taxed without being represented, and the rights of conscience invaded; and all this is to be done, because it pleases Her Majesty's Ministers to pander to the prejudices and the vanity of the "Nation Canadienne," by righly endowing, at the public expense, an Ecclesiastical Community, and conferring "rights and privileges," as applied to a system of general education in Canada, which would not be tolerated in any other part of the British dominions. Let it not be supposed, that the opponents of this measure are unwilling that a suitable provision should be made for the general education of the people. An appropriation for that object, in which the Franco-Canadians would participate on equal terms with others, would be regarded as one of the greatest boons the Legislature could bestow. More than this cannot be conceded, and more than this ought not to be asked. It is by no means the least singular incident in this proceeding, that the Ordinance should be brought forward with the sanction and concurrence of the Ministers of the Crown. The Parliamentary debates on the late ministerial scheme of education in Great Britain and Ireland, contrast, oddly enough. with the views and intentions of Ministers on the same sub ject, in regard to this Province; and it is worthy of remark that, so far as can be judged from the opinions of the speakthat, so far as can be judged from the opinions of the speakers on that occasion, there is no considerable party in Parliament, whether Whig or Tory, Radical or Conservative, that would not reprobate and condemn the principle embodied in the Ordinance, which nevertheless, with all its imperfections and absurdities; is graciously tendered to the people of this Colony as a special act of Ministerial favour.

By the 14th Geo. III. cap. 83, it is provided that the Catholic Clergy "may hold, receive, and enjoy their accustomed dues and rights with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion," and under that authority the Catholic Clergy claim and receive tithes, from those of their own persuasion only. The exemption of the Protestant landowners

· exemption of the Protestant landowners suasion only. Th payment of those dues and rights, has not been attended with practical inconvenience, or given rise to religious dissensions or animosity. Here, then, was a precedent which might advantageously have been applied to the present case; and if the Government, in its wisdom, see fit to appoint the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in repoint the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in perpetual succession, as commissioners to superintend the education of a part of the people, the "dues and rights" wherewith they are to be endowed, ought, in common justice, to be drawn from those only who belong to their persuasion, and for whose especial benefit the endowment is to be made. It may be that the landed proprietors of French origin, will object to this plan of raising a revenue for "the objects, intents, and purposts" of the seminary against this ideal is really significant. os" of the seminary, against which indeed it might reasonably be urged that the entire expense of educating the people ought not to fall on the landed interest alone; but if those who would benefit by the endowment of the St. Sulpithose who would benefit by the endowment of the st. Sulpithose who would be send out the steady out he cians can assign this as a valid plea, why they should not be taxed for that purpose, it surely cannot be expected that others who do not benefit by the endowment, will submit to

50 grievous a wrong.

There is another party to the case, whose rights have been overlooked. If it has been determined upon by the Government, to compel the Censitaires to purchase the fulfilment of a Royal promise, the revenue so raised is as much the property of the public as the timber fund, the land fund, or any other heavel of what is termed the Crown Revenue, or any other branch of what is termed the Crown Revenue, and ought, in common justice, to be made available for the public service. A wasteful and prodigal grant of funds, more than sufficient to complete some great Provincial work of general utility, after the Government has announced its intention to office a Logicalize upien of the Provinces of intention to effect a Legislative union of the Provinces of Intention to effect a Legislative union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, is a matter deeply interesting to the people of both Provinces; and it is hoped and believed, that such a manifestation of public opinion will be exhibited, as will induce the Government to abandon a project indefensible in principle, and altogether unsuited to the social condition of the people of these Colonies. Reasons of a still more grave and imperative nature exist, why an Ecclesiastical Corporation, with such extensive privileges and resources, should not be engrafted on the institutions of the province; and whatever confidence may deservedly be reposed province; and whatever confidence may deservedly be reposed in the Reverend gentlemen who now constitute the Commuweal, to crect a corporation, with authority to admit and ct new members in perpetual succession, and invested with powers, rights, and privileges, which improperly applied, would generate discord among the inhabitants, and exercise a powerful influence in the Legislature of the United Pro-

Civil Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 12.

CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL. (Continued from cur last.) Lord STANLEY said that peculiar circumstances had occurred which had not enabled him on former occasions to take part in these discussions, and he felt that he ought to apologise to the House for addressing them upon this question. His only excuse was, that he was most anxious on so important a question as the present to observe, that though he had little more to do than to express his concurrence in the opinion which had been so ally stated by his right hon friend, the Member for Tamworth, and also in much which had fallen from his right hon friend opposite, (Mr. Ellice), who was so well acquainted with Canadian affairs, yet he was not insensible of the hazards and dangers which must this he was mit step coupled with such a measure as this. But of as quite satisfied, that if the danger of proceeding in this measure were great, the leaving matters in their present condition, en the other hand, was not to be called a hazard, but the certainty of involving Canada in danger. He hoped the measure would obtain the concurrence of the House, as it was most desirable there should be as little exhibition of division as possible; and he also hoped that his hon, friend the Member for Caithness, who had raised an opposition to the bill at its present stage, would not give the House the trouble to divide, and thus convey to the people of Canada the feeling, that there was a material difference of opinion in that House upon the subject. The hon, Member for Caithness had stated that there were grave reasons in 1791 for the separation of the two provinces; and that the same reasons still rendered the re-union of the provinces unadvisable. Now, admitting to his hon, friend, for the sake of argument-and for the sake of argument only—that the measure for the separation of the provinces was then (in the year 1791) as wise as he (Lord Stanley) thought it a measure of extremely doubtful policy, still he could not agree that circumstances still remained the same non as at that time, or that the same reasons which were applicable to an infant state of cociety, and might have given plausible reasons for adopting a certain course, would act with the same force to prevent the reunion of the provinces, when they should be arrived at their present state of maturity. Looking to the geographical position of the two provinces, with reference to each other, it must be felt that the separation of the two provinces would be quite sure to lead to Ferious embarrassment. Look again to the fact of the two races of English and French Canadians. The fact of the existence of the St. Lawrence, that great communication between the two provinces and this country, it was absolutely necessary to the prosperity appiness of Lower Canada that the union should take place But this vast communication between the provinces would be use-less to Upper Canada, unless the steps taken by Upper Canada were cordially supported by Lower Canada. At the same time, separate interests being given to the Lower Province, gave them the power to interfere with the prosperity of the Upper Province. He said this fact alone would have always thrown a doubt into his mind, as to the propriety of the permanent arrangement for separating the two provinces. They had to deal with one part of the population, which, whilst it formed the minority in numbers, uted the majority in property, and hence it was certain that in the restricted sphere of the Lower Province they would introduce on a more limited scale, those very dissensions w was the object of the Act of 1791 to avoid; and from that there would be the fighting of the numerical majority against the superior energy, skill, and capital of the minority, which, if properly guided by the Mother Country, must prevail over the French ans. From that moment, it was impossible that mer should not turn their eyes to the time when the two provinces must be united. And though, for his own part, he could boast of little acquaintance with the immediate affairs of the two provinces, his own mind was always bent to the period when that union must be necessary. At the same time, he had always been sensible of the danger of proceeding prematurely, or, on the other hand, of allowing the step to be too long delayed, which must be accompaallowing the step to be too long delayed, which must be accompanied with no inconsiderable hazard and danger. What was the state of things now? Was it possible or probable that it could continue? Had any feasible scheme of any party been introduced or entertained in corposition to this? He should feel extreme reluctance in taking from the government the responsibility of the measure. Whatever they proposed, so long as they remained a government, they must incur all the responsibility attaching to their proceedings. It was a fearful responsibility for those who were in opposition to recommend that certain steps should be taken. were in opposition to recommend that certain steps should be taken.
The government, on the other hand, were, of course, in possession

criminately from all classes of the landed proprietors, while Therefore, the fact that this measure was introduced upon the the education afforded by the Seminary is adapted to the wants and wishes of a part only of the inhabitants. An Act of the Imperial Parliament is to be violated, a Royal promise thrown to the winds, the English inhabitants are to be contended that they could not trust to Lower Canada such a liberal form of government, but that he did not wish for a despotic but a representative. Did his hon, friend think of, or had he heard from any quarter, any details of a measure to maintain the heard from any quarter, any details of a measure to maintain the authority of the Crown by these means; and with respect to Lower Canada, we had arrived at the stigma of a despotic government, and could not maintain, for the British interests, that preponderance which he desired? With such a bastard form of government, how long did his hon. friend imagine the French Canadians, or the British minority, would be satisfied? Would the latter be content to remain in a state of inferiority to their the latter be content to remain in a state of interiority to their fellow countryman? He was happy to hear of the security of the civil list provided for Her Majesty. With reference to the 50th clause, he appealed to the government whether it would not be better, after the third reading, before the question "that the bill do pass," to postpone that question to a future occasion? Govern-ment, by the measure, would wholly put an end to their manage-ment of the land; they would deprive themselves of the produce from the Crown Lands. He believed he understood the right hon. gentleman rightly in stating that the Crown was to keep in its hands the management of the revenues obtained from the Crown Lands. He trusted that he should receive from his noble friend some satisfactory assurance that the Crown Lands were to be retained under the management of the Crown—not the Crown Lands merely, but the revenue from the Crown Lands, which it was proposed to transfer to the House of Assembly. It was of great importance for the House to know what sort of bargain it was making. He trusted also his noble friend would not omit to notice the remark of the right hon. Member for Tamworth, as to the immense importance of recollecting that in these matters they were not dealing with cases analogous to the affairs of the British Constitution—such as the civil list—but that every expenditure which was to be made was an expenditure of capital, and if not carefully looked to, might prove very detrimental. It might be to the interest of the colony to force such a rapid sale of the lands, as, at the expiration of the term, to make the two-fifths which were as, at the experiment of the front not an equivalent for the £30,000. He hoped to find that the noble lard was convinced of the expediency and necessity of introducing a system of subordinate local admin istration. He had heard that in Upper Canada the system of local courts at present prevailed. As Chief Justice Robinson's local courts at present prevailed. As Chief Justice Robinson's statement was in direct opposition to the statement of Captain Pringle, he should beg leave to read them a few lines from the sentiments of the Chief Justice in relation to municipal institututions. In Upper Canada, said Chief Justice Robinson, the local magistrates had power to raise taxes and to apply them to specific local purposes. It was, therefore, unwise to attempt to enforce that upon them, which, without the present bill, they had the power if they chose of effecting for themselves. There was all the machinery in Upper Canada for all their wants, and yet the government attempted to force on them what they did not ask for: government attempted to force on them what they did not ask for; and, as far as regarded the law, what they had repeatedly petitioned against—(Hear). At the risk of wearying the House, he would read a short passage from the report of Sir J. Colborne, in which report he (Lord Stanley) concurred. Sir J. Colborne said, "In the new provinces he considered that the welfare of the colony was best consulted by allowing the right to remain with the local legislature of legislating on their own affairs. The wants, and the limits of those wants, were best known to the people of Canada, and, therefore, the people of Canada were best able to legislate upon what concerned their own interests." He was sensible of the danger of allowing the session to expire without doing something; and though he could not approve of every portion of the bill, yet, in consideration of the immense importance of the subject, he should give the third reading of the bill his cheerful

and cordial support.
Mr. ELLICE explained. Lord Howick objected to expunge the clauses as proposed, because he considered they were most essential to the efficiency of the measure before the House. This opinion was not confined to himself, but was held by the highest authorities on the subject. He believed that the question was attended with so much conflict. ing matter, that, even if the House legislated, with all the wisdom which could be produced, they would find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to carry on the government of the Canadas by a single legislature. It would be impossible to carry on the affairs of the colony, with success, unless local bodies were allowed to exist for local taxation and improvements. And this was rendered still further necessary, in consequence of that clause in the Act which required that every grant of money should be recompanied by some officer acting under the authority of government. Act which replaced the mended by some officer acting under the authority of government. It appeared to him the wisest course to follow the example of this country and the United States. In this country, parochial and county taxation was independent of general taxation. It was also the same in the United States, and a similar system was likewise necessary in Canada. If asked why he would create similar institutions, his reply would be, that he did not create, he only extended and improved those already in existence. It was necessary to have local courts, yet it was, at the same time, quite as essential to have those courts under the check and control of the executive government. An important part of the clause, was the power conferred on the Governor of checking the proceedings of those district councils. In Lower Canada nothing of this sort existed, although it was equally essential it should exist. This field for legislature was entirely blank, and here was the reason why it was necessary to have the clauses in the bill, and by this means abstain from leaving the subject to the decision of the means abstain from leaving the subject to the decision of the United Assembly. For when the Assembly met, a task of much difficulty would be thrown upon them, which it would be advisable for the House to relieve them from, by the means which the preing Canada. It was only since he had come down to the House, sent bill afforded. He felt convinced, that the clauses in question rendered the requisite assistance, and he hoped they would be ncluded, for he deprecated leaving such an important matter to be settled by the General Assembly. With respect to the reports and the contradictions which had been referred to, he would not attempt to follow all that had been said. Local taxation ought be left to local bodies, but care should be taken to prevent th to whom the power of taxation was entrusted, from exceeding the bounds of justice and moderation. He agreed in this, that the cry against jobbers and jobbing in land, was foolish and unfounded. pers were often highly serviceable, and in the end would be and to lead to the settlement of the colony. Within due bounds jobbing was advantageous, but of course a provision should be made to restrain abuses, and prevent an unjust advantage from being taken by large speculators in land. He again expressed his anxiety for the retention of the clauses, for if they were emitted, the

measure, though even with them incomplete, would be left still more vague and inefficient in one of its most important points.

Mr. Pakington must enter his protest against the measure, All the points which he had already laid down as and danger. All the points which he had already laid down as dangerous, had been distinctly recognised by all the speakers who had addressed the House on the subject. The noble Lord himself dmitted that the extent of Canada rendered it dangerous as well admitted that the extent of Canada rendered it dangerous as wen as difficult to attempt to govern the Province by one legislature. It had also been admitted, that much difficulty occurred on the bject of religion, and that another source of danger was, whether it would be possible to govern the country by such a legislative assembly as would be constituted by the bill. The right hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) said that the British majority had been made too narrow by the bill to admit of a hope of governing the ountry; but would the noble Lord say, if the bill passed, that here would be any majority at all?—(Hear.) His (Mr. Pakington's) belief was, that it was a v.ry doubtful point whether, in the first house of assembly, there would be any British majority at all. Some parts of the bill, he admitted, were good; but there were other parts which were objectionable. With respect to the question of the union, he begged to remind the House that the Canadian legislature had sat for four years, and they had emphatically condemned the experiment; and though they now consented to it, yet it must be recollected, that the assembly tacked certain ditions to their acquiescence, which very materially altered the When the Canadians found the nature if the provisions, with respect to the seat of government, he anti-ipated they would not agree to the bill. The hon member had cipated they would not agree to the first of the non-member has said that he was confirmed in his inclination to support this bill, by finding that so able a man as Chief Justice Robinson could nly present eight alternatives to choose from, and could not bring orward any one specific plan as positively worthy of adopting. But surely where eight alternatives were offered, any one of which was better than this, their multitude was no reason for the rejection of all and the adoption of this. There was abundant autho tion of all and the adoption of this. There was abundant authority to show that the plan which he had recommended—that of uniting Montreal to the Upper Province—which was as old as the committee of 1828, and which was recommended by Mr. Wilmot Horton, would have been more acceptable than any other. There was no doubt, from what had occurred, that the measure would pass, and he hoped, from the bottom of his heart, that every of his predictions would be falsified, and that it would be completely If his hon, friend should press his amendment ivision, he should feel it his duty to vote with him; but as it was desirable, if it was to be adopted, that it should be adopted was destrated, it was the should be adopted with the greatest possible appearance of unanimity, he put it to his hon friend whether it would be expedient to persist in it.

Lord John Russell spoke with great diffuseness, in opposition

Mr. C. Buller said the noble Lord (Lord J. Russell) was Mr. C. Billian advantage time to consider the objections stated by his right hon. friend the member for Coventry and others, but he apped that consideration would not induce him to abandon the The object of the Earl of Durham was, by the establishclauses. The object of the Estatus was, by the establishment of local municipal bodies in the Canadas, in order to promote harmony and good feeling; and the clauses, therefore, ought to be retained, as the colonial legislature might not feel disposed to The government, on the other hand, were, of course, in passes.—
ef every description of information gleaned from both partice. adopt such a course, without the sanction of the British Parlia-

Sir G. SINCLAIR said, as no division had been taken in the early stages of the bill, and as it was one which he conceived might lead to a disruption of the Canadas, he hoped he should

For the third reading 156

THURSDAY, June 18. ord John Russell, in rising to move the third reading of the Canada Government Bill, said that he had promised the last time the Bill was before the house, when the order for the third time the Bill was before the house, when the order for the third reading was agreed to by a great majority, to take into consideration certain amendments which had been proposed by different members. The first of these was the proposal of the Right Hon. Baronet, the Member for Tamworth, to the effect that debts in future contracted by the provinces of Canada should not form a charge upon the consolidated revenue fund of the provinces before the civil list charge. It appeared to him, upon consideration, that it was desirable to make this alteration; and he accordingly represent to do so. There was another suggestion of the Right that it was desirable to make this alteration; and he accordingly proposed to do so. There was another suggestion of the Right Hon. Baronet's with respect to the representation. The Right Hon. Baronet suggested that certain commercial bodies should be created, in whom the representation should rest. He thought there would be so much difficulty in carrying the suggestion into effect in such a manner as that these bodies should not become too effect in such a manner as that these boards as suggestion. Ano-exclusive, that he was not able to adopt this suggestion. Another suggestion had been made by his Right Hon. friend (Mr. E. Ellice,) namely, that all the clauses regarding district councils should be omitted. He had endeavoured to limit the power of these bodies, as they certainly had not experience, and they were likely, as his Right Hon. friend supposed, to propose persons in whom no great confidence was placed, but who, by means of their influence over a very ignorant portion of the population, might acquire a temporary ascendancy injurious to property, and mischievous as regarded the general welfare. There was great difficulty at present in limiting the power that ought to be given to these bodies, and upon consideration, he thought it better to leave out all those clauses which gave an extensive power, than endeavour to limit it. The 63d clause, which allowed the Governor General to constitute townships in those parts in which they were not already constituted, he proposed to retain. He was anxious upon a question of so much importance, that there should be as much agreement as possible among all parties respecting the clauses that should be sent to the other house of parliament, and

clauses that should be sent to the other house of parliament, and he must say that if he should lose anything by the omission of the clauses to which he had adverted, in point of advantage to be derived by the provinces, on the other hand, he would gain infinitely more by the general agreement of the house upon the bill in its present shape. The noble Lord concluding by moving that the bill be read a third time.

Mr. Huan regretted to have that it was the intention of the noble Lord to omit the clauses relating to the district councils. Much that was good in the bill had now been struck out. It was a most important thing that the colonists should have the power of self-government, and he should oppose the striking out of these clauses. He wished to ask the noble lord whether any individual was at present confined in Canada under the provisions of the Hawas at present confined in Canada under the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and he would suggest the necessity

of proclaiming a general amnesty.

Lord J. Russell was understood to say, that he believed that by the last accounts the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act was stated to be still in force, but the Governor General did not mean to renew the law, which would therefore expire. He believed those who had been confined under the provisions of that Act had

heen already discharged.
Sir C. GREY said, that the Bill before the House expressed the sentiments which he had entertained on the subject, although he did not arrogate to himself he honour of having had any hand in framing it. He hoped that the Hon. Member for Kilkenny would abstain from dividing the House, as it was very desirous to

Sir R. PEEL said, it washis intention to vote for the passing of Sir R. Peel said, it washis intention to vote for the passing of this Bill. The Noble lord had introduced some very important alterations. That amendment by which he proposed to make the charge on the Civil List a prior lien upon the consolidated fund, was most important as a security for the maintenance of the Civil List; at the same time it was quite consistent with equity and justice, and one with whichhe was sure the Colonial authorities justice, and one with wincine was safe the Colonia attractive could find no fault. He was sorry that the noble lord could not agree that the mercantile interest should be represented in the united Assembly by a superintending body, a chamber of com-merce, composed, quite irrepectively of difference in political and religious opinions, of commecial individuals. Such a body should have a duly adjusted weigh in the Assembly. It would be a de-cided improvement in the onstitution of the Assembly, because it would give a larger preponterance to those who were in favour of British interests. With regard to the District Councils, he thought it would be advantageous to the public to establish, under certain regulations, local authorities, let these be called by what name they might, with will defined powers of taxation for local objects; but it would be poper to leave the constitution of those local authorities to the local Legislature. It would be more literally following out the principle of self-government, if those Councils were not appointed by the Imperial Legislature. A great experiment was to be tried, and he thought it would be better to wait for a time, rather than to stablish the Councils simultaneously with the Legislative Assembly. He entirely concurred in the policy of omitting those clases from the Bill, which had been rethat he had seen the last of the series of documents printed under that title. He had given it as close a perusal as he could in that short space of time, and he could not help thinking that some of the papers might have been communicated to the House at an earlier period. For instance, there was a despatch of the noble lord dated the 20th of May, acknowledging the receipt of one from Mr. P. Thom son, of the 4th of April, "transmitting, in order that it might be laid at the foot of the Throne, a petition from the Roman Catholic clergy of Lower Canada, exprecating the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and praying for the re-establishment

of the constitution of 1791." Nearly three weeks had elapsed since the receipt and reply to that despatch, and therefore, there was no reason why the House, while called upon to assent to the third reading of this bill, should be kept in ignorance of communications of such importance. He did not see in the despatches, however, any reason why he should withhold his assent to the bill. On the contrary, he found, with some satisfaction, that his views bitants of the District of Gaspe, the strongest remonstrance against bitants of the District of Gaspe, the strongest remonstrance against the management that District to the Trovince of New Brunswick had been forwarded for presentation to the Throne, in which they stated that they were "all strongly attached to the institution nd laws of Lower Canada, and w of misfortunes should the Imperial Parliament dismember the said District from the Province of Lower Canada, in order to annex it District from the Province of Lower Canada, in order to annex it to that of New Brunswick, the customs, manners, and laws of which essentially differ from those which prevail in the District of Gaspé." He had before stated, and he now repeated, that he could not foresee any period when the union proposed by the bill could be more satisfactorily arranged than at present. Sir George Arthur, who appeared to be favourable to the bill, made the following observations, in his concluding despatch:—"There is a natural anxiety felt for the result of the Union and Clergy Reserve ills, but there is otherwise no particular excitement in the country and the community, generally, seem more desirous of repose than of further agitation, and I do not know that a more auspicio of intriner agrants.

The moment could be expected to present itself for carrying the details of the Union into practical effect, if that measure be decided upon by the Imperial Legislature."

Upon these grounds, he (Sir R. Peel) gave his assent without the slightest hesitation, to the passing of this bill; and he could not conclude the part he had taken, with respect to this discussion, without expressing his most cordial prayer, that the measure under contemplation of the House might promote the interests of the inhabitants of those two Provinces, which he believed to be as dear to the British Parliament as the terests of our own people at home; and that it might lay the foundation of a permanent, prosperous, and glorious connection between the two Canadas and this country.—(Cheers.)

Sir T. Cochrane said, that having had much to do in the ourse of his professional career with Colonial matters, he naturally course of his professional career with Colonial matters, he naturally felt a great interest in this question. No measure which had occupied the attention of the House for so many years past could have been of such vital importance to this country and its dependance. ncies: and if ever there was a great question with which party politics ought not to be mixed up it was one. Two important points were involved in this Bill; one was its effect upon the inpoints were involved in the Bill; one was its effect upon the internal economy of the Colonies themselves, and the other its influence upon the Empire at large. He thought that during the discussion of this question sufficient consideration had not been given to the extent of country with which they had to deal, and the context of the to the extent of the sequent which they had to deal, and the com-sequent inconvenience and inefficiency of having a Government at a remote point, and of being left without local Governments equal to the single legislature to attend to the civil necessities of so large a territory. He much feared that the passing of this Bill would ritory.

virtual declaration of the independence of the Canadas and he virtual declaration of the last dictatorial Act which the House would pass for those Colonies. Daily experience proved that there was a large body of persons there who could not be depended upon. Nova Scotia, which had always been considered a most loyal Pro Nova Scotta, which are the seen considered a most toyal rio-vince, had petitioned for the removal of the Governor, and given other unequivocal signs of their disloyalty. A great desire was ex-pressed in all parts of the Colonies for what was called "Responsipressed in all parts of the Colonies for what was called "Responsible Government." Sir George Arthur had described a large portion of the people of Upper Canada for being the most disloyal, having the word "reform" on their lips, but "separation" cherished in their hearts. He would not dread separation, were the Colonies

in a condition to maintain their own independence; but since they had not yet arrived at that maturity and srtength, he must say that had not yet arrived at that maturity and steength, in that say that he looked forward with great dismay to that separation, which was urged on by a body of democrats there, before the people and the Colony were in a state which could justify them in assuming their independence, and before they could indulge the alightest hope of deriving any advantage from such a proceeding. It had been said that the Governors and authorities of Canada were in favour of this Bill. But Sir J. Colborne, for one, had not given any opinion on the measure, and he had reason to believe that the gallant Commander was opposed to it.—(Hear.) He sincerely prayed that all his anticipations might be falsified, and he should be exceedingly delighted to find that, as the inhabitants of this country and the people of Canada had proceeded from one stock, so they would in

all respects be fully and cordially united.
On the Question that the Bill do pass.

Mr. Hume said, that he objected to the omission of clauses hich went to give local municipal Counci's. He thought such an which went to give local municipal Could's. He thought such an omission exceedingly unwise, and that it must be attended with bad consequences. The Bill once passed, he wished to know what authorities would exist to administer local affairs? If the noble lord really intended to omit these clauses, he must record his vote against the Bill. He therefore hoped that the noble lord would

Lord J. Russell replied, that he should give his opinion upon this subject to the Canadian Government, and he thought that being done, the better course would be to leave the matter in the

hands of the United Legislature. Mr. Hume said, if he understood the noble lord to intimate an atention of sending out the Bill to Canada, accompanied by a re-commendation to the effect that the Councils which he referred to ought to be established, he (Mr. Hume) should not press his ob-

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

UPPER CANADA.

From the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary.

At a Meeting of the Militia and other inhabitants of Upper Canada held on QUEENSTON HEIGHTS, on the 30th July, 1840, to take into consideration the steps necessary for the re-construc-tion of Brock's Monument—which has become requisite, in consequence of the late wicked attempt at its destruction: His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, (Major-General OR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H.) having taken the Chair, and Colonel RICHARD BULLOCK, Adjutant-General of Militia, having been appointed Secretary. His EXCELLENCY, in opening the proceedings of the Meeting, read from the Chair the following extract from the District General Order, issued on the 14th Oct.,

14th October 1812.

DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

MAJOR GENERAL SHEAFFE offers his best thanks to the Troops, for the bravery and good conduct so eminently display-ed by all ranks and descriptions, in the action of yesterday, which terminated in the complete overthrow of the Enemy—their General, with many Officers, and above 800 Men, having been made prisoners; a considerable number killed and wounded; and a stand f Colours, with a Six-Pounder, taken. This brilliant success, is however, clouded by the ever-to-be-lamented death of MAJOR-GENERAL BROCK—who gloriously fell, while foremost in the ranks, gallantly cheering his Troops, when opposing far superior numbers. The zeal, ability and valour, with which he served his King and Country, render this a public loss that must long be deplored; and his memory will live in the hearts and affections of those who had an opportunity of being acquainted with his private

Major-General SHEAFFE has also to regret, that Lieut. Colonel MacDonell. Provincial Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Brock, whose gallantry and merit rendered him worthy of his Chief, received a wound in the action—which, there is reason to believe,

(Signed) THO'S. EVANS.

After which, the following Resolutions were adopted:

1st Resolution-Moved by Col. Sir A. N. MACNAB, seconded

y DAVID TIO BURN, Esq.

Resolved, That the memory of the late Sin Isaac Brock, is ear to all classes of the inhabitants of Upper Canada—and that lose who witnessed his exploits, and followed him to battle and to ictory, as well as all who have since found a home in the country he so nobly defended, unite in one common and universal feeling of respect and veneration for the name of Brock: which stand pre-eminent in the short but eventful history of the Province, be inging to present and future generations, an inheritance of Mili-ary renown, and an example of sterling fidelity shown through life and to death, now valued, unforgotten and unfading .- Carried

2nd Resolution .- Moved by Colonel the Honourable WILLIAM

2nd Resolution.—Moved by Colonel the Honourable William Morris, seconded by Col. R. D. Franser:—
Resolved, That the Tribute of Public Gratitude, bestowed upon the memory of Brock, in the erection of a Monument by the people of the Province, over the scene of his great victory, and his orious death, has been regarded with pride and pleasure, by Upper Cauadians, as gratifying to the recollections of the Veteran Loyalist, and stimulating the Patriotism of the rising generation, whenever that Monument of the departed Hero met their view.— Carried by acclamation.

3rd Resolution -- Moved by Mr. Justice MACAULAY, sec

by JOHN CLARKE Esq.-

Resolved, That the destruction of the Monument of SIR ISAAC BROCK, by a treacherous and felon hand, is contemplated by the People of Upper Canada with one universal feeling of disgust and horrence. - Carried by acclamation

-Moved by W. H. MERRITT, Esq. and seconded Lieut, Col. J. B. ASKIN-

Resolved, That the people of Upper Canada have a right to exect that the same sentiments of indignation must be entertained y the high-minded and honorable of all nations, at the craven and wanton outrage on the hallowed tomb of a Hero—who had no enemies when living but those of his Sovereign—and who, dying on this, his last battle field, left none surviving who continued his focs. - Carried by acclamation.

-Moved by Lieut. Col. HENRY SHERWOOD, and

econded by Col. ROBERT STANTON—
Resolved, That we re-call to mind, with admiration and gratitude, the perilous times in which Sir Isaac Brock led a small Regular Force, the Loyal and gallant Militia, and the Brave and Teach I I Indian Warriors, to oppose the invaders—when his fortitude inspired courage, and his sagacious policy gave confidence, in despite of a hostile force apparently overwhelming.—Carried by

6th Resolution—Moved by the Hon. Chief Justice Robinson, conded by Col. the Hon. J. Kerby.

Resolved, That notwithstanding our surprise and indignation, that the remains of an honoured lamented Soldier should have that the remains of an ineeded protection, even against the basest of mankind, we are ready cheerfully to seize the opportunity of shewing the steadiness of our attachment to the principles and the memory of Brock, by the re-construction of a Monument to his fame, worthy of the inhabitants of a Country preserved by his valour and sagacity, and commensurate with the increased resources of a people who have prospered under a Rule, which he lived and died to perpetuate.—

7th Resolution-Moved by Col. the Hon. W. H. DRAPER, sec-

onded by Col. Angus McDonell.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Meeting the most suitable Monument would be an Obelisk, upon the site of the present structure; and that to procure funds for its crection, it shall be proposed to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Militia Regiment, in this Province, to contribute a sum equal to one day's pay of their respective Ranks when on actual service, and that Donations be received in aid of the funds.—Carried by acclamation.
8th Resolution-Moved by the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, seconded

Mesoived, That we have read with great pride and satisfaction, the proceedings of a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Montreal held in consequence of the destruction of the present Monument, and that we assure ourselves of the cordial co-operation of the people of the neighbouring British Colonies, in the design of per-petuating the fame of an Officer, whose character and services they nust ever hold in the most grateful and affectionate remembrance

ion-Moved by Col. Bostwick, seconded by Lieut. 9th Resolu COLONEL McDOUGALL-

-Carried by acclamation

Resolved, That the several Colonels, and Officers commanding Regiments of Militia in this Province; the Chief Superintendent of the Indian Department; and the Officers who served with the Indian Warriors during the late war, do compose a Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this meeting, with power to appoint a Sub-Committee, or Sub-Committees, for the more convenient execution of any part of their duty intrusted to them, and that the General Committee do hold their first meeting Toronto, on Monday, the 17th day of August next, and mee subsequently at such times and places as they may by regulation or special call appoint .- Carried by acclamation.

10th Resolution, -Moved by Mr. Justice HAGERMAN, seconded Resolved, That His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be respectfully requested to cause these Resolutions to be transmitted to the Legislature at its next Session, in the hope that, as a high additional mark of public honour to the memory of the late Major-General SIR ISAAC BROCK, and his lamented companion in arms, the late lamented Lieut. Col. McDonell, of the Upper Canada Militia,

provision may be made for protecting the Monument against out rage in all times to come.—Carried by acclamation.

11th Resolution,.—Moved by Lieut. Col. Kearns, seconded by

Lieut. Col. KIRKPATRICK—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to their Excellencies the Right Honourable CHARLES POULETT THOMSON Governor General of British North America; and Major General Sir RICHARD JACKSON, Commander of the Forces in British North America; and Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, for the promptitude and liberality with which they here contributed to the fund about to be created for the re-construction of the Monument.—Carried

Signed by Command of His Excellency) the Lieutenant Governor.

RICHARD BULLOCK, COLONEL, Adjutant General Militi:

His EXCELLENCY having left the Chair, it was the wish of the ceeting that it should be taken by the Hon. Chief Justice ROBIN-

The Hon. the Chief Justice having taken the Chair, it was moved by Henry John Boulton, Esq. seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD THOMSON, and carried unanimously—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to His EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, our distinguished Chairman, for the dignity, and amenity, with which he has presided over the proceedings of this great Colonial assemblage, invited by His Excellency's General Order of the 30th ultimo, to take into their consideration, the unhallowed attempt of some nameless ruffian to destroy the Monument erected on these Heights to the memors of the immortal Brock and to adopt such measures as they should are managed to the measures are the measurement are the measure

cessary for its re-construction.

It was "then moved by Colonel Sir Allan Napier Macnab, seconded by Colonel William Chisholm—

That the present occasion affords a suitable opportunity for agreeing to an Address to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, upon the late traitorous attempt upon Her Majesty's life, the following Address be adopted—that it be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on the behalf of the meeting—and that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to transmit it, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.—Carried unanimously. lency the Lieutenant Governor be requested lency the Lieutenant Governor be requested unanimously.

| Lieutenant Governor be requested unanimously. | John B. Robinson, Chairman.

RICHARD BULLOCK,

RICHARD BULLOCK

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTT.

We, the Militia and other Inhabitants of Your Majesty's logarines of Upper Canada, being assembled on the heights Queenston, for the purpose of devising measuresto re-construct to Monument of Sir Isaac Brock, lately attempted to be destroyed by a midnight uncendiary, and conceiving this to be an appropriate occasion on which to express our feelings upon the late traitorous attempt at your Majesty's life, humbly offer to Your Majesty's this our dutiful Address.

We inhabit a distant and exposed portion of Your Majesty's extended Dominions, and, while we have on all occasions shown that we are cheerfully ready to defend the integrity of Your Majesty's Empire, we gratefully acknowledge the powerful protection orded to us by Your Majesty; which has given us peace and security under the glorious banner of our Country, and enabled us to hold at proud defiance, all who would impugn Your Majesty's igh authority, or injure the least of Your Majesty's Subjects. We are deeply attached to Your Majesty's House and Person-

Your Majesty's life is inexpressibly dear to us—We therefore can-not find language in which to give utterance to our horror and detestation at the late trai o ous attempt to deprive Your Malest, 's faithful Subjects of a Sovereign universally revered and beloved, by the millions who inhabit the mighty Empire, over which the

generous and benign rule of Your Majest, extends.

We are unfeignedly grateful to the Almighty disposer of events, for that He has been pleased to preserve Your MAJESTY. We offer our most earnest prayers, that the same heavenly protection, which has on this occasion shielded Your Majesty, may continue through length of days; and that Your Majesty may long live to reign, in peace and security, over a prosperous and contented

JOHN B. ROBINSON, Chairman.

On the behalf of the Meeting.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, "THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER;"

A SERMON, preached in the Church of Scarboro', June 14, and at L'Amoureux, July 12, 1846, by the Rev. W. H. Norris. Published by desire. Price—One Shilling and Three Pence.

Toronto, August 8, 1840.

THE REVEREND W. H. NORRIS, having a small portion of his time unoccupied, would be happy to read with two or three Divinity Students, or others, the Principles of the HEBKEW language and the Cegnate. Dialects, (Cheldec and Syriac), or, with a more advanced Student, a Course of Rabbinical Literature.

Toronto, August 6, 1840.

6-tf

TORONTO AXE FACTORY. JOHN C. CHAMPION begs to inform the dealers in AXES, that he is now conducting the above establishment on his own account, and respectfully solicits a continuance to himself of those orders which have heretofore been so liberally given for Champions' Axes.

Hospital Street. 22d July, 1840.

5-tf

PALESTINE.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S new Course on Palestine or the Holy Land, will be given in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of Toronto, in Newgate, street, on the Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, August 11th, 12th, and 13th, at 8 o'elock. To prevent the pressure and confusion at the doors-

by which so much inconvenience has been occasioned to the audience on entering,—a new arrangement has been thought necessary. No tickets will therefore be sold at the door; and no money payments received there. To simplify the labours of the door-keepers, and to

allow of the members of families attending separately, or together, in such numbers as may suit their convenience, it has been thought best to issue Single tickets only. The price of these, when purchased for a single Evening, will be at the former rate of 2s. 6d. each: and Pupils or Youths under Fifteen at half-price; but to persons purchasing Setts of Three for the Course, the same reduction will be made as before; namely, 3 for 5s.-6 for 9s.-12 for 12s.-and 15 for 15s. Each individual, therefore, will have a separate ticket, which they are requested to present on their entering, as none can be admitted without tickets, and no money will be received at the door.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY. THE SUMMER VACATION of this institution will L terminate as follows:

Male Department,-Tuesday, August 18th. Female Department-Saturday, August 22d. Apply to the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville.

August, 1, 1840. ASSISTANT WANTED.

THE situation of Assistant Master in the Johns-Town DISTRICT SCHOOL is now vacant, and should be filled previously to the 18th of August. Unexceptionable testimonials as to character, conduct, and scholarship will be required, and a liberal compensation allowed. A graduate of an English University would be preferred.

Address the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville, August, 1, 1840. 4w3

MARRIED. In this city, on the 6th instant, by the Reverend Mr. McNabb, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William Walker, Merchant Tailor, to Miss Margaret Farquhar, only daughter of the late W. Farquhar, Esq., Ballymotte, Ireland. DIED.

At his residence, at York Hill, Yonge street, on the 16th July, Mr. James Van Nostrand, aged 76 years. The deceased was a native of Long Island, which his preference for British institutions induced him to leave after the American Revolution --

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, August 7: Rev. F. Mack, rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, add. sub. and rem. H. Sinton, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub.; Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub.; John White, Esq. P.M., rem: Rev. F. B. Fuller; Dr. Ridley.

The following have been received by the Editor: -A. Davidson, Esq., rem; Rev. C. P. Reid, rem. in full vol. 3; Amicus (2); Mr. J. McLaren, rem.; Rev. Wm. Dawes, add. sub.