nencement of the Easter holidays [hear]; or he might have

delayed it until the first day after the recess. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Winchelsea said he considered this one of the most important subjects that had ever been brought forward in this house [hear], and one on which more public interest existed in this country than any other that ever came under their lordships' consideration [hear, hear]. He thought that there was not much inducement to trust to what might be the effect of an address after the legal time had expired; considering what had been the result of former addresses under similar circumstances. He did not know whether the noble viscount should withdraw this bill altogether, but if it could be done the house might at once be relieved from its difficulty. He was, however, one of those who contended that the most rev. prelate ought not to proceed with his motion on Monday.

The Earl of Ripon said he was aware of the difficulty in which the house was placed by this bill, but he thought it had been over-

rated by his noble friend who had just sat down, by not considering the position in which they stood if the opinion given by the law of cers of the Crown were correct, and that opinion was confirmed by the judges. The noble viscount had stated that the opinion of e law officers of the crown was, that it was not competent for the legislature of Upper Canada to pass the bill now on the table. If that opinion were correct, the crown could not give its assent to the bill [hear, hear,] and it could not become law by any process short of an act of parliament [hear, hear]. If, then, the house were inclined to address the crown on the subject, the government could not practically give their advice to the crown to assent to it [hear, hear]. The noble viscount said that notice had been given in the other house, on the assumption that this act was not law. was not law, to bring in a bill for the purpose of making it law by an act of parliament. Their lordships would therefore have three opportunities of considering this subject,—first, on the second reading of that bill; secondly, on going into committee upon it; and thirdly, on the report being brought up. Under the circumstances, he did not think the noble viscount could give a more

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that the noble viscount would perhaps allow him to ask whether he meant to act upon the opinion which had been given by the law officers of the crown? opinion which had been given by the law officers of the crown.

There could be nothing unconstitutional, or that could remind the noble viscount of the proceedings of the Long Parliament, in given anything unprecedented in ing an answer to that question; nor anything unprecedented in sacting on that opinion, because, in respect to this case, there is an opinion given by the law officers of the crown in 1819, which had been acted upon as law, and ussumed to be law, by the different Colonial Secretaries of State ever since.

Viscount Melbourne said it certainly was his intention to act on Viscount Melbourne said it certainly was his intention to act on that opinion, and indeed the government had already acted on it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury wished to know whether the consideration of the bill now before the other house would involve the whole merits of the question. He felt himself bound not to withdraw the motion at this time, as it was in no way connected with party of any bind. It was a motion too which, considering with party of any kind. It was a motion too which, considering the infirmities of age which he now suffered, he never should have been independent of the control of the co een induced to bring forward, but from his feeling himself bound to do so by the sacred obligation of duty. He conceived that by this bill a portion of the United Church would be so far deprived of the means of subsistence as almost to amount to extinction and how could he answer the charge if he were not to request the attention of their lordships to a measure of so much importance, and which tended to deprive many of her Majesty's subjects of spiritual

Viscount Melbourne said, the question which had been asked by rescount Melbourne said, the question which has been and which he apprehended there could be no difficulty in answering.—
It was perfectly clear that the bill in the other house must involve the

the merits of the whole question.

The Bishop of Exeter wished to know whether their lordships were to understand that if the bill which was brought on in another place, to supply the defect of the bill now on their lordships table, were not to pass, the noble viscount would feel it his duty not to advise the crown to withhold the royal assent from the bill low on the table? [Hear, hear] He must say, that if that bill should receive the royal assent in spite of that defect, tho' that defect might apply to only a part of the bill, it would leave the

e bill untouched and operative. [Cries of no, no.] The Earl of Ripon said the apprehension of the right rev the Earl of Ripon said the appreciants on the competent for the trown to give its assent to a bill which it was not competent for the first or the f the Colonial Assembly to pass, and still less so to a part of it.

[Hear, hear.]

The Bishop of Exeter apprehended that there was nothing to the state of the bishop of the state of the Prevent the crown from giving its assent to the bill now on the ta-ble, because, according to the opinion of the law officers of the own, a part of it exceeded the power of the Colonial Legisla-If that were so, why should the noble viscount hesitate to say, if the defect were not amended, whether he should advise the

to give the royal assent to the bill? After a few words from Lord Wynford, which were inaudible in

the gallery.

