

to use the means prescribed for promoting...

59. How the meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called and constituted.

60. One thousand five hundred pounds to be appropriated annually for the support of the Normal School.

61. One thousand pounds to be paid annually, on certain conditions, to aid candidates for the office of Common School Teachers in qualifying themselves at the Normal School.

62. The Board of Directors of the Normal School, and the Trustees or Managers of all Trusts for purposes of Education, to render annually, to the Chief Superintendent, a detailed account of their management of the same.

63. Authorizes the granting of twenty-five pounds annually to each County for the encouragement of Teachers' Institutes.

64. Authorizes the Governor, in Council, to expend annually two thousand pounds for the establishment and support of School Libraries.

65. Provides for the order in which moneys authorized by this Act shall be payable.

66. Authorizes Township, Town and City Councils, for certain reasons, to establish separate Schools for the children of colored people.

67. Entitles such Schools to receive their full share of moneys for School purposes, according to the ratio according to which other Common Schools receive their shares.

68. Requires Township, Town and City Superintendents to report respecting such Schools, and respecting the state of Education among colored people, and such people as are aborigines of Canada.

69. Requires all County Councils to render an account, annually, in such form as the Chief Superintendent shall prescribe in office till the first day of March, 1850, and then to render an account, and deliver a statement and moneys in their hands to the Township, Town and City Superintendents, whose right it shall be to receive them.

70. Provides that the Normal School now in operation at Toronto shall continue to be the Normal School for Upper Canada, and the Teachers thereof are to be continued in office, until they are superseded.

71. The Board of Education for Upper Canada are, when this Act comes into force, to deliver up their trust to the Chief Superintendent.

72. Enacts that Teachers shall be arranged in three classes, according to their attainments and ability.

73. Enacts that from and after the first day of January, 1850, no Teacher shall be deemed qualified, unless he have a certificate of qualification, as aforesaid.

74. Explains what certain words in this Act shall mean.

75. Provides for a School of Art and Design for Upper Canada.

76. Authorizes the Governor, in Council, to make such provision for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act as may be deemed expedient.

77. Provides for disbursements arising under the provisions of this Act shall be finally decided.

78. Determines when this Act shall come into operation.

THE PETITION OF JOHN STRACHAN, D.D.

We have received from the Legislature the copy of a petition lately presented to the House by the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese in this city, protesting against the Ministerial Bill for the reformation of the University. Our eye was arrested by the singular caption of the document—'The Petition of John Strachan, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto, and we naturally turned to the Church Newspaper to discover the reason for thus claiming the peculiar intervention of Divine Providence in elevating John Strachan to the Episcopal throne, raising him from the humble chair of a Scottish Presbyterian Domestic which he once occupied, to a seat in one of the high places of the daughter of Babylon for Great Britain. We found however no reason given for this, and that the caption of the Petition as copied therein was the same as on a former occasion. 'The Petition of John, by Divine Permission.' We therefore inquired that some wicked clerk had most sacrilegiously been trying to improve the holy paraphrase of the supercription, or that some short-sighted compositor had read 'Petitioner' for 'Permission.'

factious should again and again thrust himself upon the political arena as one authorized especially by heaven to be the guardian of our religious and educational interests. We are opinion that the petition should have been rejected by Parliament on two grounds; first, that no such person in reality exists as 'The Bishop of Toronto'; and second, that the assumption of its author to such a jurisdiction within the Colony is a gross insult to the representatives of the people. We have in this City more than a dozen individuals—Pastors of churches—each of whom is in reality as much entitled to that official designation as Doctor Strachan, but whose sense of propriety would never permit them so to hazard their own reputation as to be guilty of the assumption. Unitedly and unanimously indeed they disapprove the existence of an established Church in the Province as one of the most nefarious of the evils which could possibly befall us, whether as respects our social or our religious interests. Dr. Strachan, on the contrary, unflinchingly denies public sentiment upon this point, and the late-mentioned feelings of a whole people, should be regarded as the representative of the people. We have in this City more than a dozen individuals—Pastors of churches—each of whom is in reality as much entitled to that official designation as Doctor Strachan, but whose sense of propriety would never permit them so to hazard their own reputation as to be guilty of the assumption. Unitedly and unanimously indeed they disapprove the existence of an established Church in the Province as one of the most nefarious of the evils which could possibly befall us, whether as respects our social or our religious interests. Dr. Strachan, on the contrary, unflinchingly denies public sentiment upon this point, and the late-mentioned feelings of a whole people, should be regarded as the representative of the people.

