their wrongs, can appeal, except to the heartless Cabi- honest duty to condemn, will prompt him to a closer net whose extravagantly paid offices are dependent inquiry into, and so at least beget a completer convicupon the suffrages of a faction who would blight, tion of, the worthlessness of the foundation upon which if they could for ever, the loyalty and virtue of the those principles are built up. "Reformer" though he the Governor General will still engage the attention and our wish and our prayer, too, that he may soon be and the sympathies of one so well disposed to be just induced to abjure connection with a party who are but and generous as he; and if it be necessary that Mrs. ill concealing plans of democratical devastation, under Powell should prefer her just prayer to our beloved that respectable name. Queen, we cannot but anticipate the liveliest desire In connection with this subject, we may remark that on the part of her respected Representative in this a copy of a Petition has been sent to us, signed by Province, to give it force and success by his warmest Messrs. Croft and Gwynne, Professors in the University recommendations. But perhaps, after all, a sense of of King's College, praying against what, in the vastness shame may induce the Honourable gentlemen of the of their foresight, they are pleased to account the pos-Executive Council to reconsider the justice of a claim, sibility of a clerical preponderance in the Council of stronger than many others which have been respected that University! The motives of those gentlemen, and satisfied. We shall indulge the charitable hope in preferring that Petition, may be perfectly honest that the withering policy which they are pursaing, will and single-minded; but the intelligent and respectanot be made to reach the widow and the fatherless, ble portion of the community will take leave to inter-

The foes of the Church of England, -and we regret to find them, in some instances, joined by the suspicious or the timid amongst her own members,-are not yet quite tired of the cry of "Puseyism" against clergymen and others of our communion for maintaining principles which have always been held and pro-mulgated by our best divines. But the cry is waxing fainter, and sober-minded people, looking at facts and less disturbed by theories, are beginning pretty generally to discover that it is but a cry,—vox et præterea connection of this noble Province with the greatest observations from a sensible and able writer in the our Executive Council. In taking this step, our ho-Montreal Courier:

"The question,- 'What is Puseyism?'-has been frequently asked; but amongst those that clamour so much about it, per-haps very few would be able to give it a satisfactory answer.— In the vocabulary of the Dissenter, it sometimes signifies High Church principles in general; at other times it means a fondthe rubrics of the Church: sometimes every sentiment that is opposed to the dogmas of Genevan Theology, particularly as it respected Representative of our gracious Sovereign ness for ritual observances, or even a punctual attendance to regards the Sacraments, is called by this name, and, in fact, it ces, which, according to the particular object that men have in of the alarming prevalence of this system in England. Indeed, if we admit that all those doctrines belong to it, to which the yarious sectaries have applied this term it is probable that prove various sectaries have applied this term, it is probable that more than nine-tenths of the Clergy of England are 'Puseyites;'

This we believe to be a representation strictly true; very large proportion of those who bring the accusa- who, if they have not been steeped in rebellion themtion of "Puseyism,"—understanding that term in its selves, have been its apologists and rewarders. worst sense,-against Clergymen of the Church of England, know perfectly well that the accusation is

unfounded and false. Yet, at the same time, we are well aware that some, -brethren of our own amongst the number, and brethough sincere alarm, into sentiments of some little or body corporate or politic whatsoever for the use or benefit of the said College or University, shall be and the

Cheerfully and heartily do we "forgive them this wrong," where it has been evinced towards ourselves; and we trust the day is not far distant when the appreau ter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, or of this Province, or in any Letters Patent, Royal Charters, Deeds or other latent ments to the contrary thereof in anywise notwith-

the principles which, as sound and consistent Church- rate name last aforesaid, to proceed upon the same by the principles which, as sound and consistent Churchmen, we are bound to maintain. We quite agree with what is stated in the following extract from the writer already quoted from:

"I have no desire, however, to dismiss the subject of Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of the University of Toronto, shall make the state of th

"I have no desire, however, to dismiss the subject of 'Puscyism' in any way that would be unsatisfactory to the reader. I shall therefore observe, that I read the 'Tracts for of King's College, and may be sued upon and recover the Times' carefully, before they had made such a noise in the world as they have subsequently done: and the general impression they left upon my mind was, that they contained much that was excellent, mixed up with several things that I took to that was excellent, mixed up with several things that I took to be contrary to Scripture and the manibiguous decisions of the Church of England. If 'Puseyism' then mean any thing said University shall commence on the first day of Janforeign from the principles of the Reformation, it must be defined as a species of dissent in the direction of Romanism, as the Calvinian system is in that of the opposite extreme.—

