

full powers over the Order here, and over all their establishments in America. These Reverend gentlemen when they first came over were perfectly satisfied with the property bestowed upon them at Longueuil. But now that was far from being the case. They had extended themselves to different portions of the Lower Province, and were also establishing themselves in Upper Canada. The Père Honorat had gone to Saguenay, and others had gone to Bytown. It was not Canadians that were in that establishment at Bytown, it was those Frenchmen. The sixth question involved considerations of peculiar delicacy. It was not perhaps proper for him to touch it at all, and he might perhaps raise some feelings of disapproval among his friends. But he was in; that House to do his duty independently, conscientiously, and fearlessly, and he would so do it. Did these Frenchmen, he would ask, believe in the infallibility of the Pope and all the consequences of that belief? When Canada was first peopled from France, it was done by Frenchmen who professed Christianity, nay Catholicism, but according to the tenets of the Gallican Church, not the tenets of the ultra montagne Church. Now what was the difference between the doctrines of the Gallican Church, and those believed in the States of Italy? They in Canada, as members of the Gallican Church, maintained that the Pope was not infallible, but held that he was a fallible man. Were they to say he was infallible, they would expose themselves to the consequences. They would subject themselves to the doctrine of passive obedience, a doctrine fit only for slaves, and the children of slaves. No British subject could acknowledge it. But the Pères Oblats believed the doctrines which were received at Rome, passive obedience and all, and were in Canada to give up our youth to be trained to those doctrines, and to have their minds moulded to them? Were we to confess to the doctrine of passive obedience? It was a dogma, he repeated, for slaves, not for freemen. He believed in the decrees of the Almighty, and that the decrees of the Church were infallible interpreters of them, but not in the infallibility of the Pope. The property given to the Pères Oblats by the virtuous female who had bestowed it, was held by them at present by sufferance, because no religious community could receive such property, except on sufferance, or by authority of Parliament. They might hold lands of £10,000 or £20,000 in value, but as long as there was no Legislative authority to sanction it, they could be dispossessed of them, and there was danger to the country in permitting it. As long as their conduct was good, they might be allowed to hold it, but if Monsieur le Supérieur in France pleased to send them elsewhere, what would become of the property? It became the property of the nation, and religious property in Canada ought to be national. He expected to be told, that the whole present number of the Order was fifteen, that ten of them were Frenchmen, that one Léonard, was a naturalized subject, and that four were Canadians. He would say, that when a Canadian so far forgets himself, and his duty to his Sovereign as to acknowledge a temporal Superior and that temporal Superior possibly our enemy, he deserved to forfeit the property he held in this country. There was a difference between obtaining an Act of Naturalization and taking the oath of allegiance. By the former, one ceased to be the subject of his old Sovereign, and became a subject of Great Britain. But by the latter, one was only bound to be faithful as long as he remained in the country. No oath could make a man a subject of Great Britain, but an Act of Naturalization could do so, and he could not put away that character, for if he returned to France, he would still be a subject of England, and an alien in France. But were any reasons alleged why the Bishop of Montreal should have called in the assistance of these Pères Oblats? It might be said that there were not enough of priests in the country for the wants of Christians professing his [Mr. DeB's] belief. But whoever might say so, would be in error, for there were pious Clergy adequate for all the services required. He would say more, and state the fact, which was not generally known, that within a few years past, five Canadian priests had emigrated, two were in the Oregon, two among the Islands in the Pacific, and one at ——. If they had been required at home, they would not have emigrated. He might have spoken warmly on this subject, and might appear to be determinedly against the Pères Oblats, but such an idea would be erroneous. He respected them, but he was a friend of religious liberty. He believed that they might be useful as priests, but they had begun at the wrong end. They should have solicited to be naturalized, before asking the present bill, and he would have been happy to have given them the privilege, but it was too late for this Session. Let them come manfully forward and disavow the sovereignty of France over them; let them disavow the right of a Bishop of France over their community; and then, and not till then, could he consent to the present Bill. He, therefore moved its second reading that day three months.

Memoranda relative to the proposed "Act" (as amended by the Special Committee) "to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in Lower Canada"—1845,—reference being had to the "Memoranda" on the same subject which appeared in the Berean 27th Feby. 1845.

