

Governor General, with their Address to the Queen on the subject of the Seat of Government, to which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:—

“Honourable Gentlemen:

“I will transmit your Address to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the purpose of its being laid at the foot of the Throne.”

On motion of Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Williams,

Ordered, That one thousand copies of the proceedings of this House on the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government, be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

Ordered, That the Honourable Mr. Boulton have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Court of Queen's Bench, and the High Court of Chancery, at their discretion to admit Samuel B. Harrison, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor thereof, respectively.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the remaining Orders of the day be postponed until Monday next.

Resolved, That the Petition of R. Jones, Esquire, and others, Inhabitants of the Parishes of Soré, St. Michel, and other places, be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honourable Mr. Viger, the Honourable Mr. Morin, Mr. Watts, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Boutillier, to examine the contents thereof, and to report with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Then on motion of Mr. Cartwright, seconded by Mr. Prince.

The House adjourned until Monday next.

Lunæ, 6^o die Novembris.

Anno 7^o Victoriae Reginae, 1843.

THE following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By the Honourable Mr. Sherwood—The Petition of the Council of King's College at Toronto.

By the Honourable Mr. Attorney General Baldwin—The Petition of the Reverend A. Gale and others, Inhabitants of the Town of Kingston.

By the Honourable Mr. Viger—The Petition of Benjamin Esty and others, Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Eustache, St. Benoit, and other places.

By Mr. Dunlop—The Petition of Major Smith and Henry Mosher; the Petition of Mrs. Catherine Jane Kidd, widow of the late Robert Kidd, of the Township of Kingston; and the Petition of Pate Cuggy, of the Township of Warwick in the Western District.

By Mr. Cameron—The Petition of Josias Richey, Deputy Surveyor.

By Mr. Christie—The Petition of William Tate and George Tate, Forwarders and Carriers between the Ports of Montreal and Quebec.

By Mr. De Witt—The Petition of Henry Corse and others, Inhabitants of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Henry Smith—The Petition of William Hunt and others, Inhabitants of the Township of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. La Coste—The Petition of Laurent Benoit, fils, and others, of the Parish of St. Antoine De Longueuil, and of Boucherville.

By Mr. Holmes—The Petition of the Reverend William Thompson and others, Inhabitants of the City of Montreal and its vicinity; the Petition of the Reverend Mark Willoughby and others, Inhabitants of the City of Montreal and its vicinity, (relating to Education); the Petition of the Reverend David Black and others, Inhabitants of Ste. Theresé de Blainville, and its vicinity (relating to the University of McGill College) and the Petition of the Reverend David Black and others, Inhabitants of Ste. Theresé de Blainville and its vicinity (relating to the Act passed by the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, in July last.)

By Mr. Cartwright—The Petition of the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto; setting forth:

That a Bill has been presented for the consideration of Your Honourable House entitled, “An Act to provide for the separate exercise of the Collegiate and University functions of the College established at the City of Toronto, Upper Canada, for incorporating certain other Colleges and Collegiate Institutions, of that division of the Province, with the University, and for the more efficient establishment and satisfactory government of the same,” in which Bill enactments are introduced, which, in the opinion of Your Memorialist, are subversive of the sacred rights of conscience as well as of property, and altogether repugnant to the British Constitution, and to civil and religious liberty. And although your Memorialist deems it impossible for Your Honourable House to countenance a measure so deadly to the best interests of man, yet the very fact that it has been presented, is so alarming as to justify a brief reference to its objects, its character, and its consequences.

First—its objects. The leading object of the Bill is to place all forms of error upon an equality with truth, by patronizing equally within the same Institution, an unlimited number of sects whose doctrines are absolutely irreconcilable—a principle, in its nature atheistical, and so monstrous in its consequences, that if successfully carried out it would utterly destroy all that is pure and holy in morals and religion, and would lead to greater corruption than any thing adopted during the madness of the French Revolution, when that unhappy country abjured the Christian Faith and set up, in its stead, the worship of the Goddess of Reason. Such a fatal departure from all that is good, is without a parallel in the history of the World, unless indeed some resemblance to it can be found in Pagan Rome, which, to please the Nations she had conquered, condescended to associate their impure idolatries with her own. 2. In accordance with this Godless principle, the second object of the Bill is to destroy the Royal charter of the University of King's College and to deprive it of its endowment; and to apply the latter to purposes which His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, never contemplated, much less those who petitioned successfully for the Charter and endowment. Two things were prayed for: first—the means of educating young men for the Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Church of the Empire, and of which the Sovereign is the temporal head. Secondly, the power to open the College or University for secular learning to the whole population. Both were most graciously granted by the reigning Sovereign. The University was placed under the government of a Council whose members were all of the United Church of England and Ireland, that, in this, the most important point, namely Religion, there might be perfect unity.

The Visitor was the Bishop of Quebec, and the President the Archdeacon of York; so that the reli-

Petition of Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Proceedings on Seat of Gov't to be printed.

Bill for relief of S. B. Harrison.

Orders Postponed.

Petition of R. Jones, Esquire, and others, referred.

15 Petitions brought up.