them, and so leave them to their own resources. Now, if this was at a loss to comprehend. If the house conceive that a missioner had reported on the Commissioner's Report, made

dered by honourable members uninfluenced by any sectarian or political feeling whatever. If its 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, in order to show the position in which the Church of England in this Colony stands in reference to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it. rence 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 recent 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 Church of England shall be placed under the control, public lands in each Province was set apart for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy. Under the provisions of this Act, he said, the Church of England claimed that her clerthis 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 under that Act. And whoever has taken the trouble, or will take the trouble to read the history of the proceedings in the British House of Commons, when the 31 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 provide for that Church alone, it was not necessary now, he said, for him to discuss; but that the language used by the framer 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 the debate, would warrant such a conclusion no one could deny. For many years after the Act was passed, the construction put 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 was acquiesced in, or rather 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 a Colony acquired after the Union between England and Scotland. Coeval with that demand, he said against in commenced, and an extent of excitement and tween England and Scotland. Cover with that defining a distribution commenced, and an extent of excitement and discontent followed that ultimately led to consequences which all good men had reason to deplore. This state of things but for the advantage of those who don't own it. A strange all good men had reason to deplore. This state of things existed for some years, when it was succeeded by one even worse—for then, instead of the struggle being between the two Established Churches, all denominations of Protestant Christians entered the list as competitors for a share in the prize, claiming equal privileges with the other two Churches, or that the endowment should be diverted from religion altogether, and devoted to education or to the public improvements of the Province. Successive attempts were fruitlessly made in successive Parliaments in Upper Canada for many years to bring the question to a settlement, and it was not till the arrival of Mr. Thompson to assume the Government in Upper Canada 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 allay discontent—to remove such a fearful subject of discord—he lent his feeble endeavours to aid the Government in carrying through the Assembly a bill which had that object in view.—

The attempt made on this occasion was successful.

Both for the advantage of those who don't own it. A strange doctrine! The next complaint was that if the Church Societies obtain their portion of the lands they will cand and thereby retard the settlement and improvement of the Province—and instead of selling, would lease them which "would have a tendency to substitute an inferior order of tenantry for an independent body of yeomen." The address, he Parliament, in any legislation that may take place, to restrain the societies from leasing the lands, and to sell when and at what time they may choose, but with the societies from leasing the lands, and to sell when and at what time they may choose, but with the societies obtain their portion of the lands they will lease them and instead of selling, would lease them which "would have a tendency to substitute an inferior order of the Province—and instead of selling, would lease them and and th lent his feeble endeavours to aid 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 terms upon which they would consent to a settlement of that long and vexed question. Of course, any Act passed by the Colonial Legislature could not alter the provisions of the Imperial Statute, but its object was to embody in some form a plan for a final settlement. The bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly was transmitted by Mr. Thompson to the Imperial Government, and, based upon its provisious, a bill was introduced into Parliament in 1841, which finally became a law. By the provisions of this Act of the British Parliament, one half of the Clergy Reserves was to be divided between the Churches of England and Scotland, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter. The other half was placed at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature property through third persons, an experimental placed upon it by themselves; when all these circumstances came to the knowledge of those whose duty it is to watch over