1. Secs. 111. XI. and XII. still appear to present a discrepancy, the only amendment designed to correct it being a curious one. The Governor, as before, is to appoint, at the instance of the Superintendent, but the Superintendent is also to appoint, tho' now, upon an order from the Governor; and in XI. the approval of the Superintendent is still by itself enough. There are some additions to the certain "persons" who may act, suiting different religious denominations; but "the Minister of the most numerous congregation" remains the only Minister.

cases can a Protestant minister be ex officio a Commissioner. 3. The privilege of buying two votes by placing their Priest and Churchwarden in the Commission is still preserved to the Patrique, only this privilege is now understood to be worth £12 10s. instead of £6 5; but it is still withheld from all other denominations. 4. Sec. XVI. takes away the Chairman's double vote, and leaves him only a single one to use as a casting one when other votes are equal. 5. The vesting of all lands, houses, &c. (Royal Institution and all) in the Commissioners stands as comprehensive as before. 6. The objectionable and impracticable provisions for dissentient minorities remain the same! (See 7, 8, 9 of former "Memoranda.") 7. The powers of the Superintendent are curtailed— (1) He will not have the control or superintendence of every Educational Institution receiving public monies. (2) Nor any of the "without being detailed" powers. (3) Instead of "instructions," "regulations" and "orders" to the Commissioners and others, he is to prepare and get printed, merely "recommendations and advices on the management of schools;" but unless these are included in "necessary forms," it is no part of his duty to send them to the parties concerned. (4) Arrangements for superior Schools are left to the discretion of Commissioners, and not to the pleasure of the Superintendent. (5) School property may still be alienated by the Commissioners, if authorized by him. (6) The power of extra taxation is withheld. (7) School Commissioners are not subject to his instructions "as regards management and internal discipline," but only as regards "the accounts and registers to be kept." 8. The Board of Examiners is discreetly got rid of now altogether! as well as all the security it was calculated to afford for good teaching throughout the country; and it is instructive to trace the process which has issued in this result. It is so skilful (or Jesuitical) an application of the "method of exhaustions"—or the method "of bringing a given quantity to as good as nothing, by taking away continually a part of every remainder," that it merits the notice of the curious. A certain point was to be secured. A body of imported foreigners was to be petted and privileged as the instructors of youth; and the catalogue of obstacles was to be exhausted until reduced to as good as nothing. But the Bill of 1841 came out with the good provision that "no person shall be a Teacher unless, 1. a subject of Her Majesty, 2. of good moral character, and 3. shall have been examined as to learning & ability;" but when the same Bill had become an Act, the words "except he be one of the frères de la doctrine chrétienne" were actually found inserted after the word "person;" and no body knew when, how, or by whom, they had been slipped in. This excited the indignation of the loyal; and in the Bill of 1843, the being "a subject of Her Majesty" was exhausted out of the way, leaving moral character, and scholastic competency, as the remainder, but still excepting the frères (and for appearance sake other ecclesiastics also) from this. British feeling, however, was still dissatisfied, and the Bill of this session hoped to blind it by omitting the foreign title "Les frères," &c. and substituting "some religious body devoting themselves to teaching;" but moral character, and examination by a Board of Examiners, still remained as requisite to teachers. Well, this also detected, exhaustion, itself almost exhausted, at one thro' in Special Committee completes the process by producing an amended Bill, likely now to be the law of the land, in which the Board of Examiners is abolished altogether; and moral character, and scholastic competency, all that remained, are exhausted too, and "nothing" left as security for the due discharge of the important duties which are to be paid for with £30,000 of Provincial money! Welcome Sympathizers, Oregonians, French Republicans, now! but fail not to pay homage to the frères and to their method of exhaustions. Teachers need not be able to read, write, or cypher, nor be qualified "correctly to teach Reading, Writing, the elements of English grammar, and the principal rules of arithmetic;" as provided in the Bill of 1843, and all because, *coute qui coute*, the frères must be petted and preserved! Even the School Commissioners need not know their A B C! The Bill, as "amended," is certainly improved; but it retains many highly objectionable features. It will work well in some districts, but unjustly and not at all in others, and is, as a whole, unworthy of the wisdom and loyalty of a Colonial Legislature. [We are much obliged to our friend who has furnished us with this second proof of his industry and sharp-sightedness.—Ed.]