The Bishop of London said it appeared that the opinion of the law officers of the crown had been taken as to the legality of a certain part of the act now lying on the table, and that they considered the colonial legislature had exceeded its power with regard to that now that part, and therefore that her Majesty could not give her assent so as to make that part of the bill law. That, in fact, vitiated the whole act [hear, hear]; and as it now stood, her Majesty, under the advice of her ministers, could not give her assent so as to make it.] make it law. [Hear, hear.] If under these circumstances the church, by her representatives, came forward and said "Let us but at the church of Put this act aside, and negotiate on fair and liberal terms." was willing to forego her rights, and concede a very liberal portion of her liberty, that ought to induce the government to say that this was no bill, and that they must begin de novo [hear] and legislate the Sislate the same as they would in any other. Why could they not Lord Ellenborough said, after what had taken place, t

Lord Ellenborough said, after what had taken place, the most rev. prelate would have no difficulty in withdrawing his motion for Monday; because there was no doubt that this act was invalid, and that it was perfectly impossible her Majesty could give the royal assent so as to make any part of it law. He was most desirous that in order that it was perfectly impossible that the country of the said of sirous that in endeavoring to settle this question so as to satisfy the people of Canada, they should do nothing that would excite the people of this country. The most inconvenient course, as he thought, that her Majesty's government could possibly pursue, was that while was that which they now proposed to adopt—namely, the intro-duction of a bill. It would be in the recollection of their Lord-ships, that a bill was before the other house for effecting an union between the control of the control een the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada To that bill it would now be useless to offer any objection. The state of ngs which had led to its introduction were now so far advanced that he feared such a measure had become necessary. Now it was well known that in the acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland Bravician to the story of the story Provisions were contained relating to religion, he therefore thought it would be most convenient that any provisions of a similar kind which might be necessary with regard to Canada, should be incorporated in the act of union. He entertained no doubt that such an arrangement would be satisfactory to all reasonable members of the Church of England, and would be more satisfactory than any other to the inhabitants of both the Canadas. He hoped then, that Her Majesty's ministers would reconsider their plan, and give to the suggestion of the most rev. prelate the attention to which it was deservedly entitled. He further hoped that the provisions of the of the Act of Union would be well and carefully considered; for he fully believed that upon it depended the peace of Canada and

nection of that colony with Great Britain. The Earl of Falmouth said, he should be perfectly satisfied with assurance of the noble viscount opposite, provided he felt cer-of clearly understanding it. He wished to know whether or ot the noble viscount was to be understood as stating that he prolidays in the same situation with respect to his after the hosale him. Sale bill as if the 30 days had not expired during the recess. [Viscount Melbourne was understood to say certainly not.] Then that was not the understanding. He feared that before the end of that period some circumstances might arise which would probably place m, with reference to that bill, in a very awkward situation. The Archishop of Canterbury said he thought it would be very satisfactory if the noble lord on the woolsack would state his view as to whether the crown could assent to a bill, in the enactment of which the country is the limits of that

power which they might be considered legally and properly to pos-The Lord Chancellor said there could be no doubt that if they d in any particular exceeded their authority, the consent of the

hich the Colonial legislature had gone beyond the limits of that

ld not be given to the bill.

The Bishop of Exeter observed, that if the judges, in reply to uestions put to them, declared that the colonial legislature had one beyond their powers, then was he to understand that neither the whole nor to any part could the assent of the crown be granted? The Lord Chancellor was understood to reply, that the royal as-

sent could neither be given to the whole nor any part of the bill, if the judges gave it as their opinion that the legislature had exceed-

The Bishop of London said, it now being understood that if the judges decided against the authority of the colonial legislature, the bill could not receive the royal assent, in withdrawing the motion, then, its supporters evidently receded from a certain ground of safety, giving thereby the best possible pledge of the amicable safety, giving thereby the best possible pledge of the amicable sposition by which they were actuated. [Hear, hear.]

The Marquis of Lansdowne observed that the most rev. and right rev. prelates, in thus consenting to withdraw the motion, best consulted the interests of the established church. With respect to the main question, of course the government would be sonsidered as leaving it open to future consideration. Nothing the present the present motion, than thus to give up the right of exclusive ju-

The motion, as we understood, was then withdrawn.

April 13. At four o'clock, the learned Judges now in town (five in number) who had been summoned to attend for the (five in number) who had been summoned to attend for the purpose of considering the questions propounded by the Bishop of Exeter on the subject of the Clergy Reserves Bill, appeared, and took their accustomed seats.

The LORD CHANGELLOR then read the questions, in confor-

mity with the resolution to which the house had come, requiring the opinions of the learned judges upon them.

Mr. Justice Littledale, on behalf of himself and his learned brethren, requested that time should be given the Judges to consider the questions preparatory to their giving their opin-

ns. Leave given.

The Duke of Wellington presented a petition from the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of Oxford, praying for such a settlement of the question as to clergy reserves in Canada as should be most consistent with Justice, a due regard to religion, the principles of the constitution, and the permanent

elfare and tranquillity of the province. Lord Duncannon moved for accounts of the proceeds of the clergy reserves in Canada; also that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid on the table of the house

The Bishop of London presented numerous petitions from Wigan, Brighton, and other places, to the same effect; also several petitions from places in Kent, for an extension of national church accommodation.