There is no church in Ancaster, but one called a free church, built for the use of all denominations of christians, but the Minister of the church of England does not preach, nor is there any regular service by the (Episcopal) church in it. The Townships of Woodville mentions as having a church, and occasional services—that is a new township on the Grand River, and there never was a clergyman in it. We have in this country, except a Methodist Missionary—who had only visited there once—There is no Indian village in the District of London with a church as stated. Other inaccuracies I have seen mentioned in the newspapers from different parts of the Province, but I am not sufficiently acquainted with the localities to point out the mistake.

It is stated in the same letter, that Dr. Strachan has considerably mis-stated the case of the Methodist clergyman, and presenting them to be almost all natives of the United States, whereas the far greater portion of them are stated to be British subjects; have you any knowledge upon this subject?

I know them to be, all but four (three, El. Ex.) British subjects. There are 46 itinerant Ministers, who form the Conference, and 31 of the 46 are British subjects by birth and education, 12 of them are British subjects by naturalization, and only a few are aliens, and those have lived several years in the country, and can now, under the new Alien Act, be naturalized.

Are those Ministers who constitute the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, and the orders of the Conference of the United States of America, or do they assemble annually in Upper Canada?

They assemble annually in Conference in Upper Canada; they receive no Minister from the United States, nor any other country, without a vote of a majority of Conference, and a regular probation for two years.

What proportion do you conceive the Methodist Episcopal Church of England bear to the whole population in Upper Canada?

It is impossible for me to say. Do you think they are one-tenth of the population? I think they are.

Have you a copy of the Resolution upon this subject passed by the House of Assembly of Upper Canada 22d December 1830?

I have. Resolved, That the number of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this province bears a very small proportion to the number of other Christians, notwithstanding the pecuniary aid long and exclusively received from the benevolent society in England, and by the members of the church, and their pretensions to a monopoly of the clergy Reserves.

Yes 30, Nays 3.—Majority 27.

REBELLION LOSSES DISTURBANCE DESTRUCTION OF THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE BY FIRE

We hardly know how to relate the events of last evening. They are such as mark the most terrible passion in the actors, and must be most deplorable in their effects on the country.

Immediately after the events we have recorded above an extra was issued from the Gazette Office, couched in violent language, conveying a mass meeting, to be held on the Place d'Armes, at 8 o'clock.

This meeting was attended by two or three hundred persons, and was presided over by several individuals. Resolutions, we believe, were passed. Immediately on its breaking up, there was a cry to the Parliament House—the 'Parliament House,' and the crowd of the 'Parliament House' were at the moment of the fire.

Mr. Viger seconded the motion. A stormy debate ensued, and the motion was eventually carried. The principal speakers were Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs. Hincks, Papineau, Wilson, Sharwood, (Toronto), Blake, Baldwin and Guy.

Sir A. Macdonald then gave notice of a motion to make the loss sustained by the fire, the first charge on the sum voted to be paid out of the rebellion losses.

The House then adjourned till to-day at 10 P. M. when they assembled, and immediately adjourned.

There was a good deal of excitement in town yesterday. At 8 P. M. a mob was raised. On passing the French square they made an attack on the Pilot office, and broke the windows; they then proceeded to Beaver Hall Terrace, where they battered in the windows of Messrs. Hincks, Wilson and Holmes. Mr. Lafontaine's house was the next visited, when they fired the stable, and destroyed some valuable furniture in the house.

