

without any deductions into the treasury of my Sublime Porte—the remaining three-fourths shall serve to cover the expenses of collecting, the civil and military administration, the maintenance of the governor, and also to make payment for the corn to be sent annually to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

"We have the honour to be, with the highest regard, your obedient servants. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. THOMAS EWING, Secretary of the Treasury. JOHN BELL, Secretary of War. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General. FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

Washington, April 4, 1841. Dear Sir: In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other members of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. THOMAS MILLER, Attending Physician. To the Hon. D. Webster, Secretary of State.

On Saturday, March 27th, 1841, President Harrison, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering, and appropriate internal remedies, although the greatest measures, did not relieve the fever, but the stomach and intestines did not regain their healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at three o'clock, P. M., profuse diarrhoea came on, under which he sank, at thirty minutes to one o'clock on the morning of the fourth.

The last words uttered by the President, as heard by Dr. Worthington, were these—"Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the government, I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

THOS. MILLER, Attending Physician. FRID. MAY, M. D. N. W. WASHINGTON, M. D. J. C. HALL, M. D. A. ALEXANDER, M. D., Consulting Physicians.

To ourselves the scenes of the past month seem but as a protracted dream—opening in a bright and glorious vision on the 4th of March, and ending in gloom at the close of one short month. Just one month ago yesterday we saw the good old man moving in triumph through the streets of the capital, attended by a throng of countless thousands, making the arches of heaven to ring with their shouts of gladness. We marked his own deportment—grave and solemn, as though deeply impressed with the high duties devolving upon him by the new relation in which he was to stand to the people. He was neither lifted up by his exaltation, nor depressed as though the charge was too great for him, but his carriage was altogether that of an unostentatious and plain republican statesman, carrying upon his countenance the impress of patriotism, integrity, and benevolence.

We saw him dismount from his steed, and stand forth upon the porch of the national capital, there to proclaim in the ears of the people the principles by which he should be governed in the administration of the concerns of this vast republic. Calmly stood the good old man, surrounded by the wisdom of the Senate, the Representatives of the people, the chivalry of the army and navy and much of the beauty of the land—to say nothing of the ministers of foreign powers gazing intently upon such a popular pageant as the old world cannot exhibit. Having read his declaration in a full, clear voice, the noble and patriotic sentiments of which met the ardent response of thousands, he then with deep solemnity received the oath of office from the Chief Justice of the United States, and reverently kissed the sacred book of God, in whose name he swore to be true to the constitution and the people.

Then went up the last long shout of the mighty throng—proclaiming that the work of the people in a great civil and bloodless revolution was accomplished,—it remaining only for their servants to execute their behests. That moment was one of awful solemnity and grandeur. But how true is the lyric of Cooper: "God moves in a mysterious way!"

One short month, and the nation then so joyful is overwhelmed in woe.

The administration of the government now devolves upon the Vice President, and until he shall have assumed the duties of the station to which he is called by the constitution, the most intense anxiety will prevail as to the course of policy by which the new chief magistrate will be governed. Meantime the question is already asked who is now the Vice President of the United States? The following citation, from the first volume of Kent's Commentaries, gives the law upon the subject:—

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, the same devolve on the vice president; and, except in cases in which the president is enabled to re-assume the office, the vice president acts as president during the remainder of the term for which the president was elected. Congress are authorized to provide, by law, for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer should then act as president; and the officer so designated is to act until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected, and who is in that case to be elected on the first Wednesday of the ensuing December, if time will admit of it, and if not, then on the same day in the ensuing year. In pursuance of this constitutional provision, the act of Congress of March 1st, 1792, sec. 9, declared, that in case of a vacancy in the office, both of president and vice president, the president of the Senate pro tempore, and in case there be no president of the Senate, then the speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, should act as president until the vacancy was supplied."

The reader will remember that previous to the adjournment of the late extra session of the Senate the Vice President vacated the chair, and Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, was elected President of that body pro tempore. It will therefore be seen by the authority above quoted, that the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey, is now Vice President of the United States. In view of the calamity that has befallen the nation, the selection of Mr. Southard by the Senate for their presiding officer was most fortunate.

