

you; but duty to God, and benevolence to men. And you shall in that day receive a more abundant reward, when the Lord shall say to you, Well done, good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, for the greater convenience of several of the Clergy from the Eastern parts of the Diocese, will hold his Primary Visitation in the Cathedral at Toronto, on Thursday, the 9th September next, instead of Wednesday, the 8th, as previously announced. Divine Service will be performed at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Clergy are expected to appear in full black robes.

On Monday, the 16th instant, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, crossed over to Niagara, and on the following day consecrated St. George's Church and Burial Ground, at the town of St. Catherine's, and inducted the Rev. A. F. Atkinson to the Rectory of that place.

The Church of St. George, which is a substantial and spacious structure, has been built solely by the congregation, (with the exception, we believe, of £50 granted by the late reverend Bishop of Quebec) at an expense of nearly £2000, and reflects great credit upon the exemplary individuals concerned in its erection. A Bell has been provided, at a cost of about £48, of which sum £17 were generously contributed by Mr. William Cayley, one of the Directors of the Welland Canal, a gentleman whose enterprise, intelligence, and high character, point him out as one of the most valuable settlers in the Province. The remainder was furnished, with laudable zeal, by the labourers on the Canal, a majority of whom are Irish Protestants, a class of men, on whom it has been the fashion, with late administrations in this Province, to heap contumely and injustice, except in the hour of rebellion or invasion. The Ladies of the congregation have richly decorated the Altar and Pulpit, in which appropriate and pleasing task they were assisted by a contribution of £5 from the wives of the labourers. They have also commenced a subscription for the purchase of a set of Communion Plate.

We most unfeignedly congratulate Mr. Atkinson on the flourishing condition of his Parish. Few men, even in the Mother Country, have greater powers of mild persuasive eloquence in the pulpit; few pursue their quiet pastoral rounds with greater fidelity and judgment. And, from the account which we have given, it may well and truly be added, that his flock are sensible of the value of the spiritual shepherd set over them, and both hear and obey his voice.

On Wednesday the 18th, his Lordship inducted the Rev. T. B. Fuller to the Rectory of Thorold, and laid the foundation of Trinity Church at Chippewa, on the site of the edifice destroyed some time ago by American incendiaries.

On Thursday the 19th, his Lordship consecrated St. George's Chapel, at the large and flourishing village of Drummondville. This pretty-looking house of worship, wearing quite an English aspect, was originally erected as a Baptist Chapel; but, from some reason or other, was put up to sale, and, having been purchased by the Rev. F. W. Miller, M.A. and handsomely fitted up by him, is now constituted a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Churches of Chippewa and Stamford. Mr. Miller, who is also the proprietor, will be the officiating Minister of this Chapel.

On Friday the 20th, the Bishop proceeded to Jordan, in the Township of Louth, and there laid the foundation of St. John's Church. The following is the inscription, deposited in a cavity of the cornerstone; together with a few coins of the present reign, and a late number of The Church; all contained in a bottle hermetically sealed:—

The Corner Stone of St. John's Church, Louth, Canada, was laid by

THE HONOURABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

On the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and in the fourth year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.

The ground for the site of a Church (dedicated to the worship of the Holy Trinity according to the doctrine and discipline of the united Church of England and Ireland) having been previously set apart as a gift by George Ball Esquire, of Niagara, one of the first settlers of the township of Louth, the erection of the Church was undertaken by the Building Committee, the funds necessary for the work being raised by voluntary contributions, together with a grant from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, obtained through the Lord Bishop of this diocese, John Straehan, D.D.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

George Mortimer Armstrong, Missionary.

James William Osgood Clark Esquire,

George P. M. Ball, Gabriel Gollan,

Isaac Wisner, John W. Ball,

Louis Haynes, Robert Henry,

Peter Hare, Philip Willis,

Cyrus Sumner, Peter Drait.

Andrew Dalrymple, Builders.

Simon Henderson, Builders.

William Ross.

Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it. The God of Heaven will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build. Be this the chosen site:—the virgin sod, Moistened from age to age by dewy eve, Shall disappear—and granitic earth receive. The corner-stone from hands that build to God. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost!

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen. Louth, August 20th, 1841. G. M. A.

Immediately the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was completed, real and gratifying proofs of the effect produced upon the spectators and assemblage, were manifested in the contribution of several additional subscriptions. This exhibition of good feeling towards our Church is the more precious and worthy of notice from the circumstance, that the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, the excellent clergyman in Louth, has had to contend against many difficulties since his first arrival in that township about nine months ago. In that part of the country our Church was but little known, or known chiefly through the reports of our enemies. This state of things is now passing away, and as our services are heard, their scriptural beauty is felt and acknowledged: kindly opinions supersede erroneous impressions; and Mr. Armstrong, indefatigable in his labours, and combining with his zeal a judicious adaptation of conduct to the circumstances of a new country, is gradually winning respect, attachment, and influence. No better proof of this can be given than that he has already commenced two substantial stone churches in the Township of Louth, of which that just commenced at Jordan is one.

Mr. Armstrong—who seems fully alive to the utility of the press, and whose assistance in our tract-printing schemes we are happy to acknowledge,—had procured several copies of the Hymns and Prayers used on the occasion to be printed and distributed. The hymns, which are happy specimens of sacred

poetry, were sung, we are told, in a very pleasing and appropriate manner.

The Bishop and Mr. Grasett returned to Toronto on the evening of Saturday the 21st. His Lordship, who preached at all the places which he visited, declares himself, we are given to understand, to be much pleased with the general aspect of Church affairs as presented to him during his Episcopal visit to the Niagara District, and with the hospitable and respectful welcome, which every where awaited him.

The approaching Visitation of this Diocese, when our Bishop will meet, for the first time, almost the entire body of his Clergy assembled together, induces us to say a few words relative to the duties of hospitality which, on such an occasion, will devolve upon the Churchmen of Toronto.

The entire number of officiating Clergymen in this Diocese is ninety: and of these almost all are expected in Toronto on the 8th and 9th of September.—Many of them will doubtless take up their abode with their respective friends, but there must be several who have few or no acquaintance in the city. Should any person, therefore, who is unacquainted with any of the Clergy, be desirous of entertaining one or more of them at his house during their brief stay, we shall be very happy, on a personal application, to put him in the way of gratifying his wish.

In an obituary notice, which we lately saw, of an American Episcopalian it was recorded to his credit, that he was never happier than when extending hospitality to the Clergy. Such a trait of character indeed should be common to every Churchman on a variety of grounds. As ambassadors of God, the Clergy should never want a Lot to receive them.—Their presence only for a day or two may bring a blessing with it, and perhaps establish in some families the neglected habit of morning and evening devotion. From holding converse with them, we become acquainted with the state of our country parishes, and the difficulties and encouragements which attend the rural pastor. The communion of Living Saints is in this way maintained, and that sympathy preserved which ought ever to make every portion of the Church feel but as one body. The Clergy, in return, hear the observations of the Laity respecting ecclesiastical and religious matters, and besides carrying away with them a cheering recollection of the respect and kindness paid to them, on account of their sacred office, return to their homes very frequently with many valuable hints for the more effectual discharge of their parochial duties.

We cannot deny the fact that, in many instances, too little domestic intercourse takes place between our Clergy and their flocks. In large parishes, such as Toronto, where the overburdened minister almost faints under the weight of his labours, but little of this salutary and Christian communion can be carried on: but in the country parts we know no practice more within the reach of every Clergyman, and more certain to plant him firmly in the best affections of his people. In this respect we would willingly see the beautiful pattern, exhibited in the Vicar of Wakefield, more generally followed. Such occasions therefore, as a Visitation, when the Clergy are entertained by the Laity, may serve to show the former what welcome guests they are in the bosom of families, and how much good seed they may sow in moments of unreserved fire-side conversation.