On the arrival of the troops, the mob dispersed. It is rumoured that some further arrests were made this morning.

There was a public meeting held in the Champ de Mars this afternoon. We have besides a private despatch, intimating that Messrs. Ferres, Mack, Perry, Hevard and Montgomery have been committed for trial as being participators in the riot. More troops had been assembled, and the meeting of the loyal in consequence passed off quietly. Gentlemen were beginning to be cool, and some of them will have plenty time to indulge in regret for the past.—Globe.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. Duff, of Dalry, Ayrshire, and Rev. Mr. Logie, lately called to the congregation of Greenock, have been appointed by the Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, to preach at the Church in Canada. They are expected by the end of May. There is also a prospect that the Rev. Dr. Inglis, of Greyfriars, Glasgow, who is now in Jamaica, may visit Canada before his return to Scotland; and should he do so, as a Clergyman of the first eminence, he will most with many enthusiastic admirers, command the respect of all denominations of Presbyterians, and of all denominations of Christians.—Globe.

MARK THAT.—It is a good plan to marry out of a family where a number of daughters. In such a case the ladies are much more likely to be spoiled, and consequently more likely to make good wives, than where there is only one or two.

place of passion; a sense of deep sorrow will have succeeded to the exasperation of last night; and when men look upon what has been done, and think of it, they will hang down their heads and sigh for the fortunes of this most unfortunate country.—Transcript.

From the Examiner.—Extra. Some of the ringleaders have been arrested. The Governor General's giving the Royal assent to the Indemnity Bill, is the pretext for this scandalous outrage; although the Tories themselves, by whom this rebellion has been commenced, first proposed the payment of those rebellion losses!

The Tories in Toronto are rather inclined to chuckle over this affair. We have no desire to create unnecessary alarm; but the threats of commencing a general insurrection throughout the Province, so frequently put forth by the organs of the Tory party can no longer be regarded with entire indifference. The issue of such a rebellion no one can doubt. The Reformers, who form nearly four-fifths of the population, will array themselves on the side of law and order. The Military is well distributed through the Province; and more troops are on their way from England. The crisis has come, when the boasted loyalty of the Tories is being tested. Let the friends of peace, of law, and of the constitution be at their posts. The authorities should prepare for the worst. Violence may be attempted, or other places besides Montreal. A simultaneous outbreak in all parts of the Province has been frequently and openly threatened by the Tory journals; and it is impossible to say how far the conspiracy has extended. Some of the Parliament leaders of the Tory party are now in the Upper Province. They left Montreal before actual violence commenced. What may be their arrangements it is impossible to say. But however extensive the conspiracy, or general the organization of the rebels, the party is too insignificant to encounter the British troops or get up any thing like a general rebellion. The whole trouble, if any further occur, will in all probability be confined to isolated acts of outrage on the part of the rebels, and will not amount to an insurrection, but it requires a political party, embracing the bone and sinew of the country, to get up a formidable insurrection.

We have no doubt that every necessary preparation will be made at once by the executive to check effectually any further outrage that may be attempted in any part of the country.

It is rumoured that the Toronto Tories are to have an indignation meeting to-night. If this meeting takes place, the City Authorities should make preparations to prevent an outbreak. We hear that it is intended to burn the Governor General in effigy.

His Excellency, the Governor General has exhibited a manly firmness, and a magnanimous contempt of the voice of faction. His course is strictly constitutional, and his conduct, upright and honorable, will endure him to the hearts of the people and posterity will hold his name in grateful remembrance.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. MONTREAL, April 27, 1849.

The House of Assembly met yesterday in the Hall of the Bonsecours Market.—We were a full muster of members at present in town.

Mr. Baldwin moved the appointment of a Committee to ascertain what business pending in the House had been destroyed by the late fire, and to consider what course it might be proper to take with respect to such bills.