the spiritual as well as the temporal interests of the Church, they had but one course to pursue, and that was to take immedate steps to prevent a continuance of such downright extra-vagance, and to devise some plan by which a more economical management of the property would be observed. They viewed the course pursued in reference to those lands with alarm, inasmuch as it was evident, unless immediately checked, the noble and munificent intentions of the Imperial Government, in appropriating these lands to the support of religion, would be completely frustrated, and, instead of their having Reserves for the maintenance and support of religion, they would in fact the maintenance and support of religion, they would in fact they over to the generosity and confidence of the British Government. become reserves to satisfy the demands of greedy speculators and to maintain and support a regiment of needy agents. The course adopted then at once was to petition this House to adopt control its proportion of the property, and they also prayed that and enjoying her own property in the same manner, and to the the same privilege should be extended to other denominations and extent, as they do. He said he was afraid he had already entitled to any share in the proceeds of these lands. A petition of this nature was brought in by him, he said, from the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto at the last session, and it was tred by petitions from upwards of 10,000 Churchmen in da. These petitions were referred to a Select Committee. which he was Chairman, and a report was made favourable to the prayer of the petitioners for the reasons set forth therein. It is true, he said, there were petitions from other denominations of Christians, praying that the Church of England might not have the management of its own property; but the object and aim of those petitioners it was by a present difficult. and aim of those petitioners it was by no means difficult to penetrate, and it was also evident that their objections were based upon a statement of facts which did not exist. These petitions were also referred to another Select Committee, who f course, made a report unfavourable to the views entertained by the members of the Church of England. And here the Solicitor General said he would observe, that the course adopted by those who had charge of those petitions was unparliamentary and unheard of in the annals of legislation. He said, he was surprised at his honourable and learned friend from the North Riding of York, who was such a stickler for parliamentary usage—he little thought he would have sanctioned such a de-viation from principle. Can there be a precedent produced, he asked, where petitions on the same subject were referred at the same time to separate Committees? But so it was, and so it has been again this session; and when he found that the irregularity had again occurred this Session, he (the Solicitor eral) moved to rescind the orders appointing the two Committees and to refer the whole subject matter to one, to be named by the house; but he said he was over-ruled by a majority without any reasons being assigned. It was, perhaps, intended to be an indication of their opinion upon the main question, but it was nech to be regretted that so dangerous a precedent had been established under any circumstances whatever. Since however, he said, the reports had been made, one favourably and the other unfavourably to the prayer of the petitions. of the Church Societies, he did not a far as he was concerned, report, for it is to be assumed that the beauty has a summed that the beauty has beauty has a summed that the beauty has been a summed to be a summe report, why the prayer of the petitions should not be favourably

entertained, are the grounds of objection, and the only grounds of objection. In this view of the case, then, he said, he would take up the objections seriatine, and prove to the house that there was not the slightest reason for a single one of them.— Before however proceeding with them, he said, he felt it necessary to take some notice of the fourth paragraph in the report, where the Committee express regret that the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto should have adopted the course of again agitating the question. If by this the Committee mean to assert that the Church of England desire to agitate the Clergy Reserve question again, he begged distinctly to state that the assertion was not founded in fact. The members of the Church of England do not desire agitation of this sort nor of any other kind, nor would they be instrumental in suggesting any measure that would even have a tendency to produce it. For his part, he said, if he could conceive that the measure now before the house would have the effect of re-opening the Clarge P. ing the Clergy Reserve question, he would abandon it without a moment's hesitation. It is easy to assert that such will be the consequence, and it may be very convenient for the opponents of the present measure to lead hon, members to believe that such will be the case, and thereby deter them from doing an act of common justice. The proposition before the house cannot by possibility involve any such consequences. The Church now lays no exclusive claims to these Reserves—she does not ask for that to which any one can deny she is entitled she simply claims the management of that portion which the law has assigned to her, and she feels, as every individual would feel, that she has a legal and equitable right to control her own property—to manage it, as any prudent person would desire to do, with economy, and she utterly denies that there is either

information were applied to Upper Canada, and if it were considered that the country constantly increased in population, he thought hon. 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.

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood said, that the subject which he was about to submit to the house, and upon which he invited dered by honourable members uninfluenced by any sectarian or political feeling whatever. If its consideration be entered upon ment, and vested in Ecclesiastical Corporations, responsible to no one, and which would dispose of them to their own advantage, and without reference to the general good."-Now these objections he said were entirely met by the sugges-tions contained in the address before the house. It is recom-mended in this address that the portion of the lands belonging

of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter. The other half was placed at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature of England, that they may have the control and management other half was placed at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature for religious and moral instruction. The members of the Church of England, he said, devoted subjects of the Crown as they had always proved theraselves, submitted to Imperial Legislation, without even a murmur, though they had contended, and as they thought justly too, that the Church was entitled to the whole appropriation. The terms of the Imperial Act had hardly been made known in the Province when it was ascertained, by an order of Lord Sydenham, (formerly Mr. Thompson, but who at this time had been elevated to the British Peerage), that 40 per cent of the expresses of management of their own property; and he appealed to the candour of every of their own property; and he appealed to the candour of every contained in the proposed address. There is another matter he said, to which he would here advert. When he had the honor of reporting the address, and after reading it his hon, and learned friend from Terrebonne seemed to express some disapprobation at that part of it which referred to the manner in which our Roman Catholic fellow subjects of Lower Canada had been treated by the Imperial Covernment. Peerage), that 40 per cent of the expenses of management of the Crown Land Department, and as every honourable member had interred from what his hon, and learned friend said that knows these expenses are by no means triffing, was directed to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the Clergy Reserves; it was also ascertained that a multitude of agents had been appointed throughout the length and breadth of the land, at an pointed throughout the length and dispose of these Reserves.—

These agents, in many instances it was said, specified in this.