No body of men are more hospitable in their own houses than the Canadian Clergy; and on every ground, for the character of our city, for the honour of our Communion, and for the love of all that is generous and excellent in Christian intercourse, let it not be said of the members of our Church resident in Toronto, that they treat their divinely-accredited Clergy with less regard than the Dissenters show towards their teachers, and that they have failed in one of the easiest and pleasantest duties of life,—that of hospitality.

The gratification derived by us from the increasing support which our Journal has lately received in New Brunswick, would alone induce us to take a strong interest in the ecclesiastical affairs of that loyal Province, were any motive, beyond that springing from our Christian and colonial relationship, wanting to enlist our sympathies. Would we are enabled to announce the erection of new Churches, and the enlargement of old ones, in our own Province, we are happy to record the following from the Miramichi Gleaner, as a proof that a spirit of activity pervades the whole British North American Church,—a spirit which will doubtless, in New Brunswick, be productive of still happier results whenever that Province shall be erected,—as there is every reason to believe it shortly will,—into a separate Bishopric:

“On Sunday, 4th July, the new Parish Church at New Brandon, in the County of Gloucester, was opened for Divine Service, on which occasion the Reverend A. C. Somerville, Rector of Bathurst, preached to a crowded congregation, from the 122nd Psalm, 1st Verse: “I was glad when he said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord.” This little building, capable of containing upwards of 200 persons, is designed and finished in extremely good taste, and amidst a community of emigrants from the mother country, who are strongly attached to the doctrine and forms of worship of the Church of England, as by Law established.”

We thank the correspondent who brought the above under our notice, and shall be glad to find his example more generally followed by our Canadian friends. Our paper ought to be a record of every ecclesiastical occurrence in the Province: but if anything of interest does occur, we are rarely furnished with an account of it,—an omission, to say the least of it, excessively impolitic. Were our space devoted to Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence filled, as it might be, it would be attended with the best effect in England and in Canada.

When the future historian of this part of God's Church is in quest of materials for his pious labours, where, but in this journal, will he expect to find all those records, documents, and notices of occurrences, which will enable him to trace our progress, and perpetuate the names of our departed worthies? To the Clergy especially we would commend these observations, with the repeated expression of our conviction that no department of this journal is of so much value to the Canadian Church, as far as regards its welfare as an Establishment, than that of Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Our last number contained an extract from the Rev. T. J. Rowse's Sermons on the Lord's Prayer. This series of discourses, written under the pressure of heavy parochial duties, was never intended for publication, and has only been printed at the urgent request of the parishioners. It is, however, a volume full of earnest and scriptural persuasives to a holy life, and is very well calculated for family reading. The reverend author is much and deservedly respected in his parish, which, although containing 35,000 inhabitants, and in a locality such as dissent generally selects, is happily, we believe, without a single meeting-house. Mr. Rowse is brother to our worthy publishers, and it will be perceived that they have announced his little work for sale.

The Montreal Gazette, with that gentlemanly and generous spirit towards our reverend predecessor, which it has evinced on more than one occasion, a few weeks ago paid him a very handsome, and, as we have reason to know, a very gratifying, compliment. The Halifax Guardian, a Presbyterian paper, has copied this testimony of our contemporary's esteem for Mr. Bethune: and we notice the fact, as it is an honourable proof of true liberality of feeling, and as it affords us the opportunity of expressing the hope that no untoward circumstance may again occur to put strife between us and our Presbyterian fellow-subjects.

We have also observed, with some satisfaction, that a Correspondent of the Christian Guardian, signing himself Felicia, and stated by the editor of that paper to be “a literary and accomplished” Methodist minister, “admires the course The Church has taken in” its “selections from standard rare works.” The writer is evidently a well-informed and intelligent person, and we appreciate the compliment.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.—It shall soon receive our attention.

The treatment of Mr. Gallego, a coloured person, described in another part of our paper, is extremely disgraceful to all the parties concerned in the assault upon him. Were any British present at the table? If so, why did they countenance such an outrage upon liberty and Christian feeling?—or, if they could not prevent Mr. Gallego's removal, why did they sit at table with the Americans, who so beautifully verified their constitutional axiom, all men are born free and equal? The insolence of these foreigners, in daring to dictate law on board a British steamer, is not one whit more reprehensible than the submission to such dictation.