House of Lords, Thursday, March 4. SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE. The Bishop of Exeter said, that in rising to present the petition of which he had given notice, it might be convenient, particularly with reference to the views which had been taken of the subject, to enter at large into the case as it appeared in the petition, and which, he believed, was capable of proof. His reason for taking that course was, that as he meant to-night merely to move that the petition do lie on the table, an opportunity should be given to their lordships to consider (if any thing that fell from him were worthy of consideration) his statement, in case that he should feel it necessary to submit to their lordships any ulterior motion on the subject. The petition was one of no common moment. It was one also of a very singular character—for it addressed their lordships with a prayer, that they would be pleased to give advice to the Crown not to afford the royal sanction to an ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of Lower Canada. This was the first time, he believed, that such a petition was presented to their lordships; but, singular as the instance was, the occasion, in his opinion, justified that singularity; for it appeared to him to be a case of a very grave and serious nature. Her Majesty's Ministers had had their lordships' table (and he thought their lordships ought to feel obliged to them for doing so), within these few days, certain despatches from the Governor-General of British North America connected with this subject. The first of these was dated the 20th of January in the present year, which enclosed a list of persons who had enfranchised their property under the ordinance of the Governor and Special Council of Lower Canada, the 3d Victoria, cap. 30. The Governor, in that despatch, thus expressed himself, "I am happy to say that all excitement on this subject has now subsided, and I can conceive no probability of its being renewed, except it were supposed that there was a possibility of the ordinance being interfered with in England. How little such an interference would accord with the wishes or interests of those who last year petitioned the Crown, your lordship will easily understand from perusing the enclosed list." Now, among those who had enfranchised their property were some of the present petitioners; and they asked their lordships to interpose, and prevent far greater evils than those which the ordinance was intended to remedy. What those far greater evils were he should presently state to their lordships. Having adverted to the first despatch, he should next notice the despatch of the Governor-General, dated Montreal, the 28th of June, 1840, in which the conduct of the petitioners was impugned and censured. Now, he ventured to think that he should not go beyond the rules of propriety, if he laid before their lordships some statements with reference to the facts of the case that were a little at variance with the observations made in the despatch of the Governor-General. The tone in which the Governor-General had spoken of the petitioners rather called on them to justify themselves; and certain statements had been put into his hands, connected with the passing of the ordinance, which, but for the observations contained in the despatch, he would not have introduced. The Governor-General stated, in the first paragraph of the despatch, that he had sent down to the Special Council the draught of an ordinance for incorporating the ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice, "which, after the fullest discussion, was passed." Now, this was rather an equivocal expression, and he did not imply that the fullest information on the subject was afforded to the parties interested. The Special Council, by motion, called for information as to all that had passed between the heads of the seminary of St. Sulpice and the Government; but it was refused. That, however, was not all. They wanted information as to the value of the property that was to be given to the seminary; but all this information was compr-

