So far as my own feelings are concerned, I can say, with truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judgment, and extreme prudence and propriety of conduct, and that I deeply and bitterly felt his death, brought on, as it was, by yellow fever, so peculiar to tropical climates, and in the same truth and that Bisnop Mountain is to visit the Seminary of St. Sulpice? Lord Sydenham may be assured that he cannot establish popery by halves; if he wishes to effectuate his purpose, it is necessary to go further, and to proclaim it publicly and at once as the state religion of Canada.

Having said enough to show the procession of the most instances so fatal. Ever faithfully and sincerely yours, John Mc Grath."

Mr. De Grasse was a man of respectable and cultivated talents, upright in his intentions, quick and amiable in his feelings, sincere and unaffected in his piety. He was (though but slightly) a coloured man, and he associated from an homeonic still the second of the still the second of the second nest preference, and on all occasions, with coloured people. His station in society was consequently one which for its own sake would not be likely to be chosen, and which often exposed him to fancied indignities from the appearance of which the Christian prudence of his friends could not always which the Christian prudence of his friends could not always save him; and to real indignities, which the unchristian rudeness of the multitude is but too prone to offer. In these tripls he derived his strength from that Lord who was himself a servant washing his disciples feet, great in humility, majestic in poverty, mighty by patience over affronts and violence, that He might be the model, and solace and the life of those in whom He would live again, and whom he would make partakers of the baptism wherewith He was baptised. Mr. De Grasse was a citizen of His heavenly kingdom: a kingdom in comparison of whose freedom and kingdom; a kingdom in comparison of whose freedom and unity the ephemeral distinctions of worldly society fade into insignificance, and are only to be heeded (and so indeed, they deserve to be most sacredly and reverently heeded) as furnishing occasions for the nurture of Christian graces suited to those various states of life, in which Divine Providence has been pleased to place us; a kingdom which admits high and low, rich and poor, bond and free, to be one in Christ; making the worldly great to be small, and the small great, and burying in one baptism of suffering, as many as are to rise again to the new life of glory; a kingdom which proclaims to monarchies and democracies, to emperors and subjects, to fathers and children, to masters and servants, the same terms of faith and repentance, the same lessons of peace and charity, forbearance and submission in this world, and the same promises of eternal blessedness in the world to and the same promises of eternal blessedness in the world to come; a kingdom which makes the swarthy African, and the fiefs and seignories of the Island of Montreal, of the Lake of the Two Mountairs, and of St Sulpice, and their compels the polished European and the lordly despot to own themselves no more than man; which teaches its members to conform to the observances and usages of society as far to conform to the observances and usages of society as far the same, and in and to all and every the domains, lands, so the conformation of the conformation of the same and the seminary of St. Sulpice mand to all and singular the fiefs and seignories of the Island of Montreal, of the Lake of the Two Mountairs, and of St Sulpice, and their several dependencies, and in hand to all seignorial and feudal rights, privileges, dues, and duties arising out of and from the same, and in and to all and every the domains, lands, so the property of the same, and in and to all and every the domains, lands, so the property of the same and the property of the name.

The biting worthy of the name.

The biting taunts of Mr. Shaw effectually started from his lair the honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) member for Dublin, who, contrary to be honourable and learned (!) to conform to the observances and usages of society as far as is conducive to the great ends of the Christian religion, and to censure and denounce them no farther than the Word of God, in the judgment of his Church, requires; a kingdom which recognizes in itself, in its militant state, no other distinction than that of a priesthood, whose sacred functions the lordliest monarch may never invade, and a people to whose civil laws and institutions the priesthood owe nothing but obedience; obedience by action where conscience permits, and obedience by suffering where conscience restrains from action. From the militant state of this spiritual and heavenly kingdom of which they were free-born denizens by Holy Baptism, and anthoritative rulers by divine commission, the lamented De Grasse, and his respected and worthy friend Williams, have passed to receive, as we humbly trust, their reward in the same kingdom in its state triumphant. And while we assure our colored brethren that we sympathise in their griefs at the loss of both these estilergymen, we would beseech them to love and follow the Church, to which their pastors belonged. Distrust her not; she bears you in her bosom, and follows you with her prayers, and would make you partakers of her joys; listen to her counsels, be guided by her bishops; unite with her in "rendering unto Cæsar the things which be Cæsar's, and unto God the things which be God's;" and let her teach you to be strong in Christian submission, to conquer your evils by suffering, and to measure greatness by the standard of Christ, and not by the standard of the world.

Civil Intelligence.

THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE. From the London Times, March 8.

The Bishop of Exeter has added to the many obligation which he has already laid upon the church and people of England, by directing the attention of Parliament to the England, by directing the attention of Parliament to the ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of Lower Canada, for "Incorporating the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, confirming their titles to the fiefs and seignories of the Island of Montreal, the Lake of the Two Mountains, and St. Sulpice, in that Province, and providing for the extinction of seignorial rights therein." The Bishop has given notice that on Friday next he will move, in the House of Lords, for an humble address to Her Majesty, earnestly praying Her Majesty to withhold her sanction from this ordinance; and if ever there was notice given in Parliament of which we could predict the success, beyond the possibility of doubt, it is assuredly that which we are now considering.

we are now considering.