House of Commons, Thursday, April 9.

Mr. Pakington presented a petition from the Bishop of Toronto in Upper Canada, on the part of his clergy, against the Clergy

Lord Mahon presented a petition from a place in Upper Canada

against the Clergy Reserves Bill.

Sir R. H. Inglis presented petitions to the same effect from the Clergy (20) of Sheffield, from Framland, county of Leicester; from Copgrove, and three other places in the county of York, and

April 10. - Sir R. H. INGLIS presented petitions from the clergy of Boroughbridge, and from Easingwold, and other es, against the Clergy Reserves Bill.

Also several petitions from places in Middlesex, Monm nd Glocester, for church extension in the colonies (as we under-

that the sanction of the Crown might be withheld from the Clergy Reserves Bill.

Colonel Sibthorp presented a petition from Lincoln against

the Clergy Reserves Bill.

Sir J. Graham presented a petition from a place in York against the Clergy Reserves Bill.

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BISH	OP OF EXET	ER'S MOTIO	N.	
	MAJORITY			
снызнор	Moray	VISCOUNTS.	Walsingham	
terbury	Haddington	Strathallan	Grantley	
DUKES	Galloway	Hood	Montagu	
fort	Orkney	Strangford	Kenyon	
cleuch	Dartmouth	Hawarden	Northwick	
vll	Hardwieke	St. Vincent	Dunsany	
trose	Digby	Canning	Redesdale	
set	Mountcashell	BISHOPS.	Colchester	ı
castle	Longford	London	Maryborough	
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Charleville Bangor Llandaff Cowley Sheffield Stuart de Westmeath Rothesay Dunraven EARLS. Wynford Exeter Brecknock Abinger LORDS.

CLERGY RESERVES. In a Convocation of the University of Oxford, holden on Thursday last, the following petition to both houses of parliaent was unanimously agreed to:

To the Right Honourable, &c., &c., the humble petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Ox-

"Showeth-That your petitioners have learnt that an act re cently passed by the legislature of Upper Canada, intitled 'An Act to provide for the Sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof,' has been laid before both puses of parliament, agreeably to the provisions of 31 Geo. 3

"That your petitioners humbly conceive the original allotment and appropriation of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada to have been dictated by enlarged views of policy and benevolence—of policy, in bearing witness to the truth of the priciple that an es-tablished religion is essential to the welfare of a state; of benevolence, in supplying the spiritual wants of all conditions in the colony, without exciting the animosity, by pressing upon the resources, of individuals.

"To the views thus wisely developed, the measure now before your honourable house is manifestly opposed, recognising, as it does, the admissibility of all denominations of Christians to share, in proportion to their numbers, in the encouragement and support afforded by the state; thus fomenting, instead of allaying, religious divisions, and retarding the ultimate attainment of political harmony and mutual good will.

legislature will fall with twofold "That this act of the colonis severity upon the clergy of the Church of England; taking effect at a time when the withdrawal of the parliamentary grant formerly dispensed to them through the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has reduced them to distress and destitution, whilst constant and increasing demands are made upon their Christian compassion by the yearly influx encouraged upon their Christian compassion by the yearly influx encouraged by the government at home, of emigrants from this country, most of them poor, and struggling with the difficulties necessarily attendant upon their situation. To these privations and discouragements the Canadian clergy have hitherto submitted with cheerfulness, relying upon the blessing of God, that in proportion to the progress of the colonisation around them, ample means would be eventually placed at their disposal for the spiritual intercept and the progression of their fellow-subjects in that promprovement and consolation of their fellow-subjects in that province, and that habits of peaceful loyalty would thus be diffused among them, fraught with blessings to themselves, and to the

That the measure now before your honourable house is calcu-That the measure now before year monotrant noise is calculated, in the judgment of your petitioners, at once to extinguish these hopes, to diminish the usefulness and efficiency of the Established Church in Upper Canada, inflict injustice and spoliation upon its ministers, and undermine the very foundation of individual and national happiness—the knowledge of salvation

through our Divine Redeemer.

"Actuated by these considerations, your petitioners most hun bly and earnestly entreat your honourable house to adopt such measures as to its wisdom shall seem best, for averting from one of our most important colonies the evil consequences which are to be apprehended from this act, and for settling the questions conneeted with the clergy reserves in such a manner as shall be most consistent with justice, with a due regard to religion, the princi-ples of our constitution, and the permanent welfare and tranquility of the province.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray."

CLERGY RESERVES.