torily refused. He therefore repeated, that the "fullest discussion" did not include the fullest information. In one other respect, the discussion in the Special Council was distinguished by a circumstance of a novel nature—the Governor-General himself attended there, and, a thing before unheard of, presided in the council during the whole time they were discussing this question in their legislative capacity. The authority he had for calling this an extraordinary proceeding was no less than that of the Governor-General himself. If their lordships looked to the despatch of the 16th of November, 1839, addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Governor-General, they would find that the Chief Justice presided at the deliberations of the Special Council. The Governor-General stated in that despatch, "I expect that great advantage will result from the presence of the Chief Justice in the Special Council, and from his presiding over its deliberations, which could not be so well carried on in the absence of the Governor-General." Therefore it would appear that it was not usual for the Governor-General to sit in that assembly. Being present, the Governor-General must of necessity know how the members spoke and voted—a practice which, in the despatch he had alluded to, was treated as being not only unusual, but unfit to be pursued. Under such circumstances there might be a full, but at any rate there could not be a free, discussion. In the despatch of the 28th of June the Governor-General further observed, "I have every reason to believe, that notwithstanding the clamour raised by a few individuals, and the violence of the press, the measure is approved by the presence of the men of all parties. If this were so, then he (the Bishop of Exeter) says, that the moderate men of the British party were exceedingly few indeed. A petition was drawn up against the ordinance for incorporating the seminary of St. Sulpice, when it originally appeared in the Gazette Extraordinary of Montreal. The ordinance actually proposed and carried differed, however, from that which was so published. The committee of the petitioners, immediately on the ordinance being passed, addressed letters to their agents in England, calling on them not to be less active in pressing forward the petition against the ordinance. They impressed on them, in the strongest manner, the necessity of making every effort they possibly could in support of the prayer of the petition. The petition which was publicly spoken of by the Governor-General was framed in terms of the utmost moderation; but at the same time evinced such strength of argument and of understanding as entitled it to the most serious consideration. It was signed by 2,000 persons, who were described as proprietors of real estates, merchants, and others, inhabitants of Montreal. But, though the numbers who signed it were great, it had been sent off in such a hurry, that sufficient time was not given for all those to sign it who wished to do so. 2,000 persons, however, formed a very considerable portion of the population of Montreal. That population was calculated at 15,000 British inhabitants. Of these 3,000 were Catholics and 12,000 British Protestants. Now, supposing one-half of these 12,000 British Protestants were in favour of the petition, most strictly adhered to the resolution, and came before their lordships with the signatures of children or of young persons who were little more than children)—supposing, he said, that there were 6,000 males, and that of these 3,000 had signed, it might fairly be said that one-third of that large population were opposed to this ordinance. They were not to be described as not being moderate men because they held that opinion; they were not to be held up to the reproach of this country because they came forward to petition against such a measure. There were 24 magistrates at Montreal. Of these 18 signed the petition; and as to the remaining six, some were absent, and some were sick. There were two members of the Special Council opposed to the measure, and one of these gentlemen, in their situation, declined signing the petition against it. Here they had a majority of 24 magistrates, all calling on their lordships to save the country from the calamities which would accrue to them and to the general peace and safety if the measure were sanctioned. There was one individual who had signed this petition, whose opinion the noble viscount himself would say was worthy of attention, and that was Her Majesty's Solicitor-General in the colony. He was not at that situation at the time that the ordinance passed, but he had opposed it, and since that the individual in question (Mr. Day) had been made Attorney-General. This was a striking proof, he thought, of the high estimation in which he was held. Mr. Friend, one of the Special Council, who had opposed the ordinance in one of its stages, had afterwards stayed away, and was assumed to be a gentleman of the faculty, that Mr. Black, another member of the council, who had also opposed the ordinance in one of its stages, was immediately afterwards sent for by the Governor-General. What occurred at that meeting he did not know; but, though Mr. Black remained in Montreal, he did not subsequently take any part in the proceeding. He did not mean to say, "ergo propter hoc," that this was the consequence of the interview, but merely to state the fact. He now came to what was the prayer of the petition. The petitioners said, "Having stated our reasons for calling on Her Majesty to refuse her sanction to any ordinance for incorporating the seminary of St. Sulpice, we humbly pray that the same measure should not be sanctioned, and that the public purposes from which all