The said herred from what his hon, and learned friend said that the denied that they were indebted to the generosity and confidence in the form of the British government, for the enjoyment of their present and confidence in the form of the British government, for the enjoyment of their present and the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the denied that they were indebted to the generosity and confidence in the form Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the denied that they were indebted to the generosity and confidence in the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he cause of his absence, erious indisposition. We were aware that from principles of public right, the conqueror only acquires the sovereign you find the friends of order and British supremacy. His health, however, was so obviously on the decline that, having assisted in the passing of the most important measures of the session, to seize upon property belonging to individuals, the Church Charitable Institutions or public bodies, in any case in which the preceeding Sovereign would not have been able to do sobut he may and can do so, and therefore care is usually taken to stipulate that these rights should be retained. Such its se agents, in man, means, and bought the lands at a value quest of Canada in 1759; and it was also true that, upon to stipulate that these rights should be retained. Such, it is true, was done both at the capitulation of Quebec and Montreal ernment, the security with which they enjoy these endowments This, he said, was inserted in the address, not with a view of being construed offensively, but merely to prove that the Church an Address to her Majesty, praying her to recommend to Parof England is not calling for any greater advantages, nor even
liament such an alteration in the Imperial Act as would enable
the Church, through its Incorporated Society, to manage and occupied the time and attention of the house too long, but the question was of great importance, as affecting the Church of which he was a member, and he felt it his duty to lay the case which he was a memoer, and he left if his duty to buy the case fully before the country. He had endeavoured to do so as temperately as he could. He had avoided the use of any language which might create angry discussion. He said, he had established that the Church of England had asked for nothing that could interfere with the rights of others. But she asked, as a measure of common justice, that the Church may be authorized to manage and control her own property and nothing else; and that if her request was acceded to, that she was willing to be compelled to sell it within a given period, and under such

> petitions; and he would now move, seconded by the honourable Mr. Robinson, that the Address to her Most Gracious Majesty, reported by the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petitions of the Church Societies of the Diocese of Toronto and Quebec, upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves, be adopted.
>
> Mr. Robinson would not have risen now had not the hon.
>
> member opposite (Mr. Price) concluded his remarks by adopting as his own sentiments, those of a Report which prayed that no change might be made in the present system. He regretted that on a question of such importance to the country, some hon, members on his side of the house capable of doing is General in his attempt to obtain justice for men to whom most of them were indebted for their seats in this house-more than 8000 members of the Church of England had prayed that more care should be taken in the management of a provision which so much interested them; -all these men who had votes, had to a man, he felt warranted in saying, given their support to the gentlemen occupying those seats (pointing to the Govern-ment benches,) and he did hope those gentlemen would yet come forward in support of the address before the house. He regretted that the question had come forward before the report f the Commissioner on the Crown Land Department was printed and in the hands of members—because that would have shown on the authority of respectable gentlemen—one of whom had a seat in this house, (the Commissioner of Crown Lands,) that the sale of the Clergy Reserves was conducted in a most wasteful and extravagant manner. Mr. R. here read

rules and conditions as the Government may impose for the

protection of occupants and intending purchasers. He said, he believed that he had fully answered all the objections which had

been urged against the adoption of the address, and that if the

be on the ground of prejudice against the Church of England,

which might, perhaps, answer the views of certain hon, mem-bers, and obtain for them a temporary popularity among certain classes of persons; but he would assure them that it would only

and will, in the end, meet the disapprobation of every intelli-gent man, be his religion or politics what they may. He said

he had endeavoured (though feebly, he would admit,) to dis-charge his duty to those who had entrusted him with their