From the St. James's Chronicle. The proceedings in the houses of parliament on Tuesday were great interest and importance. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Westmeath, in presenting a petition, delivered a long and very able argument against the Irish Municipal Corporations and very able argument against moved to consult the judges upon the subject of the Canada parliament church robbery bill.

It rarely occurs that so truly good a cause obtains the tage of so consummate an advocate as when on Tuesday the Bi-shop of Exeter appeared as the defender of the Church. How is speech, the only complaint against which was that it kept too close to its subject, and exhausted it? Lord Melbourne's reply was puerile and undignified to the last degree; but what better can be expected from a superannuated trifler? The Duke of Wellington would have settled the question if the Bishop of Exeter had left anything for his Grace to do: he demonstrated, without any attempt to weigh adverse claims, that the case was one ssible to give, except in its own words, any just notion of a

The Earl of Haddington, who has, we presume, made up his mind to follow Mr. Baring Wall, and other like respectable models, in passing over to the Whig-Radicals—who, at least, must dets, in passing over the tring that it was unjust to the Church of Sept-have bidden adieu to the expectation of ever forming any part of a Conservative administration, opposed the motion (as it seemed) on the several grounds that it was unjust to the Church of Septa Conservative administration, opposed the motion (as it seemed) on the several grounds that it was unjust to the Church of Scotland, that the original settlement of property in Canada was a violation of the articles of the Union with Scotland, and that the mail of yesterday having brought his pardon to the Sheriff of this Church of England ought to have no ascendancy in the colonies. Now first as to the injustice to the Church of Scotland; the very question to be decided is an answer to this imputation; for if the clergy reserves shall be decided to be (as they will be) the property of the Established Church, then the Church of Scotland perty of the Established Church, then the Church of Scotland suffers no more wrong in being excluded from them than any man who walks over Blackfriars-bridge suffers in not being permitted to possess himself of Lord Haddington's mansion and estates. pretence that the articles of the Scottish Union were violated The Bishop of Llandaff denied that they had given up any right.

The Scottish Union secures no more than a participation with from the 20th of June last.

Englishmen in all political and religious privileges, but privileges are not property. A community of property between England and Scotland would have been thought rather a strong proposition in the reign of Queen Anne. The complaint, moreover comes too late: the time to complain of the violation of the articles of union was when it occurred (if ever), not when it is found convenient. was when it because the control of t 14 and 31 George the Third were passed, yet nobody complained then that the Act of Union was in danger. Once for all, we ac-knowledge a sincere respect for the Church of Scotland, but we cannot think the interests and honour of that Church advanced by enrolling her in a miscellaneous mob of Dissenters and Papists, who are engaged in a war against the Church of England every who are engaged as a season the Church of Engand every where, as they are against the Scottish Church herself in North Britain. What Lord Haddington understands by the ascendancy of a church, we are unable to guess with any approach to certainty. Does his lordship mean that all the churches in the colonies, save one, ought to be depressed by penalties and disqualifications? If this is his meaning he may quiet his alarms. There is no such church ascendancy in any British colonies. If, on the other hand, however, he means by Church ascendancy a pre-eminence in learning and character, and in the possession of the means of ex-tending religion, we tell Lord Haddington that the people of Engand are grossly cheated if their Church have not this prein every English colony. And what is more, we tell Lord Haddington that the people of England will have this ascendancy, despite of all the Whig-Radicals and sham Conservatives in the

The Bishop of Exeter's motion was carried by a majority of 57 of 40—another disaster to be added to the catalogue of ministerial defeats.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE CLERGY

RESERVES. From the London Age, April 12.

The Bishop of Exeter has succeeded in getting the Canada "Clergy Reserve" question to be referred to the learned Judges, who are to be summoned to give their opinion upon the proper interpretation of the different Acts which gave the lands to the Protestant Church of England. Ministers, of course, opposed the Bishop; and, of course, were in a minority. To be sure, they are beginning to be so much, see "stomed to this, that they they are beginning to be so much accustomed to this, that they treat a defeat with the most admirable in difference; but it is treat a deteat with the most admirable In-somewhat strange that they should always continue to be beaten only in questions affecting the Established Church, as if they Mr. Estrought presented a petition from the Chancellor, only in questions affecting the Established Church, as if they nasters, and scholars of the University of Oxford, praying felt it their duty to oppose every thing which tended to strengthen and support it.

Clergy Reserves Bill.

Lord Ashler three petitions from Exeter and other places against the Clergy Reserves Bill; Sir J. Y. Beller a petition from a place in Devonshire against the Clergy Reserves Bill.

But why should they have opposed the Bishop's motion for referring the legal points to the consideration of the Judges? If the Canadian Legislature legally possesses the power to appropriate the "Clergy Reserves," ministers should not fear taking the opinion of the Judges.