The following is all that we can learn respecting Mr. McLeod:

McLEOD.—We see it stated in some of the papers that Mr. McLeod's trial will commence at Utica to-day, but a letter has just been received from him here, in which he says that he does not think he will be placed on his trial—that his case will probably be removed into the Supreme Court of the United States, and that he may have to remain in prison for twelve months to come. If the Duke of Wellington takes the Foreign Office, as it is reported he will, the “McLeod case” will soon assume a new aspect.—Niagara Chronicle.

The British press is indignant at the conduct of the American (so called) Government, and the London Journal of Commerce, very emphatically expresses the national feeling, in the remark that the decision of the Supreme Court of New York virtually places the crown of Great Britain on its trial before an American Jury.

We have to thank some Members of Parliament for copies of Bills, and other Parliamentary documents.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

GASPÉ MISSION IN THE GULPH OF ST. LAWRENCE.—A Member of the University of Cambridge has made a donation of £200 currency, by the hands of the Rev. Edward Cusack, A.B., towards the erection of a suitable place of worship for the poor fishermen of the Protestant settlements of Sandy-beach and Haldimand-town, on the south side of Gaspé Bay. And Mr. Elias Le Bas, of Mont as Prétre, in the Island of Jersey, who has himself subscribed £4 British, in aid of the above object, has kindly undertaken to make a collection in that Island, for the same charitable purpose. Out of the sum of £24, already paid into his hands, he has purchased a pulpit, which, together with a book-case, is now in the hands of the Rev. Wm. Brethour, A.M., of Ormstown, Beaufort County, who is to erect the same in Douglas-town, at such time as the frame of the Church, lately erected, under the superintendence of Mr. Cusack, shall be sufficiently covered in to receive them. The Very Rev. the Dean of Jersey, with the clergy residing in the Island, and several other respectable individuals, are enrolled amongst the subscribers.

At Percé, also in the same district, exertions are making for a similar purpose. Messrs. Robins, who are extensively engaged in the fisheries, have generously given £25 currency, towards the repairs of the Church at that settlement, which sum, together with £29 17s., granted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has (by the consent of the inhabitants) been lodged in the hands of their agent, who has kindly undertaken to superintend the outlay of the money, and to see that the work is properly executed.

CHRIST CHURCH, MONTREAL.—The Acting Treasurer of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among Destitute Settlers, has great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of £35 5s. 3d., being the amount collected in Christ Church, on Sunday, the 15th instant, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Wm. Brethour, A.M., of Ormstown, Beaufort County.—Montreal Herald.

LACHINE.—A sermon was preached on the 8th instant, at Lachine, by the Rev. D. Robertson, in aid of the funds of the Society for Missions among the Destitute Settlers, and the sum of six pounds ten shillings collected.—Id.

AMHERST ISLAND.—At a Vestry, held in Amherst Island Church, on the 12th day of April, 1841, it was Resolved, on the motion of Mr. George McLeod, seconded by Mr. Thomas Scott, “That the thanks of the Vestry be, and hereof, be, unanimously returned to the Earl of Mountbatten, for his Lordship's munificent liberality, in endowing the Rectory of the Island with a Glebe House and Farm,—for the patriotic interest which his Lordship has on every opportunity displayed for the welfare of Canada, and for his untiring efforts for the promotion and support of true religion in that Province.” Which resolution having been communicated to his Lordship by the Chairman, he was pleased to return the reply, which appeared in our last number.