Canada has proved an unfortunate field for the developthe reproof administered to him for that transgression by the British Parliament, we need not remind our readers. Lord Sydenham (better known by his former name of Mr. Poulett Thomson) might have been expected to take a lesson of the arror of his predecessor in this respect. It appears, therefore, that Lord Sydenham's ordinance not only attempts to grant new temporal rights to the ministers of the Roman Catholic religion at Montreal, in a manner of the Roman Catholic religion at Montreal, in a manner of the Roman Catholic religion at Montreal of the Roman Catholic religion at M

Lord Durham's ordinances were only unconstitutional and illegal; but the ordinance of Lord Sydenham, which possessed both these qualities in perfection, is also pernicio beyond all previous example, in its tendency and design.

First, it is contrary to the fundamental principle of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution of the British empire. If there is any such principle in existence, it is that laid down in the 16th section of the act of 1 Elizabeth, cap. 1:- "That no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, potentate, spiritual or temporal, shall at any time after this session of Parliament use, exercise, or enjoy any manner of power, jurisdiction, superiority, authority, pre-eminence, or privilege, spiritual or ecclesiastical, within this realm, or within any other your Majesty's dominions or countries that now be, or here-In direct contravention of this fundamental law, Lord Sydenham's ordinance provides, "that Joseph Quiblier, Jean Louis Melchior Sauvage du Chatillonet, Jean Richard, Joseph Comte, and others, who now are members Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, and compose the body thereof, and their ecclesiastical successors, named and appointed by, and according to the rules and regulations w are or hereafter may be in force for the government of that institution or body, shall be, and they are hereby made an Ecclesiastical Corporation, or body corporate and ecclesiastical (Communauté Ecclesiastique,) in name and deed, by the name of 'The Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal,' and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, by admitting and election tice to be reduced into writing and approved by the governor) and shall do, perform, and execute all and every lawful acts ought to do." Now, it cannot be supposed that Lord Sydenham is ignorant, that of all the rules, regulations, and practices now in force in the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal, this is the most fundamental and indispensable—that all its members, on or previously to their admission, shall take an oath or vow of canonical obedience to the Pope; that they recognize the Pope as their spiritual and ecclesiastical head; and that any member of the society whom the Pope may or and that any member of the society whom the Pope may or and that any member of the society whom the Pope may or and that any member of the society whom the Pope may or and that any member of the society whom the Pope may or and that any member of the society whom the Pope may or and that any member of the society whom the Pope may or and that any members of the society whom the Pope may or and that any members of the society whom the Pope may or any court of law whether a given person was or was not a dictive hopes associated with its prosecution, and the guilty antic member of it, the judges would be compelled to recognize a pations suggested from its final success. Besides all which indi authority, pre-eminence, and privilege" capable of being exercised by a foreign prelate within the dominions of the Lord Sydenham's ordinance become law, the political status future course of legislation for Ireland under a domesti the Vatican.

To incorporate this seminary in any way would have been an act unprecedented since the Reformation, and utterly contradictory to all its principles. But the attempt to make t an ecclesiastical corporation surpasses belief. Does Lord Westminster. The colleges in our universities, even when composed exclusively of clerical members, are lay, and not ecclesiastical corporations. Of the incidents attached by imagine the scene of this agitation transferred to Ireland belligerthe common law to ecclesiastical corporations the framers of ent. Imagine the whole of Europe to be rocking with those con-

ter of this ordinance, we shall next produce the proofs of its indeed, which we can conceive being taken against the address proposed by the Bishon of Evators. dress proposed by the Bishop of Exeter is, that such a measure is unnecessary; inasmuch as this ordinance, even with the Royal assent, would be a mere dead letter, altogether void of effect. It is in direct and almost literal contradiction. to two statutes of the United kingdom; the first being that from which the Governor and Special Council of Lower Canada (as at present constituted) derive their authority; the second being the act for the union of the two provinces, which Lord Sydenham and his council have no power what-

ever to vary or repeal.

The act of 2 and 3 Victoria, cap. 53, intitled, "An Act to mend an Act of the last session of Parliament for making amend an Act of the last session of Parnament for making Temporary Provision for the Government of Lower Canada," contains the following reservation:—"Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the said Governor, with such advice and consent as aforesaid, to make any law or ordinance affecting the temporal or spiritual rights of the clergy of the united Church of England and Ireland, or of the ministers of any other religious communion, or altering or affecting of any other religious communion, or altering or affecting the tenure of land within the said Province of Lower Canathe tenure of land within the said Province of Lower Canada, or any part thereof, save as far as the tenure of land may be altered or affected by any law or ordinance which may be made by the said Governor, with such advice and consent as aforesaid, to provide FOR THE EXTINCTION of any seignorial rights and dues now vested in, or claimed by, the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, within the said province, or to provide for the extinction," &c., of certain other seignorial was given the conduct of the conduction of the seminary of the seminar

Tights or dues in Lower Canada.