But in truth Mr. Poulett Thomson, and his obsequious Senate, have overshot their mark; and having done so, their rulers in England naturally dread having the illegality of their measure brought before the learned expounders of

Nay, this is confessed by Ministers; for Lord John Russell actually is bringing in a Bill in the House of Commons upon the subject, before any decision has been come to upon the Colonial Act now before Parliament! We take it for granted that it will be similar to the one which Mr. Poulett Thomson has sent over so right regally from Canada, and which will be put an end to by the constitutional veto of the House of Lords.

the constitutional veto of the House of Lords.

We have that Provincial Act before us, and could most anatomically shew up its rare deformities, but we will wait until we see Lord John Russell's re-edition of it, and also until the learned Judges have delivered their opinions upon the questions submitted to them upon the motion of the great champion of the Churchthe Bishop of Exeter.

Ministers, last night, had the honour and pleasure of voting themselves free from censure! Often before now we have remarked on their majorities of 16 or 21, composed entirely of placemen, but the present division is thefirst in which a direct vote of censure has been defeated by the bare votes of the parties proposed

The majority against the vde was 9. Among the 271 appear the ollowing names:-Lord John Russell (Cabinet Minister) V. Smith, Und. Sec. to Lord J. Russell Lord Palmerston (Cabinet Minister) F. Baring T. Macaulay dtto ditto Mr. Clay and Lord Seymour, his Secretaries H. Labouchere (Cab. Min.)

So that the Cabinet ministers and their own secretaries, who voted on a question whether the Cabinet should be censured or not, were more than equal to the whole majority!-Standard,

> TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND. From the Lordon Age, April 12.

The Temperance system in Ireland is turning out to be pre sely what we denounced it as its commencement-a purely poli tical contrivance of the Popish priests, to effect a great and anti-Christian combination, which should be, when the proper time arrived, put into destructive action. We have always regarded Father Matthew's labours as having no other object in view than the establishment of a new sert of Ribbonism, and it is now sufficiently clear that these Tee-totallers, or Temperance pledge-takers, are banded together by secret signs and pa to act as an organized body.

What did Father Maguire say the other day in Dublin? That

"if the Registry Bill of the high-born bilious sprig of the House of Derby was read a third time, he would put himself at the head of 3,000 TEE-TOTALLERS, who would rise and unfurl the flag of Repeal; and that there were not six priests in Ireland, who would not do the same." Yet this is the system which Lord Morpeth not do the same. Tet this is the system which hot another boasts is regenerating Ireland, and rescuing it from intemperance! This is the system which is patronized by the sanction and presence of the Lord Lieutenant! Do either of these noble Lords know the amount of money which has been raised from these pledged brethren? Who receives it, and to what purpose is it ap-

These are really serious questions; and when we find one of the Temperance system leaders threatening to turn his followers into political instruments, we are justified in demanding that the most rigid investigation should be instituted into the matter. pray Lord Roden to turn his attention to it, for it is hopeless to call upon the government.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The advices from Canton are to the 7th of January, and from Calcutta to the 19th of February.

Lord Auckland arrived in Calcutta on the 11th of February

Lord Auckland arrived in Calcutta on the Translating and was actively engaged in forwarding and completing the preparations against China. The expedition was to be ready by the first of May, and was to consist of the following troops by the first of May, and was to consist of the following troops. the 21st and 24th regiments, with two regiments of nativ —the 21st and 24st regiments, with two regiments of native infantry from Bengal, one regiment of the line, four of native infantry, one regiment of artillery and one of engineers from Madras; and one regiment of the line from Ceylon,—making in the whole a force of about 10,000 men, which was to be in the whole a lotter ready to proceed to its destination by the lst of May. That destination was supposed to be the island of Formosa, but it was the opinion of the best informed persons that the object of the Governor General was rather to alarm than to subdue the Governor General and rather to alarm than to subdue the Chinese, and to bring them to a proper sense of the value of English commerce and friendly relations. The whole armament was to be placed under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir R. Arbuthot, while Generals Oglander and Wal-

ker would act under his orders. Nothing had occurred at Canton to render it probable that Nothing had occurred at Canton to render it probable that commercial intercourse would be renewed; on the contrary, an attempt by Captain Elliot to induce Commissioner Lin to allow the resumption of legal traffic had been met by a positive refusal, and a statement that the Emperor of China had positively interdicted all trade between his subjects and the English, and had ordered that no British goods of any kind the legal traffic had been met by a positively interdicted all trade between his subjects and the English, and had ordered that no British goods of any kind

UNITED STATES.

PARDON OF W. L. MACKENZIE. From the Rochester Democrat, May 11.