Civil Intelligence.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Columbus arrived at Boston on the morning of Thursday the 19th inst., having left Liverpool on the 4th, with upwards of 100 passengers. When off Holyhead it commenced blowing very hard, and it continued very boisterous until it reached the banks of Newfoundland, and on the evening of Monday, the 9th instant, it occasioned serious alarm to many of the passengers. During that tempest her bowsprit was carried away; but the vessel sustained no other injury. The passengers all speak in the highest terms of the coolness and intrepidity displayed by Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins during the storm. The Royal Mail steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool on Thursday evening, 29th July, at 7 o'clock. She left Boston at noon on the 17th ult. and Halifax, where she stopped six hours for the mails, at 7 o'clock of the 19th. This passage from Halifax to Liverpool was performed in the unprecedented short space of nine days and eighteen hours, and the whole passage from Boston to Liverpool in twelve days and seven hours: the quickest ever performed by any of the vessels composing the Cunard line of steamers.

The intelligence taken over by the Britannia, respecting McLeod, had created a great deal of alarm among the friends of peace; and at the stock exchange consols immediately fell, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court not to liberate McLeod.

A rumour, which had found circulation, that a mail steamer was to be despatched once a week from Liverpool to Halifax, has been contradicted.

Sir Robert Peel gave a dinner on the 27th ultimo, at Tamworth, to his supporters, and made a long speech on the occasion. He declared that he intended to act, whether in a private or in an official capacity, upon the declaration which he made in 1835, and upon particular measures which he advocated in 1840. He would not state positively what he intended to do in his place in Parliament, August 19th, personally to witness the result of the appeal which had been made to the people.

Lord John Russell, the day before his marriage, (July 19), wrote an address to his London constituents, which appeared in the papers immediately after, and caused considerable talk. In it, he says, “as no minister of the Crown can stand without the confidence of the House of Commons, our retirement from office will immediately follow the condemnation of our policy.”

The 19th of the present month is the day on which the writs are returnable for the new Parliament, but the Royal speech will not be delivered until the 24th. It is not settled whether there is to be an opposition to the re-election of Mr. Slaw Lefevre as Speaker. The Ministers, it is understood, intend again to bring forward their budget, and it is supposed that on Sir Robert Peel taking office he will adjourn Parliament for a few days, to enable him to make up his Ministry, and that the Commons will be re-assembled, in order that the new writs be issued for the seats rendered vacant by the acceptance of office, and that he will appear before Parliament, as the head of the Conservative Ministry, on Friday, the 10th, or Monday, the 13th of September. It is said that his movements will be thus—

- 1. To get a vote for the supplies for six months, to carry on the business of the country.
2. To propose the renewal of the Poor Law Bill for one year, which will probably be agreed to without a discussion, on the stipulation that the question will be finally discussed in the spring.
3. To appoint a committee to inquire into the actual state and real working of the Corn Laws.
This will bring us to the second week of October, when it is probable Parliament will be prorogued till the second week in January. The session will then commence, and with it the greatest party struggle the country has seen within the last century.

The Election returns are completed. Messrs. the Hon. W. Brown, and M. J. O'Connell, are returned for Kerry; J. Power and Hatton, for Wexford; and J. Duff, for Banffshire,—all 5 being destructives or radicals. Her Majesty and Prince Albert paid their promised visit to Woburn Abbey, and were every where received with the most enthusiastic expressions of loyalty and attachment. A large party, including the Duke of Wellington and a long list of distinguished individuals, were invited to be present on the occasion. On Thursday the Royal party left Woburn, escorted by a party of Hussars, for Panshanger, Hert's, the seat of Earl Cowper.

The Queen, for the first time since her accession to the throne, has passed several days away from her own roof, having paid visits to some of her distinguished subjects, namely, to the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, and to Earl Cowper, at Panshanger. At the latter place the Mayor of Hertford presented an address to the Queen. The Queen was accompanied in her visits by Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Palmerston and Melbourne, and the principal persons of the Court. The Queen and Court were at Windsor Castle on the 3rd instant.

Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Epping Forest, July 24th. The Bishop of London and many distinguished persons were present. The Bishop thanked Prince Albert for his kindness and condescension, when the Prince replied—“My Lord Bishop, and Gentlemen, I assure you it affords me great pleasure to assist in the work of charity on the present occasion.”

At a meeting of the “Irish Repeal Association,” held at Dublin on the 26th July, a letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Brennan, County of Hastings, Canada, enclosing £18, 4s., being the subscription of 120 persons.