classes of the population will derive equal and commensurate advantages." Such was the prayer of the petition, the object of which was to prevent the incorporation of the society of St. Sulpice, and the appropriation of the funds in question to other purposes than those which tended to the public good, and the petitioners called upon their lordships to take such measures in relation to the prayer, by address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, or by such other course as in their wisdom might deem fit, to avert the evils thus complained of, by refusing to sanction the obnoxious ordinance. It was stated by the Governor-General, that to the support on which this ordinance was founded the petitioners were divided into two parties—not only parties, but dissenting parties; and in his opinion, that dissent was made to the report of Mr. C. Buller, which was to be found in Appendix E to Lord Durham's report. But, if their lordships looked to the statement of Mr. Buller, they would find that he did not commit himself in this manner. Mr. Buller was directed to investigate the subject, and he had consulted with Mr. Quiblier, the master of the seminary. He did not neglect together the whole body of individuals who were interested, but he collected three persons, who, he doubted not, Mr. Buller thought fit to decide this question. After consulting with them, he made a most lucid report on the subject, and in it he stated that his opinion was founded on the sentiments of the whole, who might fairly be regarded as representing the general feeling of the British inhabitants on the subject. That assented was very different from what he stated, that all those who were interested were parties to the bargain. Mr. Buller referred to those whom he had consulted as persons very likely to know and speak the general feeling, but on that point he happened to be quite mistaken. In fact, from the first, much opposition was offered to this plan; and when it was originally spoken of, a deputation from the petitioners waited on the late Earl of Durham, to entreat him that so such ordinance should be passed. The noble earl was succeeded by a noble lord (Seaton), who he wished was now in the house to give them the benefit of his advice on this subject. Finding the matter nearly concluded, the dissenting party, who he preferred obtained to the proceeding, as was imagined, the noble earl went with his ordinance. Immediately a deputation waited on Lord Seaton, and stated, that so far from having given their assent to the ordinance, they were not even aware of the step proposed. There was no bargain made; those parties had uniformly, from first to last, declared themselves against it, not merely on pecuniary grounds, but for higher and better reasons. He rejoiced to say that the parties who had signed this petition had shown their moderation by abstaining from saying a single word against the incorporation of the seminary of St. Sulpice. From all he had heard of the members of that body, he believed that they were entitled to the utmost credit for their zeal, temperance, and desire faithfully to do what they believed to be the duty of their station. His investigation that had been made into the claims of this seminary was that which was made in 1836, by the Commission of Inquiry into the Grievances of the Canadians. That commission was composed of a noble earl and a gallant officer, and a right hon. gentleman who had formerly been Chief Justice of Calcutta, who was a very old and valued friend of his (the Bishop of Exeter's), as he must be of every one who had the advantage of his acquaintance. While those commissioners negatived everything like a legal claim on the part of this seminary to the possessions it claimed, they likewise urged what they considered to be the equitable claims of the seminary on Her Majesty's Government. Two of the commissioners were rather long language as to the nullity of the pretended claim than the third, but the right hon. judges, who on a question of law might be considered as high authority as the noble earl and the gallant officer associated with him, spoke of the legal claim as being absolutely destitute of reasonable ground, asserting, however, along with the others, the equitable claim which he supposed it to have. The strongest argument assigned for the legal claim by the two commissioners was the 34th article of the capitulation of Montreal, by which it was stipulated that the seminary should retain their property in the seigniories; but Sir C. Grey disposed of that argument altogether, and showed its complete fallacy. The commissioners, however, declared their opinion that the seminary had the strongest claim on the generous consideration of Her Majesty's Government, asserting that all the acts of Government since the conquest had all along recognized the equitable right at least of the parties in possession of the property. One of the strongest points in favour of the view was drawn from a clause in the Royal instructions to the Governor of Canada, after the Quebec Act of 1774, 14th George III. c. 83. In that act there was a provision that all Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, except the religious orders and communities, should freely hold the possessions and properties to which they were entitled at the time of the cession of the province. This seemed like an absolute exclusion of the claims of the seminary; but in the Royal instructions to the governor, issued subsequently to the passing of the act, there was a passage declaring, "that the societies of the Romish priests, called seminaries, in Quebec and Montreal, should continue to possess and occupy their houses of residence, and all other lands and houses to which