XL. And be it enacted, that the salaries of the differdefined as a species of dissent in the direction of Romanism, as the Calvinian system is in that of the opposite extreme.—
Taking this view therefore of the subject, I acknowledge I have no sympathy with the Tractatians, so far as they have diverged from the path of the English Reformers. All my feelings, both religious and political, are sufficiently strong in the cause of genuine and unadulterated Protestantism: but I am forcibly inclined to suspect that the Jesuuts have had much to do, as well with the outcry that has been raised against 'Puscyism,' as with the extravagances into which some of the Tractatians themselves have run. Dr. D'Aubigne says, 'The partizans of Rome, that grand innovation in Christendom, do not here deceive themselves; they hail in these new doctors, advocates of Romish novelties;' (p. 10); but he is manifestly a stranger to the policy invariably acted upon by the Priesthood of the Church of Rome. To divide and govern is a maxim that they perfectly understand; and there never was a division amongst the breach, and to weaken the common cause of the contending control of the said University.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that the proceeds arising

vertible facts recorded in history, that some of the first and most first section of this Act, which it shall, from time to time, object they had in view; 'but,' as has been justly observed, 'they endeavoured to disunite and decompose the fabric of our unity, by infusing doubts and scruples; by decrying the ecclesiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christiastical discipline of our Church as an infringement on Christian Christian

can very easily be established by the most incontestable historical evidence, and now it only remains for those who profess so much zeal for the interests of the Reformed Religion, to consistence of the results of the reformed Religion.

Lower Province, to the vengeance of rebels and sym- an active part in the advocacy of the principles which guide our present Executive; but we shall hope that But is there no quarter to which the distressed, in the viciousness of the measure which he feels it an We trust that a Memorial to his Excellency be, he has our thanks for his present communication;

whom they are under so solemn an obligation to protect. pret it as a miserable pandering to unprincipled agitation; while very many will be unable to repress the suspicion that it emanates from the selfish desire of breaking down a respectable institution, and of raising themselves into a higher exaltation than they can hope at present to enjoy, upon the ruins of abler and better men than themselves.

Since writing the above remarks, we have reeived the intelligence—so gratifying to every loyal heart, to every individual who sincerely desires the nihil. On this subject we find the following excellent and most glorious of Empires, -of the dissolution of but imperatively called-for, proceeding; but the vessel of the State will soon right if directed by trusty and innovation,—has evinced the noble determination not and painful as the fact is, we are bound to say that a to yield to the "demands" of public functionaries,

> PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

X. Property of University. thren, too, for whom we have ever entertained sentiments of respect and affection, and who have honoured or respect and affection. ourselves in return with their confidence and regard,—
have allowed themselves to be betrayed, by a needless uncharitableness towards such of their fellow-labourers as have felt it a duty to be active and earnest in bringing forward and setting in a clearer light the distinc-tive tenets and usages of our beloved Church.

On the said the said the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty, in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of his said late Majesty in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of the said Charter of his said late Majesty in any Act of Parliament of the said Charter of the sa

isions which the enemies of our Zion have been XXXVII. And be it enacted, that all debts due to the mainly instrumental in conjuring up, will all be dispelled,—when the icy barrier which Jesuits, under every disguise, are attempting to interpose between our hearts and theirs, will be shivered and dispersed, and the pure current of Christian love allowed to flow, it was went to do warm and turbeed ed. as it was wont to do, warm and unchecked.

We never said that the writings of the Tractarians, as they are styled, were unexceptionable: we never proposed them for the guidance or study of our Christian community; but we always disavowed them as connected, in the slightest or remotest degree, with the principles which as sound and some its college or University had been therein named by the corporate name hereby given to the same; and it shall and may be lawful for the said University by the corporate name hereby given to the same; and it shall and may be lawful for the said University by the corporate name last aforesaid, to proceed upon the same by

of King's College, and may be sued upon and recover against for the same, as if the same had been contracted

perfectly understand; and there never was a division amongst Protestants, of any serious consequence, either in politics or religion, but it was found that the emissaries of Rome were reputable fire office or offices in this country, or elsewhere, dously engaged on both sides of the question, in order to widen to such amount as shall be approved by the Board of

It is a notorious truth, established by the most incontro- from the sales of any other lands referred to in the fortyactive promoters of Puritanism, and afterwards of non-confor- be deemed expedient by the said University to sell and mity, were Romish Priests in disguise, who took orders in the Church of England, or pretended to have done so, that they called in, or paid off, with any surplus of the annual inmight have the better opportunity of dividing and destroying it.

We have also indisputable evidence that the Scottish Covenant

as provided by the forty-sixth section of this Act, shall was originally concocted by agents of the Roman See; and that form a fund, to be called in the books of the said Univer- cil of the said High School, confirmed by a statute of the the great rebellion and murder of King Charles I., were brought about, or at least accelerated, by the influence of the Jesuits, and other orders in the Romish Church. The caution in such government or landed securities as shall be

tian liberty; by objecting to our Liturgy and Cathedral Service | Degrees or otherwise, and from the annual or other perias formal and Popish; by inviting their hearers to join in more distribution and exiting devotions; and thus they gradually page of the way for actual separation and dissent, and for all the calamities which fell upon our country, and from which we have with all such annual or other donations or subscriptions with all such annual or other donations or subscriptions. mever yet recovered. There is also positive proof that, for a very considerable period, Jesuits were regularly educated on the Continent and sent over to England and Ireland to enter into the Ministry, not only of our Church, but of every Sect in the Ministry, not only of our Church, but of every Sect in the Church, to induce a universal ruin and confusion.

