T. W. BIRCHALL, 4th March, 1845.

We regret to learn that, owing to ill health, the Revd.

Dr. Falloon is compelled to leave us for a few months.

The Revd. gentleman purposes crossing the Atlantic and will in all probability pass the summer at home.—Montreal Conference on the Revel Conference on the Re

.£14 0 4

Treasurer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Lunenburg District Committee of this Society, was held in the National School-house, at Lunenburg, on Monday evening the 27th January. The state of the weather and of the streets was not very favourable for a full attendance, but yet a goodly number of the members and friends of the Society were gathered together; and earnestness, harmony, and good-will, marked the proceedings of the evening. The chair was taken by the Rector of the Parish, soon after seven o'clock, and he was assisted by the Officers of the Committee, and the Rev. Mr. Filleul, Missionary at Mahone Bay. After singing the 100th Psalm, (and singing it as it always ought to be sung, to the tune that bears its name) the prayers prescribed by the Rules of the Society were offered up to the throne of grace, for a blessing upon this and all kindred Societies, for spreading Gospel light throughout the world. The Chairman in Gospel light throughout the world. The Chairman then opened the business of the evening, and called upon the Secretary, C. B. Owen, Esq., M. P. P., to read the Report, which that gentleman had prepared, for the expired

After reading some extracts from the Eccessastical Gazette, showing the advancing state of the Church in various parts of the world, a collection was made, and the services of the evening concluded by singing Heber's Missionary Hymn, and the pronouncing by the Rector of the Apostolic Benediction.—Hatifax Times.

REPORT

OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PETITION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY, DIOCESE OF TORONTO, AND MANY THOUSAND OTHER PERSONS, PRAYING TO HAVE THE CONTROUL ANE MANAGEMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENG-LAND'S SHARE OF THE CLERGY RESERVES.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and other Petitions signed by many thousand persons, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in the said Diocese of Toronto, and the Diocese of Quebec, praying to have the controll over and the disposition and management of their respective shares of the Clergy Reserves as is equivalent to the proportion of the funds assigned by the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, for the support of the Church of England, beg leave respectfully to Parort. spectfully to Report,-

That by the said Act entitled "An Act to provide for That by the said Act entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," the Government of this Province is empowered to sell all or any of the Clergy Reserves under regulations to be approved by Her Majesty in Council; and that the proceeds, in money, to be derived from the sale and leasing of the Clergy Reserves, after the deduction of certain allowances which are specified in the said act, are directed to be divided into two equal parts; one of which is to be to be divided into two equal parts; one of which is to be distributed in certain proportions between the Churches of England and Scotland, and the other to be applied by the Governor of this Province, with the advice of his Executive Council, for purposes of public worship and religious instruction in Canada.

From the foregoing provisions, it appears to your Committee that it was not the policy of the Imperial Parliament, at the time of the passing of the said act, to apportune the said ac tion the said lands among the denominations of christians whose claims were therein recognized, but rather to place the Clergy Reserves at the disposal of the Government, to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided in the proportions mentioned in the said act.

Your Committee, however, have given the subject and the matters set forth in the various petitions referred to them their best consideration, and they are led to doubt the utility or expediency of such a policy, and particularly when they cannot but consider that, at the time, these lands were originally set apart for the support of relilands were originally set apart for the support of religion, and the maintenance of public worship, it was thereby intended to create an adequate fund to form a permanent endowment for those important objects.

And when it is further borne in mind, that the mem-And when it is further borne in mind, that the members of the Church of England inhabiting the State of New York, are at this day enabled to erect their churches, and station their missionaries in every section of that extensive country, by the aid of funds provided by the plous care of a British monarch, when that country was a British Colorus, that the numerous Dutch population a British Hoharen, when that the numerous Dutch population of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the Government of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the Government of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the Government of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the Government of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the Government of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the Government of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the same State, are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the same State and the same State are supplied with Pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the same State and t of the endowment was a grant of land, insignificant in extent and value at the time it was made, compared with the Clergy Reserves set apart in this Colony by his late Majesty King George the Third, but which grants being scrupulously preserved and respected by succeeding Governments, now yield most munificient resources for