they were lawfully entitled on the 13th of September, 1759." The commissioners said, "New instructions were given to the Governor of Canada on the 3d of January, 1775, in consequence of the passing of the Quebec Act in the preceding year; the 21st section relative to the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion; and by the 11th head of it, it was directed that the seminaries of Quebec and Montreal should remain in possession of all houses and lands of which they were in possession on the 13th of September, 1759." Surely, there was a marvellous discrepancy between the real language of the instructions and the account of it thus given by the commissioners! The commissioners said the seminaries were to hold all the lands of which they were in possession on the 13th of September, 1759, whereas the Royal instructions expressly restricted the lands to those to which they were "lawfully entitled" on that day. Now, the commissioners themselves declared that the seminaries were not lawfully entitled to the houses and lands they held. Then with respect to the claim to seigniorial rights and duties, he appealed with confidence to the noble and learned lord opposite to say whether a claim to houses and lands could cover such a claim? He would not go into any tedious detail of the nature of such seminaries as that of St. Sulpice. The body with which they were immediately concerned was one illustrious instance of the piety of the minister of St. Sulpice—an individual who was the friend of Fenelon. It was established originally to assist in the conversion of the Indian tribes, and had been for a time successful, but much permanent good had not resulted. A society at the time existing in France, like that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in this country, made over to it the title of Montreal, and by letters patent in 1767 Louis XV. gave the seminary a right to hold it. The seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris was an affiliated society to that of St. Sulpice in Paris; it was a dependency of the latter, and accounted for its receipts to it. This was fully established by Sir J. Sewell in 1801, who proved the fact from various documents and books of unquestioned authority. Now, he (the Bishop of Exeter) contended that at the time of the conquest the property of this society reverted by every principle of national law to the Crown of this country. He apprehended that it was a recognized principle of national law that all corporation property, all institutions opposed to those of the conquering state, were ipso facto converted to the uses of the conquerors. It was said that by the Quebec Act natives of the mother country holding property in Canada were allowed to part with it to other persons in the Colony, and that in 1764 the seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris granted a deed of gift of all the property in dispute to the seminary in Montreal. This was one ground on which the seminary claimed; but it was ridiculed by every lawyer. With respect to the assertion of the commissioners, that for the last 70 years the Government of this country had acquiesced in the claims set up by the seminaries, he would read an extract from a despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Allyn of the 1st of January, 1835, which would show you that the Government of that day considered the question open to dispute. The despatch, which was very conciliatory in its tone, assigned the reasons of Government for refusing to assent to a bill passed by the provincial Legislature relating to public education, which appeared to be very objectionable in its general policy. The extract was as follows:—"Finally, the terms of this bill are so chosen, that I apprehend they would terminate the question so long disputed, whether the corporate character asserted by the priests of the seminary of St. Sulpice really belongs to them or not. The decision of that question in favour of the seminary would involve consequences which every Canadian, whatever his national origin or religious persuasion, would alike have reason to deprecate—such as the holding a great commercial city upon a feudal tenure, &c.; the dedication of a vast territory to purposes now become, in a great measure, obsolete, and for which, to the advantage of every class of society, the other public objects of the same general character might be substituted, &c. In that document there was a complete contradiction of the main averment of the commissioners, on which they founded their opinion, that the seminary was entitled in equity to retain possession of the lands in their occupation; and more than that, there was the authority of the Government in the beginning of the year 1835, expressed by the noble Secretary for the Colonies at that time, that it would be looked upon as a most disastrous occurrence by every Canadian, whatever might be his religious or political opinions. In discussing this subject he wished not to be understood as throwing any censure upon the parties alluded to; as individuals, he believed most conscientiously that every man of every religious communion, and every man of every rank and condition, who believed that he believed they were more exemplary in their conduct. That was, indeed, the uniform testimony from every quarter of Canada. But their merits as a civil body was quite another affair. How had they exerted themselves in their collective character? A return from M. Quiblier, the principal of the seminary, contained in the appendix to Lord Durham's report, set forth the object to which the funds of the seminary were actually directed to be as follows:—"1. The service of the parish of Montreal, containing about 20,000 Roman Catholics; one-third of which are English, Irish, or Scotch. For these the seminary maintains from 15 to 18 priests. 2. The Mission of the Lake of Two Mountains, for the instruction of two tribes of Indians. 3. The Little Seminary or College; priests and 15 masters. Here are taught French, English, Greek, Latin, the belles lettres, philosophy, mathematics, &c. About 250 scholars attend this establishment. 4. The parochial schools; 30 masters or mistresses, 1,400 children are taught almost gratuitously. 5. A foundation at the Hospital-General of the Gray Sisters for six poor and aged invalids. 6. Another foundation at the same hospital for 40 Irish female orphans. 7. This year (i. e. 1838) an establishment of Brethren of the Christian Schools." A French society, understood to be Jesuits; but he did not want to go into the subject of Jesuitism on this occasion. Yet he must say that he thought the Jesuits were not people who were to be much respected in their lordships' (Hear.) When they considered how much was going on in the world at the present time they must have some exalted jealousy of Jesuits. (Hear.) "That establishment is frequented by upwards of 260 young men, who are taught (gratis) reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, the elements of geometry, and lineal drawing, &c. 8. Public and private alms, and subscriptions for public improvements." Of all these the second was the only one which all agreed with the objects for which the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris like its offspring at Montreal, was permitted to be established, by letters patent from Louis XIV., namely, for the "conversion and instruction of our subjects." The term "conversion" of course was applicable to the native Indians; "instruction" included both French and native Canadian youth, and thus all the subjects of the Crown of France, in New France, were embraced in that article. It was very remarkable, that at the capitulation of Montreal a special demand was made that the Indians should be instructed. The 4th article of the stipulations, after making provision for the security of the Indian tribes which had been friendly to the French during the war, proceeded thus to state the demand of the capitulating party, the people of Montreal—"The actual vicars-general and the bishop, when the episcopal see shall be filled, shall have leave to send them new missionaries, when they shall see it necessary." What was the answer to that demand? "Granted: except the last article, which has been already refused." Now what had been the conduct of the British Government—he did not mean of Her Majesty's present Ministers, but of every administration since the year 1763? Had they acted in conformity with this refusal? Yes; in the instructions given to the governors-general from that time to this—no, not to this period, because the instructions recently given to the Governor-General of Canada formed an exception—but, without that exception, down to the period of Lord Sydenham going out, all the governors-general had received these instructions:—"That all missionaries amongst the Indians, whether established under the authority of or appointed by the Jesuits, or by any other ecclesiastical authority of the Romish church, shall be withdrawn by degrees, and by such times and in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the said Indians and consistent with the public safety, and Protestant missionaries appointed in their place." (Hear.) That was the invariable order of the British Crown to the representatives of the British Crown in Canada, and it was dictated by the trust and most just appreciation of the duties of the Sovereign, who had bound himself in the most solemn manner to maintain throughout his dominions, not merely in Great Britain and Ireland, but in all the territories thereof, to the utmost, the true Protestant religion as established by law. Should it be said, that the object of the establishment of the seminary, as stated in the letters patent of 1677, was generally for the conversion and instruction of the subjects of the ruling sovereignty, the answer was, first, that this provision applied then to the whole province of New France, including both Canada; and secondly, that by right of conquest all such instructions became applicable to the similar objects of the conquering state, namely, the Protestant religion. But the recent instructions to the Governor-General, though they contained all the other instructions relating to religious matters, did not contain the two articles which he had read to their lordships. (Hear.) There was appended to the instructions given to Lord Sydenham an intimation that certain things that had become obsolete—that was the word—"certain things that had become obsolete," and the Governor was to apply himself to the instructions given in respect to those things that were not obsolete. (Hear.) In consequence of the fact that that was the subject was specially referred to in the Governor-General's letter to Lord Durham, and it was advised that more liberal views should be taken, that he should act upon liberal dictates, and that he should deal with his instructions in the manner best suited to a more liberal era. That clearly showed that this seminary was not clearly recognized, even in regard to this most important point, until Lord Sydenham's time. He applauded the instructions connected with the establishment of St. Sulpice for the efforts they had made to diffuse education. But what had been the practical result of their labours? Had they been productive of general advantage to the community? An answer to these questions was to be found in the following extract from Lord Durham's report:—"The bulk of the population is composed of the hard-working yeomanry of the country districts, commonly called habitants, and