Mr. Viger seconded the motion. A stormy debate ensued, and the motion was eventually carried. The principal speakers were Sir John A. Macdonald, Messrs. Hincks, Papineau, Wilson, Sharwood, (Toronto), Blake, Baldwin and Guy.

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BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL. GOVERNOR, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1849.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor General, on Saturday last, it was carried in House of Assembly by a majority of 42 to 17.—

LET US PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, have witnessed with feelings of deep sorrow and indignation, the proceeding of a mob of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of this city, who, in a time of profound peace and tranquility, have committed several wanton and disgraceful outrages, as well upon persons of property, the most prominent of which is the destruction of the building occupied by the two Houses of Parliament. At such a moment of excitement, we feel it to be due to ourselves and our constituents to assure your Excellency of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the people of Canada to the Person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of their earnest desire to preserve the connection with the Parent State.

We further beg leave to express to Your Excellency our deep sense of the justice and impartiality which has uniformly characterized the Constitutional Government of Your Excellency, well assisted by counsel of your former as well as your present Advisers, without reference to the policy of either.

While we sincerely hope that the tranquillity of the City is now substantially restored, we feel it our duty to assure Your Excellency of our cordial support of any measure which your Excellency may find it necessary to take for the preservation of the public peace, and we pledge ourselves to make good any expense that Your Excellency may have found it necessary, or may yet find it necessary, to incur for the accomplishment of the same.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. GENTLEMEN.—I received, with gratitude, your loyal and dutiful address. I lament the outrages of which this city has been the theatre during the few past days, and more especially the destruction of the building occupied by the House of Parliament, with the valuable libraries, of which the Province has so good reason to be proud. My confidence in the good sense, moderation and loyalty of the body of the people is, however, in no degree shaken by what has occurred.

It is satisfactory to receive the assurance that the course of justice and impartiality which I have followed in the discharge of the functions of my high office, meets your approval. That course was prescribed to me by my duty to my Sovereign, and to the interests of the Province. A free people can hardly fail to discover in the faithful observance of all constitutional guarantees, the best security of rights and liberties.

No efforts will be wanting on my part to secure the preservation of the peace of the city, and I sincerely trust that by the exercise of the legislative and executive authorities; and the cooperation of all friends of order, this object may be accomplished.

APPALLING SEDITION OF THE MONTREAL REAL GAZETTE. To the eternal and damnable disgrace of Great Britain.

REBELLION IS THE LAW OF THE LAND. THE END HAS BEGUN. Anglo-Saxons! you must live for the future. Your blood and race will now be supreme, if true to yourselves. You will be English "at the expense of not being British." To whom and what is your allegiance now? Answer each man for himself. The puppet in the pageant must be recalled, or driven away by the universal contempt of the people.

In the language of William the Fourth, "CANADA IS LOST, AND GIVEN AWAY."

A MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD ON THE PLACE D'ARMES, THIS EVENING, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. ANGLI-SAXONS TO THE STRUGGLE. NOW IS YOUR TIME.

HURON SIGNAL. FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1849. THE LOYALISTS!!

We are glad that Canadian Loyalty has thrown off the mask, and assumed its own form and likeness, for however much we may deplore or regret its horrid atrocities, we prefer meeting the assassin with the dagger, or the incendiary with the torch, openly and boldly in hand, to meeting him with concealed under his cloak or in a dark lantern. The diabolical toy outrage committed at Montreal on her Majesty's Representatives, and on the representatives and property of the people of Canada, by the machinations of dark secret reasonable societies, stands without a parallel in the records of nations. The only cause to which we can reasonably attribute the extraordinary character of this outrage is the fact, that the revolts and rebellions of the world have been caused by the despotic policy of Toryism—the people rebelled against the tyrant; but in the present instance the circumstances were entirely reversed—the people had the power and the tyrant rebelled against the people! The people even when exasperated and assembled in a furious mob against their oppressors, seem to have at least some fear of God before their eyes. But no law of heaven or earth can influence Toryism, when making a last desperate effort to retain life. It has been broken in six and cradled in iniquity, and therefore, it recklessly sets all laws of equity at defiance—in fact, its very nature is in direct opposition to the principles of righteousness.

