LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

10 J

14mm 15

17

20 21

1

Tobo

AU

Not

SUAB

None

es indeb

ultural

at unle

ay of 1 stituted

The or

Goden

Irish \$

HIS D.

PRE

AAC 8

in genera

the co s leave

LKI

the lower

, and also

very low

All or led to.

ny kind

ange at t

he subscr

country s

any qu

FIn addi

he desire

Jay of

for the se

EW WH

BCHOOL

BOOL UNDAS

Store lat

E SUBS

adte into

er and

subject t

MONTREAL. May 11, 1849.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Baldwis, in moving that the Bill to amend the Charter of the University o King's College, Tronto, be read a second time, said, that the subject had so long engaged the attention of the people of Up-per Chanada, and had been so often discus-sed, that he did not think it necessary to enter into any details as to the early histor of the University, and the questions which had been agitated in connection with it; more especially as it was almost impossible that any man who had resided in the country for the last fifteen years, who had paid the least attention to public affairs, could remain unacquainted with the matter in all its bearings. Many attempts had been made to settle the question which had agitated the Province, in reference to it, during the few last years. The three last Administrators has all of them had the subject under consideration. All of them had admitted the necessity of Legislation on the subject and he thought it would be absurd. that any man who had-resided in the counsubject, and he thought it would be absured for any one, at this period, to say that there It any one, at this period, to say that there was no ground for legislation. And the present was a time, above all others, when he thought they would be able to legislate upon it in a satisfactory manner; from the concentration of the public annulupon the question, and from the fact, that while on firmer occasions the heads of the institution had strongly protested against any legislation, they now admitted the necessity of it; and a great many persons who were consect. and a great many persons who were opposed to the principle of the B.B. also admitted that any change was preferable to allowing things to remain in the condition they now were, for nothing could be more injurious to the best interests of the fastitution than to the best interests of the fustitution than continued agitation; as in its character and constitution, it. weakened the Institution, and destroyed, public faith in it. The necessity for legislation being obvious; it appeared to him that no time could be more opportune for settling the question in such a manner as—if it would not please they have necessity in the province—it would are a manner as - if it would not please the whole people in the Province—it would at least please a very large majority of them. The people of Upper Canada were divided into a large number of sects and denominations, and anything which tended to, or even had the appearance of giving any one denomination a superiority-over the others, would be distasteful to the majority of the belonged should have a Chair of Divinity in the University, he felt that it would be to the University, and therefore he was against any Chair of Divinity being established in the University. In declaring that there should be no Theological Chair established, it did not necessarily follow that the education which would be an irreligious one. If he thought that his measure would have introduced it; but he was satisfied it would not have considered the university of the Church to which he belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged would not at all be injured by the belonged to the principle of the Church of England to the principle of separating different position from other church of the Church of the Prec Kirk 518.

It was the hon, member for Toronto who had been the charch of England, to absent themselves from prayers at chapel. Constituted himself the guardian of religion and morals.

Mr. Romnson made a few remarks supporting what had been ead by the hon.

In the Church of England, to a stetchor, the form the bill to the belonging to the Church of England, to the belonged to the Dill, before the House would not place the Church of England to the Prec Kirk 518.

It was the hon, member for Toronto who had been the principle of the belonged to the belonging to the Church of England, to the three stable had been ead by the hon.

If the House would not place the Church of England, to the principle of the Church of England to the House would not place the Church of England to the House would not place the Church of England to the House would not place the Church of England to the House would not place the Church of E

of the Bill as it stoo!—he knew that the hon, mover of the bill was universally rebelonged to her? belonged to her?

