Mr. Sol. Gen. SHERWOOD moved that the Select Commit-

a Government measure for it was a matter the Provincial Legislature could not touch, relating, as it did, to an Imperial Act.

He (Mr. A.) wished to give all denominations their just rights—to place them upon a perfect equality—and to make a fair division of the Clergy lands.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Supply poops said it had been imputed to him.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Sherwood said, it had been imputed to him by the hon member opposite, (Mr. Baldwin) that his object was to obtain a report favourable to his view of the subject upon which the House had been petitioned. It was neither correct nor Parliamentary to attribute such a motive to him. He certainly would be pleased at a report favourable to the clergy, being made; but it was wrong to say of him, that that was his only reason for pressing the motion. What he desired was his only reason for pressing the motion. What he desired was that a committee should be selected from the whole House, What he desired by which a careful enquiry might be made, and some one repo furnished, and not that they should imitate the abominab practice in the neighbouring States, of having a majority and a minority report. It was known to that House that the Clergy Reserves was a question of long standing, and one out of which had arisen a great deal of difficulty and contention. According to the present law, the clergy of the Church of England find that they have an acknowledged right to a certain portion of these lands; but it also happens that under an arrangement, by which the Government is bound to sell the lands, the pro-ceeds are being greatly reduced. The Government sent per-sons about to value the different lots, and the expense attending this and the other proceedings necessary, amounts to not less than 40 per cent. They (the clergy) finding then that the munificent endowment of England is being frittered away, came to that House to ask that they themselves might obtain the charge of it, in order that by economical management it may be rendered a real and not a nominal benefit. His great object was to preserve order, and, therefore, was he anxious to avoid

Mr. BALDWIN. - The question should, properly, not go to a Sol. Gen. Sheroood would beg the hon. gentleman's pardon. The appointment of a committee was the right course. It had been said that it ought to have been a Government measure; the Government had nothing to do with it; they found a statute settling the matter and were willing to leave it to those interested to seek a change or not. Some of the parties so concerned have, then, applied to have their share placed under their own controll in order to prevent its being eaten up under the present arrangement; it was to apply to the Imperial Government to set that arrangement aside that he (the Sol. Gen.) was desirous, and he saw no reason against such a course, ex perhaps a mere frivolous jealousy of the Church of Eng-He (the Sol. Gen.) was delighted with the liberal senand he trusted that other hon, members who usually acted with that gentleman participated in his views of the present question; he trusted that the Roman Catholic members of the House would sustain him in undertaking to obtain a right that was felt to be so beneficial in their own Church, and which merely went to secure to the clergy of the Church of England an advantage that was given on the face of the statute.

Mr. CAMERON opposed the motion.

Mr. ROBINSON was in favour of the appointment of a new

Mr. WILLIAMS-He thought it desirable that the Commit-

In order that they may be cultivated and settled.

Mr. Murney—Said that the Government had received reports of the persons appointed to value the lands; and after twelve months had been allowed to them, to see if the lands had been truly valued, a Proclamation had been issued from Government, predicated upon this report, allowing the land to be sold at the valuation of the Commissioners, with ten years' credit. He thought the Government bound to take that valuation; if they now ordered a new valuation to be made before it was finished, a new Administration might be in proven. it was finished, a new Administration might be in power, and it might order another valuation, and in this way delay the sale

He, as a Protestant, felt grieved at the divisions that existed among them, for the unanimity of the Catholics was their strong hold. He (Mr. P.) desired very much a settlement of this question, and he admired the spirit that the hon. member for Quebec (Mr. Aylwin) had evinced on this occasion. The moment a person mentions the name of Clergy Reserves, it excites angry feeling; it appeared to be a sort of Pandora's

box from which sprung all sorts of disease and pestilence,
Mr. Gowan intended to support the motion of the Solicitor
General, but not because he was in favour of the prayer of the Church Society. He (Mr. G.) was opposed to allowing any

ecclesiastical corporations to hold much property.

Mr. Moffatt.—When he rose before to address the House, he intended to have called its attention to the real question before it: it was whether it were more expedient to appoint one committee chosen indiscriminately from the members of the House, or two committees, to one of which we would refer the petitions in favour of the division of the Clergy Reserves, and petitions in rayour of the division of the Congy reserver, and to the other petitions against the division. Both the committees would, he was sure, bring in different reports. The present discussion was anticipating that which would properly come before the House when the committee had reported; indeed, the present discussion was anticipating the report of the

Mr. ROBLIN-Spoke against the motion, and the general to the same effect.