their connexions engaged in other occupations. It is impossible to exaggerate the want of education among the habitants; no means of instruction have ever been provided for them, and they are almost universally destitute of the qualifications even of reading and writing. The piety and benevolence of the early possessors of the country founded in the seminaries that exist in different parts of the province institutions of which the funds and activity have long been directed to the promotion of education. Seminaries and colleges have been by these bodies established in the cities and in other central points. The education given in these establishments greatly resembles the kind given in the English public schools, though it is rather more varied. It is entirely in the hands of the Catholic clergy. The number of pupils in these establishments is estimated altogether at about 1,000, and they turn out every year, as far as I could ascertain, between 200 and 300 young men thus educated, whom the possession of members of the family of some habitants, having induced their own fathers of the parish to select and send to the seminary. These young men, possessing a degree of information immeasurably superior to that of their families, are naturally averse to what they regard as descending to the humble occupations of their parents; a few become priests; but, as the military and naval professions are closed against the colonist, the greater part can only find a position suited to their notions of their own qualifications in the learned professions of advocate, notary, and surgeon. As from this case these professions are greatly overstocked, we find every village in Lower Canada filled with notaries and surgeons, with little practice to occupy their attention, and living among their own families, or at any rate among exactly the same class. Thus the persons of most education in every village belong to the same families and the same original station in life as the illiterate habitants whom I have described. They are connected with them by all the associations of early youth and the ties of blood. The most perfect equality always marks their intercourse, and the superior in education is separated by no barrier of manners, or pride, or distinct interests from the singularly ignorant peasantry by which he is surrounded. He combines, therefore, the influence of superior knowledge and social equality, and wields a power over the mass, which I do not believe that the educated class of any other portion of the world possess. To his singular state of things I attribute the extraordinary influence of the Canadian demagogue. The most uneducated population anywhere trusted with political power is thus placed in the hands of a small body of instructed persons, in whom it reposes the confidence which nothing but such domestic connexion, and such community of interest could generate. Over the class of persons by whom the peasantry are thus led the Government has not acquired, or ever laboured to acquire, influence; its members have been thrown into opposition by the system of exclusion long prevalent in the colony; and it is by their agency that the leaders of the Assembly have been enabled, hitherto to move as one man, in whatever direction they thought proper, the simple and ductile population of the country. The entire neglect of education by the Government has thus, more than any other cause, contributed to render this people ungovernable, and to invest the agitator with the power which he wields against the laws and the public tranquillity." That was an extraordinary state of affairs. He admitted that the establishment had done something to prevent the outbreak of sedition and violence in Montreal; at least, so he had been stated, and he had no reason to doubt it. But what had been the effect of the instructions of that body in the rural districts? Why, those very districts which were immediately under their influence were the scenes of the worst excesses of Canadian tumult. That was clearly stated in the report of Lord Durham.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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HAVING taken premises in BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, Ont., to announce that on the 1st of May, they will be prepared to open a large and varied assortment of account Books, Printed Books, plain and fancy Stationery, and every article connected with the trade. The establishment will correspond in all respects with that at Toronto, and during the season will receive continual fresh supplies from England. A LIBRARY is preparing and will be ready for circulation in a few weeks. Toronto, April 16, 1841. 41