garded with the highest respect, as a member of society and a member of the Church to which he [Mr. B.] also belonged. The question, however was, whether education should, for the future, go hand in hand with religion, or be separated from it. He felt, also, that he could speak more independently than the hon, mover, for her was not, like

had the right to assume this, because it was not the first time that the hon, member had approached this subject; for in 1843 he had introduced a measure to "settle the University question," in which it was stated distinctly—in the preamble—that it was ex-pedient to provide for the "religious educa-tion" of the people. Was that anything ike the present bill? No: for the present oill expressly excluded all religious educacome law; for the people of the entire revince—he might say of the whole Chris-ian world—were opposed to its principle. wen infidel France now found, the necesity, for the security of society, of drawing loser to the bonds between education and eligion. Should we in Canada, then decloser to the bonds between education and religion. Should we in Canada, then degrade this religious establishment at Toronto, into a mere infidel College? If the bill passed this House, he was satisfied it could not be sanctioned at home: for the amount of religion taught in the universities was in fact nothing at all. Sir James Graham had stated openly in the College had the right to hold its property and its charter against all the world. Why was the property of the Church of England, and y to be interfered with? Why should not Queen's, Regi-polis, and Victoria College be interfered with in the same way? Except when the Church of England was conserved collegiate establishments were invited, and as it was in this bill, to come into the plan, now proposing. (A voice: They wears ago, when the endowment, intended null, kowever, instead of amending the char ter of King's College, as it professed, was sezed on by the Thurch of England. As intended to destroy tie King's College altogether, without leaving one vestigo of it remaining. It was no longer to be Kings to the threat held-out to Lower Canada, he college; but Toronto College, and this, while, by investing Colleges of other denominal all endowed by private liberality, or else because of the tree of the conquest, and guaranteed by treaty, tars confessed that they had no right forcible to take those charters away. King's he asked whether the learned elegger of students, least please a very large majority of them. The people of Upper Canada were divided into a large number of sects and denominations, and anything which tended to, or even had the appearance of giving any one could go there on the same footing as any denomination a superiority over the others, would be distasteful to the majority of the poople; and therefore, however desirous, the might be that the Church to which he later that the Church to which he later that the Church of Fincian or the same propersy at charge the same three same propersy at charge the same propersy at the same propersy at

d that the Church to which he and all approved of the bill.)—Well, the formany years past was this—would not at all be injured by the hon, member for Norfolk said when the bill downment intended for all, was, the believed it did not need was first mentioned, that he approved of its ter, made available only for the beloged would not at all be impred by the clears. He believed it did not mean mentoned, that he approved of it is a more non-member for Norfolk said when the bill because it did not mentoned that he approved of it let, made available only for the uses of one to committed in the processed by relieving it of one preference it presented by relieving it from the invalidation of the control of the processed by relieving it from the invalidation of the control of the processed by relieving it from the invalidation of the control of the processed by relieving it from the invalidation of the control of the processed by relieving it from the invalidation of the control of the processed by relieving it from the invalidation of the control of the processed by relieving it from the invalidation of the control of the processed by relieving it from the invalidation of the control of the contr and the bill of 1843. A most important point in such a measure as the present, was point in such a measure as the present, was to give the Institution such a Charter as would prevent the possibility of its ever becoming a kind of close borough; and the provisions of the bill, but thought, were provisions of the bill, but thought, were so framed, that while it did not deprive so framed, that while it did not deprive and was favor of preserving the chownent in act; but he would accept one the fact the lands be taken away, but let the lands those who were interested in the system of education pursued, from having sufficient power, it provided for such an amount of external influence as would keep the system of pursued in unison with the spirit of the arm of the Province. pursued in unison with the spirit of the age. By the bill, the power of management was invested in the Senate, which would be composed of all the Professors, and of a certain number of members, sent from other Educational Institution, is continually as the senate of the professors and of a certain number of members, sent from other Educational Institution, is continually as the senate of the province. Why harry through this paper is the province. Why harry through the measure it would settle this question; but he thought this bill province is the province of the province when the anger and judgments of God on the Province. Why harry through the measure is the province when the anger and judgments of God on the Province. Why harry through this measure? It would, be considered in the province when the anger and judgments of God on the Province. Why harry through this measure? It would, be considered in the province when the province whe number of members sent from other Edu-cational Institutions in existence, or which might hereafter be established in the Pro-vince; and in order that there might be a set off against the persons thus sent, who would probablish as a glarged sent, who would probably be of a clorical character, there would be an equal number of persons nominated by the Crown. He thought that by those provisions, the Educational Institutions of the country, and the main body of the module, would be all represents.