An entertainment was given by the Royal Naval Club to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, at the George Hotel, Portsmouth, on the evening of the 23d ult., on a scale of great magnificence. Admiral Sir Edward Codrington was in the chair. About eighty Naval and Military Officers assembled on the occasion to pay a tribute of honour to the venerable Admiral, who is in his 75th year.

We have another report touching the ill-fated steamship “President,” in one of the English papers, as follows:—“The wreck of a large vessel has been seen off the coast at Drammen, in Norway. It is believed to be the remains of the President. It is well known that almost all the vessels wrecked between America and England come upon the coast of Norway. It is probable now that the ice is melted in the North Sea.”

Dr. King, Chief Examiner of the Apothecaries' Company, London, died suddenly on Thursday night. Marriage in High Life.—On the 20th ult., Lord John Russell, M.P., third son of the late and brother of the present Duke of Bedford, secretary of state for the colonial department, was married by special licence to Lady Frances Anne Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto. Lord Castlemain has been chosen a temporal peer for Ireland.

THE CABINET EPITAPH.

The condition of the Melbourne Cabinet has been, for the last year, that of a patient dying of an incurable disease.—Gasping at life, and eager to try all chances of recovery, it swallows one quackery after another, cheers itself with a momentary hope, and then—

Amid the indignation of England, the scorn of Europe, and the ridicule of all mankind, THE MELBOURNE MINISTRY: Born in frivolity, nurtured in meanness, and buried in CORRUPTION. Obtaining power by STRIFING, and sustaining it by FACTIONS. It took the passions into its pay, and lived by pampering THE RABBLE; its only principle STRATAGEM; its only object SELF; and its only object SALARY.

It proposed TO SUPPORT PROTESTANTISM AS ALLIANCE WITH THE PAPIST; by the Throne; AN ALLIANCE WITH THE RADICAL; and the Constitution; AN ALLIANCE WITH THE CHARTIST.

It proposed TO PUT DOWN A REBELLION IN ONE GREAT COLONY by SUBMISSION TO THE REBEL, and to invigorate the loyalty of another by depriving it of its PRIVILEGES!

It proposed TO STRENGTHEN THE CHURCH, by PATRONIZING SECTARIANISM IN ENGLAND; POPERY IN IRELAND! And finally, having shown the extremes of human absurdity, (its only correctives against the extremes of national hazard,) it perished by PUBLIC ACCLAMATION, leaving, like felons, its only ATONEMENT, in the warning of its fate, and the abhorrence of its example! Manchester Courier.

CHINA.—At Macao our troops and the fleet still remain in position awaiting reinforcements and orders, while the Emperor of China, inflamed to the highest pitch of anger by the presumptuous proceedings of the British in attacking his towns and destroying his ships, was issuing furious edicts and decrees against them. One of his edicts, in reference to the capture of the Bogte Ports, contains the following words: “They have carried their unsubmissive rebellion to its extreme, and I (the Emperor) now swear that both Powers shall not stand, one or the other must conquer or die.”

Mehemet Ali has had the speech delivered by Commodore Napier at Liverpool, printed in Arabic, and widely circulated in Egypt. The Paris papers renew the report that the Hereditary Prince of Coburg, the brother of Prince Albert, is coming to France to marry the Princess Clementine. The Ex-Queen Christina of Spain has published a Protest against her deprivation of the offices of Queen Regent during the minority of her eldest daughter the present Queen, and of guardian of both the Princesses; both of which offices she insists were assumed to her under certain solemn articles, which she there recapitulates. The protest was forwarded to the Duke of Victory with a demand that he should insert it in the

Madrid Gazette, but we do not learn that it has caused any sensation of importance.

The Five Powers have at length signed the treaty by which the Danubian are closed against all foreign vessels of war. It consists of four articles. 1. The closing of the Strait as above mentioned. 2. The Sultan reserves to himself the right of permission to ships under circumstances approved by him. 3 and 4 were formalities. The treaty was executed in London, and signed by the ministers of the Five Powers and also by that of the Porte.