What can be more definite, what more explicit, than this?

Yet the ordinance before us enacts (we should rather say attempts to enact.) "that the right and title of the said ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in and to all and singular &c., thereto belonging, shall be and are hereby" not extinguished, but—"confirmed, and declared good, valid, and effectual in the law;" and are hereby vested in the said corporation of the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal hereby constituted and their servers. Montreal hereby constituted, and their successors for ever." We notice (merely that we may not be said to have voluntarily passed over the fact,) that this grant of seignorial rights is followed by a provision for their future commutation and extinguishment. But the powers given to Lord Sydenham were not to grant first and extinguish afterwards; they were to extinguish only, and that without the necessity of settling ny disputed questions of title.

This daring illegality would, of course, in itself be fatal to the ordinance. But this is not all. The property thus granted away by Lord Sydenham had already been other-wise disposed of by Parlament. The legal and territorial right to all these fiefs and seignories was beyond controversy in the crown, at the time when the Act of the 3d and 4th of Victoria, cap. 35, for uniting the two Canadian provinces, received the Royal assent. Whether the Seminary of St. Sulpice had any moralor equitable claim upon the legislature in respect of this property is a totally different question, up-on which we shall enter hereafter; it is enough for our prewhether the start the legal right was undeniably in the crown. Whether the revenue arising from this source were actually brought into the treasury or not, they were revenues disposable by the crown on the 23d of July, 1840. When Lord Gosford opened the Provincial Parliament in 1835, he ansurand the interview of the Parliament in 1835, he ansurand the interview of the provincial Parliament in 1835. nounced the intention of the crown to place all the casual, territorial and hereditary revenues of Lower Canada under the control of the House of Assembly, upon certain condi-tions. After stating the substance of these conditions in their first report, the noble Lord and his fellow-commissioners observed, that, "in order to render their report complete, ers observed, that, "in order to render their report complete, it appeared desirable for them to preserve the best view in their power of the extent of cession that was to be made." They then proceeded to enumerate ten disposable sources of revenue, some productive, and others unproductive, at that moment, the last of the ten being "the claims of the crown to the seignory of Montreal."

By the act of 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 35, the arrangements appropried in 1835 by Lord Goefford were several.

announced in 1835 by Lord Gosford were carried into effect. It enacts that, after the union of the Provinces, two sums of £44,000 and £30,000 shall be annually paid to Her Majesty, "instead of all the territorial and other revenues Now" (on the 23d of July, 1840,) at the disposal of the crown" in either province; and that the whole "net produce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the crown within the Province of Canada" shall be will be provinced. within the Province of Canada" shall be paid over during the life of Her Majesty, and for five years afterwards, to the account of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province of Canada created by that act. There is no reservation here; Canada has proved an unfortunate near for the development of the legislative talents of Whig statesmen. Of the manner in which Lord Durham exceeded his powers, and the reproof administered to him for that transgression by the provided of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province of Canada created by that act. There is no reservation here; the words are large, perfectly sufficient to include, and therefore of necessity including, the territorial rights of the seignorm.

Far from this, he has taught us to forget the errors of his predecessors in the contemplation of his own, under which his Special Council is constituted, but that he has actually taken upon himself to give away to the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice estates which the Legislature of the United Kingdom had already irrecoverably transferred to the Province of Canada.

It remains to show, in a future publication, that this ordinance was passed in a manner scarcely less objectionable than its design, that it is a serious grievance to that part of the Canadian population which best deserves consideration, and that the reasons alleged in justification of it are quite unworthy of regard.

O'CONNELL.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

His (O'Connell's) power over the Government exists in defi-ace of that general horror, lurking throughout the public mind, which in this country is sure to accompany a systematic course of sedition, and a very elaborate abuse of local influence. To the public, this horror has been somewhat broken by that impunity which has been perceived to follow all Mr. O'Connell's acts, and by that consequent indecisive tone of the press, which we have ac-counted for. But this could not apply to the Government; it is mpossible that the present administration can be cheated or propitiated by an impunity which they have themselves created. They undoubtedly see, if the public do not, the full enormity of the sedition; and yet, in defiance of that, they acknowledge his power, as if it were a right, over themselves.

