted from their agreeable pursuit by hearing a loud crash, and on hastening to ascer tain the cause, they found that which was the "admired of all admirers" in that department of the Museum scattered in frag-ments about the floor. The consternation was great, every one fearing lest he might be considered a participator in the demo-lition. No one attempted to leave the apartments; and if they had, they would have been frustrated, for no sooner was the sound heard on the outside of the rooms than the doors were ence of that department, then questioned the persons in the apartments, all of whom gave satisfactory answers until the dequent himself was taxed, when he at once acknowledged that he had done the mischief. He was immediately given into cus-

derwent a partial examination before Mr. Jardine. When taken into custody the prisoner was found to have only 9d. in his possession; and it is therefore assumed that his only motive for committing the wanton destruction of this ancient and national relic was a morbid desire of notoriety, strengthened, no doubt, by straitened circumstances. In this, the Upper Canada Parliament. is a question whether a magistrate has the power to do more than inflict a fine of £5, or three months' imprisonment. The loss to the Museum and to the world generally it is im-

ossible to supply. The vase was valued at £1000 by the auporities of the establishment, but of course this sum is merely minal. It was deposited in the British Museum in the year 1810 by his Grace the Duke of Portland, and has always been red to be his property, hence the name of the "Portland
It was found about the middle of the 16th century sout two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading from Frascati. At the time of its discovery (so says the synopsis) it was enclosed in a marble sarcophagus within a sepulchral chamber, under the Mount called Monte di Grano. The material of which the vase was formed was glass; the figures, which were in relief, were of a beautiful opaque white, and the ground was in perfect harmony with the figures, and was of a beautiful dark transparent blue. The subject of the figures has hitherto remained in obscurity, but the design and for more than two centuries the principal subject of admiration in the Barberini Palace. It was purchased about 30 years ago by the Duchess of Portland from Sir William Hamilton, and n the year above stated was deposited in the British Museum for the gratification of the public

His Grace the Duke of Portland has been written to on the subject, but nothing can compensate for the loss. It is understood there is a facsimlie in existence of this superb specimen of ancient art, which can, however, only serve to refresh the memory of those who have had the good fortune to view the ori-

Colonial.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. MACDONALD, of Kingston, moved that the petition of Mr. Ryland, formerly Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, should be referred to a select committee.

Attorney General DRAPER objected to the petition, because

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

it was founded upon a promise made by Mr. Murdoch, Lord Sydenham's private Secretary, which it appeared from commu-nication with the Home Government on the subject, that gentleman had no power to make. On the Union of the Provinces, the Government did not think fit to continue the petitioner in the situation of Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, and he was appointed to the Registrarship of Quebec, the Revenue of which, by a letter from Mr. Murdoch, Lord Sydenham's private Secretary, should be increased to the same sum as he had previously received. The salary had proved to him open to charges of inconsistency; and he would therefore Responsible Government, or the mode in which Government.

The following paragraph is from an article in the Cork Ex- be deficient; but the Government would not be justified in ful- state to the House the circumstances which had occurred pre to recommend the prayer of the petition, and therefore unani-

vice. He would not, however, resist an inquiry. Mr. BALDWIN expressed his opinion, that the Administration, to be consistent, should withstand the motion for reference. He supposed that the word "unanimously" had slipped out accidentally from the Attorney General: it was presumed that the Administration were always unanimous. Mr. DRAPER explained that the word "unanimously" had

ot dropped from him accidentally. Mr. HALL objected to the motio

Mr. Gowan was in favour of the course taken by the Attorey General. The present Executive had shewn themselves willing to afford every facility for inquiry; whilst those who were most vehement in their advocacy of Responsible Government had usually opposed it. The motion was passed.

