

connected as I was with the organ of Catholics as it is my duty to correct a mistake. It was Mr. Clergy had opposed the establishment in a highly creditable manner. At their classical education, with less than £30 a year. I object, but will just read a paper which will win my sympathy. The first, strange as it may seem, is "the Church of Rome," and education, and which has been neglected to work in the opposite direction, embodies all that is good in the subject. The next from the Montreal Writteman here read an account of the schools of the Province that about 1800 years education through Catholic Clergy. I feel on this subject. I am on occasion to vindicate the present, but I have been got up and down in my sorrow for it. I did not become convinced that measure, deluded as I was, was then to be the general policy of the Province respecting Mr. Clergy education, are not new as far as Provincial education. These cries have been raised parties, for the benefit of the public. I got up a cry against the present, but I did not stock the other day I was in the toll gates, and I found that it was to the influence of the present. One gate was removed;—the effect of this was to aristocratic Gentlemen using the gate, while at the same time had been placed in a way who never use the road farmers, are obliged to be more unjust. The object of the Clergy Reformers when I was in office I had recommended District voters. The principle upon which they were made was that should be selected, so as to give a right to complain of the present. Mr. Van Norman was an upright, honourable man, and Mr. Henry had no claims on the connections to recommend him. I asked on Mr. Carroll as to his neighbours and him. These gentlemen discharged of the duties were arrived that all depended. It turned out that Mr. Sprague, of whom you have never heard, before the Crown Land and rock District lands were not charge Mr. Riddell in contrary to his conveyance one knows that the to think well of property interested—it is well in it is a large land holder and who is Mr. Sprague? obtained a large tract of which he has disposed of, and who is, of course, a Tory. On such testimony deserves suspended; and the opinions expressed by members of Parliament of the valuations in their hands. Mr. Riddell and Mr. Sprague reserved, and the latter, having had the whole

loud and continued cheering.] The CHAIRMAN briefly returned thanks for the honour which had been done him. He was not in the habit of attending Public Dinners, and he felt himself unable to do justice to the toast proposed by his present duty on this occasion. He had, however, done his best (cheers.) Mr. VINING said, as his name had been mentioned by his hon. guest, he would say a few words in reply to the toast. He was the oldest member of the Brock District Council, having been elected on the establishment of Municipal Institutions in the Province. He consequently had much experience of their working, and he believed they were well calculated to promote the improvement of the country. He could not help reminding them of the exertions of their hon. guest to promote the establishment of these institutions. Mr. SHENSTONE said that if Mr. Vining was the oldest member of the Council, he (Mr. S.) was the youngest. He was however, able to bear his humble testimony to the successful working of the Municipal Council of this District. When the Council was established the District was deeply in debt, but that debt had been paid off and they had now an overflowing Treasury. & altho' during the present year considerable improvements, they had still £1500 in hand applicable to the same purpose. The assessed property of the District was £33,000 in advance of last year, being now upwards of £300,000. Mr. MARLOW, of Oakland, one of the Vice Presidents, said that he had been entrusted with the next toast, which was one that fully expressed his own opinions. Responsible Government in its purity, not as it was at present carried out, was indeed the only safeguard of their liberties. (Applause.) 6. RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT,—the only safeguard of our liberties. Mr. VINING had been entrusted with the next toast. It was one that he could perhaps propose with peculiar propriety, as a professed member and office bearer of a Christian Church, and as a Conservator of the Peace, he would give them— 7. CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ALL OVER THE WORLD. JEREMIAH COWIN, Esq., of Blenheim, said that he had been entrusted with a toast which he was sure would be most heartily responded to by those whom he saw around him—it was the Leaders of the United Reform party of Upper and Lower Canada. He need hardly remind them how important it was to preserve a cordial union between the Reformers in all sections of the United Province. Their honourable guest had gone fully into most of the great political questions of the