the support of religion:
When your Committee also take into consideration, that our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of Lower Canada, are enjoying, at this day, the most ample endowments for the constant of t for their churches and colleges, arising from early grants of land, which if alienated at the value they once bore would have afforded but a nominal provision, wholly in-adequate to the wants of the passing hour, they feel strongly the impolicy of the provisions of the act to which they have referred, and the justice of the claims set forth by the petitioners. Besides, it is stated in the petition of the Church Society, that "the petitioners have observed with great regret, that under the system which has been adopted for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and from the great deductions made from the proceeds for the expense of inspection and management, their share of the fund which has been appropriated by the Legislature to the Religious instruction of the people, is lit. is likely to be in a great measure consumed in charges which to them appear unnecessary, and to so great an extent that they are apprehensive that it will yield a their church." To this portion of the petition, your Committee have devoted a good deal of attention, and it appears to them that a very large and unnecessary de gree of expense has been incurred in the manner pointed

out by the petitioners.

By certain public returns made by the Commissioner.

Surveyor General, and laid of Crown Lands and by the Surveyor General, and laid ore the Legislature in compliance with an address of the 9th of October, 1843, it appears that the sums which are realized from the sales of the Reserves, are, in a great asure, sunk in the expense of management, and in defraying the general charges of the Land Granting Depart-

Your Committee find that in addition to a deduction of Per cent. out of all monies received by the District gents, and besides the charge of remunerating a large Imber of Inspectors of Clergy Reserves, who have bee appointed to be paid by the day at a rate not specified in the returns, the proceeds of these lands are also charged by an order of the Government made in Aug., 1841, with cent. of the expense of the Crown Land Depart-Lower Canada there had been no sales of Clergy Reserves e the 1st January, 1838, and that since the Union of the Provinces, not more than about £1150 had been received on account of the funds, while £609, or more than one half of the whole amount received, had been charged

against it as disbursed for expenses.

In the first half of the year 1843, the whole monies collected in Lower Canada seem not to have exceeded \$75.16 cd. bit the disbursaments charged against the 275 16. 6d., while the disbursements charged against the und are £431 9s. 2d.

In Upper Canada it appears by the same documents, that the sales of Reserves had been few for some time previously, though large sums had been received on ac-

count of previous sales. In the year 1842, the collections amounted to £18,000, and the disbursements to £5,196.

For the year 1843, the amount collected up to the 1st of July is stated at about £7,000, and the charges at £1,763 11s. 3d., and while so large a sum, as that above mentioned, has as been charged against the fund for disbursments, there

appears to have be only a sale of 200 acres effected within that period, at the price of £90. From the information above stated, it appears to your

Committee, that there is really no proportion or connection whatever between the service rendered to the fund, and the charges which are imposed upon it.

For the considerations stated, your committee, therefore, beging a reconsiderations. fore, beg leave respectfully to suggest to your Honourable House, to adopt an Address to Her Most Gracious Ma-lesty.

perial Parliament, to amend the said act passed in the 4th lear of Her Majesty's reign, so as to place at the disposal of the Church of England, their share of the said Reserves Upper and Lower Canada, to be controlled and managed by the respective incorporated Church Societies of the Dioceses of Toronto and Quebec, and to extend to other cominations entitled to a share of the Clergy Re Fund, the same advantages, should they so desire. All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. SHERWOOD, Chairman. Committee-Room.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28. Peerage. The following is the Address, and His Excellency's

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada in Provincial Parliament assem-

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN. I receive with cordial gratification the kind sentiments which you have expressed regarding the high honour conferred on me by our Gracious Sovereign, in approbation of my honest endea-vours to promote the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects in this portion of her dominions. I beg you to accept my hearty thanks.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Mr. Macdonell, of Dundas, moved that the House do resolve [Here follow the Resolutions.]