was now about to make was negatived, it could only

passages from the Report showing that the expense of sale had up to 1841 exceeded 10 per cent., and from 1841 to the present time 25 per cent. The Report also admitted that the persons chosen to value the Clergy Reserves were paid in Upper Canada £6000, and were in some cases incompetent, and the lands much undervalued. The loss by defalcations of District Agents was now known to amount to between £3000 and all from the Clergy fund,—but the full amount might not be ascertained for years to come, as receipts signed by defaulting seguits were constantly coving in the flow. District Agents was now known to amount to between £3000 and £4000, and all from the Clergy fund,—but the full amount by defaulting agents were constantly coming in and adding to the amount. The Agent in Toronto (Mr. Baines) received, e was informed, 10 per cent. on all rents collected by him om occupants of Clergy Reserves last year, and received from occupants of Clergy Reserves last year, and received £1000 for his services, when at the time of taking the office he would have been well satisfied with £400 a-year. He (Mr. R.) did not think the Clergy fund should bear the loss of this commediately the melancholy news was made known; and we learn that a Garrison Order has been issued directing that the flag appeals Government house be hoisted half mast, and that reason or propriety in standing quietly by and seeing her property squandered away in the manner in which it has been under the system established by Lord Sydenham. He would now proceed, he said, to answer the objections which had been urged to the adoption of this address. In the first place, it is asserted in the report that it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to make a satisfactory division. Why there should be any greater difficulty in dividing these lands, than in making partition of real estate held by individuals in joint tenures, he

home amongst their Constituents consider how the large ortion still undisposed of might be best appropriated to their enefit—but this was not the object of those who agitated the question—they had succeeded in depriving the Church of England of the Reserves and were satisfied. That was their Engand of the Reserves and were satisfied. That was then main object, as fully appeared by the little concern they took, in preserving and appropriating the portion still on hand. The hon, member for Leeds said much about the hardy yeo-The hon, member for Leeds said much about the hardy year manry of the country residing on Clergy Lots with rights of purchase guaranteed to them by the Government. He Mr. R. respected the yeomanry of the country and their rights quite as much as that or any other hon member, and if he found that as much as that or any other hon member, and if he found that is much as that or any other hon member, and if he round that it is said, prings a declaration of the account of the affair in which Capt.

The following detailed account of the affair in which Capt. them. He asked no more for the Church of England than he would concede to all other churches—but he did claim the same protection for her property that others enjoyed in this same protection for her property that others enjoyed in this

and all other countries.

As to the common objection that the Clergy Reserves re-As to the common objection that the Clergy Reserves re-tarded the settlement of the country, he denied that they did so to the extent of lands owned by private individuals, which were often in large blocks, while the Clergy Reserve lands were in detached lots. If deeds were issued to the Church of their portion of their reserves in any Township he had no objection to their being taxed as all other lands were, and this would—instead of retarding—advance the settlement of the

The consideration of Mr. Sherwood's motion of Tuesday last, for concurring in the Address to her Majesty respecting the

Reserves, was resumed. Mr. Gowan moved that the main motion be amended by expunging all after "that," and inserting the following:—" a humble address be presented to his Excellency, representing the great expense and delays which have hitherto occurred in expressing the anxious desire of the House that the said lands should be disposed of to such settlers as desire to become the purchasers thereof, at their fair and reasonable value, and at rest of the non commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the non-commissioned officers and men to the sale and management of the Clergy Reserve Lands, and the least possible delay compatible with the equitable rights of the occupants and the interest of the trust; and that in such sale and management the lowest possible expense should be Which was carried.

YEAS .- Messrs. Baldwin, Boutillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Cummings, Daly, Desaunier, DeWitt, Drummond, Gowan, Guillett, Hall, Jessup, Lafontaine, Laterriere, Leslie, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonell (Stormont), McCounell, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Papineau, Petrie, Price, Seymour, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Smith (Wentworth), Stewart (Bytown), Tache, aschereau, Viger, Williams-37.

NAYS .- Boulton, Cayley, DeBleury, Duggan, Draper, Ermatinger, Foster, Macdonell (Dundas), Moffatt, Monro, Robinson, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Watts-14. Mr. SHERWOOD moved that the address just adopted be amended by adding not "exceeding 6 per cent on the amount of sales or rents." Which was negatived; Yeas 19, Nays 31.