With all such annual or other donations or subscriptions at subscriptions as may be made and paid into the hands of the Bursar of the said University; the said Bursar at all times affording to the Council of the said High School, or to any member thereof, all such information touching such fiscal and other similar the said University; the said High School, or to any member thereof, all such information touching such fiscal and other similar the said University; the said High School, or to any member thereof, all such information touching such fiscal and other similar the said University; the said High School, or to any member thereof, all such information touching such fiscal and other similar the said University; the said High School, or to any member thereof, all such information touching such fiscal and other similar the said University; the said University of Toronto, under the like management, direction and control, as the fiscal and other similar affairs of the said University; the said University of Toronto, under the like management, direction and control, as the fiscal and other similar affairs of the said University; the said University of Toronto, under the like management, direction and control, as the fiscal and other similar affairs of the said University; the said University of Toronto, under the like management, direction and control, as the fiscal and other similar affairs of the said University of Toronto, under the like management, direction and control, as the fiscal and other similar affairs of the said University of Toronto, under the like management, direction and control, as the fiscal and other similar affairs of the said University "Every sentiment contained in this extract which is marked above, and taken from a Sermon of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of this Act, charges by the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section of the Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite, and the next following section ged and imposed upon the said fund, in the order in perty of the said Collegiate High School, and none of the which such charges are therein charged and imposed

der seriously whether they ought to continue to join hands with the Jesuits in attempting to tarnish the fair fame of that Church which still continues to be the main pillar of Protestantism in the world " expences incurred in the receipt, collection and management of the monies of the said University, as well those This is an instructive extract, and the real friends

This is an instructive extract, and the real friends

The second charge upon such sity, from time to time out of the funds belonging to the This is an instructive extract, and the real friends of Protestantism would do well to lay anxiously to heart the truths which it contains.

Constituting the investment rund, as those constituting the constituting the investment rund, as those constituting the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University in the said Income Fund, the necessary outlay for taxes, insurance and repairs of the buildings and other property of the said University. The third charge upon such Income Fund, the necessary outlay for taxes, insurance and repairs of the buildings and other property of the said University. The third charge upon such Income Fund, the necessary outlay for taxes, insurance and repairs of the buildings and other property of the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said Collegiate High School, to keep all the principal buildings belonging to the said School insured against the Chancellor, Masters and School in the change of the said School insured against the change of the said School insured a We request attention to the communication from "A Churchman, though a Reformer," which will be found under the proper head; as proving that the condemnation of the measure of spoliation and of infidelity which our local Executive is about to the salaries of the Bursar, Librarian, and other similar dominates shall be approved by the canada because of Assembly of the general Legislature, putting a higher qualification than at present, on the electron to the said School.

This tribunal shall likewise be a Court of Appeal in the salaries of the Bursar, Librarian, and other similar by the Council of the said School.

This tribunal shall likewise be a Court of Appeal in the representation. Shall then be said that in the sales of any of the lands referred to in the fifty so that the sales of any of the lands referred to in the fifty so that the sales of any of the lands referred to in the fifty so that the sales of any of the Locures and sorvents of the said University. The fourth charge upon the said Fund, such sum of money as by a Statute of the said University, to be passed for that in the sales of any of the Locure of the said University and its decision of the said University. The fourth charge upon the said Fund, such sum of money as the council of the said School.

This tribunal shall likewise be a Court of Appeal in the representation of the constitution, British provincial Courts; and its decision the sale from the House of Assembly of the exist when Canada becaute of the said School.

LIX. And be it enacted, that the provent seventh section of the said University. Shall be final. All proceedings to be in the English lar of the said School.

This tribunal shall likewise be a Court of Appeal in the Council of the said School.

Shall be final. All proceedings to be in the English lar of the council of the said School.

The same of the House of Assembly of the exist of the said Scho

neglect of the just prayer of a deserving officer's widow, struggling with penury, is testimony enough; but it is spoken, too, by a thousand voices in the wrongs unredressed, in the property unpaid for, of the loyal individuals, whose all was sacrificed a few years ago, in the Lower Province, to the vengeance of rebels and symof the said University, passed for that purpose; Provided always, nevertheless, first, that the balance that may remain at the credit of the said Income Fund after satisfying said High School, arising from the fees and dues payable said High School, arising from the fees and dues payable to the same for tuition or otherwise, and from the annual income of the said High School, arising from the fees and dues payable to the same for tuition or otherwise, and from the annual income of the said High School, arising from the fees and dues payable to the same for tuition or otherwise, and from the annual income of the said Income Fund after satisfying the said Income Fund afte the three first heads of charges upon the same, for each year, shall be alone applicable to the satisfaction and discharge of the three last heads of charges upon such fund for the next year: Provided also, secondly, that in the event of such balance not being sufficient to provide for the whole amount of such three last charges upon such fund as may be made and naid into the hands of the Buyear of event of such balance not being sufficient to provide for the whole amount of such three last charges upon such fund for such next year, the amount of deficiency of such balance to meet the whole amount of such three last charges, shall be deducted in equal proportions from all the salaries constituting the fifth charge upon the said fund for such next year, by proportionate quarterly deductions from such salaries as the same become respectively payable at each financial quarter of such next year respectively, so far as such deficiency can be ascertained at each of such quarters respectively: And provided also, thirdly and lastly, that for the deficiency thus occasioned in salaries, the Incumbents, to whose offices or chairs such salaries shall be attached, shall have no claim upon the said University, or upon the funds thereof, for such deficiency, but the amount of such salaries received by each of such Incumbents, according to the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been received by him in full satisfaction and discharge of the whole of his salary for the year, or portion of a year for which salary for the year, or portion at the credit of which last mentioned fund shall be appropriated and applied to make good and statisfy the several charges by the next ensuing section of this Act charged and imposed upon the said fund, in the order in which such charges are therein charged and imposed upon the same.