Mr. CAMERON moved an address to his Excellency for information as to the tendered resignation of the Solicitor-General, Atty. Gen. DRAPER would give the hon member all the information that he could require. The Solicitor-General stated that he would feel himself bound to resign in deference to the feelings of his constituents, if the University Bill were pushed beyond its second reading; but that contingency has not hapned, and he still retains his seat. Atty. Gen. SMITH introduced a bill to revive the old Militia

He confessed that he had not time to frame a Bill; and as doubts were entertained whether the old law was in existence, he thought it better to bring in a short bill reviving the old law, than to allow it to stand over till next session Mr. Robinson moved that the House do go into Committee

The SPEAKER having ruled that the motion was in orderthe form of it being objected to by Messrs. Baldwin and Chris-

Mr. AYLWIN said it was astonishing, after the difference that had occurred between Ministers on the University Bill, to see hon, member, without informing the House in what manner that difference had been reconciled, standing up in his place to move the House into Committee on the Supplies. After a variety of discursive observations, the eloquence of the Hon. Gentleman was curtailed by the Atty. Gen. Smrrn asking, what was the question before the House? He had conceived it to be a motion for going into Committee of Supply

The SPEAKER said such was the case, and asked Mr. Aylwin

last Pilot.

Mr. AYLWIN said he intended to move in amendment that the House should go into Committee on the University Bill, Loud laughter. Hon, members on the Treasury Benches laughed and seemed to be a good deal amused, it was a great contrast to their lengthened visages on Tuesday; he, however, still remembered with what delight they saw him and his hon. friend from Saguenay come in with a helping hand to save them from sinking. He would, however, call their attention to the necessity of passing this Bill this Session, in order to put a sto to the religious discord which rages in Upper Canada, which

Mr. JOHNSTON informed the Speaker that it was one o'clock, the House therefore adjourned until 3, P. M.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 22.

Mr. AYLWIN proceeded with his speech. Mr. Inspector General ROBINSON explained his position.— When his colleagues had brought forward the University Bill, be had remonstrated against it, and had finally tendered his resignation to the Governor General. That resignation had been accepted, and he did not consider, in consequence of his differing with his colleagues upon this one point, that he was justified in obstructing the public business, and he was fore prepared to go on with the Public Accounts

Dr. DUNLOP defended the course taken by the Administration in not pushing the bill through this session, against the

opinion of many of its supporters. Mr. Solicitor General SHERWOOD had not been in the house in the morning, when Mr. Cameron's question was put, but he gladly embraced this opportunity of explaining the position in which he stood. The hon, gentleman stated substantially, that he voted for the second reading of the University Bill, because he was in favour of legislating upon the question; but that he would have certainly resigned had the Executive resolved upon pressing the measure during the present session. As they had

consented, however, to postponement, he saw no necessity for relinquishing his official position.

Some remarks addressed to the house by Mr. CAUCHON created great disorder and excitement. The hon member was npelled, at length, to resume his seat.

Mr. AYLWIN, in the end, withdrew his amendment. Mr. Christie then moved his usual re-olutions, before going into Committee of Supply, which were opposed by Mr. Attorney

eneral Draper, and, as usual, lost. The House then went into Committee of Supply. Upon the first item, the salary of the Adjutant General of

Lower Canada, a debate arose upon a motion of Mr. Christie, to reduce it from £500 to £275. The amendment was lost. duce it from £500 to £275. The amendment was lost.

Another, to reduce the salary of his first Clerk to £100, desired nothing more than that the public might be a shared the same fate.

Objections were taken to the large amount paid to various

operation, that they would be no longer necessary.

The various items of the expenses for repairs at Monklands ments containing the collection of Sir W. Hamilton, has been were carried. Upon those items a good deal of discussion arose. The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.