Mr. Boulton-The members opposite are wonderfully

they had no hopes of regaining power. He (Mr. B.) asserted that all of the Clergy Reserves did belong to the Church of England, but as a portion had been taken from them by the Imperial Statute, he was desirous of making the most of what remained, and not to have them frittered away in expenses. Mr. DUGGAN.—He felt convinced that it was far more de-

sirable to have one Committee, than two which would bring in settle the question was to dispose of the Clergy Reserves; if however, the division of them was decided on, it was unfair to suppose that the right of pre-emption would not be respected by the Church Society. He considered that a great deal of the excitement, and objection to the division, was got up by collisions for the purpose of making political capital out of it. politicians, for the purpose of making political capital out of it, or by greedy speculators, for the purpose of enriching themselves when the market had been glutted. He considered that the very fact of the issuing of the order to stop the sale shewed that there was something wrong; if there are grievances why should this House refuse to investigate them, by the appointment of a committee, chosen indiscriminately by the House. He held that it would be injustice to the petitioners to refuse to appoint the Committee; he would like if it was appointed, to have all the evidence that could be got brought before the Crown Land Office.

Mr. MERRITT-Made a few observations. The House then divided. For Mr. Sherwood's motion, 31;

YEAS .- Messrs. Boulton, Cayley, Christie, Colville, Daly, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Jessup Johnston, LeBoutillier, Macdonald (Cornwall,) Macdonnell (Dundas,) M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papinean, Prince, Riddell, Robinson, Scott, Sherwood (Brockville,) Sherwood (Toronto,) Smith (Frontenac,) Viger, Williams,

NAYS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bertherlot, Bertrand, Boutillier, Brooks, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chalmers, Chauveau, Desaunier, DeWitt, Guillet, Hall, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, La Terriere, Lemoine, Leslie, Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonell (Stormont), Merritt, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Petrie, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Seymour, Smith (Missisquoi), Smith (Wentworth), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart, (Prescott),

Tache, Thompson, Webster,-40. Monday, April 13. Petitions from Emily and Colchester, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of

Of members of Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, praying for do. do. in the Church Society of Quebec.

The following Message was laid before the House:—

CATHCART. The Administrator of the Government recommends to the Legislative Assembly the consideration of the necessity of adopting measures to authorise the Administrator in Council to select and acquire suitable lots of ground in the city of Monprovide the means of carrying these objects into execution.
Government House, April 13, 1840.

Sir Allan N. Macnab, Speaker of the House, rose in his

place, and addressed the House as follows:—
"I beg to be permitted to address a few words to the House.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Sherwood moved that the Select Committees to whom the petitions on the Clergy Reserves had been referred be dissolved, and a new committee be then struck by the House.

Mr. Baldwin would resist the motion. He (Mr. B.) would not say that there was any precedent for the appointment of two committees on the same subject, but he considered that it was quite proper that there should be, when petitions were presented praying for exactly opposite measures. But he (Mr. B.) did not see that any good object would be gained by referring these petitions to a committee. Most of them were presented to the House merely as an expression of public opinion, and as such similar petitions were regarded in England. In that country they never thought it necessary to refer petitions on the great questions of the day to any committee.

Mr. CHALMERS concurred in the observations from the talented and consistent member for the North Riding of York.

Mr. AYLWIN differed with the hon. member for the North Riding of York. He (Mr. A.) considered that the answer given that day by the Atty. Gen. on that subject showed the necessity of investigation. It appeared to him extraordinary that hon. members could not approach that subject calmly and dispassionately, discarding the popular clamour that had been raised respecting it. He (Mr. A.) did not think it ought to be a Government measure for it was a matter the Provincial Lesuch I beg to express sincere regret for its occasion, and must

humbly apologise for it.
"Having had some years' experience in the office of Speaker I am not unacquainted with the difficulties of the station I have had the honour to fill,—difficulties which are frequently increased by the unexpected urgency with which they present themselves for elucidation and removal. The same experience has, however, taught me, that in all such cases, whoever has the honour to fill the chair of the House, can at all times confidently rely upon the support and the indulgence of the

" If, therefore it should be the pleasure of the House, owing assured that I shall not fail to use every exertion to resume my

fied office which he had filled with so much bonour to him fi it could convey any consolation in the midst of his affliction, his Honour might rest assured of the heartfelt sympathy of the House. His [Mr. Draper's] own feelings were too much moved, to permit of his saying more; he would, therefore, sit down, after moving that His Honour the Speaker have leave of absence so long as might be necessary. The hon, gentlems sat down much affected.