LXI. And be it enacted, that the first charge upon the High School Income Fund, shall be the necessary expenses incurred in the receipt, collection and management, of the monies of the said School, as well those constituting the livestment Fund of the said School as those constituting the said Income Fund, the necessary expenses incurred in the receipt, collection and management, of the monies of the said School as those constituting the said Income Fund. The third

XLIX. And be it enacted, that the Vice-Principal, Tutors, and other Masters and Teachers of the said High School, shall be appointed by the Caput of the said University, with the approval of the Board of Control

L. And be it enacted, that the Principal, Vice-Principal and Tutors of the said High School, shall form a Council for such High School, of which any three shall be a quorum, and shall, with the approval of the Caput of the said University, have power to make all such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient for the good government of the said High School, not inconsistent with the statutes of the said University; all such rules and regulations being at all times, and in all particulars, subject to be overruled by any statute of the said Univerty, passed by the Chancellor and Convocation thereof, the manner hereinbefore provided; and that the Prinipal, or in his absence the Vice-Principal, or in the bsence of both, the Senior Tutor of the said High School hall preside in the Council thereof, and in the event of ality of votes on any question, the person so preiding shall have an additional or easting vote.

LI. And be it enacted, that the block of land in the

said city of Toronto, on which the buildings heretofore called Upper Canada College, belonging to the said High School, have been erected, bounded on the south by King John Street; and, on the west, by Graves Street, and also, John Street; and, on the west, by Graves Street, and also, all other property and effects, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, belonging to or vested in Upper Canada College, or in the Principal or any other officer or minister thereof, for the use or benefit thereof, or in King's College, or in the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof, in trust for Upper Canada College, or in any other person or persons or bodies corporate or in any other person or persons, or bodies corporate or politic whatsoever, for the use or benefit of Upper Canada ollege aforesaid, shall be, and the same are hereby con veyed to, and vested in the Principal, Tutors and Scholars of the Royal Collegiate High School of the University Toronto, and their successors, to and for the use of them and their successors, for ever; anything in the said Act of Parliament of the late Province of Upper Canada, or in any other Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, or of this Province, or in any Letters Patent, Royal Charters, Deeds or other Instruments to the contrary

thereof in anywise, notwithstanding.

LII. And be it enacted, that all debts due to Upper Canada College, or to the Principal, or any officer or member thereof, or to King's College, or the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof, in trust for Upper Canada college; and all judgments, recognizances, bonds, covenants, and other instruments or contracts, suffered, acknowledged, given to, or made with, Upper Canada College, or such Principal, or other officer or member thereof, on the behalf, or in trust, or for the use or benefit in a General Assembly or Parliamen of Upper Canada College, or with King's College, or the Chancellor, President and Scholars thereof, on the behalf, or in trust, or for the use or benefit of Upper Canada College, shall be available, stand and continue of good purport, and full force and strength to the Principal, Tutors and Scholars of the Royal Collegiate High School of the University of Toronto, as if the said College or High School had been therein named by the corporate name hereby given to the same; and it shall and may be lawful for the said High School by the corporate name last aforesaid to proceed may be away by executing the said High School by the corporate name last aforesaid to proceed may be save by executing the said High School by the corporate been suffered, acknowledged or given to or made with them by the name last aforesaid.

LIII. And be it enacted, that the Principal, Tutors and Scholars, of the Royal Collegiate High School of the University of Toronto, shall both in law and equity be iable to all the existing debts, contracts and engagements of Upper Canada College, and may be sued upon and recovered against, for the same, as if the same had been

recovered against, for the same, as it the same had been contracted or entered into by them by the name aforesaid.

LIV. And be it enacted, that the fiscal year of the said Collegiate High School, and the periods and manner of payment of the salaries of the Principal, Tutors and other teachers, officers and servants, of the said Collegiate High School, shall be the same as those of the said University.

LV. And be it enacted, that the salaries of the Principal Vice Principal Tutors Masters and other Teachers. cipal, Vice-Principal, Tutors, Masters, and other Teachers, officers and servants of the said Collegiate High School, shall be established by the direction of the Counsaid University, and no such salary, when once so esta-blished, shall by any subsequent direction of the said Council, or Statute of the said University, be reduced. of these Popish emissaries induced them to conceal the real approved of by the Board of Control of the said Uni- unless such subsequent direction and statute shall be given and passed when the place to which such salary sha

such place.