CANADA. PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Bill to Naturalize Aliens has passed through Committee of the Legislative Council, by the casting vote of the Chairman, the Hon. John Macdonald of Gananogue.—The Hon. John Macaulay having absent himself on the occasion. The Bill was strenuously opposed by the Hon. Messrs. Morris, DeBlaquiere, Hamilton and others, and had Mr. Macaulay been present, who it is known is opposed to it, it would have been at least modified by the Council. The great objection taken to the Bill was the general admission of Aliens to the privileges of British subjects, without their having applied for the benefit, and the object of the opposition led by Mr. Morris, was to compel Aliens to petition the Governor in Council for admission to the privileges of British Subjects, and if no objections are filed against the applicants, to regard them as entitled to the desired privileges. We are aware that many liberal-minded men in the Colony, are far from satisfied with the Bill as it has passed, and had the amendments proposed in the Legislative Council been adopted, they would have gone far to reconcile the objectors to the measure, while worthy applicants for the proposed benefits could have suffered nothing by petitioning the Executive Council. [Colonist.] Mr. Morris, in Committee, moved an amendment, that no person should be naturalized, unless he individually petitioned the Government, and his name were advertised three times in the Official Gazette, and at the close of three months, no objections had been offered against his enjoying the privilege. This was lost.—Yeas, 5—Morris, Pemberton, A. Fraser, DeBlaquiere, and Hamilton. Nays, 5—Sullivan, Jameson, Joliette, Brunceau, Ferrie. The casting vote of Mr. McDonald, Chairman, was against the amendment. To be again discussed.—Mont. Gazette.

The Committee on the Lower Canada contested Election Bill, have reported that the documents transmitted from the Lower House, do not contain sufficient evidence to support the preamble of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere has presented the petition of sundry Inhabitants of Toronto, praying the Seat of Government may be held alternately at Quebec and Toronto, and should that not be the case, that the Inhabitants of Toronto may be remunerated for the depreciation in the value of their property, in consequence of the removal of the Seat of Government.

EDUCATION.

This all-engrossing subject is now engaging the attention of many respectable and talented Members of both Houses. The Hon. Mr. Morris alluded to it on Monday in his place in the Upper House and expressed a wish that a Parliamentary Commission by bill, of Members from both Houses, may remain [and to include a minister and a layman of the leading denominations of Christians] after Parliament adjourns, for the purpose of maturing and preparing a well digested system for the better education of the youth of the Province. We are also informed that the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere has turned his attention also to this all-engrossing subject, and that he is prepared to bring forward suggestions of a most valuable kind.—Kingston Chronicle.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE PAST WEEK.

The House has been very much occupied in numerous matters of public and private importance. The time of this House is chiefly occupied in the most rigid examination in detail of every measure submitted for their consideration, whether of a public nature or solely affecting the rights of individuals, and therefore the real work of the Council is not at first view so apparent.—Every measure of the least importance is subjected to the closest scrutiny of select Committees before being brought under the special notice of the Council,—and this mode of investigation is at once calculated to test the merits of every case, directed of all party or local prejudices or inclinations. We cannot give a stronger illustration of the effect of such check than the result of merely two individual subjects thus examined last week. The Quebec Canada Assurance Bill, in which, amongst other most important and precautionary amendments for the security of the public against the Shareholders, has been added the compelling the proportion of the capital to be paid up, as a condition of the original subscription of the insured or their Assignments. In the other case a Bill, we believe, relating to the additional burthens upon the people of the District, for the erection of a New Jail and Court House in the County of Simcoe, at a heavy additional expense, which the Council have been called upon to sanction without evidence of any kind as to its necessity, while it appears a Jail and Court House, at a great expense to the inhabitants, had been already built, thus obliging the public to saddle the community with a double charge for the object that ought to have been effected by the first outlay, and this Bill has been very properly suspended. We mention those amongst many that we could select, merely to show the necessity for the strictest enquiry into all Bills that are passing, even after they have been subjected to the ordeal of one branch of the Legislature.—Id.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Wednesday, 18th August.