day, but there was one question on which he (Mr. Cowin) wished to offer a few remarks. One of the charges brought against the ex-Ministers was their alleged abuse of the patronage at the Government. What however, had been the practice of their opponents? What Reformer had ever been appointed by them to office in this District? Even in the appointment of the Magistracy, not a single Reformer had been chosen, nor to the Commission on the Rebellion claims. With reference to the valuation of the Clergy Lands, he (Mr. C.) as an old inhabitant of Blenheim, could say that Mr. Sprague was entirely ignorant of the value of lands in that Township. He had acquired a large tract of land in a very good situation, but he was a non-resident. It was in the highest degree unfair to charge the settlers on those Clergy Lands the enhanced value caused by their own labour, and also rent or interest during the time they were in occupation. (Cheers.) He (Mr. C.) was well acquainted with public opinion in Blenheim; it had been called a Tory Township, but although at Mr. HINCKES' first election it gave a majority to Mr. CARROLL; it must be recollected that Mr. C. had avowed Reform principles, on which account he got his (Mr. Cowin's) support and that of others. At the last election, notwithstanding all the exertions of the office holders, from the Bailiff to the Magistrate, and several bad votes, there was a majority in Blenheim of three for Mr. Hinckes; and on another occasion that majority of three

by their Member, Mr. Powell, when a late one was issued, that gentleman, though Member for the County, had not even been consulted. (cries of "shame, shame") and as had been the case in this District so it was in the Talbot, the new appointments were generally unsatisfactory, even to the Tories. Their reflecting Commissioners to decide on the Rebellion claims, altho' certainly party considerations should have been overlooked, all the persons appointed were Tories. As the alterations in the School Act had been spoken of by their Guest, he wished to state one fact, and it was an important one, in confirmation of his statement that the expense would not be reduced by the abolition of the office of Township Superintendent. In the Talbot District, where he resided, the County Superintendent had been only paid for his actual expenses under the old system, whereas in consequence of the increase of labour, it had been found necessary to give him in addition a sum equal to the salaries of all the Township Superintendents and £14 besides (loud cheers.) Such was the practical working of a system which was to effect such a saving to the public; and let it be recollected that the Talbot District was one of the poorest in the Province, and where the charges for the education of the poor were the most heavy. He (Mr. Hinckes) could not sit down without expressing his gratification at hearing the sentiments expressed that evening, and his surprise at the ability displayed by the gentleman who had addressed the Chair. The Gentleman who was their guest might well be proud of enjoying the confidence of such a constituency, and without offering anything like adulation, he would say that they might be proud of him. (loud cheers.) The next toast was proposed by Mr. SHENSTONE, D. C.— 12. Education free from sectarian or party influence, based upon such principles and conducted in such a manner as that every child in the Province may be benefited thereby. Mr. HENRY, District Superintendent of Education, said that from his position it might be expected that he would offer a few remarks in reply to this toast. He would just say something on the subject of his appointment. His friends about him knew well the reluctance with which he had first accepted the appointment, and his diffidence as to his ability to fill it with credit to the Council and to himself.—He believed that he owed his appointment in some degree to the recommendation of the late excellent Superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Bosworth, and it was also in consequence of that gentleman's opinion of his fitness that he consented to act. He might, however, say, that he had gone through all the gradations of office. Under the old system he had been a School Trustee; when the Act of 1841 was passed, he had been elected a Commissioner in his Township, and appointed Chairman by his fellow members. Under the last Act he had been elected Superintendent of his Township, and when Mr. Bosworth resigned; he was chosen by the Council as District Superintendent. He was not aware that in the discharge of any of his duties, he had received blame from any of those with whom he had been connected. He had made these remarks in consequence of an allusion made to him by the member for this county (Mr. Riddell) in his place in Parliament. That gentleman had objected to the vesting the appointment to the office of Superintendent in the District Council on the ground of their incompetency to select, and had instanced the appointment in this District of a mechanic (hear, hear.) He would not enter at any length into the question of the School Act. No doubt it might be supposed that he approved of the change regarding the Superintendent, for he as District Superintendent would doubtless have a claim for increase of salary, owing to the increase of duty; he doubted however, whether the public would be benefited by it. There was a change made regarding the granting of certificates to the Teachers. These could now be given by the Visitors for the Township; and he (Mr. Henry) had determined that in future he would be most rigid in granting certificates to those alone who