After reading some extracts from the Ecclesiastical in Upper Canada, and to extend further the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the expediency of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the expediency of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the expediency of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the expediency of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the expediency of the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada, and to extend further the equitable jurisdictions. tion of the Court of Queen's Bench. The motion was carried on a division, Yeas 28; Nays 20; but the committee rose without reporting. The ground of opposition to the present consideration of the subject was, that there had been a commission issued to report upon the Court of Chancery, and that that report would be laid before the House in a few days, when that report would be laid before the House in a few days, when it would be time enough to go into the matter. It was acknowledged that there were abuses in the Court of Chancery, but it was argued that these might be amended without such a sweeping measure as the abolition of the Court itself. A Bill to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Montreal to the Province line, was read a second time, and referred to the standing committee on private bills. The bill to convey real estate to the college of Regiopolis was read a second time, and referred to a special committee. The Bill for the better requirements referred to a special committee. The Bill for the better regulation of the office of Sheriffs in Upper Canada, introduced by Mr. Macdonell, of Dundas, was read a second time, and referred to a special committee, in order that some of its provisions may

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. Powell's Naturalization Bill was reported by the committee of the whole, with amendments. We are not informed of the nature of these amendments. Two clauses were pro-posed by Mr. Hale, one conferring the right of voting upon aliens whose ancestors or themselves had held freeholds in Ca nada for ten years; the other making aliens liable to serve as Jurors, Road Surveyors, Municipal officers, and Militia-men. Both were, however, withdrawn. Col. Prince's Bill to amend the Registry Laws was considered in committee of the whole, and reported with some amendments. FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

On Friday, Mr. Johnson made an effort to shorten the usual time of sitting of the House, by limiting it to ten o'clock in the evening. After a slight discussion, the motion was negatived. Lengthy debates took place on the Education Bill for Lower Canada, and the Bill to amend the Municipal ordinance. They are not, however, reported. The House was engaged for some time in the consideration of Mr. Sherwood's Bill for the relief

bill would pass the house.

dress be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, to congratulate him on his elevation to the Peerage of the United cellency's distinguished merits. He was seconded by his hon, friend, the member for Prince Edward, (Mr. Roblin). As the Governor General's excellence of character was universally acknowledged, he hoped he should meet with the full assent of the house, in rendering this testimonial of esteem.

Mr. Christie said, he held an address in his hand, which

as precisely similar in effect to that of the hon, member for Essex. Both were independent men, unconnected with the

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL (East) said, that it gave him the highest satisfaction to hear the remarks which had fallen from the two hon, gentlemen who had just sat down. He believed the proper course in these cases of congratulatory addresses was the one taken—that they should come from some independent

Mr. DRUMMOND, Mr. PRICE, and Mr. LAFONTAINE opposed

Mr. DEBLEURY, in allusion to a remark by an hon. member, would call the present distinguished Governor General a second Prevost to this country; for he had shewn himself a true friend to it. The hon. member, as a Canadian, was happy to bear testimony to the good results of his Excellency's Administration Mr. BERTHELOT would not vote for the motion.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved a verbal amendment to the address. Mr. MOFFATT said, he was not in the house when the original motion had been made, but he rejoiced that he had arrived of the public life of that illustrious individual (the Governor General) that was more deserving of the approbation of the Sovereign than his conduct in this Colony. It was his earnest prayer that he might be spared for many years to enjoy the honour conferred upon him, and he was convinced that if he was so spared, he would leave the Colony with the approbation even of the gentlemen upon the opposition benches, and if he did not do so, it would not be his fault.

Mr. Johnston said, that he had expected that the vote upon this occasion would have been an unanimous one—that it would have been met in the same manner as the motion for the introduction of the French language into the Journals had been treated by members on this side of the house—by an unanimous vote. Such a proceeding would only have been shewing a proper respect to the noblem an at the head of affairs. That nobleman was spending his days in misery in this country, in comparison to what he might do at home, and it was only a spirit of disappointment which could raise objections to such a vote.