PAYMENT RECEIVED:—from Dr. Grasset, No. 1 to 63. We sent 1 to 51 by mail yesterday.

and on 430 articles which are enumerated: among them are Pot and Pearl Ashes, bark, britches, feathers, flux, guano, gum, hemp, hides, iron, lard, oils, skins and furs, wood for ship building; the duty to be much reduced on sugars, by which it is estimated that the income of the country will suffer to the extent of £3,338,000, to meet which Sir R. Peel proposes to continue the income tax for three years longer. The proposal of course caused much difference of opinion in the House, but on the whole was very well received, and several amendments which were proposed in committee by members of the opposition, were rejected by large majorities. The reduction of duty on Sugar and the preference of colonial over foreign sugars met with the greatest opposition, but even on this question the ministerial majority was against one amendment 127, and 94 against another, the House thus shewing a determination to favour the produce of free labour. The Ministerial policy was popular with the country. The effect of it is to lighten the burden of the poor by abolishing the duty on many articles of consumption; and these articles can consequently now be obtained at a cheaper rate while the revenue does not lose much, as the duties on these things never amounted to any great sum. And though the Income tax is an unpopular one on account of its inquisitorial character, the principal part of it is paid by the rich, while those of small income are entirely exempt from it, and it adds a large sum to the revenue. Last year it produced £5,190,000: the Post office yielded £690,000. Commercial matters were favourable, the manufacturing districts well employed, and a steady demand for their goods. The Iron trade was very active, in consequence of the large orders, from home and the Continent, for new railways. The Bank of England was about to reduce the rate of discounts. The bullion in her vaults was £15,453,303. Canada Pot and Pearl Ashes had been in better demand, and some large sales were made, of the former at 2s. to 2s. 9d. and of the latter at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. The Corn trade was dull, and quotations nominal: Canadian flour per brl. 26s. to 27s. Canadian Wheat, red per 70lbs. 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.—white 7s. to 7s. 3d. The Queen and Prince Albert, with their family, spent some time at Brighton.—Mr. Sidney Herbert has been appointed Secretary of War, vice Sir Thos. Fremantle, the new Secretary for Ireland. IRELAND.—Nothing of interest has occurred in this country. The Repeal Association continued their meetings. Mr. O'Connell stated at one of them that the Government grant for this year to the R. C. College of Maynooth would be £26,000. DEATHS.—THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER, at his seat, Eaton Hall, the 17th ult. aged 78: one of the most wealthy and influential members of the peerage. THE EARL OF MORNINGTON, brother to the Duke of Wellington, at London, on the 22nd ult. aged 81. MR. LAMMAN BLANCHARD, a popular and clever writer, at London, on the 15th ult. aged 42. At Brighton, on the 13th ult., Genl. the EARL OF EFFINGHAM, G. C. B. aged 77, brother-in-law to the Earl of Rosebery. SIR THOS. FOWELL BUSTON, at his residence in Norfolk, on the 19th ult. aged 55: well known as a Christian philanthropist and the efficient conductor of the celebrated Wilberforce in the cause of emancipation. NEW ZEALAND.—A Select Committee of the House of Commons has reported upon the state of New Zealand and the proceedings of the New Zealand Company. After censuring the Company for sending out settlers, not only without the sanction but in direct defiance of the authority of the Crown, the rights which the Company has acquired since by the award of a government Commissioner are acknowledged, and the principles of their subsequent measures declared sound and judicious. The last of 19 resolutions in which the opinions of the Committee and their recommendations for the removal of difficulties are embodied, refers to the Wairau affair, in the following terms:—"That the Committee, upon a review of the documentary evidence relating to the loss of life at Wairau (without offering any opinion upon the law of the case) deem it an act of justice to the memory of those who fell there to state that it appears that the expedition in question was undertaken for a purpose believed by the parties to be lawful and desirable, and which also example in analogous cases had unfortunately led them to expect might be effected without resistance from the Natives. The Committee cannot withhold the expression of their regret at the loss of life which occurred; especially the loss of Captain Arthur Wakefield, whose long and distinguished services in the Royal Navy are recorded in the papers before the Committee, and of Mr. Thompson, the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, the Crown Prosecutor, Captain England, Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Patchell, and Mr. Howard." We find in our London files an advertisement of a Letter upon this Report, addressed to Lord Stanley, by Dandeson Coates, Esq. Lay Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. The resolutions of the Committee make no reference to the Missionaries, but blame the administration of the late Governor Hobson. THE EAST.—The overland Mail brought dates from Calcutta up to the 8th January, being the first of the semi-monthly mails from India. The Punjab was in commotion, a revolution having broken out, but nothing had occurred to call for any interference on the part of the British Government. A good deal of sickness existed among the troops in Scinde, and the Highlanders had suffered so much that they were to be removed. The news of the honours conferred on Lord Ellenborough had been received by the army with delight. DR. WOLFF.—Letters from Erzeroum in Turkish Armenia, near the Black Sea, mention the safe arrival of this intrepid traveller, but in so debilitated a state of health as to be unable to journey on horseback. He therefore proposed to remain a short time with the British Consul at that town to recruit his strength, before proceeding to Trebizond on his way to Europe. THE UNCLEANS.—This steamship, whose withdrawal from the waters of the St. Lawrence has been announced, has been ordered to England, probably to be sold. It is under-