ave perpetual succession, by admitting and electing embers, according to the rules of their foundation and cicce by them heretofore followed," (such rules and pracbe reduced into writing and approved by the governor) all do, perform, and execute all and every lawful acts This power exists in defiance of the most solemn record, emaand things in as full and ample a manner and form, to all was but a varied combination from the very same Whig party, and intents, constructions, and purposes, as any other ecclesiastical ecorporation or body corporate and ecclesiastical by law may or ought to do." Now, it cannot be supposed that Lord Syden-bard in the state of Europe, almost three bill the suppose of the same identical persons as that which we now see in office—absolutely placed this Mr. O'Connell at the bar of Europe, almost three bill the suppose and the pale of civili-

and that any member of the society whom the Pope may exand that any member of the society whom the rope may ex-pel or excommunicate will by the rules of their foundation become so—and has become so—through the quality of the agitaipso facto cease to be a member. If, therefore, this seminary was incorporated, and if a question were to be raised before spiritual and ecclesiastical "power, jurisdiction, superiority, cations of his real purposes, the ministers cannot fail to be aware exercised by a foreign prelate within the dominions of the British Crown, and even to give effect to his decrees. If of British subjects at Montreal will depend upon the fiat of has reserved the functions of a Warwick, or king-maker, for some person-no matter whom-but assuredly a subject of the British crown; and thus evidently has contemplated, if it were even contended in a fantastic or impracticable case, an Irish policy, in di-

rect breach of his allegiance. But, as to all such pleas of visionariness and impracticability, it an ecclesiastical corporation surpasses belief. Does Lord Sydenham know what ecclesiastical corporations are? They are societies recognized by the state as exercising a spiritual function in the body politic—the organic representatives of Wolseley's Birmingham Parliament—there is a most important the state as exercising a corporation. function in the body politic—the organic representatives of the state of religion. The only ecclesiastical corporations known in England are the bishops of dioceses, the rectors and vicars of churches, the cathedral chapters, and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as those of Windsor and the chapters of collegiate churches, such as the chapters of collegiate churches, the chapters of collegiate churches are characteristical collegiates. Westminster. The colleges in our universities, even when nell's agitation has operated upon Ireland pacific; upon Ireland as

there did not exist a single shadow of doubt as to his success this ordinance could not have had the least idea. One vulsions of war, which at this moment seems but too probable. In there did not exist a single shadow of doubt as to his success on his Lordship's arrival; indeed, for some days before his illness, he himself was so certain of employment, that he commenced a letter to you on the subject, which was interrupted by illness and never finished.

So far as my own feelings are concerned, I can say, with truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth, that he was endeared to me by his modesty, his judg-truth that the cannot establish poperty as that nonplation is in Ledenth to option of O'Connell's such a case he who has been most amused with Mr. O'Connell's like by the ordinary. Now, the only ordinary of Montreal known to the law is Dr. Mountain, the Bishop of the Church of England in that diocese. Is it really meant that Bishop of the Church of England in that diocese. Is it really meant that Bishop of the Church of England in that diocese. Is it really meant that Bishop of the Church of England in that diocese. Is it really meant that Bishop of the Church of England in that diocese. Is it really meant that Bishop of the Church of England in that diocese. Is it really meant that Bishop of the Chu tion, organized as that population is in Ireland by a collusive priest-hood—has been too exclusively considered with a view to a state peace. In a state of war it would alter its whole character—its

SPEAKERS IN PARLIAMENT ON THE IRISH REGISTRATION BILL.

MR. FREDERICK SHAW-MR. D. O'CONNELL. From the Liverpool Standard.

The speaker who succeeded Mr. Roche was Mr. Shaw, the Re-The speaker who succeeded Mr. Roche was Mr. Shaw, the Re-corder of Dublin, and with this gentleman commenced in earnest the business of the evening. Upon every Irish question, Mr. Shaw is a very effective speaker; and on the present occasion the manner and the matter of his address were equally worthy of the appliance which they elicited from the house. The rebuke which he adminwhich they enerted from the most. The results istered to Mr. C. Buller, and to a few other gentlemen, who, 'like the honourable member for Liskeard, talk of matters relating to Ireland of which they are profoundly ignorant, was well-timed and cutting; but it was when boldly confronting the great autocrat of Ireland himself, or 'crunching the bones' of such a patriot morsel with Biological Shell that Mr. Sh. Ireland himself, or 'crunching the bones' of such a patriot morsel as Mr. Richard Shiel, that Mr. Shaw appeared to be in his native element. There are few who, when inclined, can deal out a severer measure of chastisement than the learned recorder; and his blows on this occasion wanted nothing of force on the score of the goodwill with which they were administered. His picture of the small President of the Board of Trade-the hero of Penenden Heath-

as formerly 'A patriot bursting with heroic rage;

'A placeman all tranquillity and smiles'was given with the most happy effect; but when he dragged that placeman—that man whom the Queen has delighted to honour back to the deathbed of an illustrious prince, the uncle of the Sovereign, whose dying agonies he had made the subject of his vulgar ribaldry, I should not have envied the feelings of the patriot himself, or of his colleagues, if such men can be said to possess any-

somewhat the bodily powers of the agitator; it may be that, not-withstanding the aid which an unprincipled government is ready at all times to afford him, his acute and cunning eye can perceive the rapid approach of a period when that aid will no longer avail to preserve his declining influence; it may be that (as he himself has declared to his Corn Exchange followers) he is not sincere in the opposition which he is compelled to offer to Lord Stanley's bill; but true it is, that the manner of the burly mendicant appears to have undergone a great and striking change within the last few years. A sullen and a dogged determination still clings to his features amidst the most severe attacks of his enemies. The glow of shame, which the countenance of one less practised to conceal the A consciousness of the contempt with which his character and po-sition is regarded, alike by his friends and by his opponents, hangs round him, and despite of his superhuman powers of assurance and bravado, bows him to the earth.