Mr. AYLWIN spoke long and vehemently against the motion Mr. ATLWN spoke long and venemently against the motion. His language on one occasion became so disrespectful to her Majesty's Representative, that he was reprimanded by the Speaker. Some of his statements were singular in the extreme, and exceeded even his usual violence. "He had read the debate which had taken place in the House of Commons when the vote of £2,000 to him (Lord Seaton) and his heirs was moved, and the only man who, on that occasion, spoke like a Briton, much as he was calumniated and ridiculed, was Joseph Hume.—
(Cheers and laughter). * * * * He (the Governor General) had lent the influence of his politics, the weight of his name and character to introduce democracy in this Colony.— The Sovereign never became the head of a party—the Sovereign never sat at the Council Board with her Minister; but the President of the United States and the Governor General of Canada did so-(Oh! oh! and ironical cheers).

Dr. DUNLOF-When did the Queen give it up? Mr. AYLWIN continued—When did she give it up? She has never done so—the Sovereigns of the House of Hanover have never done so. (Laughter). * * * * This peerage have never done so. (Laughter). * * * * This peers is but the harbinger of the recall of the Governor General. * There might be Chartists in England, there might be bad men in Ireland, and turbulent men in Wales, but in Canada there was not one disloyal * * * Our Governors should recoilect that the people of this country are not the ignorant herd they are in England, but that they possess a far greater knowledge of Constitutional and Parliamentary Law, than the people they have left. (Ironical cheers). * * * stration had ever occupied the humiliating position the present did, every effort that it made was put down in the house. * * * I would like to have in my hands one-

tenth part of the means wielded by the hon, gentleman opposite, and I would shew them in how short a time I would make the majority of two and three, five, six, or ten; I know how it can be done." (No doubt! Cheers and shouts of laughter). Mr. COLVILLE wished to answer some observations made by the Member for Quebec, reflecting upon Members upon that

the head of affairs, but he had forgotten to tell the House in what; he had not entered into any particulars; he had not specified any particular iniquity which he had committed. Did that nobleman excite the people to rebellion? Had he withdrawn from the country one good quality which it previously possessed? Had not its prosperity increased in a degree surpassing what it had ever done before? The Hon, gentleman throughout the course of his address, styled his Excellency the We, Her Majesty since, gislative Council of Cauada in Provincial Parliament assembled, have learned with feelings of unmitigated satisfaction, that Her Majesty has been pleased to call your Excellency to the Peers; yes, Sir, the time was when the same opprobrious epithet was equally applicable to some of the most distinguished men, whose names are written in letters of light upon the book of British history, whose memory is engraved in that your Excellency may long continue to enjoy this most distinguished mark of the approbation of our Most Gracious Sovereign.

The Cauchy Speaker throughout the course or instances, so, the time was when the same opprobrious epithet was equally applicable to some of the most distinguished men, whose names are written in letters of light upon the book of British history, whose memory is engraved in everlasting characters upon the alters of our homes, mannes, sit, which are syllabled with veneration by the lips of every man who boasts a British heart. Sir, the time was when the same opprobrious epithet was equally applicable to some of the most distinguished men, whose memory is engraved in everlasting characters upon the alters of light upon the book of British history, whose memory is engraved in everlasting characters upon the book of every man who boasts a British heart. Sir, the time was when the same opprobrious epithet was equally applicable to some of the most distinguished men, whose names are written in letters of light upon the division, the numbers were, Ayes 23, Nayes 25; and the bill was carried by the casting vote of the Church of England. (Hear I)

Upon the division, the numbers were, Ayes 23, Nayes 25; and the bill was carried by the casting vote of the Church of England. (Hear I)