YEAS.—Boulton, Cayley, Cummings, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Jessup, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonald (Kingston), McConnell, Moffatt, Mouro, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Wentworth), Watts-19.

NAYS .- Baldwin, Boutillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chanveau, Christie, Daly, De Bleury, Desaunier, De Witt, Draper, Drummond, Guiller, Hall, Lafontaine, Laterriere, Leslie, Macdonell (Stormont), Methot, Morin, Nelson, Papineau, Petrie, Price, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Stewart (Bytown), Tache, Taschereau, Viger, Williams—31.

Sir Allan Mac NaB took the Chair of the House of Assembly yesterday, as Speaker, but, we are sorry to add, being attacked by a sudden illness (it is hoped only of a temporary nature), the House adjourned at an early hour.—Montreal Ga-

Mr. RIDDELL, our county member, has safely arrived at his bis post in the Legislative Assembly, but we regret yet more the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's. arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a martyr to rheumatism in the forchead, as to injure his sight and the contribute to defend robbers and usurpation, which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the name of the civilized natio tyr to rheumatism in the forchead, as to injure his sight, and prevent his attendance in Parliament. Under due care he was enabled to resume his seat, and from that hour has not been that it will protect it equally with the English.

accepted the office of Registrar of his County and District; and will consequently resign his seat. This will cause a new Elec-tion, in which Mr. Stevenson, a Conservative who opposed Mr. Roblin at the last election, will probably be the successful can-

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. - It affords us unqualified satisfaction to learn that the vacancy in this institution, caused by the decease of Mr. Cosens, has been filled up by the appoint ment of Mr. Walter Stennett, (son of Mr. Wm. Stennett of this city,) to the mastership of the Preparatory School, and resident master of the College Boarding House. We heartily congratulate as well the community at large as the College au-thorities upon this judicious selection; for we feel assured, from our long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Stennett's acquirements as a scholar, and his character as a gentleman, that he will discharge the onerous duties now intrusted to him with credit to himself and advantage to the College. Sound elementary instruction in the juvenile department is of vital con Quenee to the welfare of education; for neither can the College turn out sound scholars, nor the University boast of its highly educated graduates, unless the foundations of knowledge have been truly laid from the very commencement-"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

We consider Mr. Stennett peculiarly well qualified to super-intend the preparatory studies of U. C. College. He received his own education, and carned many a proud distinction, within its walls, and has, consequently, an affectionate interest in all that walls, and has, consequently. Since then he has taken his degree with honours at King's College, and accordingly brings to his new vocation all the freshness of University attainments combined with practical experience of the College system.

A better selection could hardly have been made, and Mr.

unett has our best wishes for his success in the business of ife upon which he is about to enter .- Toronto Herald.

BREACH IN THE WELLAND CANAL. The Niagara Chron icle of Friday last, brings word that on the previous Sunday morning, from a sudden rise of the water, owing to the heavy ain that fell the night before, a break took place in the Welland Canal in the neighbourhood of Port Robinson, which, we regret to say, it was thought would stop the navigation for two or three days. It was considered necessary for the safety of the Canal, to throw a dam across it in the vicinity of the break, the Canal, to throw a dam across it in the vicinity of the break, but the assistant Engineer in charge, Mr. Pritchard, could not get workmen to turn out for the purpose. In this emergency he applied to Capt. MacDonald, commanding the coloured Company, who sent him a part of his men, and a little after midnight they succeeded in finishing the dam. Next day labourers were procured from the different Contractors along the line, with the result the procedure of the breach was represented to the procedure of t and the repair of the breach was proceeding rapidly with, when our informant left. The public may rest assured that no time will be lost in the matter under the energetic management of the Chief Engineer. Mr Power — Toronto Heruld.

About 700 emigrants came up from Quebec on Saturday morphism.

From the Ottawa we learn that the late rains have brought out an immense amount of timber previously aground. Near the High Pall of the Nation 500,000 feet have been thus sent orward to market. A glut is expected in the market, and consequently low prices .- Montreal Courier.