CANADA.

THE KINGSTON MARINE RAILWAY COMPANY .- At the Marine Railway Establishment there are two Steam Boats on the Ways, and a Steamer and a Barge on the stocks. The boats on the Ways are the "Sir James Kempt," (which has been repairing during the winter,) and the "Union," (formerly the Hamilton,) which has been lengthened, and is now a boat of the first class. This vessel is owned by the Ottawa Company, and is intended to ply on the Bay of Quinte. The Steam Boat on the stocks is also owned by the same Company, and is intended for the Rideau Canal, exclusively for passengers; the Bage which is of the first class, is owned by the Railway Company. These Boats will take their destined element as soon as the ice wil give them room.

In addition to the new boats building at this place, already mentioned, the Messrs. Ives have a steamer in the stocks, destined we believe for the Canal—and which is to receive the Queenston's engine. The model of this vessel is somewlat novel, but from the well known telemes of her received. well known talents of her proprietors, we have no doubt of her

The Hon. John Hamilton is building a new steamer at Prescott,

We are glad to able to announce that effident pres been made for completing the Erie and Ontario Railroad from Chippawa to Queenston, and that the work will be immediately given to that house, when he was Colonial Secretary, no less a been contracted for, and the greater portion of it delivered; and iron, which is by this time half way across the Atlantic. — Niagara Catholic Bishop of Quebec was scouted and laughed at, and was

SYDENHAI.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, our well beloved and faithful, the Legislative Councillors of the Province of Canada, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of our said Province, summoned and called to a meeting of the Provincial Parliament

GREETING:-Whereas for divers urgent and arduous affairs, Us, the state and duce of the said territorial and other revenues now at the disposal ommand You on the day and at the place foresaid to be present, to treat, consent, and conclude upon those things, which, in our said Provincial Parliament, should then and there be proposed and thority of the Commissioners of Grievances in 1836. In the first thority of the Commissioners of Grievances in 1836. In the first thority of the Commissioners of Grievances in 1836. deliberated upon; We, for divers causes and considerations Us to this especially moving, have thought fit to prorogue our said Provincial Parliament until the TWENTY-SIXTH day of MAY next, so that You nor any of You on the said Eighth day of the present month of April, at our said Town to appear, shall in no wise be held or constrained; for We do will that You and each of You has beld or constrained; for We do will that You and each of You has beld or constrained; for We do will that You and each of You has beld or constrained; for We do will that You and each of You has beld or constrained; for We do will that You and each of You has month of April, at our said Town to appear, shall in no wise be held or constrained; for We do will that You and each of You, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated; commanding and by these presents firmly enjoining You and every one of You, and all others in this behalf interested—that on the said TWENTY-SIXTH ay of MAY next, at our TOWNSHIP OF KINGSTON, personally You we have now stated the conditions we should chink necessary and appear for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in our said Provincial Parliament by the Common Council of our said Province may by the favor of Cop he ordained.

Witness our Right trusty and well beloved the Right Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At our Government House, in our City of Montreal, in our said Province of Canada, the SIXTH day of APRIL, in the ear of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

THOMAS AMIOT, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

> Government House, Montreal, 8th April, 1841.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to ap oint Thomas William Clinton Murdoch, Esquire, durin is pleasure, to be his DEPUTY within the Province of Canada, for the exercise of the Powers, Functions, and Authorities in him vested as Governor of the said Province, in so far as the same relates to the granting of Warrants, for the payment of Money, Marriage Licences, and Ferry Licences, in and for the said Pro-

> By Command. D. DALY, Secretary. Office of the Secretary of the Province,

Montreal, 12th April, 1841.

the Peace for the District of Gore.

SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

(Concluded from our last.)