The Bill to amend the Registry Laws of Upper Canada was mended.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28. the last of the Lords. Sir, the time was when the illustrious Duke of Wellington, the greatest warrior of the age, elevated to the peerage, not on account of wealth, not in respect of his family connections, but on account of his merit as a man, a statesman, and a soldier, might have been called the last of the Peers. Sir, there is no reproach in the name which the Hon, gentleman has been pleased to make use of; whatever reproach was intended to be conveyed by it, recoils upon him who had the bad taste to use it. The Hon. Member taunted the administration with its majorities; if he really believed what he stated, that the Government could not command a greater majority than one, why did he not muster sufficient courage to come out openly and boldly like a man with a vote of want of confidence; and then he would learn what the majority of the Government really was, (Cheers.) The Hon. gentleman spoke of the peace and prosperity in which the Governor General found this Province: Yes, he found it with one party ruling over the other with a dominion more tyrannical than that exercised by the Emperor Nicholas over the unfortunate Poles. (Cheers.) I say, Sir, that Hon. Members on this side were dismissed from office without the shadow of a crime or complaint; men who had done the state some service were spurned ignominiously from their offices, because they dared to xpress opinions adverse to those of the Government of the day. Cheers.) But when the Governor General came, he told the that he was not disposed to carry on the Government for a party, through a party, and to the extermination of a party.
During the progress of Mr. Gowan's speech the Hon. W. H.
Draper, Memoer for London, and Mr. Woods, of Kent, were

both introduced into the House, and took their seats amid great applause from both sides of the House. applause from both sides of the House.

COLONEL PRINCE expressed his surprise at the line of argument adopted by the hon. member for Quebec. Did that hon. member know the character of the gentleman he had been pleased to call a novus homo? Did he know that for 45 have represented his majority as being more than 690, mistake the content of the Poll at its close, by a majority of 393. Some of our contemporaries, we observe, have represented his majority as being more than 690, mistake the content of the Poll at its close, by a majority of 393.

Governor never existed? Mr. McDonald [Glengary], and Mr. MERRITT, supported

the motion, because they looked upon it merely as a compliment, which conveyed no approbation of any political views.

Mr. Sol. General Sherwood said, that the hon, member for Quebee had outraged every principle of Responsible Government in the attack he had made upon the Governor General. Such language as he had made use of was contrary to the practice and would not be tolerated in the British House of Commons. Sir, if I were placed in opposition to-morrow, and was called upon to vote for such an address, and refused to do so, I should feel that I was chargeable with being actuated by something more than a desire to do my duty, by something more than met the eye and ear, and that I was not pursuing that course which a highminded Englishman would upon such an

Col. Paince moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide against the desceration of the Sabbath. The announcement. When that gentleman had introduced in the address was reported and swarperted to draft an Address accordingly for the announcement. When that gentleman had introduced in this clause, but the moon that Sabbath. Upon the third reading of that bill, he (Mr. M.) had moved for the introduction of this clause, but the moon that Sabbath. Upon the third reading of that bill, he (Mr. M.) had moved for the introduction of this clause, but the moon that Sabbath. Upon the third reading of that bill, he (Mr. M.) had moved for the introduction of this clause, but the moon that the bill would be received, and he believed that Col. Prince lad voted against it. He trusted that the bill would be received, at least to far as Upper Canada, was concerned.

The Solicitor General. When that gentleman had followed the reading of that gentleman had not introduction of this clause, but the moon that the bill would be received, and he believed that Col. Prince lad voted against it. He trusted that the bill would be received, at least to far as Upper Canada, was concerned.

The Solicitor General. When that dealers were concerned.

The Solicitor General and religious character, and deportment of young dailes. One from thirty to fifty years of age would be preferred. A completed the candle and deportment of young dailes. One from thirty to superintend the conduct of the same reported that the moon that he descent and deportment of young dailes. One from thirty to superintend the conduct which are reported to secretter, and dailes. One from thirty to fifty years of age would be preferred. A completed two superintends the chall business in order to give his whole was reported and gentleman had introduced in the had been encouragement which the clause of the public of the encouragement which the clause of the favoured with a date of the public of the encouragement which the clause of the public of the encouragement which the cla

Bertrand, Cauchon, Chabot, Chaveau, Desaulniers, De Witt, Drummond, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Latterriere, Laurin, Leslie, Methot, Nelson, Powell, Price, Small, Smith [Wentworth], Thompson.-25.