Institutions of the country, and the main the dy of the negative would be all represented, and the University prevented from suffering from the want of knowledge in the present with the want of knowledge in the present of the proposition of the people of Upper Canada by many of members from Lawre Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by many of members from the people of Upper Canada by the people of Upper Canada by members from the people of U persons, entrusted with its management, by means of members from Lower Canada, by means of members from Lower Canada, by means of members from Lower Canada, and the pursued, while the system would, on the other hand, would be kept in accordance with the public feeling through its extra with the public feeling through its extra the United States, it was well known that the icharters of calleges and the carbon other hand, would be kept in accordance with the public feeling through its extra reutral members. Provisions were also made in the bill for the regulation of its financial affairs, and to prevent the endowment heing touched, as there was a provision prohibiting the spending more than the annual income of the University.— Tochon, gentleman, after commenting on some other provisions of the bill, concluded by signing that several amendments had been suggested from different parties, which he had hot objections, and would have no difficulty in agreeing in; and that with regard to the representations of the master of Upper Canada Coledge, he would be happy to meet their views with respect to the composition of the Council. He did believe that it would have more of the Council were taken from with touch diffilence, because he saw many gentlemen, as much interested in the Episcopil Church as kinself, who were in favor of the Bill as it stool—he, knew that the non-mover of the bill was universally regarded with the highest respect, as a member of the Bill as it stool—he, knew that the control of the council was a member of the Bill as it stool—he, knew that the charters were not interfered with annumer of the bill was universally regarded with the highest respect, as a member of the Bill as it stool—he, knew that the United Stetes, it at the United Stetes, it as the United Stetes, it at the United Stetes, when he had no head on the follow ments of the Church of England by the Saprand of the party without the consent of the Chur

to make it not worth dividing. He [Mr. | but a little streak ?-

that hon, gentleman, a leader of a political party, bound by party ties. He had a right to believe that the hon, member was not acting according to his principles; but was ready at the acquirements of his political friends, to sacrifice his Church and his religion to his party. [Ironical cheers.] He favourable view of the matter, he did not a higher their could he most than the right to assume this hecause it was helieve there could he most than the right to assume this hecause it was helieve there could he most than the right to assume this hecause it was helieved the result of the right to assume this hecause it was helieved there could be most than the right to assume this hecause it was helieved the result he result he result he result he result here. believe there could be more than enough of funds to found such an institution as would put a sound university education within the means of the youth of the Province. He would infinitely prefer the old charter, much as he disliked sectarian edu-

charter, much as he disliked sectarian edu-cation, to a plan which would fritter the endowment away till there would not be enough for any one good establisment. The hon- gentlemen thought the measure satis-factory, because the existing colleges would not come into the plan. He did not think that was an argument against the bill; for he fell convinced that in any case the Line that was an argument against the bill; for he felt convinced, that in any case the University of King's College would be so superior, that young men would resort there in preference to the small colleges. Of course there will be a cry of godless colleges here, as there had been in England and Ireland; but it was well known that the amount of religion taught in the universities was in fact nothing at all. Sir James Graham had stated ovenly in the

wheel and as it was faith, so that the plan, new proposing. (A voice: "The plan, new proposing. (A voice: "The hon, member then read certain portions of despatches from Lord Goderich relative to King's College in New Brunswick; slowing the opinions of those two noblemen, that the planting of the state of the members of the Free Church.

Then it was faith, so the first sort region and or reigion and more majority of the Episcopalian members from the bulk; so were large numbers of the Methodists, and of the members of the Free Church.