But however appalling the conduct of the Montreal Tories has been (and it has certainly been far more revolting than could have been anticipated in a British Colony in 1849), yet it was not altogether unexpected. The bullying, arrogant, and unreasonable threats used by the various Ferres of the Montreal Gazette, and some other journals of the same kidney could not be allowed to end entirely in bluster. We naturally expected that a grand gala in the shape of at least a row would take place, but we certainly did not expect that High Treason to our Sovereign, and an extensive practice in willful fire-raising were to be the counter part in Cayley's great sham of the indignation meetings!—Such however has been the case. The treasonable Extra of Mr. Moir Ferres, which has been sent us by a friend is a loud call for bloodshed and arson, and it has been responded to.—The dark, secret societies that were founded under the Government of the Metcalf Administration, knew the mystic waltz, and immed-

diately commenced the work of fire and blood for which they were originated.

It would be an act of unpardonable injustice to impute this responsible outrage to the whole, or even to a twentieth portion of the British population. If we remember correctly, Benjamin Holmes, Esq., was placed at the head of the Poll at last election by a majority of some thirteen or fourteen hundred votes. These were the Electors of the city—not the drunken assembly of the little Metcalf brotherhood, not the bar-room blackguards, nor the cowardly characterless incendiaries—they were the holders of the wealth and responsibility of Montreal! It is supposed that these men have all turned rebels and incendiaries! No! Should a new election take place in Montreal to-morrow, Benjamin Holmes, Esq., would be placed at the head of the poll by a much larger majority than before.

We would be sorry even to implicate the Tories of Montreal as a party in this savage atrocity that has been perpetrated on the peace and property of the country. We are satisfied that there are many respectable and sensible men belonging to that party; and no good man, whatever may be his opinions in politics, can look with any other feelings than those of contempt and regret upon such lawless outrages. The truth is, this rebellious outbreak was hatched and concocted by a few desperate individuals like James Moir Ferres, actuated by feelings of deep personal malignity and disappointment. The secret political societies of "L. P. S."—"Steel Caps," &c., that were created a few years ago for such purposes, were the instruments through which the work of destruction was accomplished. It will be seen by an article from the Transcript, that the Editor of that paper very broadly insinuates that the "Extra" published by Mr. Ferres was either the cause of, or the signal for, the destruction of the Parliament buildings; and of the correctness of this insinuation we have not the slightest doubt. The Transcript expresses a feeling of uncertainty as to whether the affair has been the result of a previously concerted plan, or of an immediate outbreak of popular indignation. We think there is very little room for uncertainty on this point. Human nature always acts in harmony with some one or more of its own principles. It may act simultaneously in a crowd when any of its principles are excitedly appealed to, or daringly outraged on the spot. But admitting that the Payment of the Rebellion Losses is an act of gross injustice; we question if the mere payment of ninety thousand pounds, with a period of twenty years to pay it, is such an appalling evil as to produce a simultaneous feeling of reckless violence on the minds of hundreds at the same moment, and lead them to destroy property that would cost them immediate payment of perhaps twice ninety thousand pounds. In short we do not believe that mankind, had as they are, are capable of such conduct without previous organization and arrangement—especially when we consider that the question of the Rebellion Losses had been the subject of so much discussion and difference of opinion for the last three months. Besides, we have witnessed with our own eyes, and in a recent meeting held at the late St. Nicholas, struggling riddled, pennile dragging for a this? Are we less industrious the other side of the energy, the i Saxon race, the same flesh and blood as these? Are we not as good as dead? The inhabitants of the becoming a man had been the true cause of the and for ever be a quietly no To Hence, since the energy of her L. the internal ac country—the wI chas been be chas, commero sive a governm stem of educato ed—and these m

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