LVI. And be it enacted, that the fiscal affairs, and

LVII. And be it enacted, that none of the real proproperty thereof invested according to the directions of the fifty-ninth section of this Act, shall be disposed of or XLV. And be it enacted, that the first charge upon applied otherwise than by the direction of the Council

charge of the whole of his salary for the year, or portion outlay for taxes, insurance, and repairs of all the but charge of the whole of his salary for the year, or portion of a year, for which such proportion of the same shall have been so paid as aforesaid.

XLVI. And be it enacted, that the surplus, if any, of the said University Income Fund, after satisfying and discharging the several charges by the last preceding section of this Act charged upon the same, shall be annually transferred to the Investment Fund of the said University, and with the other monies belonging to that University, and with the other monies belonging to that Fund, be, from time to time, invested, as in and by the forty-third section of this Act is declared, so that there shall be no balance of the said Income Fund, to be carried forward from one fiscal year to the next, except so much thereof as shall be applicable to the satisfaction and discharge of the fourth fifth and sixth charges man such discharge of the fourth, fifth and sixth charges upon such Income Fund for the next year, presuant to the first proviso to the forty-fifth section of this Act.

School who shall be members of the Council thereof. And the sixth and last charge, such special appropriations out of the said fund for such year as shall be directed to be made by the Council of the said High School, conand most glorious of Empires,—of the dissolution of our Executive Council. In taking this step, our honoured and true-hearted Governor General has earned the thanks, and will obtain the support of all the loyalty, virtue and intelligence of the land. A momentary embarrassment may be the effect of this courageous tary embarrassment may be the effect of this courageous three first provised to the forty-fifth section of this Act.

XI.VII. And be it enacted, that the Principal, Tutors and School of the said University for the time being, shall henceforth, by and under the name of the Principal, Tutors and School Income Fund, after satisfying the three first and University for the time being, shall henceforth, by and under the name of the Principal, Tutors and School are of the Royal Collegiate High School of the University of Toronto be a hold correctly a statute of the said University passed for that purpose: Provided always, nevertheless—First, that the balance that may remain at the credit of the said High School of the purpose: Provided always, nevertheless—First, that the School income Fund, after satisfying the three first and University for the time being, School of the purpose: Provided always, nevertheless—First, that the School income Fund, after satisfying the three first and University for the time being, School of the University of the said University passed for that and the credit of the said University passed for that the Principal, Tutors and School of the University of the said University passed for that the Principal, Tutors and School of the University of the School of the University passed for that the Principal, Tutors and School of the University of Toronto be a purposed always, nevertheless—First, that the purpose: Provided always, nevertheless—First, that the purpose is provided always, nevertheless—First, that the purpose: Provided always, nevertheless—First, that the purpose: Provided always, ne of Toronto, be a body corporate and politic, and have perpetual succession, and a common seal, with power to change, alter, or make anew the same, and shall and may by the name aforesaid, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and whole amount of such three last charges upon such fund for such next year; the amount of the eight sufficient to provide for the whole amount of such three last charges upon such fund for such next year; the amount of the deficiency of such balance to meet the whole amount of such three last charges, shall be deductively and places whatsoever. will but adhere to the determination he seems now in earnest to have adopted,—of rallying round him the loyalty of the country and keeping the disaffected in their proper positions,—he will, with the Divine blessing, most assuredly succeed in giving tranquillity and prosperity to this noble but ill-used Province.—
Through all the dependencies of the Crown, and in the heart of the Rupping itself it will be a subject for than nine-tenths of the Clergy of England are Tuseyges; but if we take those opinions of the Oxford Tractarians that are in the slightest degree infected with it."

Through all the dependencies of the Crown, and in the two points of the two points of the two points of the crown are two points of the all satisfaction and discharge of the whole of his claims or the year or portion of a year, for which such pro-ortion of the same shall have been so paid as aforesaid. LXII. And be it enacted, that the surplus, if any, one said High School Income Fund, after satisfying and

> carried forward from one fiscal year to the next, except so much thereof as shall be applicable to the satisfaction and discharge of the fourth, fifth and sixth charges upon such Income Fund for the next year, pursuant to the first proviso to the sixty-first section of this Act.
>
> LXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Caput of the said University to suspend for any period not exceeding one calendar month, the Principal, Vice-Principal, or any of the Tutors or other Masters or Teachers of the said Collegiate High School, and with the approval of the Board of Control of the

scharging the several charges by the last preceding

section of this Act charged upon the same, shall be unnually transferred to the Investment Fund of the sai

High School, and with the other monies belonging to the

and, be from time to time invested as in and by the

ifty-ninth section of this Act is directed, so that there

shall be no balance of the said Income Fund to be

Book of the said Caput.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA. Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.)

reign State: because an appeal may be had to the Imperial Legislature, in all material difficulties. It is right to sent, excepting such curtailment of power, &c., as must

The Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a General Assembly or Parliament, consisting of the Governor General or Viceroy, a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Such General Assembly or Parliament to continue six years from the day of returning the nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued and dissolved by the Governor General or Viceroy.

members from each Province, to be chosen by the ral co name last aforesaid, to proceed upon the same by execu-tion or otherwise, and recover thereon as if the same had the government of the several Colonies from their respective Legislative Council; or of persons selected by the Crown from the most prominent men in the respec-

> The House of Assembly shall be composed of-Members chosen by the Provincial Assemblies from anong their own number; or by a special election, but with a higher qualification, both on the part of the electors and elected, than is required in the Provincial As-

That a deputation of three members from the Legislative Council, selected by the Governor General from that body, or three out of six proposed by the Council for his choice, and six chosen by the House of Assembly from among its own members, have seats in the House of

This General Legislature or Parliament shall have

. To lay on and collect taxes, duties and imports, the same to be uniform throughout the union, and not repugnant to the laws and policy of the parent state.