PARDON OF WM. L. MACKENZIE. -It seems that the British

On receiving the document last evening, the Sheriff gave the On receiving the discharge. But Mr. Mackenzie being comfortably accommodated, and having part of his family with him, preferred accommodated, and are until the morning; and to-day enjoys the freedom which he ought to have had months ago.

the freedom which he whig Prophet," who a few days since pre-dicted in this paper that Mr. Mackenzie would be pardoned "bedicted in this paper the distribution of the d

We learn by the Argus that Mr. Rensselaer Van Ransselaer. who was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the jail at Albany, and a fine of 250D., has also been pardoned.

COLONIAL.

THE UNION BILL.

Precis of a Bill to unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada.

1. Governor General authorized to declare by proclamation within six calendar months next after the passing of this Act, that they shall form one Province under the name of the Province of 2. Repeal of the 31st Geo. 3d, cap. 31-giving the constitution

and of 1 and 2 Vic. c. 9. establishing the Special Council, but providing that the powers of the Special Council shall continue until the day when the two provinces shall be united, and that no session of the Legislature of U. Canada shall be holden after the

3. Creates one Legislative Council and one Assembly, with ower to make laws not repugnant to this act or repealed by it, to be sanctioned by it.

4. Governor authorized to summon Legislative Councillors, not fewer than twenty in number. To be 21 years old, a natural born or naturalized subject.

5. Legislative Councillors appointed for life.6. With power to resign and vacate his seat.

7. Legislative Councillors absent two years from their seats without permission, taking the oath of allegiance to or becoming the subject of a foreign power;—becoming a bankrupt or defaulter, or being accused of crime, thereby render their seats vacant.

8. Legislative Council appointed the tribunal to investigate and determine upon the above—with power to the Crown or party acused of appealing to the Privy Council.

9. Governor authorized to appoint a Speaker to the Council

nd to remove him at will. 10. Quorum to consist of at least ten members—when the oices are equal, exclusive of the Speaker, he shall have the cast-11. Power given to the Governor to summon Legislative As-

mbly in the Province from time to time. Upper and Lower Canada to be represented by an equal 13. County of Halton in Upper Canada divided into two Ri-

ding with each one member.

14. County of Northumberland the same.

15. County of Lincoin one member.

16. Every other County in Upper Canada to have one mem-

17. Toronto, Kiugston, Brockville, Hamilton, Cornwall, Nia-

ara, and London, one member each.

18. In Lower Canada, each County to be represented by one

member, with the exception of Mountainers, Colored by Members, Placomption, Lachenaye, Placadie, Laprarie, Dorchester and Beauce.

19. Montmorency and Orleans to be one county, called Montmorency and one member; Plassomption and Lachenaye to be called Leinster, with one member; Placadie and Laprarie with one member; Dorchester and Beauce, to be Dorchester, with one

20. Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers to have one member

21. Governor to appoint returning officers.

22. No person obliged to be such for more than one year.
23. Writs of election to issue returnable at farthest within 50 In case of death or resignation new writs to be issued. 24. Governor to fix time and place of elections and to give at

east eight days notice.

25. Power given to the new Legislature to alter the system of presentation, provided two thirds of the Legislative Council and Assembly agree to it.
26. Election laws of Upper and Lower Canada to remain in

orce until provision be made by the new Legislature. 27 Members to be qualified in property of the value of £500 terling, clear, and to attest the same.

Persons making false declaration liable to the penalties of 29. Governor authorised to fix the place of holding the Sessic 30. Parliament to meet once a year, and to last four years, if

31. Parliament to be called within six months after the Union. 32. Members of the Assembly to elect a Speaker.
33. Quorum to be at least twenty Members, Speaker to have

34. Each person to take the oath of allegiance.

35. False affirmation to be treated as perjury.
36. Governor to assent to, withhold, or reserve bills.
37. Disallowance of bills by her Majesty allowed to be signified within two years by Proclamation or by message to the two houses.

38. Assent to reserved bills to be proclaimed or communicated

39. Authorises her Majesty to appoint Lieutenant Governors although the Governor should be present, and the Governor to appoint Deputies, without abridging his power.

40. All Writs, Proclamations, Records, &c. of the Legislature

to be in English. 41. Bills affecting the Ecclesiastical and Crown rights to be be submitted for thirty days to the Imperial Parliament before being assented to.

42. Power retained by the Imperial Parliament to levy taxes on and regulate the Commerce of the Province—to be applied to the

of Appeals, Probate, King's Bench, Chancery in Upper Canada, and Court of Appeals in Lower Canada, and Laws of Lower and Upper Canada respectively maintained—Court of Queen's Bench for Upper Canada to be holden in Toronto.