Among other petitions one from the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, was presented by Sir A. Macaulay, who afterwards moved that it be referred to a select committee to consist of Messrs. Cartwright, Burnett, Dunn and Price, with himself of course as chairman. This gave rise to a long debate, the motion being opposed by Messrs. Baldwin, Small, Hincks and others. Sir Allan withdrew his motion, and the petition was then referred to the committee on the Yonge Street affair, which consists of Mr. DeBlaquiere, Messrs. Neilson, Christie, Daly and Merritt. On motion of Mr. Hincks the name of Sir Allan Macaulay was added to the committee.

Thursday, 19th August.

DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL.

The order of the day was taken up for the third reading of this highly important measure. The Hon. S. B. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Attorney General Draper, moved that the Bill be adopted—upon which Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Price, moved in amendment, that the Bill should be read that day six months. Mr. Baldwin made a long speech in support of his amendment—and was followed by other gentlemen at great length for and against the measure. About 10 o'clock the House divided, when the amendment was lost by a majority of 10. The yeas and nays were:

YEAS.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Boutillier, Burnett, Cartwright, Chesley, Christie, Cook, Duggan, Durand, Johnston, MacNab, Macdonald, John S. McLean, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Parent, Price, Roblin, Smith, Henry, Sherwood, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, Williams, Woods, 31.

NAYS.—Black, Boswell, Buchanan, Cameron, Child, Crane, Daly, Day, [Sol. Gen.] DeLisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Draper, [Att'y Gen.] Dunn, Duncombe, Foster, Gilchrist, Hall, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, McCulloch, McDonald, Donald, Moore, Morris, Ogden [Att'y Gen.] Parke, [Att'y Gen.] Quessell, Raymond, Robertson, Rue, Simpson, Small, Smith, Harmanus, Steele, Taschereau, Thompson, Thibault, Watts, Yale, 41.

The riders offered by Mr. Morris, were carried—requiring an oath from the Returning Officer, and precautions for maintaining the peace. Sir ALLAN M'NAB, seconded by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, moved that, in the absence of any petitions from the people, and the rejection of the Bill as a part of the Union Act in England, it was expedient to postpone the further consideration of the Bill to next Session—lost; yeas, 29; nays, 43. The Bill was then, after a short discussion, read a third time, on the following division:

YEAS.—Black, Boswell, Buchanan, Cameron, Child, Crane, Daly, Day, [Sol. Gen.] DeLisle, Derbishire, DeSalaberry, Draper, [Att'y Gen.] Dunn, Duncombe, Foster, Gilchrist, Hall, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Hopkins, Killyle, McCulloch, McDonald, Donald, Moore, Morris, Ogden, [Att'y Gen.] Parke, Powell, Quessell, Raymond, Robertson, Rue, Simpson, Small, Smith, Harmanus, Steele, Taschereau, Thompson, Thibault, Watts, Yale, 42.

NAYS.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Berthelot, Borne, Boutillier, Burnett, Cartwright, Chesley, Christie, Cook, Duggan, Durand, Johnston, MacNab, Macdonald, John S. McLean, Merritt, Moffatt, Morin, Parent, Price, Roblin, Smith, Henry, Sherwood, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, Woods, 30.

The U. C. Conservatives who voted against the principle, viz.—Sir Allan Macaulay, Messrs. Cartwright, Chesley, Duggan, Johnston, J. S. McDonald, McLellan, Henry Smith, Sherwood, Williams and Woods; and six Reformers, viz.—Messrs. Baldwin, Price, Durand, Merritt, Roblin and Cook. Mr. Cook was against the principle of the Bill, particularly the taxation of wild lands. Mr. Roblin was not by any means anxious for municipal institutions, which he did not think were required in his District. The other 4 gentlemen were opposed doing without the measure unless they had it on their own terms. Of the 15 newer Canada members who opposed the bill, Messrs. Mackin and Barnett were opposed to its principle. The majority of 42 does not contain the name of a single individual calling himself a Tory. 15 Reformers, unconnected