3. To establish uniform commercial regulations beween the different Provinces, and between them and
oreign countries; provided the same be not repugnant to

The weakness of this objection appears from the fact

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The weakness of the United Kindshall and the same be not repugnant to tween the different Provinces, and between them and foreign countries; provided the same be not repugnant to the laws of the United Kingdom.

4. To determine all disputes that may arise between

the Provinces. 5. To regulate the navigation of rivers and lakes common to two or more Provinces, or common to any Province or Provinces and a foreign power.

6. To open internal communication for the general

advantage, such as roads, canals, &c.

roads within the union. Laws, and to provide for calling forth the Militia: to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection and repel inva-

applied otherwise than by the direction of the Council thereof, confirmed by a Statute of the said University, to be passed for that purpose.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Cherolica Management of the Council may propose or concur with amendments, as in other Bills. VII.

There shall be a Supreme Court to take cognizance of causes respecting the breach of the Union Laws, and questions between inhabitants of the different Provinces, and between them and foreigners.

Persons charged in any Province with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in any of the other Provinces of the union, shall, on de-mand of the Executive authority of the Colony from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed into the province having jurisdiction of the crime.

The portion of the Revenue at the disposal of the General Legislature for public purposes, shall be the sur-plus after defraying the expense of the civil government of the respective Provinces, which shall be settled by a

Several other powers, such as impeachment, regulation and protection of the fisheries, &c. might be conferred on

he Supreme Legislature. ADVANTAGES.

The advantages resulting from this general union pos-sessing the free and liberal Constitution which has been briefly noticed, are many and important. We shall nention a few of the more obvious. 1. Such a union would connect the different Provinces

so intimately, as must insure in a little time a community of feeling as well as interest, and thus carry along with the popular voice.
2. The number of members being comparatively few

and intelligent, would be more easily guided to right principles; and being composed of the most influential men from all the Colonies, a more correct policy would be adopted in their proceedings than can be expected from the Provincial Legislatures.

3. A seat in the Legislature Council or Assembly would become a great and honorable object of ambition; and success would produce nearly the same effect on aspiring

young men, as a title in Great Britain.

4. This superior Legislature would be naturally attached to the parent state as a link of connection; and being composed of the most eminent men of all the Colonies, their good sense would induce them to value this advantage as the palladium of their safety and civil rights the source of their prosperity and future prospects. Moreover, the deputation to the House of Commons its adherence, from the conviction that such an intimate connection was inseparable from a community of interests. 5. This union, by consolidating the resources of the Provinces, and directing them with unity of design, would become a complete barrier to encroachments from the United States—a new and inexhaustible field of laudable ambition for our youth, much beyond anything now be fore them, would be opened. Hence a love of their country would be strengthened, and the United Provinces, from their rapid increase of population, and its attachment to British institutions, would daily become nore formidable in war, and respectable in peace.

6. In regard to the Province of Lower Canada, the

elings and apprehensions which at present distract its peace, would gradually subside without any disagreeable sink into the English without irritation; for they could never expect to acquire a paramount influence in a Legislature of which they were only a component part. And as the language of the parent state would be the language of the superior Legislature in its proceedings—of the Courts of Justice, and all other public business, every man wishing to attain eminence must study to acquire it.
7. The great ease with which the Colonies would be governed is not the least advantage. All communications of importance would be from one instead of six governments; and the little details, at present so perplexing, would find their solution from the superior government. 8. The Colonies are at present very liable to become with foreign States. The union would cure these evils by preserving inviolable the interests of each, and adopt-

ten embark for England. Indeed, the liberal commercial policy now adopted by the Mother Country, cannot be rendered so beneficial to the Colonies in their present in am, as I have said, a Reformer, but I cannot forget that I disjointed state as when united in their views and interests.

and licentiousness, and between social tranquility and

system against the parent state, were misunderstandings government. o arise.
But it is certainly much more probable that if such it is certainly much more probable that if such ing. Because she is unobtrusive and demands nothing more ing. But it is Because she is unobtrusive and demands nothing more misunderstandings are general, the Imperial Government ing. Because she is unobtrusive and demands nothing more would attend to the representations of the General Legis-

ature of the union, backed, enforced and explained as The broad field of Civil Government is surely an arena spacious LETTER III.

I now proceed to give a general sketch of a Constitution for British North America.