stood that Capt. W. Douglas, who so long and ably commanded her; is henceforth to have the command of the reserve steamer Margaret, which remains at Halifax, to take the place of any of the Atlantic steamers which may become in any way disabled. The English Mail in future is to be brought to Canada via Boston. MILITARY CHANGES IN CANADA.—Among other movements contemplated, the following will soon, it is stated, take place in the several companies of Artillery in the Province. Two companies are expected this Spring, from England, to be stationed at Quebec and Montreal: Captain Burn's company is to move from Quebec to Kingston, to relieve Captain Cater's, in battery; the latter will come to Quebec, to be in readiness for embarkation to England; Captain Fraser's company from Montreal to London, to relieve Major Furneaux's, in battery; Major Furneaux's to Montreal. 52nd Foot.—Sergeant Major W. Knott, from 60th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Williams, resigned. 60th Foot.—Lieut. W. Hutchinson, from 71st, to be Lieut. vice Meason; 2d Lieut. J. Baillie, to be 1st Lieut. vice A. R. Saunders; V. Tongue, to be 2d Lieut. vice Baillie; 2d Lieut. R. J. Fielden to be 1st Lieut. by pur. vice Parker, appointed to the Scots Fus. Guards; R. H. Robinson, to be 2d Lieut. by pur. vice Fielden. Royal Canadian Rifles.—Asst. Surgeon A. B. Cleland, M. D., to be Asst. Surgeon vice Millar, promoted; Lieut. J. N. Peto, from 1st W. I. Regt. to be Lieut. vice J. Ross, ex. NAVAL PROMOTION.—Private letters state that Lieut. Orlebar, R. N. for some years well known in this city to many of our readers, and now employed on the Survey of the Gulf of St. Lawrence under Capt. Bayfield, has been promoted to the rank of Commander. PARLIAMENTARY.—On Monday the 17th the Royal Assent was given to 21 bills, among which were acts of incorporation for the High Schools of Montreal and Quebec, Quebec Library Association, Canada Baptist Missionary Society, St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company; and the Customs Bill, Bills to restore to Clergymen the right of voting, and to provide for a Geological survey of the Province. The Committee on the Norfolk contested election have decided in favour of Mr. Powell, the sitting member. The Bill to erect an University under the title of the University of Upper Canada, being brought up for its second reading, Mr. J. H. Cameron of Toronto appeared at the bar of the House as counsel for King's College, Toronto, against the Bill: upon the conclusion of the learned gentleman's able speech, the second reading was moved and carried on division by a vote of 45 to 34. No day was named for the third reading and it is believed that the measure will not be carried through during this session. TIMBER TRADE.—Advices from the Ottawa mention that, in consequence of the mildness of the season, the creeks and small streams there are mostly open, and that the lumbering operations are therefore necessarily discontinued in a great many localities. Much timber remains in the woods which cannot be brought to market this season, so that the supply will not probably be so great as usual; and as a large fleet of vessels is expected out this year, manufacturers and owners of lumber anticipate remunerating prices. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Balranald, Jan. 23.—The Midas, St. John's, N. B., to Galway, in taking the harbour of Loch Boisdale, 21st inst., struck on a sunken rock, but came off on the following tide, and must be laid on the beach to repair. Lisbon, Feb. 15.—The Sarah, Hester, from Newfoundland, has lost bowsprit. Tobermory, Feb. 5.—Three of the crew of the barque Clarinda, of New Ross, from Quebec, with a cargo of timber for New Ross, wrecked on the island of Barra, on the 23rd ult., have arrived here. PASSENGERS. Among those by the Steam Ship Cambria, at Boston from Liverpool, were Mr. and Mrs. Pirrie, Messrs. Osborne, Curry, A. Gordon, Bradbury, Rob. Gillespie, P. S. Ogden, Geo. Borthwick and S. Mucklestone, of Canada; from Halifax to Boston, Capt. W. Douglas; from Liverpool to Halifax, Lieut. Browne, R. E., Lieut. Cazaret, Ens. J. G. Hay. MARRIED. On the 12th of February, Lieutenant-Colonel Armine S. H. Mountain, C. B., commanding the 26th Cameronians, to Charlotte Anna, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, of Carron-Hall. At Sunderland, on the 18th February, W. J. C. Benson, Esq., to Emily, youngest daughter of Nathan Horne, Esq., Bishopwearmouth. DIED. At the Manor House, Murray Bay, on the 18th instant, John Leslie, only child of John Nairne, Esq., aged 2 years and 8 months. At Montreal on Saturday last, James Henderson, Esq., Merchant, aged 47 years. QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 25th March, 1845.