Then it was faithed that the sort region and or reigion and more members are provided to the provided that the sort region and more provided to the planting that the planting the planting that the planting that the planting the planting that the planting that the planting that the planting the planting that the operty of cadowed Colleges should not Then it was said that this was an act of interfered with, so as to deprive spolation; the teal spoilation took place em of the Edscapation character. This years ago, when the endowment, intended

> he asked whether the learned clergy of the several denominations in the province would not be sufficiently anxious for the religious instruction of their youth to take care that it was not neglected, even altho-this bill should pass—whether they would not be, at least as anxious on this subject

Mr. Balbawn, increase, could be solved by the Canadian people.

Yeas.—Messre, Badgley, Roulton of ToCrysler, Macdenald of Kingston,

Daniel C. McIntyre, Warden Eastern

Daniel C. Crysler, Macdenald of Fairfield; , Crysler, Macdonald of Kingston, Allan McNab, Papineau, Robinson, Jour, Sherwood of Toronto, and Smith

Nethot, Mongenats, Morrison, Nelson Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Saw agean, Scott of Bytown, Smith of Durha Smith of Wentworth, Tache, Thompso and Wetenhall .- 50.

Mr. Balbwin moved the third reading of Mr. Ballows and University Bill.

Mr. McDosald (Kingston) moved in amen ment, that the bill be re-committed for Tuesda with certain instructions to the Committee. Years 14, Nays 43.

The main motion was then agreed to.

Years 14, Nays 43.

The main motion was then agreed to. Yeas 44, rays 14.

Mr. Boulton having entered and voted with the Yeas, the bill was then read a third time and passed upon a division. Yeas 50, Nays 10.

The Court of Criminal and Civil Julicature (Lower Canada) Bill, the Trinity House Quebec Bill, the Trinity House (Montreal) ame division bill, Administration of Justice (Gaspe) Bill, the bill to improve Toils on Vessels and Passengere on the St. Lawrence, the real Estate of in antel bill, and some private bills were read a third time and passed.

BABIES .- The editor of the Milway Sentinel does not boast "of the SIZE of Wis-consin babies" but says, "thay are an un-common suas crop."

The papers tell us that adventurers a going in 'flocks' to Calafornia. This is the the way in which geese always travel?

Cornered .- An old lady, combating the idea of the moon being inhabited, remarke with emphasis, that the idea was incredible 'for,' she said, what becomes of the in the new moon, when there is nothing left

LOYAL GLENGARRY.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincarding, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. ral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency:
The inhabitants of the County of Glenarry assmiled at a public meeting in the cart of the County, and convened by a rmal and most nun erously signed re n, approach Your Excellency to express the astonishment and indignation with which they have heard of recent proceedngs in the City of Montreal, and to assure or Excellency of their continued devo-n to the British Crown, and their respect , and attachment to the person of Your

The Glengarry settlement was originally ormed of the United Empire Loyalists principally of Scottissh birth, men who at the aking out of the American Revolution re residents in the then revolted colonies d who, at the call of their King, rallied and the Royal Standard rathr preferring torsake, as they did, their children and ir homes than be found wanting in their giance to their lawfal Sovereign. That k has been largely increased by yearly essions chiefly from the Highlands of stland; it becomes us not to speak of our ble services, but this much we may say, t the men of Glengarry have been ever any the foremost to rally round the seeign when the peace of the Province been threatened whether by foreign agon or internal disorder

assure Your Excellency, that at our fathers were in days gone by, the sent generation still are; that our loyalty oards our beloved Queen, and admiration her wisdom; and character, are as forcent ever; that our hearts still burn with the love to the land of the Gael; and that ld danger ever again threaten the sway ee British Sovereign on this Continent, are ready to sound the Petroch once and gather the clans round the ndard of the Empire.

Our highest aspirations for Canada are

to their country have long sought, has rought with it the benefits we anticipated; boung the present Session of Parliament our Excellency's Administration have rought before the Country a series of Sylvinge, James Olds, Elizabethtown; N.

Mr. Baldwin, therefore, could not assent principles, which have heretofore guided your canduct, with the high confidence of postnose the measure.

ronto, Crysler, Macdonald of Kingston,
Sir Allan McNab, Papineau, Robinson,
Seymour, Sherwood of Toronto, and Smith
of Frontenac—11.