BOARD AND LODGING. TWO Gentlemen of regular habits, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable private family. Apply to WILLIAM OSBORNE, House, Land, and General Agency Office. 51—41

THE BAZAAR. IN aid of the Funds of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, will be held at the PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, on Wednesday, 3d May next, and the Ladies, who have kindly undertaken the arrangements, will be in attendance on the Monday and Tuesday previous, to receive any contributions which may be sent. House of Industry, Toronto, April 15, 1841. 41

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at Hutchison's City Hotel, on Friday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day. MESSRS. WATSON, STEWART, & CO. MESSRS. G. P. RIDDETT, J. ATKINSON, J. G. SPRIAGG, J. LAING, W. M. WESTMACOTT. Tickets—gratis, but each person must be procured from either of the Secretaries, from the Treasurer, Mr. H. ROWSELL, and at the City Hotel, G. A. BARBER, Secretary. Toronto, April 18th, 1841. 41

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. A Meeting of the Committee, held on Thursday, January 28, 1841, it was resolved, That the sum of five per cent., being the first instalment upon the Donations and Subscriptions towards building St. George's Church, be called on the 1st of April next, payable to the account of the Treasurer, F. T. BILLINGS, Esq., at the Bank of Upper Canada; and that the Three, Six, and Nine Months, for the balance. Toronto, April 18th, 1841. 41

WANTED. 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. 40

NOTICE. HENRY ROWSELL, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND PRINTER, King Street, Toronto, begs to announce that he has this day taken as partner, WILLIAM ROWSELL, into partnership, and that the business will henceforth be carried on under the firm of HENRY & WILLIAM ROWSELL. Toronto, April 2, 1841. 39

STEAM BOAT NOTICE. THE Steamer GORE will further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, and for Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst. Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. 39

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL. THE Winter Vacation of this Institution will terminate on Saturday January 20th, 1841. Ten additional Boarders can be admitted. A valuable Philosophical Apparatus has been secured by the Principal. Apply to Miss H. CASWELL, Brockville, U. C. N. B.—An Assistant in the Male Department is now wanted. Dec. 29, 1840. 26-41

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK, BY ALEXANDER DAVISON. BEING an introduction to the English Language, with AN APPENDIX containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. For sale at the following places: Henry RowSELL's, King Street, Toronto. Methodist Book Store, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto. Gazette Office, Hamilton. Alexander Fisher's, Port Hope. C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg. D. Perry's, Churchville. 39

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. REVEREND BROTHERS,—I beg leave to remind you that the next meeting of this Society will be held, D. V. at Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of May next. (Signed,) WILLIAM McMURRAY, Acting Secretary W. C. S. Dundas, March 26, 1841. 41

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association is to be held (D. V.) in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 28th inst. next. ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary. Thornhill, April 15, 1841. 41

BIRTH. On Thursday, March 18th, at Montreal, the Lady of William H. Kenny, Esquire, 73d Regiment, of a Son. DIED. At Hamilton, Eliza, wife of B. Berrie, Esq., late Clerk of the Peace for the Gore District. LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, April 16th: Rev. A. N. Bethune, (4), rem.; W. H. White, Esq.; Rev. J. Gibson, add. sub.; R. Douglas, Esq.; Jas. Wallis, Esq.; Rev. A. Townley. The following have been received by the Editor:—Rev. Dr. Bethune; H. RowSELL, Esq. (2); Rev. T. Baines Esq.; Hon. J. Crooks; Mr. J. G. D. McKenzie; Angus Bethune Esq.; Capt. Dobbs, rem. in full 12 mo's; J. Grover, Esq., rem. in full vol. 4.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Mayor's Office, April 5, 1841. GENTLEMEN: It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States; an event sudden, solemn, and afflicting to the nation. Of his services, civil and military, it is unnecessary for me to speak; they are identified with the history of our country.

I should do injustice to my own feelings and to the station I temporarily fill, were I not to partake of the general gloom that pervades the community which mourns the loss of a chief magistrate, recently called from peace and retirement to preside over a nation of freemen. I respectfully suggest, that such measures be taken as will excite the respect and affection due to one who has occupied so exalted a station and shared so largely in the public confidence. I am with respect, gentlemen, yours, &c. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Acting Mayor.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday, April 5. Immediately after the decease of the PRESIDENT, MR. WEBSTER, Jr. chief clerk in the Department of State, accompanied by MR. BELL, an officer of the Senate, set out for the residence of the VICE PRESIDENT, in Virginia, bearing to him the following letter:—"To JOHN TYLER, Vice President of the United States:—"Sir: It has become our most painful duty to inform you that WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, has departed this life. This distressing event took place this day, at the President's Mansion, in this city, at thirty minutes before one in the morning. We lose no time in despatching the chief clerk in the State Department as a special messenger to bear you this melancholy tidings.