of the Reformers of Middlesex, several of whom would have been present but for the weather. Mr. GOBLE, of Blenheim, had been entrusted with a toast, but he felt great diffidence in speaking to it. It was the first Dinner of the kind he had ever attended, and he was not accustomed to public speaking. The advantages of Responsible Government had been ably descanted on, but to whom are we chiefly indebted for the concession of that principle? He (Mr. Goble) well recollected the time, not long distant either, when our Representatives had little or no influence on the Government, when Bills were passed by the House of Assembly only to be tomahawked by the Legislative Council. The Report of the Earl of Durham was the first important blow struck at the old system. Lord Sydenham, though he committed many errors, had formally sanctioned the principle of governing through a Provincial Administration, and the ever to be lamented Sir Charles Bagot had practically carried it into operation. We ought not on such an occasion to forget the services of those great men. He would propose— The Memory of the late lamented EARL OF DURHAM and LORD SYDENHAM and LORD HINCKES rose to propose a toast to their worthy host, Mr. HENRY, who, doing so, he would make a remark on the subject which he had hitherto proposed to himself—the contested Election. His object in doing so was to express publicly his thanks, and the thanks of the Reformers of the District generally, to those individuals who had sacrificed so much time and money during the Scrutiny. He thought that without being invidious, he might mention the names of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Jordan Charles, Mr. Pichan, of Ingersollville, Mr. Doty, the Chairman (Mr. Carroll), Mr. Henry, and Mr. Cowin. They all knew the circumstances connected with the contest. He would only say that he defied any one to point to an instance in the late Parliamentary history of Great Britain in which the Government had dared to tamper with a member serving on an Election Committee. (Loud Cheers.) The fact was undeniable that a member sworn to try a contested Election, while serving on a Committee, had been literally purchased by the Government. Terms had been offered and refused, and higher terms insisted on. Two Offices were not sufficient remuneration, a third was demanded, and the price was paid. (Cries of "shame, shame.") These facts must have produced an impression on the public mind. As to Mr. Riddell, he (Mr. Hinckes) had nothing to say against him. He had on all occasions borne testimony to his honourable and gentlemanly conduct. He had ever found him frank in the expression of his views, and he must say that on the subject of the reinvestment of the Reserves, Mr. Riddell had publicly declared what he would do on the day of nomination. No one who voted for him had a right to complain on this score. He had already trespassed too long on their time, and would now propose the toast he had read. A few volunteer toasts were then proposed, by others Mrs. HINCKES; the Ladies, by Mr. Kearney; the Agricultural Interest, by Mr. Hook. The Chairman expressed his high gratification at the orderly manner in which the proceedings had been conducted, and left the Chair at about half-past 10 o'clock, when the party broke up. PATRICK HENRY.—In Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry will be found the following sentiment, in reply to some observation of Judge Tyler in relation to the propriety of commercial restrictions: "Why," said Patrick Henry, "should we fetter commerce! If a man is in chains, he droops and bows to the earth, for his spirits are broken—looking sorrowful at his feet—but let him twist the fetters from his limbs and he will stand erect—stretching himself and assuming the look of proud defiance.—Fetter not commerce, sir! let her be as free as air—she will range the whole creation, and return on the wings of the four winds of heaven to bless the land with plenty!"—This is a noble sentiment and every way worthy of its author. The Senate of the free city, Frankfort, has just published a proclamation, allowing the importation of corn duty free, into the territory of the republic.