Nays.—Messrs. Armstrong, Attorney
General Baldwin, Ecauben, Bell, Solicitor
General Blake, Boulton of Norfolk, Boutiller, Barrit, Cameron of Kent, Cartier,
Chavot, Chauceau, Christie, Davington,
DeWit, Ferguson, Flint, Fortier, Fourquin, Galt, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holings

REPLY.

MEN OF GLENGARRY,
My heart warms within me, when I listen

to your manly and patriotic Address.
I recognize in it evidence of that vigorous understanding which enables men of the stock to which you belong to prize as the stock to which you belong to prize as they ought to be prized the blessings of well-ordered freedom; and of that keen sense of principal which prompts them to recoil from no sacrifice which duty enjoins.

The men of Glengarry need not recapitual that their services. He must be ignorant indeed of the History of Canada who does not know how much they have done and suffered for their Sovereign and their Country.

Country.
You inhabit here a goodly Land. A land

full of promise, where your children have room enough to increase and to multiply, and to become with God's blessing greater and more prosperous than yourselves. But I am confident that no spell less potent that the gentle and benignant control of those liberal Institutions, which it is those liberal institutions, the privilege to bestow on her children, will ensure the peaceful development of its unrivalled resources, or unchanny and united. On this conviction, I have acted in labor

To His Excellency The Right Honorable

May it please Your Excellency: We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, in: abitants of the County of Leeds, in the District of Jonstown, beg leave to assure Your Excellency of our most hearty disapprobation of the outrages lately per petrated in Montreal, by a band of men dis affected to the institutions of the country, and it is our desire to assure Your Excelency of our firm determination to support;

we feel the utmost confidence in the integri-ty and ability of Your Excellency, and of Your Excellency's present Advisors, and we feel, also, certain that a very large maority of the inhabitants of the country with abhorrence the late disorder and revo-lutionary attacks upon the constituted authorities of the land. We beg to suggest to the consideration

of Your Excellency, the propriety of removing the Government from a City where it is evident that the public records are no nger in safety-the Head of the Govern ment is daily insulted—the personal secur ty of our Representatives is endangered

That Your Excellency may long con tinue to reside among us, and, unawed by faction, to administer the Government of Canada with the decision and impartiality which have hitherto characterized Your

MEMBERS OF DEPUTATION.

The following deputation of gentlemen-The following deputation of gentlemenviz.: B. Holmes, E.-q., M. P. P. for the
city, John Young, W. Bristow, C. S. Roy,
J. L. Beadly, J. O. Laracque, G. E. Cartier, H. Judsh, O. Leblanc, J. J. Day, R.
McKay, O. Berthelot, John Tully, J. U.
Beaudry, J. Bourret, W. Nelson, M. D.,
B. H. Lemoine, C. S. Cherrier, Q. C.—
Pettier, B. Workman, L. H. Holton, A.
Outmet and P. Beaudigen, Esse, presented

REPLY :

ward at this conjuncture to genew the assu-rance of your devoted loyalty and attach-ment to the person and Government of Her Majesty, and of your sincere desire to maintain, inviolate, the connexion subsisting be-tween this Province and the Empire of which

it forms a part.

On the day on which I assumed the Government of the Province, I received an address from the Inhabitants of Montreal, in which it was stated the knowledge acquired in public life by me as a member of the Imrial Parhament, and in other situations o family the various races of which this community is composed.

State and I observed in my reply; that it would be my study and anxious and only ways to verify these pleasing anticination. endeavour to verify these pleasing anticipa-

Institutes, Agricultural Associations, and time can wipe away the reproach and detestation

by every means in our power, Your Excel-lency's endeavours to discharge your duty as Her Majesty's Representative in Canada. We beg to assure Your Excellency that

Excellency's Administration, is our most ardent pracer.

County of Leeds, May 21, 1849.

Joseph Wiltsie, of Yonge; Patrick Mur-ray, Eitzabethtown: M. M. Howard, do.; John G. Booth, do.; Wyat Chamberlen, Kitley, Jesse Delong, South Crosby: A. A. Standard of the Empire.