REBELLION LOSSES .- Mr. PAPINEAU moved that it was esire it.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Col. Prince rose to make a motion, which be had no doubt

Losses; and to take a similar sum, as an equivalent, from the would be accepted by both sides of the house with great favour. Licenses of Lower Canada, to be devoted to District purposes

To this reasonable proposition, the opposition demurred, on the ground that similar provisions had not been made for Lower Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to express their gratitude to their august Sovereign for thus rewarding his Expeches were made by Messrs. AYLWIN, LAFONTAINE, and BALDWIN, with no other object but to show how little sympathy they have with those who saved the country in 1837-8, and how gladly they would shirk their just claims if they could.— Thus it was asserted that the vote of the Upper Canada Parliament in 1840 was not a charge on the consolidated revenue, as the money then voted was not in the hands of the Receiver General; and turther, that the effect of the present propositio would be unfair to Lower Canada, which raised a smaller sum for tavern licen-es than Upper Canada. It was also brought as a-charge against the ministry, that they had not dared to pro-pose a direct tax, as they should have done, for the payment of these claims, but had endeavoured to provide for them indirectly

and at the expense of Lower Canada.

These objections were replied to by the ATTORNEY GENE-RAL, who said there was not the least objection that the losses of Lower Canada should form a subject for the consideration of Parliament, and that had they been in the same state as those of Upper Canada, he would have proposed that they should be treated in a like manner. But before any thing could be done in that matter, it would be necessary that there should be a Commission to ascertain what the losses were, and in the mean time it would not be fair to expect that the claims of Upper Canada, which had been recognized by two parliaments, should lie over. He gave it as his opinion that, by the terms of the 55th clause of the Union Act, the debt in question was a charge on the consolidated fund, and contended that no fairer way of liquidating it could be found than that which had been submitted. The reason of the greater amount of the fund in Upper Canada, he explained, arose from the fact that the price of the license was fixed by the magistrates in Quarter Sessions, and

was heavier in the Upper than in the Lower Province. There is one circumstance connected with these claims which, Canada the claims are for losses sustained by persons who fought in defence of the British Crown. In Lower Canada, they are for losses sustained by persons who were in arms against that Crown. Now whilst it may be expedient to pay both these classes of claims, we totally deny that they can be equally claimed as a right. We draw a broad distinction between the services of the western volunteers, and the friends of Dr. Nelson at St. Denis. The one have a just claim to remuneration, and no government which wishes to enjoy the confidence of the ple can overlook it; but it is not so with the other. It may be politic to pay them, but they cannot claim it as a right. into difficulty. They may have a claim on Mr. Lafontaine and Dr. Nelson, but they have none, strictly speaking, on the Provincial Government.—Abridged from Montreal Transcript.

After a lengthened discussion, the Committee rose, reported

After a lengthened discussion, progress, and asked leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26. The debate on Mr. Papineau's motion, relative to the provision for Losses sustained during the Rebellion, was resumed; and resulted in the adoption of the original motion (the Amendments of Messrs. Lafontaine and McDonald of Glengary having srs. Roblin, Smith (Wentworth), and Thompson voting with the majority.

MARRIAGE LICENSE FUND .- The House in Committee on rriage License Fee Fund Bill.

Mr. Christie brought up the Bill as reported by the Select Mr. DRAPER argued against the bill, because the Committee had neglected to inquire into the very matter which was of all others the most important in connection with this subject; they had not inquired into the origin of the fund. He contended that the Church of England had derived the right of marrying through the Church of Rome, and up to a very recent period no marriages were lawful in England except those celebrated by the clergy of that Church. This was also the case in Canada till a late period, except in such cases as were spe-cially provided for on account of the distance at which the clergymen resided from the places at which the parties lived; he believed that that right was transferred to the civil power at the transferred to the head of the state, but was always exercised through ecclesiastics. Among Roman Catholics, the clergy still retained this power; which he believed would never have been trenched upon by the civil authority, except at a time therefore thought he was not asking too much when he desired

some delay in this matter, so that the Church of England should not be placed in a worse position than the Church of Rome.