I am deeply sensible of the defects of written constructions—That like legal enactments, they are liable to misconstruction, and are often made to admit of various interpretations, whatever care may have been taken in the proceeding proceeding the union, backed, enforced and explained as they would be by the deputation in the House of Commons feorem and such a union as is here proposed, the American Revolution never would have taken place. And at this day the United Kingdom, with North America from Mexico to the Pole, would have presented the most powerful and sublime confederacy which the most powerful and sublime confederacy which the world have exercise, and no political expediency can justify. The University of King's College, deriving its existence from a Royal

2d. But such a government might join itself to the

that the Chief Justice of Lower Canada, with the exception of the present and the last, has been commonly a Lawyer from the English bar. Messrs. Osgoode, Elmsley and Alcock, Westminster Barristers, were successively and Alcock, Westminster Barristers, were successively Chief Justice. Moreover; appeals from the Scotch Courts, are finally decided in the house of Lords, where the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, an English Lawyer, are straight by the Lord Chancellor, an English Lawyer, and enterty at the herety of Dritish power, how different was the course pursued. By the twenty seventh article of the capitulation of Montreal, in the year 1760, it was agreed, on the part of the British Government, that "the free exercise of the British Government, the British Government and the Britis

and a change of language in all matters of public business on record, would gradually change Lower Canada into a British Colony. In truth, the vast influx of emigrants would of itself give, in a short time, the preponderance to

the British population in Lower Canada.
7th. There appears perhaps little in the shape of a serious objection to the general union, though unquestionably many difficulties will present themselves in the deails: yet not so great as must be surmounted in joining e two Provinces.

Seldom does it occur in the progress of Legislation hat a measure pregnant with results so grand and bene-icial is required: and if the great William Pitt considered he Constitution which he conferred upon the Canadas one of the glories of his life, what glory may be expected o redound to the Statesman who gives a free constitution of the British North American Colonies: and by consodating them into one Territory or Kingdom, forms hem into a nation, acting in unity and under the protec-ion of the British Empire: and thus preventing for ever he sad consequences that might arise from a rival power getting possession of their shores.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Communications.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

My dear Sir, -- When I began to address you, and through you your readers, on the subject of the proposed Legislative interference with King's College, I was single-handed: no other erson had to my knowledge as yet moved in the matter, so as to affect the mind of the public or of the members of the Legislature on the atrocious principle involved in such interference.

But now the case is different. Our revered Diocesan has presented to the Legislature, and through you to the public, a Memorial so full, so forcible, and going so thoroughly into the subject, that he has left very little to any other person but to expand his ideas. You yourself and your correspondents, to say nothing of other public journals, are likewise taking up the cause of the University more actively on the ground of principle. Lastly, as you'are aware, the College Council, of which I am a member, is about to appear before both houses of the Legislawould identify the union with the parent state, and insure ture by Counsel. That being the case, it appears to me that my individual action in this matter ought to cease, until some new circumstance makes it my duty to come forward again. I remain, my dear Sir,

faithfully yours, JAMES BEAVEN. Toronto, Nov. 21st, 1843.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE OF REASON AND JUSTICE, AND FOUND WANTING.

Mr. Editor,-Novelty is a striking feature in the legislation of the present Canadian Government. It is doubtless well to adopt new doctrines when old ones are clearly demonstrated to be erroneous. But it is as certainly unwise to introduce novel principles, by way of experiment, without clearly ascertaining the incorrectness of those upon which we have been accustomed to act. Ardently devoted to the principles of that cause of which the members of the present administration are the advocates and the exponents, I would fain place full reliance on the integrity of their motives and their ability to legislate with advantage for the country. Their political measures, for the most part, meet my entire approbation. I admire as much the practical talent displayed in the conception, as I respect the manly honesty exhibited in the advocacy, of some of their measures. I think their legislation is, in many respects, suited to the condition of the country. Canada is placed in an anomalous position. An appendage of the British Crown, estranged from each other, and to adopt different views respecting their own interests, and their communications of a powerful republican nation, whose citizens are scattered through our country, with some of whose political doctrines ing one uniform rule for all in their intercourse with many of our own people are imbued. Under such circumstanforeign powers and with one another.

9. The connection between the British North American Colonies and the West Indies, would soon become more intimate. Commercial intercouse would no longer be consined to one Province, but would range through the whole. Halifax in Nova Scotia, St. Johns and St. Andrews in New Brunswick, instead of being almost unknown to the Canadas, might soon become places of peculiar political opinions of her members cannot stain the general depot, and the ports at which Canadians might | purity of our Church nor affect the validity of her doctrines, I trust their expression will not prove injurious to that cause

am a Churchman. I wish to concede to every religious denomi-10. Another advantage of infinite importance would be the great facility with which the moral and religious improvements of the population might be conducted, and institutious established similar to those in the parent state, by which their moral and religious in the parent state, by which their moral and religious in the parent state, by which their moral and religious in the parent state, by which their moral and religious denomination the freest, fullest liberty of conscience, and the undistructed enjoyment of their own rights to the utmost title to which their just claims can extend. But on that very account I am the more desirous to preserve the rights of England's I am the more desirous to preserve the rights of England's Church intact, and protect the symmetrical beauty of her holy edifice free from the defacing hand of injudicious legislation said University, to remove any such Principal, Vice-Principal. Tutor, Master or Teacher: Provided always, that the grounds of every such suspension and of every such removal, shall be set forth at length in the Minute such as have been most prominently put forward.