Our highest aspirations for Canada are that she may continue to flourish under the kindly protection of the British Flag, enjoying the full privilege of that constitution under which the parent land has risen to so lofty an eminence; with this, United Canada, has nothing to covet in other lands, with less, than this no true Briton would rest satisfied.

During Your Excellency's administration of the affairs of this Province, we have obscived with high satisfaction, and warin gratitule, the undertaing a hierence to the theory and practice of British Representative Government, which has marked Your Excellency's public conduct, and we have repicted to feel that at last Canada is ruled constitutionally; and with high gratification we have seen, that the Constitutional Government for which all true lovers of their country have long soughf, has brought with it the henefits we anticipated to the theory and practice of public conduct, and we have seen, that the Constitutional Government for which all true lovers of their country have long soughf, has brought with it the henefits we anticipated to the theory. It is the proprint of the property of the country have long soughf, has brought with it the henefits we anticipated to the country have long soughf, has brought with it the henefits we anticipated to the country have long soughf, has brought with it the henefits we anticipated to the country have long soughf, has brought with it the henefits we anticipated to the country have long soughf, has the constitution of the Empire Metathon, Bitzabethown; La Houghton, Brack the constitution of the Empire Metathon, Bitzabethown; La Houghton, Brack the constitution of the Emile Metathon, Brack the constitution of the Emile Metathon, Brack the constitution of the affairs of this Province, we have seen that the Constitution of the affairs of this Province, we have seen that the constitution of the affairs of this Province, we have seen the thoughton the country of the country of the country of the count

have assigned.

(Signed.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Gentlemen .- I thank you for coming for-

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

To His Excellency The Right Honorable James, Earl of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subcets, in abiliants of the County of Leeds, the District of Jonstown, beg leave to issure Your Excellency of our most hearty isapprobation of the outrages lately perterated in Montreal, by a band of men disfected to the institutions of the country, and it is our desire to assure Your Excellency for the same Soarcign,—and children of the same Soarcign,—and childre thren,—inhabitants of the same land,—sub-jects of the same Soarreign,—and children of the same Father who is in Heaven.



HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1849,

IF Is the speech of the Hon. W. CAYLEY which we gave in last week's Signa!, our readrs would perceive that the "hungry policy"the great secret of the " indignation meetings." and the burning of the Libraries, leaked out !-Here it is-"he understood-the Commissioner of Crown Lands, distinctly the Governand the freedom of opinion and deliberation ment would abide by the decision of the people at the Hustings some three years hence-but they would not appeal to the country one momeng sooner than the period prescribed by law !!" Will nobody give Mr. Cayley an office? Do, Mr Hincks, do give him an Inspector Generalship, and save the country from being burned up with "indignation" fire! We are sorry to see grown up men whining and crying like a blubring school boy for something to est! Poor Mr. Cayley discovered that there would be no office for him, nay, not even the chance of a eneral election ! till the proper time came, and he blubbered over the melancholy discovery, and immediately, all his loyalty, and patriotism, and 'indignation" evarporated in a visit to his wife.

> THE LAST OF THE GOTHS ! A FRAGVENT

WE had advanced far into the nineteenth cenury The immortal mind had, long ago, burst rough the chains of prejudice-had escaped the narrow bounds of superstition and had asserted, freely and fearlessly, her inherent right to the eternal field of thought. The dark gloom of gnorant intolerance was seen far, far away hovering on the remote verge of the past, sliding down gradually into the sombre chambers of everlasting forgetfulness; and the world gazed after it with mingled feelings of indignation and

joy. Science had leapt bp with her givantio power, and had made fire and iron the mighty producers of food and clothing, and the rapid

futurity to those who lived by fraud, and their have assigned.