Mr. Christie did not believe that this fund was beneficial side of the House; he had called them abandoned sycophants and man-worshippers. For his part, he would tell that Hongentleman that he worshipped no one but his God. (Cheers.) He did not worship the rising nor the setting sun; he did not worship Lord Metcalfe, neither did he worship the Member for Quebec. But, Sir, I will tell you what I do worship: Sir, I to the Church, and entered upon some statistical details in proof of this assertion. Since the Union, this gentleman (Mr. Samp-

worship justice, I worship moderation, and, Sir, I worship the patience and talents with which the noble Lord at the head of affairs has carried on the Government since he came here.—

gentlemen who talked about this being an ecclesiastical fee to the fact, that in Lower Canada the distributors are all clergy—
men, and 5s. is the miserable allowance they got for all the

affairs has carried on the Government since he came here.—
(Cheers.)

Mr. Gowan regretted that he was not in the House when the motion before the chair was made; but he had arrived there in time to hear the speech made by the Member for Quebec.

The Hon. gentleman had told the House that no individual had done the Colony such irreparable wrong as the noble Lord at the head of affairs, but he had forgotten to tell the House in wheth he head of a count. So many licenses sold to Church of England, so many wheth he head on a count. So many licenses sold to Church of England, so many wheth he head on a count of the count of th licenses was out get a fresh one. The proceeds to be left either at the disposal of the Crown, as at present, or else surrendered to the clergy of the different denominations. But he never would consent to it being incorporated as a part of the Consolidated Revenue, whilst the proceeds of the licenses of the Church of Rome was left at its own disposal. (Hear!) The right of

The Resolution concerning the Rebellion Claims of Upper

Canada, passed by the Committee of the whole on Wednesday, Mr. PAPINEAU moved that the said Resolution be now con-

Mr. M'DONALD, of Glengary, moved, in amendment, that

an Address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the pay-ment of the Rebellion claims of Upper Canada. He looked upon these claims in the light of war losses, incurred in defendg the country from foreign invasion.
Upon the amendment being put, it was negatived; Ayes 28,

Mr. LAFONTAINE spoke at some length in French, and concluded by moving a second amendment, to the effect that the Rebellion claims of Upper Canada should not be paid unless provision was made at the same time for paying those of Lower

Terrebonne convinced him of the insincerity of his declarations as to the payment of the losses in either portion of the Province. action could be taken upon it; it gave no pledge to pay the Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH followed. Mr. AYLWIN addressed the House in a speech extending over

one hour and twenty minutes, during the delivery of which the Ministerial Benches were almost totally deserted. The division being taken, there appeared for the motion 43, against it 30, and a Bill was directed to be brought in accordingly.

years he had served the Kings and Queens of England without being more than two years resident in his native land? Was he aware that a more distinguished politician, a more liberal that a more distinguished politician t

ston newspapers:		
LANARK.		
Close of the Poll. Cameron,	682 289	
Majority,	393	The Person of th

A GOVERNESS WANTED TO GO TO ENGLAND IN MAY NEXT,

10 take charge, during the voyage, of two young ladies, the one fourteen, the other eleven years of age. It is not required that she be competent to teach the several accomplishments which can be taught by masters, but she must

THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally,

with their very superior CUT NAILS,

A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for | with despatch. the Spring business. RICHARD JUSON & Co.

RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merchants of the Western Districes, that they have at all times on

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms. By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-

TRON. TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS. and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to consists of

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, ?

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of Goods, imported late last Fall for the early Spring Trade, entaining Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines; Balzarines; Lama, Silk, and Satin Shawls; Parasols, and various

P. PATERSON.

399-2m

Toronto, 4th March, 1845.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-

UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER AT No. 94, YONGE STREET, THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN.

Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished; Hearses and Palls kept for hire.

G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement of the Machine known as ' Williams' Feather Renovating Machine All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who omy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced. CHARGES MODERATE.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned the same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public. (Signed)

J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D. ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician. Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET,

TORONTO:

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET.

TORONTO,

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on

application to the above.

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY, (Signed) SHELDON Treasurer to the Building Committee

February 20, 1845

NOTICE

TS hereby given, that D'AROY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province egistered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQUIRE, are requested to transmit the same, duly authenticated, to Francis M. Hill, Esq., who is authorized to adjust the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, either by Account, Note, Bond, Mortgage, or otherwise, are also requested to settle with him, or either of the undersigned, without delay

SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT, PETER DIEHL, THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON. JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH,

Kingston, 22d January, 1845. MR. MEREDITH.