It is our painful duty this day to record the death of Lieut E. W. Harvey, son and late aid-de-camp to His Excellency, Major-General Sir John Harvey. The deceased had been in ill-health for some time, and took passage from here last autumn, in the Hyacinth, for Bermuda, viá Halifax. The Hyacinth then proceeded to Barbadoes—thence to Jamaica; and it was while she was entering the harbour of Port Royal that the in the flower of his youth) most deeply deplore; and it will in some measure, mixigate the painful affliction of his parents and friends to know, that he received every kindness and the most

skilful treatment it was possible to bestow.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following as a conse-

Commercial Effects.—The accounts from New Orleans and Mobile are very bad. The produce of the West and South is coming down in one great and endless avalanche, but the circulation of business is stopped. The rates of freight have advanced materially; merchants are unwilling to take the hazards of making shipments; the Northern merchants are allocated to advance on the control of the control of the control of the control of the pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated to advance on the control of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. Herchmer, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentation of the control of the Government "for public worship and religious instruction in Canada"—yet, to this day, he believed no application had been made to the Government for applying any portion of the remaining half to the purposes intended. If so anxious on this subject, why did not the made to the graph of the purposes intended. If so anxious on this subject, why did not the made to the graph of the made to the graph of the made to the Government for applying any portion of the remaining half to the purposes intended. If so anxious on this maining hair to the purposes intended. If so anxious on this subject, why did not the member for Leeds, and others, when at home amongst their Constituents consider how the large damage must be the consequer

(Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.) Washington, Tuesday night, May 19th.

The Union of last night says, there were no despatche

camp-were correct. He remains a prisoner in the Mexican camp:-

SURPRISE AND SURRENDER OF CAPT. THORNTON'S COM-MAND. On the evening of the 23rd ult., Gen. Taylor's spies brought intelligence that about 2,500 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande to the Texas side above the American Fort, and that about 1500 had crossed below. Gen. Taylor immediately despatched a squadron of dragoons to each place of

crossing, for the purpose of ascertaining their position.

The squadron ordered below was in command of Capt. Ker, the one above was commanded by Capt. Thornton, and composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieutenants Kane and Mason with 61 posed of Capt. Hardee, Licutenants Kane and Mason with or privates and non-commissioned officers. 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. T.'s command being surprised, in which Lieut. George Mason with 9 men, were killed, and 2 wounded.

tured and are now prisoners of war in Mexico.

The enemy treats them remarkably well. RUMOURED DESTRUCTION OF MATAMORAS. -- If the following paragraph from the News is founded upon authentic intelligence, (and from all accounts the statement appears to be true), the report of "Matamoras destroyed and 700 Mexicans killed" turos out to be somewhat fictitious. General Taylor has effected a junction with Point Isabel:-"The only gagement' which the American 'army of occupation' has had with the Mexicans was one of canuonade, from a few guns upwards of a mile distant, the waters of the Rio Grande separating the antagonist gunners. The Mexican shot killed one American: that is well known; whether the Yankee shot killed even 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."

AMPUDIA'S PROCLAMATION .- The following is the proc lamation 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 Creat Britain; that the American government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs. President Polk boldly manifests a desire to take possession of Oregon, as he has already done of Texas. Now, then come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until you arrive in the beautiful city of Mexico.

the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in Bytown, (D. V.) on the 17th and 18th of June.

I remain, your faithful brother,
Hy. PATTON, Secretary E. D. C. A. Rectory, Cornwall, May 18, 1846.

JUST PUBLISHED. BY MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER Music Sellers and Publishers, King Street, Toron "Blessed be the Man."

(Ps . LM xii. v. 1, 2, & 3,) A VERSE ANTHEM. COMPOSED BY THE REV. DR. M'CAUL, With Symphonics and Accompaniment for the Orga BY J. P. CLARKE.

Unper Canada College. THE FOURTH QUARTER will commence on THURSD, June 4th, 1846. J. P. DE LA HAY,

U. C. College, May 15, 1846. TO BUILDERS. PLANS and specifications for a Church to be erected Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, will be ready for inspec

tion at Harris's Inn, on Monday the 8th June, and tenders the same will be received on or before Monday 15th June, 18 It is the intention of the Committee to build the walls of Co or Mud brick. GEORGE LEY, Secretary.