torily refused. He therefore repeated, that the "fullest discussion" did not include the fullest information. In one other respect, the discussion in the Special Council was distinguished by a circumstance of a novel nature—the Governor-General himself attended there, and, a thing before unheard of, presided in the council during the whole time they were discussing this question in their legislative capacity. The authority he had for calling this an extraordinary proceeding was no less than that of the Governor-General himself. If their lordships looked to the despatch of the 16th of November, 1839, addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Governor-General, they would find that the Chief Justice presided at the deliberations of the Special Council. The Governor-General stated in that despatch, "I expect that great advantage will result from the presence of the Chief Justice in the Special Council, and from his presiding over its deliberations, which could not be so well carried on in the absence of the Governor-General." Therefore it would appear that it was not usual for the Governor-General to sit in that assembly. Being present, the Governor-General must of necessity know how the members spoke and voted—a practice which, in the despatch he had alluded to, was treated as being not only unusual, but unfit to be pursued. Under such circumstances there might be a full, but at any rate there could not be a free, discussion. In the despatch of the 28th of June the Governor-General further observed, "I have every reason to believe, that notwithstanding the clamour raised by a few individuals, and the violence of the press, the measure is approved by the presence of the men of all parties. If this were so, then he (the Bishop of Exeter) says, that the moderate men of the British party were exceedingly few indeed. A petition was drawn up against the ordinance for incorporating the seminary of St. Sulpice, when it originally appeared in the Gazette Extraordinary of Montreal. The ordinance actually proposed and carried differed, however, from that which was so published. The committee of the petitioners, immediately on the ordinance being passed, addressed letters to their agents in England, calling on them not to be less active in pressing forward the petition against the ordinance. They impressed on them, in the strongest manner, the necessity of making every effort they possibly could in support of the prayer of the petition. The petition which was publicly spoken of by the Governor-General was framed in terms of the utmost moderation; but at the same time evinced such strength of argument and of understanding as entitled it to the most serious consideration. It was signed by 2,000 persons, who were described as proprietors of real estates, merchants, and others, inhabitants of Montreal. But, though the numbers who signed it were great, it had been sent off in such a hurry, that sufficient time was not given for all those to sign it who wished to do so. 2,000 persons, however, formed a very considerable portion of the population of Montreal. That population was calculated at 15,000 British inhabitants. Of these 3,000 were Catholics and 12,000 British Protestants. Now, supposing one-half of these 12,000 British Protestants were in favour of the petition, most strictly adhered to the resolution, and came before their lordships with the signatures of children or of young persons who were little more than children)—supposing, he said, that there were 6,000 males, and that of these 3,000 had signed, it might fairly be said that one-third of that large population were opposed to this ordinance. They were not to be described as not being moderate men because they held that opinion; they were not to be held up to the reproach of this country because they came forward to petition against such a measure. There were 24 magistrates at Montreal. Of these 18 signed the petition; and as to the remaining six, some were absent, and some were sick. There were two members of the Special Council opposed to the measure, and one of these gentlemen, in their situation, declined signing the petition against it. Here they had a majority of 24 magistrates, all calling on their lordships to save the country from the calamities which would accrue to them and to the general peace and safety if the measure were sanctioned. There was one individual who had signed this petition, whose opinion the noble viscount himself would say was worthy of attention, and that was Her Majesty's Solicitor-General in the colony. He was not at that situation at the time that the ordinance passed, but he had opposed it, and since that the individual in question (Mr. Day) had been made Attorney-General. This was a striking proof, he thought, of the high estimation in which he was held. Mr. Friend, one of the Special Council, who had opposed the ordinance in one of its stages, had afterwards stayed away, and was assumed to be a gentleman of the faculty, that Mr. Black, another member of the council, who had also opposed the ordinance in one of its stages, was immediately afterwards sent for by the Governor-General. What occurred at that meeting he did not know; but, though Mr. Black remained in Montreal, he did not subsequently take any part in the proceeding. He did not mean to say, "ergo propter hoc," that this was the consequence of the interview, but merely to state the fact. He now came to what was the prayer of the petition. The petitioners said, "Having stated our reasons for calling on Her Majesty to refuse her sanction to any ordinance for incorporating the seminary of St. Sulpice, we humbly pray that the same measure should not be sanctioned, and that the public purposes from which all classes of the population will derive equal and commensurate advantages." Such was the prayer of the petition, the object of which was to prevent the incorporation of the society of St. Sulpice, and the