But if this seminary had claims upon the Crown for the grant or occupation of lands, ought it not to exercise a moral authority in support of the Crown, and in furtherance of the public good? But there were higher considerations than this. He apprehended that this ordinance was contrary to the laws and co Great Britain. By the Quebec Act it was provided, that no or-dinance should be passed altering or affecting the religious or tem-poral interests of any such body. But this ordinance did affect both. It proposed to incorporate the ecclesiastics of the seminary, and to give up to them all the vast possessions which heretofor were at best precarious. It had been said, that the word "clergy was used, and that therefore the act only affected the whole body of the ministers of religion. That was not the way in which the restrictions of an act of Parliament of very extraordinary powers ought to be construed, for in that case, what would be the value of the restrictions? But there were absolutely higher considerations which proved the illegality of this ordinance. It professed to effect an ecclesiastical incorporation of Romish priests, and this stitution for which they had fought and were anxious to have was the first time such an attempt had been made. King James II. durst not do such a thing. Father Peter never desired it. The attempt was reserved for the year 1841, a new age of new The attempt was reserved for the year 1841, a new age of new lights. (A laugh.) But still we had a constitution, still we had laws, and they must and would be preserved by their lordships, (Hear.) This attempt to create an ecclesiastical corporation of Romish priests was made in defiance of the fundamental laws of this country. What was the first object and effect of an incorporation? To make perpetual. He asked, then, could a Protestant Government, could a Protestant Legislature, if they were what they professed to be, could they dare to perpetuate that which, if they have believed the country and they professed to be, could they dare to perpetuate that which, if they have believed the country and manages its affect of the seminary of the British constitution. This was a grave question, and must be gravely attended to; but he must recur to what the Governor-General himself said of it. Lord Sydenham made a most important admission with respect to doubtedly, if I considered the Crown to be free from any obligation, and that (supposing the strict legal right to be with it and not with the seminary) I was at liberty to recommend the appropriation that I thought best, I should not make the present one. they professed to be, could they dare to perpetuate that which, if they believed the creed they professed to hold as a body, they must Although the seminary is a most useful body, and manages its afthey believed the creed they professed to hold as a body, they must not only think ought not to be perpetuated, but must be satisfied that at last it should cease to exist? It was impossible, he conceived, for a Protestant Legislature to incorporate a body of Popish priests—(a noble lord, "Romish")—Well, Romish priests, he had no objection to use that word, if noble lords liked it better. (A laugh.) He would now venture to call their lordships' attention to the act of the 24th of Henry VIII., c. 12. That statute described the state and constitution of England; it claims for the imperial crown of this realm independence of every foreign power; it declared that to it was attached a body of politics, compact of different sorts and classes of persons, called by the names "spiritual" and "temporal;" and that the body which was bound to the imperial crown of this realm independence of every foreign power; it declared that to it was attached a body of politics, compact of different sorts and classes of persons, called by the names "spiritual" and "temporal;" and that the body which was bound to the imperial crown of this realm independence of every foreign power; it declared that to it was attached a body of politics, compact of different sorts and classes of persons, called by the names "spiritual" and "temporal;" and that the body which was bound to the imperial crown of this realm independence of every foreign power; it declared that to it was attached a body of politics, compact of different sorts and classes of persons, called by the names "spiritual" and "temporal;" and that the body which was bound to the imperial crown of this realm independence of every foreign power; it declared that to it was attached a body of politics, compact of the province, I would increase them greatly to the advantage of the province, I would willingly, under such circumstances, adopt a less exclusive distribution of such large Crown funds; and, above all, I would increase them greatly to the advantage of the province, I would increa different sorts and classes of persons, called by the names "spiritual" and "temporal;" and that the body which was bound to the imperial crown of Great Britain wassufficient of itself to discharge all the demands of justice within the realm; and it proceeded, therefore, to declare, that it should be unwilling to make any appeal whatever to any foreign state, and it specially ousted the jurisdiction of Rome. That statute was one which passed the parliament to file and the parliament to enable him to make grants to lead to the parliament asking that Parliament to enable him to make grants. tion of Rome. That statute was one which passed the parliament of this country. It was a grave declaratory statute of the ancient of this country. It was a grave declaratory statute of the constitution of this country; and that statute, be it remembered, was passed before Henry VIII. had ceased to be a member of the Rot this ordinance was in direct contravention.

Rot this ordinance was in direct contravention. of the Quebec Act of 1774, and also of the districtional Statute of Canada, by which it was distinctly declared, while the utmost favour should be given to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Canada in the free exercise of their religion, that must still be subject to the supremacy of the of their religion, that must still be subject to the supremacy of the constraints. The distriction of the constraints of Canada, design of the constraints of the was distinctly declared, while the utmost favour should be given to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Canada in the free exercise of their religion, that must still be subject to the supremacy of the crown, as defined by the 1st of Elizabeth, to extend over all the dominions of Her Majesty "which now are or shall be." damental was the Queen's supremacy in the constitution of the country and so extensive in its effects wherever the Protestant shame, which the countenance of one less practised to conceal the workings of the heart beneath must reflect, when the catalogue of his reckless mendacities and manifold impostures is unfolded before him, is unmarked upon his imperturbable front; yet we no longer see the same alacrity to cross blades with his antagonist which used to mark the parliamentary career of the member for Dublin. He is no longer the war horse which 'smells the battle afar off,' and rushes to the encounter, but a far less noble animal, which is only goaded to the display of open hostility, although ready and alert to cast the venom of his nature upon the unresisting or the absent. A consciousness of the contempt with which his character and posay it was a rash, unparalleled, unheard-of experiment to creater such an ecclesiastical body; altogether it was a perfectly farcical proceeding. Even it it had been just, wise, and proper to grant to this seminary the property in question, and he would prove it was not just, wise, or proper, still it was not necessary to make it an ecclesiastical incorporation, or a corporation at all. Upon what authority did he say this? On the authority of the British Legislature itself in a most important instance—the establishment of the college at Maynooth. That college was enabled by act of parliament to hold lands, but was it made a corporation? Nothing liament to hold lands, but was it made a corporation? Nothing like it. No one in those days ever dreamt of such a thing. Effect was given to the intention of the legislature by creating trustees, and enabling them to hold property for such a length of time as the educational necessities of the Roman Catholics might require. He said frankly and freely, that he regretted this was only one of many instances of the encroaching spirit of Popery. Never since the great the gre the era of the Reformation were greater dangers to the peace rights, and liberties not only of every state of Europe, but especiall of our own colonies and America, to be apprehended from the gigantic strides made by Rome to resume her empire; and never were such efforts made by None to resume her empire; and never were such efforts met, he would not say by such utter indifference, but by such favour and partiality, on the part of the British Government. ("No, no," from Lord Melbourne.) He was glad the noble viscount disclaimed it, and he gladly gave him credit for his assertion that he did not mean to favour the spirit of Popish engreed weathers. But whether the such as croachment; but whether he meant to do so or not, it somehow or other happened that the effect of his acts was as he had stated. The Hon. John Hamilton is building a new steamer at Prescott, which, with the Lake steam-boat and Barge now building at Niagara, are destined for the trade of this Port.—Kingston Chronicle.

