## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### CANADA.

#### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

BISHOP'S STUDENTS' FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1849, appropriated to the Fund for the support of Divinity Students, by order of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, made on the 3rd day of January, 1849, in accordance with Act XIX of the Constitution:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Previously announced in No. 126, am'ting to | 199 | 0 | 1½ |
| Trinity Church, Galt,—per Rev. M. Boomer. | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Amherst Island—per Rev. J. Rothwell..... | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| St. Phillip's Church, Markham—per Rev. G. S. J. Hill..... | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| St. Mary Magdalen's, Napanee... £1 0 0 | | | |
| Christ's Church, Tyendinaga..... 0 6 10½ | | | |
| St. John's Church, Richmond.... 0 3 1½ | | | |
| —per Rev. S. Givins..... | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 132 Collections, amounting to..... | £205 | 0 | 11½ |

T. W. BIRCHALL,
*Treasurer.*

Toronto, 28th March, 1849.

The Treasurer has also received from the Rev. S. Givins, the following collections made on behalf of the Mission Fund:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Mary Magdalen's, Napance..... | £1 | 0 | 0 |
| Christ's Church, Tyendinaga..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | £1 | 5 | 0 |

Also from the Eastern District Branch, per W. H. Bottum, Esq., £6 5s., being one-fourth of Collections made by the Cornwall Parochial Committee, and by the Rev. H. E. Plees, in the several stations within his Mission.

#### DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

*(From the Church Times.)*

The Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, took place on Wednesday evening at the Masonic Hall. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor took the Chair at 7 o'clock, assisted by the Lord Bishop, and the Archdeacon. A number of Clergy of the Diocese were present and the proposers and seconders of the resolutions, and Members of the General Committee, took their places on the platform.

The proceedings were commenced as usual, by singing two verses of the 100th Psalm after which the Venerable Archdeacon offered up the prayers appointed for the occasion.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor then addressed the meeting as follows:—

*My Lord Bishop and Reverend Gentlemen.*

*Ladies and Gentlemen,—*

I have always been of opinion that the Chair of these Meetings should be occupied by our respected Diocesan—nevertheless, I have not on that account, opposed myself to the wishes which have been expressed to me by his Lordship and others, that I would attend and preside on the present occasion. Suffer me then to assure you of the satisfaction which I derive from again joining my fellow-Christians in this public demonstration of our anxious desire to promote the moral and religious education of the young, and the spiritual benefits and consolation of the adult and aged of the members of our Church, more especially of those dispersed in what may be denominated the wilderness of the Province, through the instrumentality of this admirable Institution.

The Report which is about to be read to you will exhibit the gratifying proof, that the exertions of its rural Missionaries and Teachers, have been continued with unabated zeal, and—considering the depressed state of the times—with great success, nor must be unmindful of the efforts of those within our more immediate vicinity. I allude to the recent formation of two additional Committees in this city, under the auspices of our Venerable Archdeacon and the Reverend the Incumbent of St. George's Parish, and the Clergy of their respective Districts.

"*For as much as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me*" might not be a presumptuous or inapt motto for this Association; and even apart from those loftier Christian motives and principles by which the agents in the operations of this Society are doubtless influenced, I will venture to remark that I have always regarded the Latin motto of *Virtus propter se*, (the word "Virtus" being rightly translated benevolence or charity,) heathen as it confessedly is in its origin, yet as partaking of the character of a Divine precept—divine in its essence, and consequently in its inspiration—and assuredly to no class of men can it be more correctly applied than to those whose labours are unceasingly devoted to the attainment of the objects of this truly benevolent Society, under circumstances of the greatest discomfort, toil and privation, and without the prospect of any other earthly reward than the consciousness of making themselves the instruments of contributing to the temporal and eternal happiness of their fellow-Christians. I have put the subject in this light in order to shew that while we act in conformity with our highest Christian duties, so do we fulfil all moral obligations by advocating and promoting the interests of this Society.

With these observations I proceed to suggest that the Annual Report be now read.

His Excellency then called upon the Secretary to read the Report, which exhibited, on the whole, a very satisfactory review of the increased usefulness of the Society.

The following resolutions were then proposed:—

Moved by the Honourable the Chief Justice, seconded by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, and passed unanimously.

1. *Resolved*, That the Report now read be received, printed, and circulated under the direction of the General Committee.

Moved by the Rev. Richard Uniacke, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Leaver, and passed unanimously.

2. *Resolved*. That this Meeting desires to record its gratitude to Almighty God for His blessing upon the past labours of the Society, and its unshaken trust in His protection and guidance for the time to come.

Moved by A. M. Uniacke, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, and passed unanimously.

3. *Resolved*, That this Society take the present opportunity to express their gratification at the successful efforts of the Right Reverend and Honourable the Visitor, the Associate Alumni, and other friends of King's College, made on behalf of that Institution, the upholding of which Establishment is the third object contemplated by this Society.

Moved by W. C. Silver, Esq, seconded by the Rev. Fitzgerald Uniacke, and passed unanimously.

4. *Resolved*, That this Society have reason again to thank God that the employment of Visiting Missionaries has been so successful an experiment, and that we hail the prospect of obtaining six additional Missionaries for destitute places, with unmingled satisfaction.

Moved by John J. Marshall, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by Rev. Mr. Arnold, and passed unanimously.

5. *Resolved*, That the following Members of this Society be elected Members of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year:—Joseph Starr, Henry Ince, Beamish Murdock, J. G. A. Creighton, Major Myers, C. H. Belcher, Hon. M. B. Almon, Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss, A. G. Fraser, W. Marvin, S. P. Fairbanks, J. W. Ritchie, J. W. Merkel, T. B. Akin, W. Dunbar, W. C. Silver, J. C. Cogswell, —— Brown, Dr. Almon, P. C. Hill, P. Lynch, W. Gossip, E. Pryor, Junior, Captain Smith, R. A., Com. General Robinson, and Lieutenant F. Du Cain, R. E.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor retired about ten o'clock, when the Chair was taken by the Lord Bishop, and the remainder of the resolutions were passed, along with a vote of thanks to his Excellency for his attendance and the able manner in which he had superintended the business of the evening. The Doxology was then sung, and the assembly was dismissed with the Apostolic Benediction.

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

### Arrival of the Canada.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA!—95 BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED, AND 2,500 MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED!

New York, March 24, 2½ P. M.

The *Canada's* news came over the wires last night. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 16th.

Breadstuffs of all descriptions ruled in favour of the buyer. Supply of Flour very large, while Wheat is quoted at 6s. 10d. @ 7s. 2d.! Flour 22s. @ 25s. 6d.; Northern Yellow Corn, 29s. 6d.; mixed, 28s. @ 28s. 6d.; Meal 13s. A fair trade is going forward in American cured provisions.

A small increase of bullion in the last Bank account, which indicates a change in the Money Market. London Money Market continues easy. Consols for money 92, for account closing at 92½. American stocks fully maintained their prices.

From the manufacturing districts the accounts continue favourable.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

February 26th.

Cobden brought forward his long-heralded Reformation Financial Reform Budget. Its object was to cut down expenses to 10,000,000 per annum.

The debate which followed falsified all the expectations entertained by the friends of the Financial Reform champion. It languished from the beginning, and the question was disposed of the same evening, Mr. Cobden's amendment being rejected by a majority of 197.

In foreign affairs Lord Palmerston has been supported by Parliament, in the course he has found himself compelled to take, especially in Sicilian disputes.

An important document has been laid on the table of the House, shewing the disposition of the various governments of Europe to reciprocate similar advantages to those we propose to concede to them by the abrogation of the Navigation Laws.

A dreadful wreck of an emigrant ship has taken place on our coasts, off Harwich.

The Bark *Florida*, of 500 tons, from Antwerp, for New York, the property of Messrs. Hurlburt & Co., chartered by a German company, to convey emigrants, was lost on the 28th and the whole crew, except three men, together with 124 passengers, were drowned.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA.

A great battle occurred on the right bank of the River Jelum, between the Army of the Punjaub, under Lord Gough, and the Sikh forces, under Rajah Sing: a struggle in which the British have to deplore the loss of 95 officers, and 2.500 men killed and wounded; four guns captured, and four or five regimental colours taken by the enemy.

FRANCE.

The prospects of tranquility are more favourable than they have been during the past year. The Assembly is occupied in passing the electoral laws.

SECOND REPORT.

INDIA.

The *Bombay Telegraph* says, another of those murderous battles which have rendered our hostilities with the Sikhs so conspicuous, has occurred on the left bank of the River Jelam, as near as possible to the identical spot which, 2000 years ago, formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus. That scene, rich in classic associations, has been the arena of a fierce and protracted struggle, between the armies of the Punjaub, and the Sikh forces, under Rajah Shere Singh. A struggle occurred in which the British have to deplore the loss of at least 95 officers and 2,500 men in killed and wounded; 4 guns captured and four or five regimental colours, taken by the enemy. The struggle terminated in victory, which was disgraced by the flight of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, and the retreat, scarcely as yet satisfactorily explained, of two British Troops of Dragoons. A struggle finally which left the contending parties so weak and shattered, that it was doubtful which had sustained the greatest injury from the conflict, and which yielded so few of the badges of triumph for the victors, that their opponents took a new position and fired a salute in honour of its termination. Though masters of the field, her laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion, that two more such victories would be a virtual ruin. No attempt was made by the English press, to disguise the fact, that the news from India was of the most disasterous character.

Lord Gough has been promptly superseded in the command, by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th instant.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable success in the South of Hungary.

The German population finding the insurgents carrying the destruction in every quarter, called on the Russians who now occupy Constadt, and Hermastadt. Several serious battles have taken place, one of them in the neighbourhood of Erlan, lasting two days, with considerable slaughter, in which the Imperialists seem to have the advantage.

ITALY.

While Austria is pushing on the wars in Hungary, she is not unmindful of Italian affairs. She has marched a body of Troops into Fenura, and seized upon that city, and levied a fine upon the citizens of 200,000 Scudi, which she hands over to the Pope.

The revolution in Tuscany is complete, and a Republic has been proclaimed in Leghorn and Florence, and a central Italian Republic has been formed in union with the Romans.

## Colonial.

RESOLUTIONS,

*Moved by the Honble. H. J. Boulton, in Committee of the whole on Wednesday, the 21st March*, 1849.

Mr. Boulton moved to resolve, as the opinion of the Committee.

1.—That whatever may tend to lessen the independence, or disparage the character or dignity of either Branch of the Legislature, is a blemish and an injury to the whole body.

2—That in the opinion of this Committee, that provision of the Act of Union which declares that it shall be lawful for any member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada to resign his seat in the said Legislative Council, has a direct tendency to destroy the independence, lessen the dignity of, and diminish the respect due to the branch of the Legislature; and that every constitutional means should be adopted to procure the repeal of that enactment.

3.—That the provision of the Union Act which declares that the presence of at least twenty members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province of Canada, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said Legislative Assembly, for the exercise of its powers is a minute and unnecessary interference with the internal course of its proceedings, which should be left free and unfettered to the judgment and discretion of this House, and be regulated by its own orders and imports a distrust of the discretion and judgment of this House, in the ordinary discharge of its high functions as a Legislative body.

4.—That the provision of the Union Act that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada for Her Majesty's assent, any Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, by which the number of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the second and third reading of such Bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, shall have been passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members for the time being of such Legislative Council, and of two thirds of the members of the said Legislative Assembly respectively, is an unjust, unwise and injurious restsinst upon the free voice of the majority of the people, through their Representatives, placing the majority, in the most vital point of constitutional Government, under the inalterable control of the minority,—a principle altogether inconsistent with, and diametrically opposed to every sound view of Responsible Government.

5.—That the people of this Province ought not to be called upon to pay the salary of any public functionary, however exalted may be his position, in whose appointment their Representatives are not consulted, and over whose conduct they have no control.

6.—That by the Act of Union, the several sums of 7000*l* and 100*l* of sterling money of Great Britain, are thereby appropriated in Schedule in A, appointed to the said Act, to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively and who are respectively appointed at Home, upon the sole responsibility of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

7.—That upon all sound constitutional principles of free government, such appropriations should, in the language of Lord Viscount Howick, now Earl Grey, and Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, be borne upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, because as the Governor General is sent out by, he ought to be paid by Great Britain.

REBELLION REWARDS.—The following is the protest of the minority of the Legislative Council against the plunder of the loyal people of Canada, for the purpose of rewarding traitors and murderers. We commend it to the special notice of our countrymen; it proves that in the Upper, as in the Lower House of our Representatives, there are men who shrink not from their duty to the country, and in due time they will have their reward. A packed majority, and one purposely packed, had done this infamy in the one Chamber, and in the other the same vile end has been attained by a majority, many of whom had complicity in the Rebellion. The insult will never be forgotten nor forgiven, and we tell those who have perpetrated it, in the words addressed by the Roman Posthumius to the Senate of Tarentum, when his gown was defiled in their presence by a buffoon, "Men of Tarentum, it will take not a little blood to wash this gown!" Men of Canada, of British origin, no sleep to the eyes, no slumber to the eyelids, until you have avenged this most atrocious, this most unparalleled insult!!—

DISSENTIENT.

1.—Because this Bill, having for its object the indemnification of parties whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion of 1837-'8, fails in one important point—inasmuch as it does not establish a clear line of distinctions between such as, at that unhappy period, remained steadfast in their allegiance, and those who either rose in open revolt, or were engaged in treasonable practices, with a view to the subversion of the Queen's rightful sway in Canada.

Considering this material defeat of the Bill, in connexion with the specific sum to be raised by the Debentures under its authority, and the Reports of former Commissioners upon the indemnification for losses sustained in Lower Canada, we think ourselves warranted in presuming that all who are not specially excepted in the Bill may seek indemnity from the Board of Commissioners about to be formed, and be entitled to receive it, and that the claimants who proved faithful at the trying moment of insurrection are to be mixed up and confounded with the mass of disaffected persons, whose loss of property was the result of their own wicked, though vain, endeavours to effect a violent change in the Government of this country.

The claims of the former class of sufferers are assuredly just, and will merit compensation, so long as it is found to be obligatory on subjects to bear true allegiance, and aid in maintaining the public peace. The claims of the latter class are, on the other hand, clearly unjust, and ought to be regarded as undeserving of Legislative countenance or sympathy so long as the act of Rebellion shall retain its old place in the calendar of crime.

To afford compensation for losses of the latter description, as the provisions of this Bill appear to authorise, is a proceeding which we consider repugnant to sound principles of policy and justice, injurious to public morals, and calculated to weaken throughout the land that salutary respect for law and order, that reverence for the constitutional authority of the Monarch, and that natural abhorrence of enormous crimes, which it is not less the interest than the sacred duty of a wise Legislature to sustain and cherish.

2.—Because upon questions of a grave and unusual nature, having, like the present, an obvious bearing upon the solemn relations which exist between Subjects and their Sovereign, it is reasonable to expect, either in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, or by subsequent Message, information of the grounds upon which their introduction may have been approved and recommended by the Imperial Government—and in the absence of all such information on this extraordinary occasion, it is impossible for us to conceive that the Queen would see fit to recommend to her Canadian Parliament the adoption of a measure manifestly so objectionable in its principles, and so offensive to a great body of Her Majesty's loyal Colonists, as the compensation of losses, suffered by the insurgents of 1837 and 1838, from the Public Funds of the Province.

3.—Because the strong remonstrances made against the passing of this Bill from various parts of the Province demand the respectful consideration of this House, and show the importance of providing most distinctly and unequivocally that no person actually engaged in the late Rebellion should be entitled to indemnity at the hands of the proposed Commissioners.

4.—Because the burden of satisfying the claims sanctioned by this Bill is to be placed on the Consolidated Revenue of the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which is unjust with respect to the former Province, inasmuch as the losses of Loyalists, by the Rebellion in Upper Canada, were provided for by the tax on Tavern Licences, in accordance with the law which surrendered that branch of Revenue for local uses in both parts of Canada, while in Lower Canada the same Fund was placed at the disposal of the Municipalities, (without any charge or deduction,) from the passage of the Act.

Hence, it appears that Upper Canada will be unequally dealt with by the Bill, in being compelled, after satisfying its own just claimants from its own local funds, to bear also a proportion of the charge of indemnifying Lower Canada claimants, out of the Common Revenue of the United Provinces.

5.—Because a measure so contrary to historical precedent, and adverse to the traditional recollections of those who value settled institutions, as we apprehend the present measure to be, should not be affirmed by the Council whose members have been summoned to aid and assist Her Majesty in all that may concern the "state and defence of the Province," for we feel, and are bound to assert, that the State cannot be sustained in its integrity, or defended with constancy, if the Legislature should cease to discriminate between the cases of those who uphold, and those who resist, the laws, of such as are zealous in maintaining public order, and such as are active in their endeavours to subvert it.

(Signed) PETER MCGILL.
ALEXANDER FRASER.
JOHN MACAULAY.
ADAM FERRIE.
GEO. J. GOODHUE.
JAS. GORDON.
WM WALKER.
T. MCKAY.
PAUL H. KNOWLTON.
HAMNEY PINHEY.
J. FERRIER.
R. MATHESON.

For the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th, Reasons,
R. JONES.

—*Montreal Courier.*

LOSS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE SCHEME IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY!

The French-Radical Government, following their tyrannical course, would hurry on the Bill to alter the Representation in the House of Assembly, contrary to all rules of decency and propriety. They refused even to grant the short delay that was required, in order to put the House in possession of some important information which had been applied for in regard to the measure, by an address to the Governor General; and every other amendment that was offered was thrown overboard with as little ceremony. The unjust and tyrannical nature of the proposed Representation scheme will be gathered from the extracts which we have made from a Montreal contemporary on the subject, and a letter from Mr. Cauchon, one of the French members, following these extracts. But, as appears by our telegraphic report last night, the Government were in too great haste on this occasion, and the Representation Scheme is therefore lost, for the present session at least. According to the Union Act, *two-thirds* of the members must have voted for the measure, to render it valid. The House consists of 84 members, so that it requires a vote of 56 members in favour of the measure: but there were only 55 votes in its favour—*being one too few!* An effort was made to induce the Speaker to vote, but that functionary very properly declined; and Mr. Baldwin gave it as his opinion that the House might, if they chose, go into committee on the Bill, but that in consequence of the vote being deficient on the second reading, the bill, if passed, could not be presented to the Governor for the royal assent. Thus, then, the measure is lost for the present session, and the inhabitants of Canada will be afforded some time to express their sentiments in regard to it, and we trust effectually prevent it passing at a future period. No thanks to the administration for this deliverance; and if, in the meantime, the freemen of Upper Canada do not make a proper use of the opportunity which is thus accidentally afforded them, by protesting against injustice and oppression, in being subjected to a French yoke, they will prove by their apathy that they are worthy of the bondage which has been prepared for them by their French Radical tyrants. We, however, anticipate better at their hands. The following is the portion of the 26th clause of the Union Act, which has for the present saved them their liberties, and which such a man as Mr. H. J. Boulton would deprive them of. See his resolutions in another column.

*26th. From Union Act.*

"Provided always, That it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada, for Her Majesty's assent, any bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, by which the number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the *second* and *third* readings of such bill, in the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, shall have been passed with the concurrence of two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council, and two thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Assembly respectively; and the assent of Her Majesty shall not be given to any such bill, unless addresses shall have been presented by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively to the Governor, stating that such bill has been so passed."—*Colonist.*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL, AND THE CHANCERY BILL FOR UPPER CANADA.

*(From the Colonist.)*

We have at length received copies of the Administration of Justice and Chancery Bills for Upper Canada, which have been introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr. Solicitor General Blake, on behalf of the Radical Administration. The former of these provides for the establishment at Toronto, of a Court of Common Pleas, with similar jurisdiction to that enjoyed by the Court of Queen's Bench. The Court of Queen's Bench is now presided over by the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and four Puisne Justices. It is proposed to reduce the number of Puisne Justices, in this Court, and that hereafter it shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and two Puisne Justices only. It is also proposed that the Court of Common Pleas shall consist of a Chief Justice of the Court of that name, and two Puisne Justices; and that the Court of Chancery shall consist of a Chief Judge, to be called the Chancellor of Upper Canada, and two additional Judges to be called Vice Chancellors, the Chancellor and Vice Chancellors to sit together in Court. The proposed arrangement then is as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, to be paid yearly..... £ | 1250 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Puisne Justices, Do., £1000 each.. ... | 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| The Chancellor of Upper Canada..... | 1250 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Vice Chancellors, &1000 each ..... | 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas ..... | 1250 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Puisne Justices, Do., £1000 each..... | 2000 | 0 | 0 |
| Making nine superior Judges, at an annual expense of ..... £ | 9750 | 0 | 0 |
| To which add, difference of salary of present Chief Justice of Upper Canada, which is fixed for life at £1666 13s. 4d..... | 416 | 13 | 4 |
| Making a present total ..... £ | 10,166 | 13 | 4 |

The present establishment is as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Justice of Upper Canada ..... ..... £ | 1666 | 13 | 4 |
| Four Puisne Justices, £1000 each..... | 4000 | 0 | 0 |
| The Vice Chancellor..... | 1250 | 0 | 0 |
| Making a present total of ..... £ | 6916 | 13 | 4 |
| From which deduct difference to the present Chief Justice £416 13 4 | | | |
| Do., difference to the present Vice Chancellor, the salary of future Vice Chancellors, being fixed by the Civil List Act, 9 Vic., cap. 114, at £1111 2s. 2d. ..... 138 17 10 | | | |
| £ | 555 | 11 | 2 |
| Present permanent prospective Establishment, if continued ..... | 6361 | 2 | 2 |
| Proposed permanent prospective Establishment ..... ..... | 9750 | 0 | 0 |
| Proposed permanent annual increase..... £ | 3388 | 17 | 10 |

The two Judges who are to be dispensed with in the Court of Queen's Bench, are to be appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, so that there will be, in fact, only three new Judges appointed, should the Bills become law.: the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Chancellor and one Vice Chancellor of the Court of Chancery,—there being already a Vice Chancellor in that Court.

It is proposed that the Chancellor of Upper Canada, shall have rank and precedence next to the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; and the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas shall have rank and precedence next to the Chancellor; and that the Puisne Judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity in Upper Canada, shall have rank and precedence as between themselves, according to seniority of appointment to their respective offices. All Judges of the Superior Courts to be hereafter appointed, to be Barristers of at least *ten* years standing in Upper Canada, and to hold their offices during good behaviour; but it is proposed to make it lawful for the Governor to remove any one of them, upon the address of both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, with the right of appeal to the Queen in Privy Council.

It is proposed to grant pensions for life to retiring Judges, equal to two thirds of their annual salary, which to either of the Chief Justices or Chancellor will amount to £833 6s. 8d. per annum, and to either of the Puisne Judges, to £666 13s. 4d.; but no pension shall be valid, unless the retiring Judge shall have served for the period of *fifteen* years, or shall be afflicted with some permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office.

The present Practice Court is to be abolished.

The present office of Clerk of the Crown and Pleas is to be altered, so far as that his fees shall be funded, and that a separate Clerk of the Crown and Pleas is to be appointed under the Great Seal for each of the Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Common Pleas respectively, to hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure. Each of them is to be empowered, subject to the approval of the Judges of their respective courts, to appoint a senior and a junior clerk, removal at pleasure, with the like approval. The several Clerks of the County Courts to be *ex officio* Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.

Further, the fees of the offices of Master and Registrar of the Court of Chancery are to be funded, and these offices are to be held by two different persons, instead of by one as at present. They are to hold office during pleasure; and the Registrar is to be empowered to appoint a Clerk, subject to the approval of the court, removable by him on the like approval.

The Registrar of the Court of Chancery to be *ex officio* Clerk of the Court of Error and Appeal of Upper Canada.

All fees are to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue fund of the Province, and the respective officers of the several courts are to be paid yearly salaries, as follows, in lieu of all fees:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two Clerks of the Crown and Pleas £400, each ..... £ | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Senior Clerks, do. do., £250 each ..... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Two Junior Clerks, do. do., £125 each..... | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Twenty Deputies,—one in each of the present Districts of Upper Canada, not more than £50, nor less than £15 each, average say £30 each..... | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Master in Chancery ..... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Registrar do. ..... | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk do. ..... | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Total yearly for Clerks, &c. &c..... £ | 3175 | 0 | 0 |
| —with an increase for Deputies as Counties are multiplied. | | | |
| Add salaries of Judges..... | 9750 | 0 | 0 |
| Making a yearly total of..... ..... £ | 12 925 | 0 | 0 |

A special provision is made, in the case of C. C. Small, Esq., the present Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, who has hitherto been paid by fees. That gentleman, should he think fit to continue in the office, shall receive £750 a year during his incumbency, instead of the proposed salary of £400, to be afterwards attached to the office; but the proposed increased allowance to Mr. Small is only to be paid, "after paying or reserving sufficient to pay all former charges as hereinbefore provided."

The Act, 8 Vic. cap. 14, "to make further regulations for holding the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, in Upper Canada, and to provide for the trial of prisoners under certain circumstances," shall be repealed, as soon as the present Bill comes in force as an Act of the Province.

It is proposed that the Terms shall begin and end as follows, viz.:—

| *Begins.* | *Ends.* |
|---|---|
| Hilary, 1st Monday in Feb.,—Saturday of ensuing week. | |
| Easter, 1st Monday in June,—Saturday of ensuing week. | |
| Trinity, last Monday in Aug.,—Saturday of ensuing week. | |
| Michaelmas, 3d Monday in Nov.—Saturday of ensuing week. | |

The Commissions of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, to be issued twice a-year, viz., between Hilary and Easter Terms, and Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, for the several counties, except the county of York. Extraordinary commissions may be issued at other periods, when necessary.

For the County of York there shall be three similar commissions issued yearly, viz., between Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, also between Hilary and Easter, and between Trinity and Michaelmas. The Assizes for the County of York to open respectively, on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in November in each year.

It is proposed that the Act should take effect from and after the last day of Easter Term, next after its passing.

There is also by the Bill to be established a *Court of Error and Appeal*, to be composed of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Chancery, who shall sit at Toronto; the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench to preside, and in his absence the Judge next entitled to precedence after him. The jurisdiction of this Court to be, in civil or criminal matters, over judgments appealed from either of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas or Chancery. Appellants to give security for costs to the extent of £100. The present cases in appeal to be transferred to this Court. The judgment of the *Court of Error and Appeal* to be final, where the matter in dispute shall not exceed the value of £1000; but in cases exceeding that amount, a further appeal is to be permitted to the Queen in Privy Council, upon the Appellant giving security for costs to the extent of £500.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery is to be extended, so as to try the validity of Wills, in the same manner as the validity of Deeds and other instruments is now tried.

All the salaries of the newly-created Judges are to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province, "after paying, or reserving sufficient to pay, all such sums as have been directed by any former acts of the Legislature, to be paid out of the same, but with preference to all other payments, which shall hereafter be charged upon the same." This special reservation might have been spared, if the resolutions of Mr. Hincks, to which we referred on Friday last, be adopted; for in that case, any deficiency in the yearly revenue, for current expenses, will be at once raised, by issuing a new debenture for the amount, to be charged upon the consolidated revenue fund. A very comfortable plan indeed for the Executive for the time being!

These are are general features of the new Judicature Bills for Upper Canada. There are numerous other provisions, which refer merely to the modes of practice, and rules to be adopted in the Courts, &c., which are not of interest to the general reader, whilst those parts to which we have drawn attention will be comprehended by all, and probably the financial part stagger many, in these days of an empty treasury, illegal debenture currency, want of funds for all necessary and useful public purposes, but abundance of schemes for such things as paying rebels from an overburdened and impoverished Exchequer.

AS A CLIMAX to the measures of the Administration, the Hon. H. J. Boulton moved a series of resolutions on Wednesday last, the object of which is to perfect in this Province the sovereignty of the House of Assembly, or rather, of the faction to which chance may give the preponderance in that House at any particular time. Among these resolutions, the fifth proposes that the Governor shall be elected by the House of Assembly. We here extract it entire.

"5. That the people of this Province ought not to be called upon to pay the salary of any public Functionary, however exalted may be his position, in whose appointment their representatives are not consulted, and over whose conduct they have no control."

When Mr. Isaac Buchanan informed Lord Elgin, at the time that his Excellency was preparing to assume this Government, that he would be the last Governor whom the British Government would send to Canada; most people laughed at the announcement as a ridiculous freak. Will they regard it in the same light now? We think not. And if the Governor is to be elected by the House of Assembly, or by a majority, or by the faction which may chance to be ascendant, then shall her Majesty be no longer the sovereign of this Colony. This is the commencement of Imperial and Colonial differences in British North America. This scheme for the election of Governor has a republican basis. Read the Resolutions in another column and weigh them well.—*Colonist.*

EFFIGY BURNING.—On Thursday evening the inhabitants of Toronto witnessed this very *uncommon* spectacle—more uncommon than *surprising* at this time. The Attorney General, the *proud* Solicitor General, and the Hero of Gallows Hill were associated in one common fate, amid the cheers and exultations of the largest concourse of people beheld in Toronto since the election of Dunn and Buchanan. The three dolls—would that their originals had been as harmless—were elevated on long poles and paraded round the town, visiting the residences of the three noble individuals, and subsequently two of them were burned near Mr. Baldwin's residence, and the third opposite Mr. McIntosh's, in Yonge St., the house in which the *humane* and gallant Mackenzie had taken up his abode. It would be impossible to describe the expressions of indignation and disgust on the part of the people towards the triumvirate. Up to a particular point nothing could be more orderly than the proceedings of the multitude—but when MacKenzie was paraded opposite McIntosh's, some person inside, with the most extraordinary folly, danced a doll at the window in evident ridicule and contempt of those outside.

In one moment, mud, gravel and stones were hurled against the window, to the great dismay of its occupants. The constables rushed out and seized an old man who *happened* to be there. The people, however, would not permit them to capture a single prisoner, and rescued him. Not a blow was struck, as far as we have heard, until one tall, dandified chap, who probably *did not belong* to any Temperance Society, hallooed out, "Hurrah for McKenzie." He soon found that "discretion was the better part of valour," and that however discreet a *mob* may be, they will not tolerate this sort of insult.

After this the tar-barrels burned very pleasantly and very quietly, until they were burned out, when again the mass of people were aroused by the imprudence of some of the would-be Liberals; and after extinguishing the gas-lamps opposite Mr. McIntosh's, some stones were again flung against his door, and at Mr. Montgomery's house opposite. We regret to say that Mr. Price, junior, in endeavouring to address the people, received a severe blow on the head from a stone. Up to this time, we have not heard of any other personal injury.

Our readers may judge how quiet the people were, when they are informed that the windows on *one side* only of Mr. McIntosh's house were broken, those on the other being so slightly injured as to make it obvious that it was only accidental. It is said positively that the men inside were strongly armed.

We confess, notwithstanding the universal feeling that the "burning" and "smashing" were thoroughly deserved, that we deeply regret the circumstances altogether. A multitude is easily collected, easily excited, and easily induced to mischief, but not easily quieted; it is like a heavy stone—easily set rolling down hill, but difficult to stop. We regret that the slightest injury to person or property should have occurred, though it cannot excite in any one the slightest surprise. The insults to British feeling and to British loyalty, on the part of Messrs. Baldwin and Blake, and the presence of this unhanged insurgent leader—this mail-robber, are so offensive, that one can only feel thankful that no worse consequence ensued. Meanwhile, we trust there will be no repetition of violence. Crime cannot *justify* crime. It is one thing to express our detestation and contempt by burning an effigy—another, to proceed to violence.

The Radicals are of course making immense capital of this circumstance, but we think the less they say about it the better. It is stated by some, that the first missile came from the house, but however this may be, the whole affair is properly chargeable against the parties who gave the shameful "invitation" to the little miscreant to come to Canada. But the occurrence affords a warning, which we hope will be heeded by "all concerned"—that such demonstrations should on no account be indulged in: as our friend the *Spectator* says, it is like kicking a dead ass.

Very decided precautions were taken by the Magistrates against any repetition on Friday night. A number of special constables were sworn in, and a strong detachment of the Canadian Rifles was stationed in the City Police Office. Similar precautions were taken on Saturday night.—*Patriot.*

STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENTS.—The steamer *Eclipse* left Toronto for Wellington Square yesterday morning (Wednesday) at 9 o'clock.

The steamer *Admiral* will leave for Rochester Landing, calling at Cobourg (weather permitting,) on Saturday morning next, at 11 o'clock, and will leave Rochester on her return on Monday evening.

The Royal Mail Steamer *City of Toronto* will leave for Kingston and intermediate ports on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April next, her regular day, at 12 o'clock, noon.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 28th, 1849.

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | | s. d. |
| Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. ..... | 4 | 0 | a | 4 6 |
| Spring do. do. | 3 | 6 | a | 3 9 |
| Oats, per 34lbs ..... | 1 | 0 | a | 1 1 |
| Barley, per 48lbs ..... | 1 | 6 | a | 1 9 |
| Peas ..... | 1 | 6 | a | 1 10 |
| Rye ..... | 2 | 6 | a | 0 0 |
| Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ..... | 23 | 0 | a | 0 0 |
| Do. fine (in Bags)..... | 21 | 3 | a | 0 0 |
| Market Flour, (in Barrels)..... | 18 | 9 | a | 20 0 |
| Do. (in Bags) ..... | 17 | 6 | a | 18 0 |
| Oatmeal, per barrel ..... | 18 | 9 | a | 0 0 |
| Beef, per lb. ..... | 0 | 2½ | a | 0 4 |
| Do. per 100 lbs. ..... | 17 | 6 | a | 20 0 |
| Pork per lb. ..... | 0 | 3 | a | 0 3½ |
| Do. per 100 lbs. ..... | 13 | 9 | a | 20 0 |
| Mutton per lb. ..... | 0 | 3 | a | 0 4½ |
| Bacon per 100 lbs ..... | 25 | 0 | a | 0 0 |
| Hams, do. ..... | 27 | 6 | a | 0 0 |
| Lamb, per quarter ..... | 0 | 0 | a | 0 0 |
| Potatoes, per bushel..... | 2 | 0 | a | 2 6 |
| Butter, fresh, per lb..... | 0 | 7½ | a | 0 8 |
| Do. salt, do. ..... | 0 | 6 | a | 0 7 |
| Cheese, per lb. ..... | 0 | 3½ | a | 0 4½ |
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