1st. It may be said that such a general Legislature retrograde method of legislation, as disastrous to the religious and educational interests of the country, as unworthy of the might become the focus of Rebellion, and give unity and able and enlightened men who at present hold the reins of

Hostility to the Church of England is neither an evidence

construction, and are often made to admit of various the most powerful and sublime confederacy which the interpretations, whatever care may have been taken in world has ever seen. But this glorious spectacle was versity of King's College, deriving its existence from a Royal their composition. This object is not however so strong against a Colonial plan of government as that of a sovereign State: because an appeal may be had to the Imperial Lieusephere in all material difficulties. This object fails, the title to the Imperial Lieusephere in all material difficulties. Endowed by a munificent sovereign for the attainment of a specific object, when the pursuit of this object fails, the title to njoy that endowment ceases to exist. It is acknowledged that premise that the scheme proceeds upon the presumption that the Governments of the Provinces remain as at preablic.

This general government, like every other government, how then can a Colonial Government presume to abrogate the would look to its own interest and to the continuance of its own power, both of which would be best promoted by When the United States rebelled against the parent country its own power, both of which would be best promoted by continuing faithful; since Great Britain has much more to take and three off their allegiance to the British Crown, they did not attempt to despoil the Church. Great Britain relinquished not attempt to despoil the Church. n her power to give, and therefore much more to take away; and has hitherto been felt only by acts of kindness. For the general government to join the United States would be to sign its own destruction; and to become incorporated would be still worse. The inhabitants of British North America are quite sensible that they would gain nothing but lose much by attaching themselves to their neighbors. Moral principle, the love of their country, the glory of being Britons, and—if you will pride, interest and ambition, forbid such an annual way. The Legislative Council shall be composed of six will—pride, interest and ambition, forbid such an unnatural conjunction.

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The Legislative Council shall be composed of six will—pride interest and ambition, forbid such an unnatural conjunction.

The Legislative Council shall be composed of six will be co ad. But difficulties may arise between the general government and the Provincial governments.

Such can produce no serious or lasting trouble.—The questions at issue will undergo a thorough discussion in the General Parliament, and as the members which compose it are sent by the different Colonies, they will be naturally jealous of their rights and privileges, and will not suffer injustice to be done to any particular Province, as the next case (were a precedent once established) might be their own.—Even allowing the violent supposition that wrong was done, there is a dernier resort in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, where the Colonies have a voice.

4th. It may be said that the General Legislature would have nothing to do.

The business might perhaps, after the first and second sessions, be, for a few years, soon dispatched; but it would rapidly increase. In truth, many things of vast importance would immediately engage its attention. Were it otherwise, this objection may be easily disposed of. The General Legislature need not be called together every year. A discretionary power may be lodged in the Viceroy with his Council to summon it once in two years, or every year if necessary. It might also be a royal instruction that the General Legislature meet at a time when the inferior are not in session. But all this is mere matter of regulation. ime when the inferior are not in session. But all this is to deprive them of their property, or prevent its application to the object which it was originally designed to attain, for it is 2. To assume and pay the debts, and provide for the peace and welfare of the union.

The object which it was originally designed to attain, for it is the object which it was originally designed to attain, for it is peace and welfare of the union.

The object which it was originally designed to attain, for it is peace and welfare of the union.

davantage, such as roads, canals, &c.

7. To establish and regulate the Post Office and post coals within the union.

8. To adopt and establish a uniform system of Militia to Laws, and to provide for calling forth the Militia: to except the laws, to suppress insurrection and repel invalion.

YI.

the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, an English Lawyer, and English Lawyer, the English Lawyer, and tifferent from the English and similar to that of Lower Canada.

5th. But it may be urged that a general union meets and the people of the towns and countries, places, and distant posts, shall continue to assemble in the Churches and to frequent the Sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner, directly of indirectly." Not contented with this, we find the Imperial degree met and explained in the sixth advantage axising the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, an English Lawyer, the British Government, that "the free exercise of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire, in such manner that all the states and the people of the towns and countries, places, and distant posts, shall continue to assemble in the Churches and to frequent the Sacraments as heretofore, without being molested in any manner, directly of indirectly." Not contented with this, we find the Imperial Parliament, in the Act for the "Government of the Province degree met and explained in the sixth advantage axising the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, an English Lawyer, the catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire, the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire, the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire.

The parliament of the Driving the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire, the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire.

The parliament of the British Courter from the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire.

The parliament of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion shall subsist entire.

The parliament of the degree met and explained in the sixth advantage arising out of the general union: but perhaps to remove it entirely, it will be expedient 1st. To continue the law suspending the constitution of Lower Canada for say ten or Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada is to this day received. pending the constitution of Lower Canada for say ten or fifteen years: 2nd to select from the special council of the Governor General or Viceroy, the proportion of members to serve in the Council of the general Legislature; 3rd. To divide the Province into so many portions as are equal to the number of members assigned to Lower Canada for the House of Assembly of the general Legislature, putting a higher qualification than at present, on the electors and elected. 4th. To pour in during the fifteen