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To TICE is hereby given, that the Council of King's College has found and guidance of those concerned:—The properties of the same all the state of the same all the sa shave the noble marquis (Normanby) who sat on his right might be in person was mentioned than the Bishop of Quebec, a Roman Catho lic functionary, which was in direct contravention of one of the intelligence has been received from England of the shipment of the articles of the capitulation. Every attempt to establish a Roman ga Catholic Bishop of Quebec was scouted and laughed at, and was even dealt with by Lord Hillsborough with something like asperity.

But now the colonial-office recognized this functionary. This is the schools at which they were educated?

any institution for education in Canada.

"4. The above Testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of Upper Canada College one month before the first day of Examination.

This is the schools at which they were educated?" But now the colonial-office recognized this functionary. This was an important sign of the times, which it was their duty not to overlook. There was another ground on which he contended this ordinance must somehow or other be blotted out of the legislation of Canada—it was in direct defiance, in the very teeth, of a most important act - the Act of Union, which was passed last year By the 3d and 4th Victoria, c. 35 (the act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,) the consolidated fund of the province was charged with the payment to Her Majesty of two sammened and exact care to the formula farman of our rown of kineston, on the Eighth day of the present month of April, to have been commenced and purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and so long as the said purposes named in the schedules (s. 52;) and schedules (s. 52;) and schedules (sums should be payable to Her Majesty, the same should be accepted and taken by Her Majesty instead of all territorial and other revenues now at the disposal of the Crown; and all the protaxes, or from any Canadian source; but that this cession canno be made, except on conditions which must be maturely weighed. Then, after stating the conditions, the commissioners proceede "We have now stated the conditions we should think necessar In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be (p. 13.) After stating the present sources of revenue—"In order views in our power of the extent of cession that is to be made made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province of Canada to furnish a further idea of the extent of the sacrifices, not only present, but prospective, which will be made by the proposed cession, we also annex a list (see App., No. 4,) as far as the same ourable Charles Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of our which, though they are at present unproductive, may, in the course of time, become sources of revenue." On turning to Appendix No. 4, he found a "statement of all the sources, whether at present productive or unproductive, from which a revenue may accrue to the Crown in Lower Canada;" and what did their lordships think was the 10th article in that list? The 10th item was "The claim of the Crown to the Seignory of Montreal." was the advised report of these commissioners, who gave their opinions with respect to this seminary. After such a distinct renunciation of this property to the provincial legislature, it was obviously impossible to defend the ordinance on principles of common honesty. The noble viscount (Melbourne) might think, after all, there was no great danger in a measure of this sort. They knew that unions did not always carry with them the affections of all classes of people. They have heard of unions which, even fort or fifty years after they had been effected, were still matters of great soreness to a great portion of the people. They heard of agitation for repeal, even without the shadow of a pretence of grievance. The only pretence of grievance in the case of Ireland was redressed twelve years ago; for, although nothing of the sort was to be found in the Act of Union, it was alleged something passed between the statesmen of the day which pledged the gov ernment to the admission of the Roman Catholics; but still the passions of the people were aroused against the union. would be the case in Canada? They would have no mere shadow of grievance to complain of, but a real, material, embodied grievance, affecting all the dearest relations of life. Common he

would forbid the sanctioning of such an ordinance; but, if justice had nothing to do with the question, unless the noble viscount