So long as I am honored by the confidence of Our Gracious Queen and permitted to administer the Government, with entire justice and impartiality, I shall esseem it a justice and impartiality, I shall escend it a high privilege to be the Governor of Canada, but I feel that on any other conditions may sojourn among you would neither be creditable to myself, nor profitable to you. wise! And as the flame srose on the lurid heavens one yell of fiendish, frantic joy burst forth, expressive of the hope that with that flame the light of knowledge would illumine no more.— Bat darkness came not. The eternal rays of intellect shine on, and in their brilliancy reflect in deeper shades the henious darkness of the barbarous Goths. The gloomy deed is o'er-the deep delusion has passed away. Shame and indeliable disgrace have covered the actors; the glorious cry of Liberty and peace has drown-Outmet and P. Beaubien, Esqs.—presented yesterd y the address of the citizens of Montreal, signed 7636 persons, including fifteen members of the Corporation to which His Excellency returned the subjoinon her midnight dream !

The Montreal Gazette has come boldly out with a most consolatory apology for the revolting incendiarism of his companions of the "League." He regards it as an insult offered to the citizens of Montreal, to say that the "Library-burners" were a mob of blackguards! The galled jade is wincing. He wishes it to be understood that the incendiaries were respectable decent citizens, acting recklessly under strong provocation !! Such are his opinions of respectability and decency ! We do not consider the Editor of the Montreal Gazette, a man who knows anything of the real principles of human high trust, justified the confident and plea-sing hope that in the discharge of my im-portant functions, as Governor of the Pro-vince, I should be guisled by those consti-On this conviction, I have acted in laboring to secure for you, during the whole course of my Administration, the full beautions, by manifesting a due regard for the fit of Constitutional Government. It is truckly gratifying to learn that you appreciate my exertions. Depend upon it, the advice and assistance of those who may their confidence. To this pledge I claim to have something of your own spirit. Devotion to a cause which I beave to be a just one—thing of confront, if need be, danger and even obloquy in its pursuit—and an undying faith that God protects the right.

(Signed,)

In incouraging to the utmost Mechanics' Institutes. Agricultural Associations, and incompliance and the insults effered to the Governo General the insults offered to the Governo General the insults offered to the Governo General the insults offered to the Governo the ELGIN AND KINCARDIND. Educational Establishments, and promoting which every good man entertains for the leaders

know, be provol he should be wa infamy, so as to c his power to con oles us with consoles us will books in the we inffered such an by the burning o short, he tells us tion in Montreal So was the pa which by him an pretext for an a Colonial Govern tells us, (wheth cannot say) that and the public of aluable records been destroyed, a have had some j the ruffian mob suppose that the great mass of ign ossibly believe hevond the limits action, who does tation upon him trash with which endeavoring to de to believe everyth as the present Ed LO THE Address o Freedom, to His

in these atrocit

would under any of such a wante

ral leit this Of evening the 22d OFE HUNDRED AN tatched to it. A printting this throughout the I one, and withou than our own let whom it was en offer our warmest zeal and promptit fact, we feel unde and the only ma discharge it is, to we entertained a gence and loyalty from our first me and, now, that w in thousands to t ment to peace an ent of Great Bi Leagues are bein and open violence tion of those swo au annexing us opinion of the me this moment than numerously signe ambiguity nor cla honestly and bold! And we feel confi who signed it in t not six men who that in signing it, Montreal, and the ment of Lord ELG in this Office, man ber of miles for to make oath that it in our prescenc or hearing it read had the usual dieg

taining signature

adopted, a much obtained. As it

sheets containing

have not yet b McINTYRE, Esq.,

list obtained in th taing one hundred

altogether we ma

sand names have in the District of

gery, fuss, flumm

been necessary to

and the object of i

people, and we for

ly and deliberately

principles of Cons

Connexion, and

order. A Petitio

not to recall Lord

an equal number

is now on its way

ority of the me

TO THE EDITOR OF Sin, will you b justice, by inserting Seeing my name t ing in the Huron to state that I wa I any connection

in the sound and

present Governor. I am, Sir, Yours re THIS Letter no whose names hav elv and illegal man honor and moral by Mr. MOUNTCAS many such letters we are authorised whose name is us never consulted o to be connected could point out ne been consulted : 1

men of the party

gether unnecessar