

them, and so leave them to their own resources. Now, if this information were applied to Upper Canada, and if it were considered that the clergy generally increased in number, and if, in thought, gentlemen would not be prepared to consider that the Church of England's history, whether past or present, justified the conclusion that she would be indifferent to the religious instruction of those committed to her charge.

As the Solicitor General's subject which he was about to submit to the house, and upon which he invited its action, was one which he sincerely hoped would be considered by honourable members uninfluenced by any sectarian or political feeling whatever. If his consideration be entered upon in this spirit, he felt very little apprehension as to the result of the motion he was about to make, for it involved nothing more nor less than a simple act of common justice. Before entering into the merits of the question, he said, he begged to call the attention of the house to a few leading features in the history of the Clergy Reserve question which he thought it proper to mention in which the Church of England in this Colony stands in reference to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting the powerful aid of the legislature to assist her in securing and appropriating to its legitimate object the small endowment which has, by the second British Statute, been assigned to her out of these Reserves. It is well known to honourable members that, by the Constitutional Act 31 Geo. III, the Act which conferred a Representative form of Government upon the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a certain portion of the public lands were to be reserved to the Crown, and the support of a Protestant Clergy. Under the provisions of this Act, he said, the Church of England claimed that her clergy alone were intended under the denomination of Protestant Clergy, and therefore she was entitled to all the Reserves set apart by the Church of England in the United Kingdom, and will take the trouble to read the history of the proceedings of the British House of Commons, when the 31st of Geo. the Third was passed, cannot fail to discover that she had strong reasons to insist upon such an interpretation of the Act. Whether it was the intention of the Legislature to give the Reserves to the Church of England alone, it was not necessary now, he said, for him to discuss; but that the language used by the framers of that Act, in the course of the debate, would warrant such a conclusion no one could deny. For many years after the Act was passed, the construction put upon it by the Church of England in this Colony was, that nothing appears to show that it was questioned till a comparatively recent period, when the Church of Scotland laid claim to a participation in those lands, as being one of the Established Churches of the Empire, and as having equal claims with the Church of England in the Colonies. It was not till the year 1840, that the legislature could agree upon any distinct proposition. In the session of that year, he said, he had the honour of holding a seat in the Assembly of Upper Canada, and to ally himself with the Church of England in the Committee which presented its feeble endeavours to the Government in carrying through the Assembly a bill which had that object in view. The attempt made on this occasion was successful. Both branches of the Legislature concurred in an enactment setting forth the claims of the Church of England, and the Government, in 1840, that the legislature could agree upon any distinct proposition. In the session of that year, he said, he had the honour of holding a seat in the Assembly of Upper Canada, and to ally himself with the Church of England in the Committee which presented its feeble endeavours to the Government in carrying through the Assembly a bill which had that object in view. The attempt made on this occasion was successful. Both branches of the Legislature concurred in an enactment setting forth the claims of the Church of England, and the Government, in 1840, that the legislature could agree upon any distinct proposition.

was at a loss to comprehend. If the house conceive that a division ought to be made, there will be very little difficulty in suggesting some mode to accomplish it. It has been suggested that the paper of each lot be put upon a piece of paper, that these papers should be made of an equal size and put into a box and well shaken—that then a person, to be named by the Government, should draw from the box promisciously until the required quantity of land be obtained. The lots so drawn to be taken in the order in which the Clergy are entitled. Of course much will depend on chance, for adopting this method, but it would be as fair for one as for the other, and it is the very mode adopted by the house for the election of committees to try controverted elections. He said he merely alluded to this as one of the many modes which might be adopted to make a division of these lands. The report next proceeds to state, that "according to the present law, the management and disposal of the lands are in the hands of a Government responsible to the Legislature, and the Legislature exercise an active supervision. Should the proposed distribution take place, they would be placed beyond the control of Parliament, and vested in Ecclesiastical Corporations, responsible to no one, and which would dispose of them to their own profit, and without reference to the general good of the Colony. Now these objections he said he would not discuss, but the suggestions contained in the address before the house. It is recommended in this address that the portion of the lands belonging to the Church of England shall be placed under the control of the Clergy, and that the portion of the lands belonging to their respective Churches shall be placed under the control of the Clergy in the country—to be disposed of not as they may think proper, but under such regulations and conditions and within such period of time, as Her Majesty, by order in Council, shall direct. The Government. Here then this objection has been fully met. The Government is to impose regulations and conditions which the lands are to be sold, and the Legislature can exercise as active a supervision over them as if they were to be sold by the Government. If the conditions and regulations from time to time are not satisfactory to the Legislature, it will possess the same power to procure an alteration of the terms of sale as they have at present. But he said, he could not but here observe that the Chairman and the other members of the Committee entertained very extraordinary notions as to the principles of the Clergy Reserve property was to be disposed of. It is a public property, and the Government is to dispose of it as they see fit, and he would like to ask the address the property be disposed of? He had always understood, he said, that an individual could not be made a trustee of the lands, and he would like to know how the property was to be disposed of? He had always understood, he said, that an individual could not be made a trustee of the lands, and he would like to know how the property was to be disposed of? He had always understood, he said, that an individual could not be made a trustee of the lands, and he would like to know how the property was to be disposed of?