Rice Lake, May 25th

TO BE LET. LARGE and commodious Brick Dwelling-Hous in the Town of Cobourg, in an eligible situation, con nanding a most delightful view, with an excellent Garde se, Stables, Outhouses, &c. &c., attached. Particulars may be known on application to
D. E. BOULTON, Esq.

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREN The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishup of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. proportions, English and Irish. All were well clothed and healthy looking. The English settlers were principally from fers of employment here were, we believe, in all cases rejected.

From the steamer Queen. They were in about equal to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerou of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally profess of employment here were, we believe, in all cases rejected. desirons of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs,£1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received at the Store of September 10th, 1845.

Victoria College. THE Summer Session of Victoria College, consisting of

sixteen weeks, will commence the Third Thursday in June, and close on the Second Wednesday in October, suc ceeded by a vacation of three weeks. A. MACNAB, Principal. Victoria College, Cobourg, 12th May, 1846.

Governess Wanted. ANTED immediately, a Governess, as Assistant to a Lady who has undertaken the tuition of a few Pupils in addition to her family. A good knowledge of Music and FRENCH, are indispensable.

A member of the Church of England will be preferred. munications (post-paid) to be addressed to C. C., care

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respective where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-son who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 9, Wellington Buildings, (SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,)

best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer

Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all times depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in his selection of Goods for that branch of his business. The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on

those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a -Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in

SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his cust and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

CLOTHS, SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring TRADE, will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices. Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

MATS! MATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West

of England C L O T H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy V ESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's war of the best coullities and recognish sary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable

PETER M'CALLUM.

Cobourg, 2d April, 1846. LANDS FOR SALE. ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres " 15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th " W. half 7. 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 "
W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontio, 100 "
E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. . . . do. 200 "

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 . 25, 8th Con.....

Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX, CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.;

Township. Lot.

	Wellington		6 200
	Johnstown Western		8 . 8 . 900
	western		Broken lot 27, and
		以 发展 多。	E. part of broken 6 200
	Do	do.	E. half 11 10 4. 100
to	Do.	do. 1110	. 19 11 200
	Do		. W. 1 17, W. 1 27 12 200
	Newcastle	Cartwright	. Broken luts 18 & 19 10 200
13			
	The state of the s	do,	Broken lots 39 & 40 6 200
	Do.	do	40 9 200
	Iviagata	··· Cayuga	5 and 6, North side \ Talbot Road, South \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	Simcoe	Collingwood	25 5 200
n		do.	8 10 200
			34 9 183
-4		Cramahe	
	Simcoe	Essa	E. half 14 7 100 28 2 200
	Midland	Fredericksburgh	E. half 19 4 100
	100		
Y	Home	Georgina	13 3 200
	Do.		10 % 11
	Do.	Hamilton	Broken lots to & 11 97
		Hamilton, (Town of)	5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2
-4	Do.	uo,	14 & 15, " 16
-	Do.	do.	3 & 4, " " 17
	Newcastle	do.	
at	Do.	Haldimand	W. half lot 2 6 100
e-	Victoria		\$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 1 950
or	Do.	do,	6, 8, 23 28)
6.			6, 8, 23 28 } 2 900
	Do. Do.		12, 17, 18 & 34 3 800
ob	Do.	do.	18. N. W. & 19 4 300
	Do.	do	15, & E. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 25 5 300 8 6 200
	Do.	do.	8 . 6 . 200 N. half 30 . 7 . 100
3	Do.	do.	S. half 28 8 100
-	Do.	do.	27 9 200
	Do	Huntingdon do.	W. half 19 4 100
E,	Do.		10 5 200 8 6 200
-	10.	do.	9 8 200
1,	Do.	do.	13, W. half 14 ., 9 300
	Do.	do	7 10 200
	Midland	Kingston ""	Part 24, (in lots) 1 16
	Do.	do.	Part 24, (in lots) 1 16 Part 15 3 16
6	Do. Do.	do.	41 5, E. A. 200
-	Do.	do.	
	Laboretotten	Tood	E. half 9 5 100
	Midland	Linual	E. nan 9 5 100
)	Western	. Moore	E. half 17 12 100
			E. half 17 12 100 N. E. ½ 32 1 50 32 & 34 2 200
	Do.	do. doN	32 & 34 2 200
e	Do,	doN	. ½ 7, W. half 12 16 3 400
	Johnstown	. North Croshy	2 4 200
r			
	Do.	Notawassaga	8 7 200
	Prince Edward	Orillia South d Picton [Town]	N. half 7 2 100
		Pittsburgh	23 10 200
	Do. Western	Portland	South half 14 3 100
	Do		22 44 3 4 900
	Do.		10 4 200
1	Do.	do	
1	Victoria	nawdon	777
1	Do.	do	6 8: 20 11 400
1	Do.	do 9,	11, 12, 13 & 14 12 1000
1	Do.	do	
1	Midland	Richmond	11, 18 & 19 14 600 5, & \$18 6 350
1	Do.	do	5, & \(\frac{3}{4} \) 18 6 350
1	Do. Do.	do,	Part 4 10 48
1	Victoria	do.	1 11 152
1	Prince Edward	Sophiasburch	Part 62 1 141
150	Wastorn	D	Part 62 1 141