could make it distinctly plain, not only to their lordships, but to

the plain minds of all men in Canada, that such a measure should

upon their lordships to revoke this ordinance, and he hoped they would then feel that they were called upon to perform an act of legislation as if a bill to the same effect were now on their table. After this ordinance had passed the Special Council, one of the resolutions adopted by the petitioners declared in strong terms that it was a fraudulent evasion of the compact of the people of the province, dispossessing the crown of vast estates after the settlement of the terms of the legislative union. That it was a direct and manifest evasion of the compact, it was impossible to deny. And who were the men who maintained that this was a violation of good faith? The very men who held the lower province at the risk of their lives, by their own energies, their own valor, their own virtues, at a time when many, at least, of the disciples of this seminary, were doing their utmost to wrench that noble possession from the British Crown. Such a body of men had a peculiar claim upon this country, both from the time at which the ordinance was proposed and from the authority by which it was sought to be carried into effect. It was when the constitution under which they restored—it was when this constitution was withheld from them by the crimes of others that the ordinance was passed by a despotie rights which were consecrated by the acknowledged oath of siring them to make arrangements to put an end to the difficulties so funno about the clergy reserves, and in that message was the following passage:—"Bound, no less by his personal feelings, than by the sacred obligations of that station to which Providence has called

in some measure be held responsible. It would be his duty to call

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.

YOUNG LADY is desirous of an engagement as Governess in a Family where the Children are young, or as Companion to a Lady. Would have no objection to travel.

Letters addressed A. Y. (post paid) to this office, will be attended to.

CAUTION. THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC are warned against the imposition of a Coloured Man, who represents himself as a Rumaway Slave, desirous of collecting money for the purchase of his child.

He has the names of several respectable persons, among which are the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, £2 10s., Rev. Mr. Macaulay, £1 5s., Rev. Mr. Rogers, 10s.

Rogers, 10s.
On inquiry, I find that his statement, made to me, is wholly incorrect; and that Mr. Cartwright knows nothing about him.

R. V. ROGERS. Kingston, April 17th, 1841.

The Rev. R. V. R. would thank the different Editors to copy this

Apper Canada College.

idates to be eligible, who shall produce testimonials of and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of

First Annual Examination.

Monday, Jan. 10, 1842.

FOUR—tenable for three years; to Two of which is attached exemption from College dues for Tuition—to one, in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10—and to one, exemption from College dues for both Board and Tuition.

both Board and Tuition.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Greek: Valpy's Delectus.—Latin: Ovid's Metamorphos. Lib. xiif.
Fab. 1—Certamen inter Jajeem et Ulyssem.—These are to be considered as text books, on which questions in Granmar, Prosody, History, Geography and Mythology, will be founded.

Mathematics: Euclid's Elements, Book 1.—Algebra: to Simple Equation (Inclusiva): and Arithmetic. JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D., Principal of U. C. College

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO Gentlemen of regular habits, can be accommodated with Bog and Lodging in a respectable private family. Apply to Will Osborwe, House, Land, and General Agency Office. WANTED In the family of a Clergyman, a gentleman as Tutor, capable of giving instruction in English, Writing, and Arithmetic. There are six pupils. He would reside in the family, and must be a member of the Church of England. Apply by letter post paid to A. B., at the Office of the Church.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

The Treasurer of the House of Industry begs to acknowledge the receipt of ten pounds five shillings and sixpence, being the amount of a collection in the British Wesleyan Methodist Chapel on Sunday last, in aid of the funds of that institution.

Toronto, 20th April, 1841.
The Superintendent of the Sanday School of St. John's Church, Port Hope, begs to acknowledge the receipt of £2 5s. 6d., being the collection on Easter Sunday in aid of the funds of the school

MARRIED. On the 21st Inst., at the residence of George S. Tiffany, Esq., Hamilton, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, William Dummer Powell,

Esq. of Guelph, barrister at law, to Clara Piggott, youngest daughter of the late Henry Strange, Esq. of England, and formerly naval officer and acting collector of Her Majesty's Customs, DIED.

On the 9th Dec. last, in the 69th year of his age, the Rev.

George Maximilian Bethune, LL.D., 40 years Rector of Worth, Sussex, England.

At Cobourg, on the 12th inst. after a lingering illness, Agnes, eldest daughter of Mr. John McChesney, aged 17 years, At West Flamboro', on the 16th inst. after a short illness, which

he bore with exemplary patience and submission to the Divine will, James Crooks, Esq. Junior, eldest son of the Hou. James Crooks, aged 30 years.
On Monday, April 5, at the Caledonia Springs, Mr. Tyler

Parker, elder brother of the proprietor of the Springs.

On the 8th instant, at the residence of H. Des Rivieres, Esq. after a few minutes illness, Col. Bouchette, Surveyor General of Lower Canada, aged 67.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, April 23d: Rev. C. T. Wade; Rev. W. F. S. Harper; G. J. Campbell Esq., add. sub. rem; J. C. Ritchie Esq., E. Holland Esq., rem; B. Y. McKyes Esq., Rev. A. N. Bethune (2) add. sub. and rem;

Rev. H. Patton. The following have been received by the Editor: C. Hughes, Esq. add. subs. and rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade; Amibe carried into effect, he implored them to consider the frightful cus (evils to which it would give rise, and for which that house would Esq. cus (2); J. Kent, Esq. [March 18]; Mrs. Ewart; T. Baines,