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF NIAGARA,

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its branches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

References to the following gentlemen:—Dr. Widmer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder.

DUNDAS FOUNDRY

MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, beg to announce they have now added to their extensive works, the manufacture of

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES, of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to

STRAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c. and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILLS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province. Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms, GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES,

(of which the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Esq.). Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs and Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co. Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845.

THE Subscriber is now carrying on the PAIL FACTORY, and intends to have a supply of PAILS and SAP-BUCKETS about the 25th of February. W. HARTWELL.

396-5

Cobourg, January 23, 1845.

PAIL FACTORY.

Reep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize. TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY,

Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

N.D.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner,

SAMUEL SHAW, Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844. N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles, say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Stor lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

N.B.—Cats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods.

B. C.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS, KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found being executed with care and precision. Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Alc and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend

their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH. A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

KING STREET, COBOURG. R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience,

In purchasing their heavy Stock of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to soli patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY Low, the most strict attention paid to the wishes

of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long

and expressly intended for the trade of this place.

practical experience, made subservient to their interests. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, | Christ's Church, Montreal. Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

WANTS A SITUATION. A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooksville, or to A. B., Cobourg. November 8th, 1844.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cussocks, Clergymen and Queen's Coursel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style.
Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage

Toronto, May 23, 1844. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

which it will ever be his study to deserve.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

Music Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Fowels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844. N.B.-School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

GOVERNESS. A LADY, accustomed to TUITION, wishes to obtain a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844. BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

ARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the undersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-London Quarterly Review 1 2 0 per annum. Foreign and Colonial " Westminster Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) 1 10 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 Dublin University Magazine Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Bell's World of Fashion, (Monthly)... 1 16 0 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronta. January 8, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED. ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC.

EMBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING, (size 16 × 8 inches), of the NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, And containing a great variety of useful information, including a correct list of the Members of the present House of Assembly, &c. &c., -forming both an useful and ornamental

FOR 1845,

ppendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c. For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's, Cobourg; A. Davidson's, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal;

and at the Publishers. — PRICE 2s. 6d.
H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King-Street Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844. Ecclesiastical Music.

BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE. ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

Toronto, August 1st, 1844. ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as pos-sible. Having a near relative in London, who devotes himself exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844. JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D.,

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 11d. BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845.

MARRIED. At Cape Vincent, on the 28th ult., Matthew Ruttan, Esq., Adolphustown, Captain in the 1st Lenox Militia, to Miss Eliza McConkey, youngest daughter of Baron McConkey, of Mount

At Auburn, near Peterboro', on the 25th inst., by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, A. M., Andrew Charles O'Rielly Dunlop, Esq., of Otonabee, son of the late Major Dunlop, 18th Royal Irish, to Ellinor Susanna, second daughter of the Hon. Thomas

DIED.

In Nelson, on the 7th inst., in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Susannah Spence, formerly of Three Cateles, Blessington, County Wicklow, Ireland. At Chambly, on the 20th ult.. at the residence of the Rev. J. Braithwaite, Driffield Brook Bridges Stevens, aged 18 years and 11 months, youngest son of the late Rev. Brook Bridges Stevens, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, and Evening Lecturer,

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 6: R. Garrett, Esq., add. subs, and rem. (No. 8); Rob. Berrie,

Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq., (with parcel); Rev. W. Abbott. rem.; A. B. Orr, Esq., rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. E. Huntingford; T. Champion, E-q., (3); J. M. Crawford, Esq.; Rev. F. Kilvert; James Hamilton, Esq.; Rev. T Johnson; R. Juson, Esq.; Rev. S. Armonr; Mr. R. Langrem. vol. 8; J. M. Grover, Esq.; Rev. J. Jones; J. W. Brent, Esq.; Rev. J. Reid, rem.; J. Stevenson, Esq., rem.

Ir J. M. auspices by Act religious burch of ation has

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