MASONIC ARMS INN. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house,

JOHN T. SMITH. 455-tf Toronto, March 19th, 1846. 455-13 ANTIPAS received.

E. half 35

St. JOHN'S LODGE

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 Frocession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M.

T. LEE, Secretary Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. Brethren residing at a distance are respectfully re-

WANTED, A MASTER for the Napance Grammar School: Appli-cations, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, Gsq., Postmäster, Napance:

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the distinguished patronage which he continues to receive, begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Great Britain and other vessels. a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best west of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres. French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer arket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy far

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to
D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent. Cobourg, February 26, 1846.

TO LET.

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three WHOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted ap in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business; with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be lead; the House and Store let sengrately or together. let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. Boulton, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON,



The Royal Mail Steamers

CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL, AND SOVEREIGN,

WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

REFURNING—Will leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 S'clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at 3 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston.

Toronto, 4th May, 1846. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave Toronto for Port Hope, Corourg and

Kingston, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock; noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant. FARE: From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin..... Deck From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin Deck

RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-cepted), at 7 o'clock, F. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846. Toronto, Niagara. Queenston, and

Lewiston THE STEAMER ADMIRAL. CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

AS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above AS resumed her trips hereven to get (Sundays excepted) at So'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and The above Lands will be sold at inoderate prices, and on Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffeld. Toronto, May 7, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning,

t Nine o'elock.
The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourge Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846: OTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture; published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale,

All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March, 1848.

JUST PUBLISHED. By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, KING STREET, TORONTO,

And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson; and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg, A FAMILY LITURGY: Designed for the use of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto.

Compiled and published with the sanction of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Each. Per Doz. To Subscribers, Half Cloth 0s. 10d. 8s. 0d. 7s. 0d.

Full Cloth 1 0 10 0 8 9

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BIRTH. On Monday, 25th inst., the lady of F. W. Barron, Esquire, Principal U. C. College, of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Sydenham, on Thursday the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. J. Iacgeorge, of Streetsville, Mr. Robt. Whitehead, to Elizabeth

nne, eldest daughter of Mr. John James, all of Sydenham.
At Prospect Hill, Cathcart, Scotland, on the 21st April, by the Rev. George Almond, Incumbent of St. Mary's Glasgow, the Rev. James Stewart, Tyrconnel, Canada West, to Catheraine eldest daughter of John Walker, Esq., of Prospect Hill. DIED.

At his residence, Yonge Street, Mr. Thomas Nightingale, aged 32 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Sandwich, on the 11th inst., Alexander Duff, Esq., Bar-200 rister-at-Law, aged 28 years. In Mercara, East Indies, on the 10th of March, aged 23,

Mary Lucy, wife of Robert Deane Parker, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, Madras Presidency. The deceased lady was a daughter of the Rev. Thos. Bartlett, of Kingstone, near Cauterbury, England, and sister to the Rev. Western.... Warwick 4. 5. 200

Johnstown.... Wolford 6. 6. 200

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter, free f postage, to

FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 28 i Rev. F. A. O'Meara (2) with parcel; H. C. Barwick Esq. Rev. W. Adamson; Hon. H. Sherwood; Mr. T. Ryall, (May 22) add. sabs. and rem.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; D. B. Stevenson, Esq., add. snb.; Rev. James Stewart; T. Champion, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq.