Mr. Neilson did not think the connection of the hon, gentle-man with the bank of Montreal was sufficient to warrant any interference with the appointment. It would not become the house, on so slight grounds, to object to the exercise of the pre-

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rogative of the Crown.

Mr. Ferguson said Mr. Hamilton had gone to the bright days of Sir Francis Bond Head for his precedent, and there he was content to leave him. But besides the prominent objection to the union of banking and ministerial duties in the same individual. The minister would be aware of the probable demand for dicounts and the rate they might rule, and the buying and selling stock in constitutions. ling stock, in consequence of any great government operations, such as the construction of fortifications, and the fitting out and moving of troops. In the case of any great provincial preparations of any kind, he might, if so disposed, (though he was sure that the honourable individual in question would not—it was only the principle he contended for) use such knowledge to his advantage of the contended for th his advantage as a banker. Mr. Neilson's argument he considered quite inadmissible. He had no objection to the use of the prerogative of the crown, but it was their privilege, to use the vulgar phrase, "to overhaul it."

Hamilton said he did not see what the government had to do with either buying or selling stock. Mr. Crooks spoke at some length against the motion, but

Mr. Ferrier had given the matter great attention, and, with some knowledge of banking operations, was sure that it was quite impossible for any evils to arise of the kind apprehended. So far as he could learn the opinion of the public of Montreal, appointment had ever given greater satisfaction than that of his honourable friend. With respect to government exchange, every bank had an opportunity of giving the highest price for it.

The motion being put, was then negatived by 15 votes to 4, the minority consisting of Messrs. de Boucherville, Ferguson,

Friday, 18th June. The Hon. Mr. Neilson's resolutions were not negatived in the Upper House, as we inndvertently stated; the debate was adjourned to yesterday at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Morris moved that the adjourned to yesterday at 1 o'clock, when Mr. Morris moved that the question be postponed on the ground of insufficient notice and the absence of several of the members; this motion was negatived and the debate continued at great length. The tesolutions were then put seriatim; the first six were carried by divisions of 11 to 9. On the 7th the Speaker moved an amendment omitting the word "legislation," observing that as it stood it was incorrect in fact, a censure on the Ministry and an affront to the head of the Government. Mr. Sullivan admitted that it was a censure on the Ministry, but strongly denied that it reflected on His Excellency; the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 11 to 8. The question being then put on the adoption of the resolution as amended, 10 voted for, and 10 against it, and the Speaker gave his casting vote for its rejection. The remaining resolutions were then disposed of in

rejection. The remaining resolutions were then disposed of in the same way. Mr. Morris then moved that, the sting being taken out of the resolutions, and those which had passed having no significancy without those that were rejected, the whole be expunged from the journals; this motion was also carried by 11 voices, including the Speaker's, against 10.

No business of importance was transacted in the Lower House, and it adjourned early.

The main purport and design of these resolutions are embodied in the two following:

Sth.—That the inhabitants of Canada, in favour of whom the stipulation.

8th.—That the inhabitants of Canada, in favour of whom the stipulations and provisions of the Capitulations, Treaties, and Statutes aforementioned, although forming the great majority of the late Province of Lower Canada, and probably a majority of the whole Province, by the apportionment of the tepresentation are precluded from returning a fair proportion of representatives, and have only one member in the Executive Council who may be supposed to have a community of interests and feelings with the said inhabitants, which Council at present consists of NINE members. of NINE members.

That this state of things endangers the rights, liber-

ties, and privileges guaranteed to the descendents of the first settlers of Canada, by the aforementioned Capitulations, Treaties, and Acts of Parliament, and tends to weaken their confidence in the security of those Institutions, their affection for which has so materially contributed to the preservation of Canada, as a part of the British dominions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Badgley (Attorney General East) replied that it was e intention of the Ministers to include the County of Ottawa

in the general Bill of Judicature.

Mr. Merritt inquired the intention of the Ministry on the equalization of the Ministry on the equalization. and by the River St. Lawrence. Mr. Cayley replied, it was the intention of the Ministry to

e, at what interest, and for what object.

Mr. Merritt then moved an Address to his Excellency for a

od, and the interest on the same.

Mr. Chabot's Address to His Excellency, respecting the samigrant sheds at Quebec, was postponed till next week.

Mr. Chabot then made inquiry respecting an amendment of the Lower Canada Education Act, as to the amendment of the Lower Canada; and also, respecting roads in

Le Lower Canada Education Act, as to the amendment of the funicipal Act of Lower Canada; and, also, respecting roads in Canada.

Mr. Badgley would be prepared to reply to the hon. member aext week; to which date the inquiry was deferred.

Mr. Stewart's (of Bytown) Bill, to construct a Railroad from Carrillon to Grenville, was postponed. Also the bill of the same purpose, to Iucorporate the Bytown and Ottawa Railroad And Navigation Company.

Mr. Sherwood replied, it was the intention of the Ministry to propose an alteration of the Bankrupt Laws as at present existing.

Mr. Laurin moved the second reading of a Bill to organize the Notaria P.

the Notarial Profession in Lower Canada. Mr. Laurin made some observations in support of his ad-ess, setting forth the necessity of elevating the dignity of the Areas, setting forth the necessity of elevating the dignity of the Notarial Profession, by securing it against the intrusion of ignorant members; and the still greater necessity of protecting the public against the injury inflicted by incompetent Notaries. The responsibility attaching to Notarial duties, the great injury which must be inflicted by the blundering of an ignorant practitioner on the client who employed him, and the ease with which the most ignorant and inefficient person night at present enter the profession; and added some remarks on the mode by which all difficulty arising from the examination into the attainments of a candidate for the honours of the profession was at

ents of a candidate for the honours of the profession was present eluded. The Bill having been read, was referred to Select Committee, with only one dissentient voice.

Mr. Stewart's Bill to Incorporate Bytown having been read, It was more than the stewart of the stewart of

t was moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Dickson, the Speaker should leave the chair, and the House should having taken the chair, the bill was read in committee and

The Speaker having returned to the chair,

Mr. Laurin's bill, to repeal, in part, ordinances relating to
inter roads, was read for the second time,

The House then adjourned. Wednesday, 16th June.

Mr. McDonnell, of Dundas, moved for the referring of the Petition of Thomas Moss, praying for damages, to a select Mr. Robinson objected to the referring of the Petition, on

sed that this case should be referred to the arbitrators; again, this case was not settled, and it was to ascertain if this

tention of the Government to introduce a bill, within a few the Petitioner in the present case would be allowed to go before the arbitrators without the consent of the Government.

In this set in accordance with the advice of physicians, to remove his family to Canada last autumn, the Board of Education for Upper Canada, in its auxiety to open the Normal School with the least possible delay, offered to pay his passage out and back again—with a view to bring his family to Canada in money. He asked, 'Where am I to find the money?'

Col. Prince thought such a bill would be a very salutary one,

referred to a select committee; it was not a matter in which Government was interested.

Mr. Aylwin stated that he objected to the Petition being referred; it was one which ought to have been brought before the Government, and then, if the decision of the Executive was unfavourable to the petitioner he might be allowed to pursue the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream from which permission was requested to draw water was a tributary to the St. Charles, a river that was important to the mercantile interest of Quebec. He should therefore opppose every attempt to draw of the waters of any of the tributaries of the St. Charles, even although, as in the present case, they the St. Charles, even although, as in the present case, they should not be navigable rivers.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Lafontaine inquired of the members of the Administration, why the the late ministerial correspondence was not laid on the table of the Upper House.

Mr. Cayley stated that certain papers which were necessary

for the perfecting of the correspondence, had only been received yesterday, and that the translations of certain papers was incoryesterday, and that the translations of certain papers was incorrect and did not convey the meaning that was intended by the Hon. Mr. Caron; that gentleman's corrections had only been received yesterday. The papers would therefore, be laid on the

table, in a few days.

Mr. Christie stated that he had read a report in the papers that negociations were being carried on by the Ministry. He should like to know if it were true.

Mr. Attorney General Sherwood stated, the Ministry were not cognizant of any negociations going on, in any way with any parties in opposition. It was in fact perfectly untrue.

Mr. Aylwin, in moving for the production of papers relative to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle, remarked that the Executive had been charged with great neglect. He said that it was his intention to have moved for a Committee of Management of the House, to carry on the affairs of Grosse Isle, for it was unjust to the liberality of the Home Government that such a state of suffering should be allowed to exist at the Quarantine station; sufferings, he believed, greater than that experienced by the first settlers of Canada; but on the request of hon. members opposite, he should defer it till the papers were laid on the table.

Mr. Solicitor General Cameron said, that every thing that could be done had been done, as would appear when the papers

could be done had been done, as would appear when the papers were laid on the table.

Dr. Nelson stated, that for himself, he could not see how the

Government could wash themselves of the gross neglect which was laid on them.

Mr. Robinson said he could not deny that great distress

Mr. Robinson said he could not deny that great distress existed; but for this, he did not think that the Government were to blame. As soon as the large number that had arrived were known to be on the way up, he had been vested by the Government, with full power to provide all accommodation necessary. He had, therefore, had erected, with the greatest possible haste, a building, 140 feet long, by 25 feet broad; in the course of a few days 2 more buildings would be ready.—A building known as the Rope-walk, has been leased. Last night, there was plenty of accommodation.

might, there was plenty of accommodation.

Mr. Cayley regretted that such hostility was manifested by the opposite side of the Executive, on every occasion that presented itself. The Government could not expect the great influx of Emigrants which had taken place; it could not, therefore, be expected, that they should adopt measures in anticipation. In reference to the Government providing accommodation and food for the emigrants, he did not think it was the sole duty of the Government, but that the people of Quebec and Montreal, ought to have gone hand in hand with them. In reference to so large a number sleeping out of the sheds, he said that he did not wonder at all, it was no more than he should do in the same case; that families apparently healthy, should prefer not to go where they would become sick. He stated that the arrangements were not confined to Montreal, but scattered over the different ports westward. He did not think that the providing for the emigrants would press so heavily on the wealthy inhabitants of Montreal, as it would on the settlers in the western part of the Province where the Emigrants would have to spend the winter. flux of Emigrants which had taken place; it could not, therefore,

Advancing such claims.

Mr. Stewart (Bytown) inquired as to the intention of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the line of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the linistry in regard to forming the County of Ottawa into a search of the line of t Mr. Price moved an Address to his Excellency for corres-

pondence relative to the Indian Department; in so doing, he observed that he considered he had a duty to perform to our Indian brethren, who, if they did not share our sympathies, certainly ought to do so. He then gave a brief description of the facts of the case of Col. Jarvis, and alluded to the reports the Cayley replied, it was the intention of the Ministry to oduce a Bill for the equalization of duties, at least to a great at, which bill would be shortly forthcoming; and, as it and Ireland in the Excellency's Speech; and they ought not to enter into any description of its details.

Attorney Gen. Sherwood introduced a bill to amend the between principal, agent, and hocker which was nostward. antil Monday week.

And order which was postponed had neither furnished satisfactory accounts, nor paid over the missing money. Proper investigation should be instituted upon Mr. Sherwood's Bill to give a remedy to Executors in certhe subject.

Research was also postpound to the support of the subject.

the cases, was also postponed to the same date.

Mr. Cayley would not say whether Colonel Jarvis was inMr. Merritt moved an Address to His Excellency for a
stement of the amount of money expended on public works.

It is a subject.

Mr. Cayley would not say whether Colonel Jarvis was indebted to the Imperial Government or not, but this he would
say, he was convinced that gentleman had not converted public
say, he was convinced that gentleman had not converted public n account of debts contracted for public works, at what money to his own use, and was not a defaulter in the true sense money to his own use, and was not a defauter in the truesense of the word. He (Mr. Cayley) considered that Colonel Jarvis Mr. Merritt then moved an Address to his Excellency for a stement of the outstanding debentures of £1,500,000 of debt, elading the object for which the loan had been made, the pedd, and the interest on the same wards what he had done with it.

wards what he had done with it.

Mr. Thompson made an inquiry of the Ministry respecting the Crown Lands Department.

Mr. Sherwood replied that the Ministry would take the measures necessary to make the Crown Lands Department as effi-

Mr. Aylwin moved a Bill to amend the Act vin . B. Mr. Cayley, seconded by Mr. Badgeley, moved that his Excellency's Speech be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, of the whole. Aylwin moved a Bill to amend the Act 9th Vic. cap. 5.

The following Circular has been transmitted to us from the NORMAL SCHOOL .- - NATIONAL SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Circular from the Chief Superintendent to the Wardens of Districts in Upper Canada. EDUCATION OFFICE, Toronto, 17th June, 1847.

Sir :- I have the honour to call the attention of the Municipa Council of the —— District to the Circular of the 4th of Aug's 1846, addressed by the Board of Education to the Municipal 1846, addressed by the Board of Education to the Municipal Councils of Upper Canada, submitting to the consideration of each Council the propriety and advantage of selecting and aiding one or more meritorious young men from each District to attend a course of Instruction in the contemplated Provincial Normal School for the training of School Teachers. To the circular referred to, the Honorable Council of the —— District returned a favourable answer. I beg now, at the request of the Board of Education, to offer a few explanatory remarks as to the unforeseen and unavoidable occurrences which have delayed the opening of the Normal School, and the terms on which candidates for School teaching will be received and instructed.

The delay in opening the Normal School has been occasion by severe and protracted affliction in the family of the gentlein whom the Commissioners of National Education, in Ire land had recommended as the Head Master of the Normal School for Upper Canada-a gentleman who was invited by the ground that it was a claim that was settled; at least such appeared to be the case from the minutes of the board of works.

Mr. Ar. France of the referring of the Petition, on School for Upper Cannata a ground from Edinburgh to Dublin, twelve years ago, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities are good as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities are good as a good account of his superior qualifications and abilities are good as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and abilities are good as a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go of his superior qualifications and a go, on account of his superior qualifications and a go McDonnell, of Dundas, said that the Government had that this. sight of the Model Schools and the instruction of the Masters in-training in the Practice of Teaching in the great Normal School in Dublin. When the gentleman in question found Case, that he wished to refer this petition.

Attorney General Sherwood stated, that it was the in-

after the close of the first session of the Normal School; but the illness of his wife was too severe to admit of his absence from home. The month of April was then fixed upon as the period for his removal to Canada; but, unfortunately, at that the his wife was under the necessity of submitting to a surgicular period for his removal for the referring of the Petition of Michael Scott, praying that he may be allowed to turn part of Michael Scott, praying that he may be allowed to turn part of the River Lorette to the use of his mill, to a select committee.

Mr. Ayloin objected to the referring of the Petition to as leading orders.

Mr. Drammond moved for the referring of the Petition to as gattleman so peculiarly qualified for the known it is there, which were the committee in thought it ought to be referred to the committee; he thought it ought to be referred to the committee; which were the committee; which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which were formerly opposed to a select date of the course which was now proposed. The course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream the course which was now proposed. He said that the stream

termined to admit Pupil teachers to the advantages of the Normal School, are more favourable than those which were intimated in the circular of the board above referred to. The following are the resolutions of the board, which I have been requested to communicate for the information of the Council over which you have been selected to preside:

"Resolved—That, I. In consequence of the inability of the Head Master to proceed to Canada, so as to open the Normal School in July next, the opening of the Institution be postponed or the institution because of the institution because of the institution because or the institution be

until as early in Autumn as practicable.

"2. Every candidate for admission into the school, in order "2. Every candidate for admission into the school, in order to his being received, must comply with the following conditions:—(1) He must be 16 years of age. (2) He must produce a certificate of good moral character, signed by the Clergyman or Minister of the religious denomination of which he is a member. (3) He must be able to read and write intelligibly, and be acquainted with the simple rules of arithmetic. (4) He must declare, in writing, that he intends to devote himself to the profession of teaching school, and that his object in coming to the Normal School is to qualify himself better for the important duties of that profession. (Other students, not candidates for school-teaching, to be admitted, without signing a a document of their intention to become teachers, on paying

of the Legislature, the power of the Council is limited, as heretofore, in respect to levying the assessments necessary for the
erection of school-houses; but, I have reason to believe, that
this, together with some other defects in the School Act, will
be remedied during the present Session of the Legislature, and
that the Council will be invested with discretionary power on
matters so vital to the interests of Education.

The Council has been heretofore apprized, that the Board of
Education have recommended the use of the school books prepared and published by the National Board of Education in
Ireland; also, that the Canadian Board have used means to

t shall be forwarded to you."

The parcels above referred to have not yet arrived. Each The parcels above received to the set consists of upwards of fifty publications large and small.—

As soon as they arrive, I shall be happy to present, for the acceptance of the Municipal Council of the — District of these books, with a list of their titles and prices. mean time, I beg to be informed with whom it will be most agreeable to the wishes of the Council for me to deposit those books on their arrival. I take the liberty, at the same time, to suggest whether it would not be desirable to place them in them in the schools, and could beneficially apply the informa-tion thus acquired to practical purposes in the discharge of his official duties. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, (Signed) EGERTON RYERSON.

COL. FITZGIBBON.—This word (Conservatism,) is very frequently bandied about in the newspapers, and occasionally serves as a good "cry" for would-be M.P.P's. But beyond this we regret to say that in Canada it does not appear to be understood, or properly appreciated. In our simplicity of heart we have always imagined that it was one of the duties of even a professedly Conservative Government to watch over and defend the rights of public servants; more particularly if those servants had proved themselves faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties. Yet we see in this country very many departures their duties. Yet we see in this country very many departures from this rule. One of the most barefaced acts of injustice practised recently has been the depriving Col. James FitzGibbon of a free-will offering of 5000 acres of land,—or its equivalent in money,—voted to him unanimously by the two branches of the legislature, on the 23rd of January, 1838, in the terms of the

ollowing resolutions.—
"Resolved—That James FitzGibbon, Esq., having rendered signal services to this Province in a military capacity, on various occasions, when he was an officer of the Regular Forces of the Empire, during the late War with the United States of America, and subsequently in several Civil capacities, and also very re-cently, as Colonel of Militia, on the breaking out of the rebellion in the Home District, it is a duty incumbent on this house lion in the Home District, it is a duty incumbent on this house to recognize, by some public expression, his brave and faithful conduct, and to use such means as may be in its power to procure to be granted to him, by his Sovereign, some lasting token of the royal bounty, as an acknowledgment of the estimation in which those services are held by the people whom it represents.

"Resolved—That this house do humbly address her Majesty, praying her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant to the said James FitzGibbon five thousand acres of the waste lands of the Crown in this Province, as a mark of her Majesty's royal frour for the heavestle efficient and faithful services of that

In consequence of the alienation of the waste lands of the ment of Canada would mark their sense of Col. FitzGibbon's pleasure to give her assent to any Act passed for that purpose. This answer was received just five months after the passing of the resolutions. During the following session of parliament the two houses passed a bill to authorize the granting of the land by law. This bill Sir George Arthur reserved for the royal assent. Col. FitzGibbon proceeded to England to endeavour to procure that assent, but failed. The Colonel says—

"I had two interviews with Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, and of what passed on both occasions, I will give a part only of the last conversation.

after the close of the first session of the Normal School; but I answered, 'In the land fund of Upper Canada.' 'How am I

"Even the difficulties which were formerly opposed to a grant of land have now lost much, if not all, of their original weight. His Lordship is of opinion that you have an indisputable claim on the liberality of the Canadian Parliament, and carnestly trusts that they will recognize that claim, and carry it into full effect."

Under Sir Charles Bagot's administration, an order in Council was passed,

"That it is his Excellency's intention to recommend his

"That it is his Excellency's intention to recommend his claim to the most favourable consideration of the houses of the Provincial Parliament, to the end that his Excellency may be legally authorized to direct the issue to Col. FitzGibbon of land scrip to the amount of £2000, Provincial currency."

The Session ended, but no message was sent to the Assembly recommending the grant. Col. FitzGibbon submitted his case to Lord Metcalfe, and after an examination of it, Lord Metcalfe advised his Council to recommend her Majesty to grant Col. F. the upset price of the land in 1838, namely, £2500. The Council drew up a most favourable report, which, with a petition from the Colonel, was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary in February, 1844.

dates for school-teaching, to be admitted, without signing a document of their intention to become teachers, on paying the fees and dues prescribed.)

"3. Upon the foregoing conditions, candidates for school-teaching shall be admitted to all the advantages of the Normal School, without any charge either for tuition, or for the books which they may be required to use in the school.

"4. The candidates for school-teaching in the Normal School shall board and lodge in the city, under such regulations as shall, from time to time, be approved by this board; and each pupil (attending the school on his own account) shall be allowed a sum not exceeding five shillings per week, towards the expenses of his board.

"5. The candidates selected by the District Councils, shall not be charged more than the amount paid for their board in the city.

"6. The foregoing resolutions be transmitted by circular to

the city.

"6. The foregoing resolutions be transmitted by circular to the District Councils for their information, and to the public the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the public by the District Councils for their information, and to the District Councils for their information, and to the District Councils for the District Councils for their information in the District Councils for the the District Councils for their information, and to the public through the newspapers."

From the foregoing remarks and resolutions, the Council will perceive that the Board of Education have used every means in their power to bring the Normal School into operation with as little delay as possible, and upon terms the most favourable to candidates for school-teaching. I venture to hope that the Council will enable one or more deserving young men to avail themselves, for the public benefit, of the advantages of the Normal School, as suggested in the circular of the Board of Education, 4th August, 1846.

I regret to find, that, in consequence of two restrictive phrases introduced (I know not when or hy whom,) into the 8th and 10th sections of the School Act, while under the consideration of the Legislature, the power of the Council is limited, as here-tofore, in respect to levying the assessments necessary for the need. Even at the eleventh hour we trust the Parliament of

We are indebted to the British Colonist for the following

Yale College has petitioned the Connecticut Legislature for aid in establishing an Agricultural Professorship... The French steamers commence running on the 31st instant. The Missouri is the first boat. They have changed their French for American names, and are called the Missouri, New York, Philadelphia, and the Union. They are to run every fortnight. Fig. 1. See that the proposal service of the second state of the s The government lends the company the boats for ten years The government lends the company the boats for ten years—the company are to keep them insured, and are to pay for repairs.... Several steamboat disasters have occurred in Mexico.—The steamer Lama, with Government stores, burst a flue.—The steamer Gazelle sunk about sixty miles above Matamoras, and is a total loss, the current having broken her up. The Sabne struck a snag near Reynosa, and sunk. The steamer Big Hatchie is high and dry near the mouth of the river... Col. "We enclose a list of the books, &c., contained in the several parcels. The various packages have been made up in five chests, addressed to you, Education Office, Toronto, and consigned to the Messrs. Elliott, Liverpool, to be shipped for Monstreal; the freight and shipping charges will be paid by the Messrs. Elliott, and when we receive their account of the same Messrs. Elliott, and when we receive their account of the same Messrs. Elliott, and when we receive their account of the same Messrs. ther hundred for the halibut and bass taken; which makes the handsome sum of 17,000 dollars."...FIRE.—The Stark Mills, Mansfield, N. H., with the machinery was destroyed by fire on Monday last.

> The Captain, Engineer, and Pilot of the Lady Colborne have been arrested upon the coroner's warrant on a charge of wilful murder of the unfortunate man killed in the late collision books on their arrival. I take the liberty, at the same time, to suggest whether it would not be desirable to place them in charge of the District Superintendent of Common Schools, who would thereby have an opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with them, and with the methods suggested for using quainted with them. June, 1846, 490 vessels, 183,824 tonnage; 12th June, 1847, 350 vessels, 132,169 tonnage. Less this year—150 vessels, 52,655 tonnage...All chancery suits against the occupiers of Indian Lands in Tyendenaga have been suspended by order of the Government...At a meeting of the Hamilton town council, on Wednesday last, the Mayor was directed to advertize for a loan of £5,000, the former resolution for £20,000 being cancelled, as the loan could not be procured....Mr. Von Iffland, formerly House Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, has been engaged as Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport. It is said he will also edit a new Medical Journal shortto be established in Quebec A poor emigrant named John ly to be established in Quebec.... A poor emigrant named John Mathews died on board the steamer Telegraph on Saturday the 12th. Her popular commander, Captain Masson, was warmly eulogised by the coroner's jury for his humane and gonerous conduct.... A railroad on Prosser's principle has been laid down at the Chats Portage, on the Ottawa river.... Shickelunas' ship-yard is proving of great advantage to the Welland Canal commerce. Shipwrights are wanted at a dollar and 50c. per day....Mr. Selles, the porter of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad of the stream of the st road office, has been committed to gaol on a charge of robbery.
>
> ...An infant daughter of Mr. Solomon Walker, of Simcoc township, accidentally fell into a washing tub, filled with water, on the 12th instant, and was suffocated...An unfortunate individual, name unknown, died in Simeoe, ou Thursday last from the effects of "delirium tremens."...The John Munn has auled into the Cul de Sac for repairs ... The latest account from Grosse Isle represent matters as improving ... At a meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's, Quebec, resolutions re passed condemnatory of the management of the Lunatic sylum. . The steamer St. Nicholas was accidentally burned at St. Nicholas on the 13th instant.... The Cape Breton Specprospects? The cattle everywhere dying in hundreds, the farm orses too feeble, from starvation, to perform the labour of ploughing,—and lastly, more than three fourths of the farmers in the country wholly destitute of potatoes or grain for seed.... "Mr. Merritf, seconded by Mr. Burwell, moves that the foregoing resolutions be amended, by inserting the word 'unanimously' after the word resolved."
>
> "In consequence the limit this house do humbly address her Majesty, and a corn meal brings 8 dollars. The arrival of one or two cargoes of emigrants has caused a panic through the comtwo cargoes of emigrants has caused a panic through the com-munity. They are afflicted with fever, and are dying rapidly make the proposed compensation in the form of a grant of land.
>
> The Secretary of State, however, intimated, that if the Parliament of Canada would mark their sense of Col. FitzGibban's

services by a pecuniary grant, it would afford her Majesty much RELIEF FOR IRELAND AND THE HIGHLANDS

OF SCOTLAND. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS made in the Churches on Good Friday 1847, to be transmitted to Ireland and Scotland for the benefit of the sufferers by Famine in accordance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese—date 18th March 1847. Previously announced 104 Collections, amount... £580 19 8

March, per Rev. M. Reid, (2nd remitance,) ... 2 10 105 Collections....... £583 9 8
T. W. BIRCHALL,
Treasurer Church Society of the
Diocese of Toronto.

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London. New York. Bank. Private.

NOTICE. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, July 6th, at 3 o'clock, P.M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, June 22, 1847.

WALTER MACFARLANE, VICTORIA HOUSE, KING STREET,

RESPECTFULLY notifies the Citizens of Toronto, and his numerous Customers throughout the Province; that

SPRING STOCK IS NOW OPENED OUT,

Comprising Silks, Mohair, Balzarene, De Laine, Printed Muslin, Gingham and Mourning Muslin Dresses; Gloves; Laces; Hosiery; Bonnets; Netted Wool, Barage, Lama, Cashmore, Checked and Damask Satin Shawls, &c. &c. The attention of Families is particularly directed to his

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

striped,
A splendid assortment of Silk Damasks and Taborets,
Filled and Bordered Book Muslins and Chintzes,
Gothic, Venetian, Buff and White Window Hollands, all

SDA BATHING, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES.

Visitors during the Summer, from the 21st June to the 10th September. H. HOWLAND. Long Branch, June 21, 1847.

THE Subscriber will open his House, for the reception of

TORONTO BOARD OF HEALTH. SANATORY REGULATIONS, Adopted by the Board of Health, June 19, 1847:

FIRST-That all Emigrants arriving at this Port, by steamers or other vessels, be landed at the Wharf at the foot of Simcoe Street, commonly known as Dr. Rees' Wharf, and there only. And the Master of any steamer or other vessel violating this Regulation, will subject himself to the penalties prescribed by the City Law, in that case made and provided. SECOND-That all Emigrants arriving at this port, at the ublic charge, except only those who come hither to join their riends or connexions residing in, or in the immediate neigh-ourhood of this City, be forwarded to their intended destination by the very first conveyance, by land or water, which the Board of Health or the Emigrant Agent may provide for that purpose. That after the means of conveyance, as aforesaid all have been provided for them, no such Emigrants shall b permitted to occupy the Emigrant Sheds, or to receive the government allowance of provisions, except only in case of sickness of the Emigrant or his family, and except in such special cases as may be sanctioned by the Board of Health.

Third—That provision being made for all such Emigrants,

during their necessary detention in the City, no such Emigrant will be allowed to ask alms or beg in the City, and any one found doing so, will be immediately arrested, and punished according to the City Laws, in such case made and provided. FOURTH, All Tavern-keepers, Boarding, or Lodging House-keepers, and other persons having Emigrants staying in their premises, are requested to make immediate report to the High Bailiff, or other Officer on duty at the City Hall, of any sick person who may be staying in their houses; and any Tavern, Boarding or Lodging, Housekeeper, who shall neglect to make such report of any sick person who may be in their premises, will, upon conviction, be fined conformably to the law.

FIFTH-That the Medical Officer in charge of the Emigrant Hospital, be required to visit the Emigrant Sheds, morning and evening of each day, for the purpose of examining and removing to the Hospital all Sick Emigrants, who may require medical treatment; and that the said Officer be also required to visit all steamers or other vessels, which may arrive at this Port with Emigrants, immediately on the arrival of such steamer or other sel, for the same purpose as above stated.

Published by Order of the Board of Health.

CHARLES DALY, C. C. C. Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 19, 1847. Each of the City papers to copy once.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and Wellington Bulldings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Faucy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines. also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every va-riety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in

Plain and Fancy Straws. S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made. North Side of King Street,

Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

BETLEY & KAY.

IN expressing their gratitude to the public generally for the very liberal patronage they have received, have now much pleasure in inviting attention to their unusually large importations, which have nearly all come to band, comprising every thing new in Foreign and British Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery and Bilback, which have and Ribbons, with a large assortment of Carpeting, Damasks

Moreens, &c.

They would direct special attention to their Millinery and They would direct special attention to their Millinery and Bonnet Room: in it will be found a large assortment of new Sewn White Chip, Silk, Fancy, Rice Straw, Dunstable, &c., Bonnets; Feathers, French Flowers, &c. Also the newest Shapes and Materials in Visites, Mantles, Cardinals, Polkas, &c. The great success which has already attended this Department, has induced them to sparse no exertions to make it the most grouplets in the Province.

RICHARD SCORE. MERCHANT TAILOR.

INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B. — University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low Toronto, June 9th, 1847.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to insure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already received.

To Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barrister's Robes, &c., made in superior style.

Toronto, June 2nd, 1847.

515-13

FORWARDING

TO Kingston, Bytown, Brockville,

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to FORWARD MERCHANDIZE and PASSENGERS hence to KINGSTON and the intermediate places on the River St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Rideau Canal; and

Which, for extent, variety, and splendour, has never been equalled in Canada,

CONSISTING OF

90 pieces Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, 80 pieces Three-ply and Superfine Scotch and Dutch Carpeting, Plain and Printed Woollen Druggets, and Floor Cloths, Hearth Rugs, of the richest patterns, Ottoman and Stool Covers, Floor Oil Cloths, of different widths, 370 pieces Damasks and Moreens, in Amber, Blue, Drabs, Green, Scarlet, Crimson, Geranium,—plain, shaded and striped,

ring the same period has varied between the limits of forty and

Proposals may be made and further particulars learned either personally or by letter, (post paid) addressed to The Misses Skirving, at their residence, 27 Bay-Street. 516-3

A LADY competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, French, Drawing, Piano Forte, Singing, Fancy and Ornamental Work, is anxious to obtain a Young Ladies' School in a Country Town. Address E. C., Post Office, May 3rd, 1847.

GOVERNESS. A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of engaging in a Family where the advantages of a liberal Education are

Apply at the Office of this Paper. June 8th, 1847. EDUCATION.

of a sound and lady-like Education. of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. Henchmer, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the underned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-

n who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busiss thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on apation to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

MARRIED. At Picton, on the 17th, by the Rev. W. Macaulay, Mr. R. Couch, to Miss Rosette McMullin, both of that place. At Murray, on the 15th June, by the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Rector, Alex. Murray, Esq., M.D., of Murray Place, Canan-daigua, to Mrs. S., relict of the late R. Webster, Esq., of Dunbar, County Wicklow, Ireland.

On the 15th inst., at Trinity Church, Montreal, by the Rev M. Willoughby, George Platt, Esq., to Jane Eleanor, only daughter of the late Rev. R. Vercoe Pope. DIED. On the 24th current, Helen, infant daughter of Mr. J. P.

On the 24th current, Helen, intant adapter of Mr. J. P. Clarke, aged 7 months.

At Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, on Tucsday, the 16 ult., in the 48th year of her age, Mary, relict of the late Charles Stewart, Esq., Attorney General, and second daughter of the late Col. Desbrisay, formerly Lt. Governor of that Island.

R. C. H. Cotter, Esq., rem.; James Grover, Esq., (N. B.) rem.; Mr. R. R. Cox; Rev. Robert Montgomery, (London); The Publisher of the Protestant Churchman. (We have much pleasure in complying with the request.) Henry E. Plees, Esq.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, M.A.; Mr. Jno. Scott.

ERRATUM.—In the Sonnet by the Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, 7th line; for "The solitude of these old pines are broken," read, "is broken,"

To Correspondents .-- E. N. S. is unavoidably postponed

sost complete in the Province. King Street, 14th June, 1847.

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. R. S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-

No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

PEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that he is in receipt of his regular supply of the Best West of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Rich Vestings, Patent Cashmeres, French Cloths, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, &c., S.s. In fact his present Stock acception that choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate

Prescott, &c. &c. &c.

PRODUCE DOWNWARDS, ou as resonable terms as any

MURRAY & BARNAM. DONALD MURRAY & Co.,

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual brancher

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

LETTERS received to Thursday, June 24:

Received from Rev. D. Littlejohn and Rev. C. H. Hall, Jamaica, per Rev. S. Givins, in full for Vols. 9 and 10 each; appers are regularly sent from this office.

517-13 for want of room, until our next.