45. Laws now in force to affect each of the Provinces respec- and three-pence. tively, until repealed or altered. 46. All Courts of Justice, Commissioners, Offices, &c. to con-

47. Temporary Acts of Upper and Lower Canada in force to the next ensuing session of the United Legislature.

48. Repeals the Act appointing Arbitrator to apportion the revenue belonging to Upper Canada,

49. Revenues of the two Provinces to form a consolidated

50. To be charged with the expenses of collection and manage-

51. £45,000 to be granted permanently to defray Schedule A. and £30,000 during the life of her Majesty and five years following for Schedule B. 52. Governor may vary the Salaries in Schedule B., not more than £2000 to be for persions in Schedule A., and not more than £5000 in Schedule B., list of Pensions and detailed accounts

to be laid before the Legislature each year, 53. In consideration of the above all hereditary revenues given 54. Consolidation of the revenue not to affect any sum charged upon the duties levied or to be levied in either Lower or Upper Ca

55. The expense of collection shall first be paid out of the con solidated fund—then the interest of the public debt of Upper and Lower Canada. 3d. Payments authorised to the Clergy—the sam of £45,000 the 4th, and the £30,000 the 5th, and all other char-

ges upon the duties levied shall form the 6th.
56. Subject to the above charges the revenue fund to be appro priated by the Provincial Legislature, by Bills originating in the House of Assembly for objects recommended by the Governor.

57. Provides for the establishment of District Councils in the

Province for their local Government, viz.

1. Each township or division of 700 and for each 700 souls to elect one Councillor, and not more than three townships

containing less to unite in the election. 2. Qualification of voters same as in elections of members, 3. No Councillor to hold office in the District Council, 4. Shall not continue in office more than four years.5. Councils to be presided by Wardens appointed by her Ma-

6. District Surveyor to be appointed by the Council for su-

perintending works.

7. Accounts in detail of all monies spent by the District Councils to be laid before the Legislature.

58. The District Councils shall have the power of making byelaws for the repairing or altering of roads and bridges, shall have

the management of all property belonging to the District, shall have the collection of revenues and payment of necessary expenses, and shall have power to raise such monies as may be needed for the purposes aforesaid, by duties on real or personal property.

59. Bye-Laws to be transmitted to the Governor by the Warden within fourteen days of the making thereof, can be disallowed by the Governor within two months. Not to be in force for two on the if not previously assented to.

60. All public property and proceeds of assessments shall be

sted in the Councils. 61. Governor by act of incorporation can qualify the Councillors, and their rotation in office, the bounds of each District, affix penalties for refusal of office and define their power, but not to be repugnant to this Act.

62. Governor can constitute Townships where there are none, and provide for the election of Township Officers by Proclama. 63. Governor to exercise his powers subject to the instructions

of her Majesty.
64. Defines what an Act of the Legislature is, and what is understood by the word Gavernor.

65. Act may be repealed or amended in the present session.

SCHEDULE A. Lieutenant Governor, 1:000 UPPER CANADA. 1,500 Chief Justice, Puisné Judges at £900 cach, -Puisné Juages ...
1 Vice Chancellor, LOWER CANADA. 1,125 1 Chief Justice, Quebec, 3 Puisné Judges Quebec, 900 each 1.500 1 Chief Justice, Montreal, 1,100 Puisné Judges, do. Resident Judge Three Rivers, -2,700 Judge, District of St. Francis, Do. Gaspé,
 Pensions of the Judges, Salaries of the the Attornies and Solicitors General, and contingent expenses of the Administration of Justice, 20,875 £45,000 Civil Secretaries and their Offices, Provincial Secretaries and their Offices, Receiver General and his Office, 3000 Inspector General and his Office, Executive Council, 2000 Board of Works, 2000 Emigrant Agent, Contingent Expences of the Public Offices, 3300

From the St. Catharines Journal.

TO THE REV. JAMES CLARK, RECTOR OF ST. CATHARINES.

The LADIES OF ST. CATHARINES, wishing to express their filial respect and gratitude to their beloved Pastor, the Rev. James Clarke, beg leave to present him with a Surplice, accompanied with their earnest prayers, that his zeal for their best interests, and his eloquent and instructive appeals, may, through the Divine blessing, tend to their advancement in all godliness; and that the unerring Providence which, in its mercy, appointed him their shepherd, may very long spare him to preside over his affectionate

April 18, 1840.

To the Ladies of St. Catharines and Vicinity.

