

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury's opinion of Oxford and Cambridge in 1710.—In those seats of education, instead of being formed to love their country and constitution, the laws and liberties of it, they are rather disposed to love arbitrary government, and to become slaves to absolute monarchy; a change of interest, preservation, in some other consideration, may set them right again as to the public; but they have no inward principle of love to their country, and of public liberty; so that they are easily brought to like slavery, if they may be the tools for managing it.—H. 1710.

The report of a select committee of the assembly, on the petition of nearly 6000 persons, against Doctor Strachan's misrepresentations and university charter, is well known to the reading public. Like the address to his majesty, founded thereon, it sets forth that Doctor Strachan's letter and ecclesiastical chart, were inaccurate in important respects, and calculated to lead the British government into serious errors. It states that only a small proportion of the people of U. C. are members of the church of England; that there was no peculiar tendency toward that church; that nothing could be more grievous and alarming than the apprehension of a design to erect an established church, with exclusive privileges; that Strachan's insinuations against the methodist ministers were false and slanderous; that the charter ought to be cancelled, and a new one granted, suited to the people's wants and wishes; that the monies arising from the sale of clergy lands should be appropriated to promote education, and internal improvements, &c. &c.

On the 28th, the following eight persons, voted against the report altogether; and that it might not be received nor entertained by the house of assembly; viz. Messrs. Walsh, Attorney General, York Thompson, Scollick, Clark, McLean, Burnham, and Vankoughnet.—The Joneses kept out of the way, and so did Gordon.

On the 20th March, an address to his majesty, founded upon and agreeing with the report, which the house had adopted, as its opinion and judgment, was moved. It was opposed by Messrs. Jonas Jones (the Attorney General being absent), Burnham, Cameron, Sheriff McDonell, McLean, Morris, Scollick, York Thompson, and Vankoughnet—9. No other Jones voted any way, and Morris would have supported the address had "internal improvements," been struck out, but as that was not done, it afforded him a decent pretext to record his name in the court list. Coleman said they should not catch him in the religious trap, he would vote for the address, which he ridiculed, however, as a measure from which no good could be expected.

When Zachariah Burnham, a converted episcopalian, from presbyterianism, was asked if he thought Strachan's chart correct; he replied he did not see any errors in it, within his knowledge—and Scollick opened his mouth and said "I cannot form any idea." Beardsley, could not answer the same question, without further enquiry. Gordon, had no reason whatever to doubt the correctness of the chart, in as far as the different denominations were concerned!!! [Gordon is the son of a Scots Presbyterian minister; but like the Ethnues, we suppose he must have been brought up to the more courtly creed of the church of England.] Is Strachan's chart correct? quoth the committee to John Clark; who turned round for his own advantage lately. "Why," says John, "I really cannot say whether it is or not."—When Wm. Thompson, member for 24,000 of the inhabitants of this colony was asked if the clergymen of the different christian denominations not specified in Doctor Strachan's chart, were few and seemingly ignorant, as that person had asserted. Thompson replied he thought THEY WERE, except the baptists. Gordon thought so too, consequently has but a poor opinion of the catholic clergy in his neighbourhood. John Clark, did not know. [The foregoing question enumerated all the baptists, half the presbyterians, all the catholics, quakers, tunkards, menonists, unitarians, moravians, independents, &c.]

No. 92. ROBERT RANDAL vs HENRY J. BOULTON.

Bill to allow Judge Willis to investigate and try the extraordinary case of Robert Randal, Esquire, in respect to the property at the Chaudiere Falls, which Henry Boulton had obtained out of his hands in the manner described in his (Mr. Randal's) petition, and in the report of a select committee of the assembly, adopted by the house.

Against the bill for allowing Boulton's conduct, and the whole case to be tried over again by Judge Willis, voted Messrs. Attorney General, Jonas Jones, Scollick, McDonald, McDonell, Coleman, Burnham, Vankoughnet, David Jones, Morris, Cameron, and McLean—12. The House, however, did Mr. Randal justice; the above members were the minority—and the bill went to the Lords, to be instantly laid under the table.

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