TO LET: THREE OFFICES on Arthur Street, opposite the Exchange. Apply to CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. 11th Feby. 1845.

TO BE LET, THE House and Premises belonging to the Subscriber at LaCanardiere. Can be seen at any time. M. STEVENSON. Quebec, 27th Feb. 1845.

FOR SALE, A SMALL two story Stone House with Out Houses, Garden, and an excellent Well of Water,—well adapted for a small family. Apply on the premises, 9 D'Artigny Street St. Louis Heights. Quebec, 5th March, 1845.

PORTRAIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD METCALFE, Governor General of British N. America, &c. THE undersigned has received a few copies of the above, splendidly executed in ENGRAVING, taken from Mr. Bradish's Portrait recently painted, and which has been pronounced by competent judges to be an excellent likeness of His Lordship. PROOF IMPRESSIONS, 20s. The Portrait is accompanied by an Authentic Sketch of the Life and Public Services of His Excellency, gratis. G. STANLEY, 15, Buede St. March 6, 1845.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL. REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. Of the University of Cambridge. CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY } REV. E. J. SENKLER. CLASSICS } W. S. SMITH. ENGLISH } LEWIS SLEEPER. ARITHMETIC } DANIEL WILKIE. FRENCH AND DRAWING } H. D. THIELCKE. PRELIMINARY DEPARTMENT } REVEREND J. MCMORINE. DIRECTORS. REV. DR. COOK. REV. G. MACKIE. REV. J. CLUGSTON. ANDREW PATERSON, Esq. JAMES DEAN, Esq. JOHN BONNER, Esq. JAS. GIBB, Esq. W. S. SEWELL, Esq. REV. D. WILKIE, LL. D. JOHN THOMSON, Esq. NOAH FREER, Esq. ROBERT SHAW, Esq. H. GOWEN, Esq. HON. F. W. PRIMROSE, JOHN MCLEOD, Esq. Secretary, JAMES DEAN, Esq. Treasurer, JOHN THOMSON, Esq. Charges for boys under 10 years of age £10, above 10 years of age, £12 10 per annum,—payable quarterly, in advance. French and Drawing, a separate charge. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. PRELIMINARY DEPART.—Terms, £7 10s. per an. The branches taught in this department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language. The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. High School, 22d January, 1845.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR those who wish to have true Likenesses of themselves or families with the beauty of colour, to call at Rooms No. 22, MOUNTAIN STREET, Lower Town, where they can be gratified with PORTRAITS taken by the Photographic art at a small price, from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3 o'clock, by FREDK. WYSE, who has Specimens to show. Quebec, Jan. 15, 1845. 3m

W. HOWARD, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, FARRIER, Fork-maker, and general worker in Iron and Steel.

DEGS to return his grateful thanks to the Gentry, his numerous friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto favoured him with,—and at the same time to assure them that he will endeavour by superior workmanship, a rigid attention to business and strict punctuality in the execution of orders entrusted to him, to merit a continuance of the same, which he now has the honor to solicit. Carriage Springs and Axles of all kinds made and repaired to order. His Shop is at the rear of Mr. Woodbury's, tin-smith, Fabrique-St., entrance by the Gate. Quebec, Jan. 15, 1845.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES. THE subscriber acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately received a large assortment of India Rubber Shoes, which he will dispose of on as moderate terms as any other house in the trade. MATTHEW HAMMOND, No. 53, St. John Street. Quebec, 10th Sept. 1844.

RECEIVED EX "BRITISH QUEEN," 145 HAMPERS Cheese, viz: Double Gloucester, double Berkeley, Cheddar, Truques and Queen's Arms. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1844.

TO TEACHERS, PERSONS of unexceptionable character, and duly qualified according to the requirements of the School-Act, are wanted as Masters to Common Schools in several country settlements: Salary from £30 to £40 a year. For information apply at the office of this paper. 29th August, 1844.