MONDAY MORNING, March 24. In answer to a question put to Mr. Robinson by Mr. Merritt, as to what course the Government intended to take with regard the law passed by the American Congress for the inland ransportation of foreign goods in bond, Mr. Attorney General ommercial houses, to learn in what manner it would affect nem, but, as yet, no answer had been received, and he was not, herefore, prepared to say what course the Government would He was, however, of opinion that no Colonial legislaion would be effective, but that it would be necessary to obtain

an Imperial Statute. that he no longer held that appointment, his resignation having

been officially accepted by the Governor General. House in Committee of Supply. The item of the expense fitting up Monklands was again taken up, and caused considerable discussion, and, at one o'clock, the house adjourned

MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 24. Some discussion arose relative to the repairs of Monklands,

which resulted in the passing of the items of expenditure. A long debate took place on a motion for a grant of £1000 o Col. Fitzgibbon, in lieu of a grant of land made to him by The grant was carried by considerable majority.

A letter was read from Mr Higginson, announcing that his Excellency will prorogue the house, on Friday, at four o'clock.
On the expected prorogation the British Whig (Kingston) has the following remarks:—" A private letter, received from a member of the Upper House, gives us to understand, that an oplication would be made to his Excellency for a few days nger respite, and we know that the Canada, Capt. Lawless, ved instructions to proceed on Monday next to Dickinson's Landing, there to wait and receive the Upper Country Members returning home. The prorogation will therefore probably occur on Tuesday or Wednesday next."

TUESDAY MORNING, March 25.

KING'S COLLEGE.

Mr. Boulton moved for the production of all correspondence with the Home Government relative to King's College .-The hon, gentleman stated that although two despatches been produced, and the whole of the argument in favour of the rsity Bill had been predicated on those, yet he had reason to believe that there were others in the possession of the upon the application of Queen's College for a portion of the ndowment of King's College, in which the Colonial Secretary had stated that such an application could not be entertained. Mr. Attorney General DRAPER said that the despatcher communicated were not in consequence of an address, but vol-untarily sent down by the Governor General for the informa-

tion of the House. The address which was sent up was for correspondence between the present Governor General and the Home Government, and no answer could be given thereto, because there were no despatches. No doubt there were other despatches, and all of a public nature would be communicted to the House, but there were others of a private character which could not be made known.

Mr. Baldwin agreed with the hon. gentleman; but he

trusted that the Administration would take care to guard against that Back Stairs influence which kept important despatches from the sworn advisers of the Crown, until they leaked out in the newspapers, as had been the case.

Mr. AYLWIN said he could corroborate the fact. While he

was a member of the Administration, he had seen in the Mon treal Gazette, a despatch concerning the Post Office, which he did not see in writing until 3 months afterwards-Carried.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. W. B. ROBINSON. Mr. Baldwin then said that he had understood a fuller explanation of the causes which led to the resignation of the late Inspector-General would have been afforded to the House than had yet been given. He hoped, that the hon. gentleman

miner, one of the most ultra-repeal papers in Ireland:—
"The speech of Sir R. Peel has indeed taken the country by to afford. The Administration have found it out of their power nation. When His Excellency had sent for him at the commously advised his Excellency that the prayer of Mr. Ryland could not be acceded to, and all proposed to stand by that admight have time to consult the other members of the Administration on the measures which they intended to bring before Parliament. His Excellency concurred in the propriety of that course. He had accordingly conferred with the prominent members of the Administration, and had found that their views generally coincided. Then they spoke of the University Bill, and upon that subject he had urged the learned Attorney General for Upper Canada to give him a full explanation— That gentleman mentioned to him the heads of the bill then under consideration, and further said, that it would be submitted to the Council of King's College, and that he should withdraw it unless it met with their approval. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Aylwin.) He hoped the hon, gentleman opposite would allow him to proceed without interruption. That measure, however, was not before Parliament. For some weeks after that, no other bill had been brought under his notice, and he had no idea that any measure was contemplated like the one which he had since found it necessary to oppose; and indeed he believed that it was not till a very short time previous to the hon. Attorney General going to London for his election, that the outlines of the proposed bill were framed. He now, however, found himself placed in a false position before the country, for he was accused in the public prints of having ta-ken office without understanding the policy which he would be bound to pursue as a minister of the Crown; and the preceding evening he had found upon the desk of his hon. friend from Cornwall, a copy of the Pilot, in which he was much surprised to see the following remarks upon himself:—"Mr. Robinson's position is a most extraordinary one. How the hon member on the subject of the University, and to go to his constituents, with that declaration virtually in his mouth, we are at a loss to inderstand. The Colonist certainly urged his connection with the liberal ministry as a reason for the obtaining support in Sincoe. He says that he did not understand that the question was to be a cabinet one. He certainly ought to have had a proper understanding on the subject before taking office. How ever it appears that he was solely influenced by a desire to assist Lord Metcalfe out of his difficulties, and as several others had refused the office he felt bound to help his Excellency Now, it was not pleasant to be spoken of in that manner, after he had taken every step that a prudent man could have taken to understand what measures would be introduced by the Government of which he was to form a part. He might perhaps Mr. Hall .- Oh let him go on. He is speaking from the have got out of the difficulty by saying that this ought not to be considered a government measure at all; but when he knew that the whole country looked upon it in that light, he had made up his mind to receive it as such, and to stand or fall by it. He well knew what the hon, member for Quebec and others would have said, had he taken any other course, he knew that the cry would have been—"oh that's your idea of Responsible Government, is it? You bring in measures and then attempt to escape the responsibility that attaches to them by saying they are open questions." He could only say, that so far as he was concerned, he had determined to vote upon this question as he would on all others upon its merits-and as soon as he found that he could not give his support to his colleagues—he tendered his resignation; and he had done so at once, to put his Excellency and his colleagues in possession of his views, (not knowing how soon the measure might come up) in order that all parties should be prepared for his opposition in case the bill were pressed through during the present seatleman then called the attention of the House to the terms of the note, in which he had conveyed his

Inspector General's Office, Montreal, 11th March 1845.

My Lord.—As it seems to be desired by your Lordship's Government that the proposed Bill for amending the Charter of King's College in Upper Canada should be passed without delay, I am constrained to inform your Lordship that in consequence of time having been requested by a large number of Petitioners deeply interested in the measure, for the country to consider the provisions of the Bill, and express their views upon it, I feel that if it is to be pressed further at this late per riod of the Session, I must vote against it. This determination on my part I can assure your Lordship is not made with any view to embarrass the Government, or to prevent a satisfactory arrangement of the University question; but from a sincere desire that in a matter of so much importance to the country due consideration may be given to it, and no measure adopted which is not likely to give general satisfaction.

Under these circumstances, and feeling compelled for the reasons given to differ from the other members of your Lordship's Administration, I respectfully beg leave to place at your Lordship's disposal the office which I have the honour to hold. I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's humble servant,

It would appear, however, from his resignation having been accepted that the Administration were determined to persever in the attempt to carry the Bill through this session—yet by udge correctly of the position in which he stood—he had asked Mr. Christie moved to reduce the salary of the Speaker to for postponement when his late colleagues avowed their inten-£500 per session, instead of £1000 per annum. After some discussion the motion was lost.

Mr. Thompson moved that the Speaker should receive no sessional allowance as a member. Lost.

Mr. Thompson moved to discussion the members are the sessional allowance as a member. Lost. Mr. Thompson moved to discontinue the pension of £393 or his late colleagues' position is the "most extraordinary deceased were both remarkable for their piety ring their whole progress. The expedition, but for its tragical fee. ld. to William Smith, as late Clerk of the Legislative He had stated to his constituents before his election, that there were any great question upon which he might d his colleagues, he should feel bound to resign. chools in Lower Canada. Mr. Robinson said that he hoped they would not be disposed to censure him, when the fact Wilful Destruction of the Celebrated Portland when the educational system of Lower Canada was fairly in were all known. He did not blame any one; he had acted as he felt to be right, and under similar circumstances, he would act in the same manner. He contended that he had acted rightly, and that he stood as he had pledged himself to stand. It might have, perhaps, been competent for his Excellency have informed him that the emergency contemplated whe letter was written had not yet arisen, and that therefore there was no necessity for him to accept his (Mr. R.'s) resignation. The Governor General had, however, not taken that course. He (Mr. R.) might certainly have written again, to have with drawn bis resignation, on the ground that the Bill was not pressed through; but he did not do so, as he took it for granted the hon. Attorney General would act in accordance with the avowal which he made to stand or fall by the Bill. He might have crept out of the difficulty, and have retained his place, by voting for the Bill with a mental reservation to oppose ther year, but he had never voted for a measure in that way. If he liked a Bill he voted for it; and if he did not, he against it honestly and faisly. He could only say, that if Reonsible Government which he had for a long time opportunity because he had thought it would not work well-would deprive o him as Inspector General, he felt bound to state to the house hat he no longer held that appointment, his resistant hards. bear loss of office with composure, but he could not bear loss of character; nor could he bear to be taunted with having taken office without proper consideration of the duties and difficulties which attended that step. He had acted as he thought right

and yet no University Bill is passed.

Mr. DRAPER would not be doing his duty to the House the country, if he did not allude to the remarks which had been made by his hon friend who had just sat down. He had o give his confirmation to a great deal which had been said; but he would also have to make a few observations upon solutions, which had fallen from that hap gentleman. His honthings which had fallen from that hon, gentleman. His hon friend knew that the University question was the only one upof which there would be any difference between them, either as regarded the views of the country, or the arrangements of the Ministry among themselves. At the time when his hon friend had been asked to accept office, and before he had accepted it, the University Bill had engaged his (Mr. Draper's) personal consideration—that was to say, his time had been much taken up in communications, which the median mediane. up in communications, which, though they were of a private nature, yet they were intended to ascertain the opinions of his correspondents who represented different interests, with a view to the framing of a bill for the purpose of bringing the matter to a settlement. That correspondents to a settlement. That correspondence led him to prepare [he draft of a measure which was submitted to his hon. friend, and the told that hon, gentleman what he had already stated—that the plan was not one to which the Government stood pledged, or which they had ultimately adopted, but that it was which, if it met with the approbation of all parties concern would be submitted to parliament. Difficulties were sugges by the authorities of the College of a character which appe to be insuperable, and as his hon. friend had said, that plan was finally abandoned. He (Mr. D.) then endeavoured cause it fell principally within his department to arrange some other Bill, and one was accordingly drawn out, which was some time in progress, while his continuous progress are progress. time in progress, while his friend was a member of the admin-istration, and as soon as it reached the shape that it could be submitted to his colleagues, it was submitted to his hon-That gentleman bad as early notice of it as any member of the Government, except himself, who was the party by whomi was thrown together. That he believed was the usual cours on such occasions; the cast and skeleton of a Bill was settled by one or two members of the Cabinet. forward to be altered and modified by the rest, and it did not become a measure of the administration until it was approved of by all the gentlemen who formed the Government. In that manner he had submitted the Bill in question to his colleagues; and when the time came when it was necessary to decide whether it should or should not be adopted, and laid before the house and the country has been submitted. House and the country, he must do his hon, friend the justice to say, that he did not express a difficulty which he felt in bringing himself. bringing himself to the conclusion that this measure should be a Government one. He was not prepared to say whether he would give it his would give it his assent at any future period, but he certain! would not do so during the present session. The sole object of his hon. friend was to make up his mind whether he would of his hon, friend was to make up his mind whether he vote for it or not. If the thing had been left as an open questions. tion, that course would have been a perfectly proper one; member of the Government. He would prefer to go out office, and to say that he and his friends could not go on a everything connected with the step he had taken should be laid before the country.

M. Ronnected with the step he had taken should be laid another on the country. before the country.

Mr. Robinson felt that the course he had taken had laid open questions. That was not the way in which he understand open questions.