The Rev. James Clarke receives, with paternal feelings, the vicinity, in their present of a SURPLICE, SCARF AND GLOVES.
If anything further could enhance the value of their much eseemed gift, it would be the affectionate and encouraging language with which this sacred pledge of filial love has been accompanied: it is from the picty and godly nurture of the mothers in Israel that the blessings of a rising generation may be expected; and to your maternal care it is owing that so many of those little ones, of whom Christ's his along consists, here has been been been been been declared. Christ's kingdom consists, have been brought up in the fold of his Church, under their Pastor's eye, almost now to maturity.
you continue in the faith, steadfast unto the end, grounde
settled; and may the lambs of the flock never be moved away the hope of the Gospel which they have heard; and may the of peace who at this time brought again from the dead the Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, preserve and keep you when his servant, your aged Pastor, is laid in the grave, waiting the resurrection to eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Easter Sunday, April 19, 1840.

From the Patriot.

On Thursday, 23rd April, being the festival of the Patron Saint of England, a number of the loyal British inhabitants of Woodstock, assembled at William Grey's Inn in that Town, for woodstock, assembled at will have offer an action of the purpose of celebrating the day, and of enrolling themselves as "Sons of St. George." Between fifty and sixty having assembled, they, most appropriately, proceeded to commence the day by marching in procession, headed by that gallant officer Captain Graham, to the Parish Church, where prayers were read, and a rear impression extraord above a tecomed Rector. and a very impressive sermon delivered by our esteemed Rector, the Rev. William Bettridge, from the text, "Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." It was marked by all the impassioned eloquence and truly evangelical doctrine which universally characterize that Rev. Gentleman's discourses. No person could witness, without the highest gratification, the heartfelt fervour with which those present joined in the services of the day, every one audibly lending his voice as well to join in the petitions of our sublime Liturgy, as to swell the anthem of praise to the Almighty Creator of truly English dinner, the plain and substantial excellence of which reflected great credit on the worthy host. The most orthodox roast beef and plum pudding, and good foaming ale, formed a repast particularly congenial to English palates.

JUST PUBLISHED

By Henry Rowsell, Bookseller to U. C. College, Toronto, "LOVE OF GOD AND OF OUR NEIGHBOUR:"

PREACHED in the Cathedral Church of St. James's. Toronto, on Tuesday, March 17, 1840 (St. Patrick's se of the Province.

43. Until other provision be made by the Legislature, the Court day), before the Societies of St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew, by Rev. John McCaul L.L.D., M.R.I.A., Principal of H C College, Chaplain of the St. Patrick

44. Powers to be exercised by the Governor with the advice of his Executive Council, or alone where their advice is not required.

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

For Sale at the Star Office, Cobourg, price one shilling

HER MAJESTY'S RECEIVER GENERAL gives notice, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at his Office, at Toronto, on the 20th May next, at 12 o'clock, from any person or persons who may be willing to purchase the whole or any part of Two Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, (£12 10s. on each share paid in full with the dividend on, from 1st January last,) stating the rate of premium

The Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Receiver General at Toronto, marked "Tenders for Bank Stock. Receiver General's Office.

18th April, 1840.

Editors of the different Journals within this Province are removed to insert the above in their respective publications.

EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of the above body are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Society is appointed to be held in Osnabruck, the first Wednesday and Thursday in June (the 3rd

HY. PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory Kemptville, May 7, 1840.

At Drummondville, (Niagara Falls) on the 6th instant, the lady of Capt. C. E. Gold, 65th Regt. Assistant Royal Engineer,

At Toronto, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Henry Rowsell, of a At Toronto, on the 7th instant, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Norris, of a daughter. On Monday last in Cobourg, the Lady of G. M. Boswell, Esq.,

MARRIED. At Orillia, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. George Hallen, the Rev. Fred. A. O'Meara, Missionary of the Church of England at Sault St. Marie, U. C., to Margaret Johnston, eldest

daughter of James Dallas, Esq., Orillia Cottage. DIED. At the residence of her brother, Mr. F. B. Baker, Picton, on

Wednesday Morning, 6th May, Miss Calista Oliva Baker, aged 27, deeply lamented by a numerous circle of relations and friends. She died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection from the grave; and in firm reliance upon the mercies of the Redeemer.

At the Mohawk village, Bay of Quinte, on the 7th instant,

after a long and painful illness which she bore with Christian resignation, Eleanor, wife of Mr. John Hill, Mohawk Catechist,

LETTERS received to Friday, May 15th:-

Rev. S. Givins, rem; Rev. J. Grier, rem; F. Ferguson Esq.; Rev. J. G. Geddes; P. M. Sandwich [rem. acknowledged 18th April;] Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem; Rev. F. A. O'Meara; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Rev. A. Palmer [have heard from Mr. E.;] S. McCall Esq.; Rev. B. Lindsay, rem.; J. D. Carder, Esq.; J. B. Ewart Esq.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; H. Rowsell Esq. with parcel; Rev. H. Scadding, with do; J. Hore Esq. rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. H. Patton; A. David-