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES. The Journal of Commerce gives the following as a consequence of the commencement of war: COMMERCIAL EFFECTS.—The accounts from New Orleans and Mobile are very bad. The produce of the West and South is coming down in great and endless avalanche, but the circulation of business is stopped. The rates of freight have advanced materially; the Northern merchants, unwilling to advance on property which must encounter the risks of the Gulf, have withdrawn their credits; and so the produce is piling up beyond the capacities of all the warehouses. How can merchants meet their engagements, when all their property is suddenly rendered unavailable? Great inconveniences and damage must be the consequence. (Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.) Washington, Tuesday night, May 19th. The Union of last night says, there were no despatches from the army, but it is believed that the organ is mistaken; probably the despatches were about which it was thought prudent to inform the editor of the Union. Despatches have been received to-night, however, and you will probably get your paper by the same mail. It seems Matamoros was not destroyed by the number of killed entirely uncertain. The same mail, it is said, that 1500 had fallen by Mexico; but I have not seen the document. The following detailed account of the affair in which Capt. Thornton was engaged, is given. It will be seen that neither of the accounts heretofore received—the one that Capt. T. was killed, and the other that he had returned to Gen. Taylor's camp—were correct. He remains a prisoner in the Mexican camp. SURRENDER AND SURRENDER OF CAPT. THORNTON'S COMMAND.—On the evening of the 23rd ult. Gen. Taylor's progress brought intelligence that about 2,500 Mexicans had crossed Rio Grande to the Texas side above the American Fort, and that about 1500 had crossed below. Gen. Taylor immediately dispatched a squadron of Dragoon Capt. Ker, on arriving at the point where it was supposed they had crossed, found that the report was false, that they had not crossed there but had all crossed above, which was afterwards proved by Capt. Ker's command being arrested, in which Lieut. George Mann, with 9 men, were killed and 2 wounded. The wounded were sent to Gen. Taylor's camp, the army having no hospital in the field. Captains Thornton and Hardee, an Lieut. Kane, miraculously escaped together with the remnants of the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured and now are prisoners of war in Mexico. The enemy treats them remarkably well. REMOVED DESTRUCTION OF MATAMOROS.—If the following paragraph from the News is founded upon authentic intelligence, (and from all accounts the statement appears to be correct,) the destruction of Matamoros, which has been effected by the American troops, is a very important event. It has killed a junction with Point Isabel. "The only engagement which the American 'army of occupation' has had with the Mexicans was one of cannonade, from a few guns upon the banks of the Rio Grande, the Mexican shot killed one American, that is well known; whether the Yankee shot killed one Mexican is not known. Furthermore, it is now ascertained that the Mexicans are not in force on this side of the Rio Grande, and that the Americans who have been taken prisoners must have fallen into the hands of some independent parties of Mexicans." AMPUDI'S PROCLAMATION.—The following is the proclamation of Ampudia, Mexican General, which has been distributed through the Mexican camp: The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor. Know Ye: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican nation; that the government which exists under the flag of the stars is unworthy the name of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American government looks with coldness upon the gross robbery of Mexico. The Mexican shot killed one American, that is well known; whether the Yankee shot killed one Mexican is not known. Furthermore, it is now ascertained that the Mexicans are not in force on this side of the Rio Grande, and that the Americans who have been taken prisoners must have fallen into the hands of some independent parties of Mexicans.

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRIMAN POETTER receives a limited number of a superior quality of Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a female and the Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERRIMAN, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils, and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq. of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq. of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. 427-1f

ST. JOHN'S LODGE OF Free and Accepted Masons. THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next. The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M., T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. 462-3f

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next. The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M., T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. 462-3f

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next. The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M., T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. 462-3f

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next. The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M., T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. 462-3f

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next. The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M., T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. 462-3f

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next. The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M., T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. 462-3f

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next. The Brethren will form a Procession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M., T. LEE, Secretary. Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. 462-3f