This being carried, and Sir Allan Macnab having retired, Mr. DRAPER again rose, and said that the situation in which the House was now placed, without a Speaker, made it imperative to adopt some step, in order that it might go on with the business of the country. He had looked into a few precedents on the subject, and had ascertained that there was sufficient warrant for the course he now proposed to take. It appeared that there had been several cases in the British Parliament of Speakers having obtained leave of absence, on account of illness, and one, in the Upper Canadian Assembly, of a Speaker having obtained leave, on account of an absence, or account of a Speaker having obtained leave, on account of an absence, or account of the Mouse of the House of the House on the merits of the question are to books through the Province. sufficient warrant for the course he now proposed to take. It appeared that there had been several cases in the British Parliament of Speakers having obtained leave, on account of an absence, a Speaker having obtained leave, on account of an absence, caused by his duty to the public. On those occasions it had been resolved by the House to elect some member to perform the duties of Speaker, during the absence of the Speaker. In accordance with that practice, he should now move that the hon, member for Bellechasse be desired to take the chair, during the absence of Sir A. N. Macnab, and no longer. He need say no more in support of the motion than that Mr, nor in had, on a previous occasion, been supported by a very large number of the House, though he had not obtained a majority.

The motion was seconded by Mr. AYLWIN, and was carried unanimously.

Works as they pleased, in order to encourage the use of an unit of the speaker. In Messrs, Ballowin, Roblin and Ermatinger spoke against it, but it was finally carried.

Col. Prince suggested to the hon. Attorney General the expediency of making some provision for the separate education of the children of Negroes in the Western District. The whole population objected to their children mixing with the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the blacks

Mr. Morin was then led to the chair by Messrs, Aylwin and Draper, after which he addressed the House in French and He believed, he said, that no situation was more im portant than that of presiding over that House; but he felt even more incompetent for such a task, after hearing the hon. gentleman who had been forced to retire from the chair by the painful circumstances of which he bad spoken. He felt him-self, he said, the more incompetent to the task, after hearing that hon, gentleman feel it necessary to exculpate himself for the manner in which he had fulfilled his duties, though he did that hon, gentleman feel it necessary to exculpate himself for the manner in which he had fulfilled his duties, though he did not believe there was any ground for the difficence with which that a provision should be made in the law that they should be bound to sell them by a certain time, in order that no vast accumulation should remain in their hands, but they shall be sold in order that they may be cultivated and settled.

M. Manner in which he had fulfilled his duties, though he did not believe there was any ground for the difficence with which the hon. gentleman had no reason to suppose that any man in the House could have the slightest reason to complain of the manner in which he had behaved. He [Mr. M.] believed the them that under any circumstances he would be insufficient.

> The House then adjourned for about half an hour. Tuesday, April 14.

might order another valuation, and in this way delay the sale of the lauds for a very long period.

Mr. Hall—Was opposed to the motion, he was opposed to any portion of the Clergy Reserves being re-invested in the hands of the Clergy, because it would then be impossible to divide the lands at all satisfactorily.

Mr. Prince—If the result of this motion was to have the effect of investing the lands in the Clergy, he might oppose it, but the object was merely to refer certain petitions from a large land respectable body of men, to a Committee selected by the and respectable body of men, to a Committee selected by the and respectable body of men, to a Committee selected by the arrival and departure marked by the customary honours. arrival and departure marked by the customary honours.Moutreal Gazette.

At three o'clock the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared, and announced that His Excellency would receive the House at the Bar of the Legislative Council Chamber. The House went accordingly, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported that he addressed His Excellency as follows:

"May it please your Excellency,

"The Legislative Assembly having, upon the application of their Speaker, Sir A. N. Macnab, Knight, for the reason assigned by him of an impending domestic calamity, granted to him leave of absence from his duties, I have the honour to state that they have been pleased to appoint me to be their Speaker until the return of Sir A. N. Macnab.

"If, in the performance of the important duties thus entrusted to me, I should at any time fall into error, I trust that the fault will be imputed to me alone, and not to the Assembly whose servant I am, and that while I have the honour to fill the high and important office, nothing may occur to affect or diminish that harmony between the different branches of the

Legislature which has hitherto so happily prevailed."

To which the Speaker of the Council made the following

" Mr. Speaker, "I am commanded by his Excellency the Administrator of Mr. Morin and Mr. Price followed and spoke substantially the Government to declare to you that he receives the communication just made by you, with full confidence in the wisdom

and judgment of the Assembly who have thus appo patriotic on this subject. They were afraid that if they did not keep this and the University question before the country, The Speaker handed to the Chairman of the Middlesex Election Committee, the evidence taken by the Commissioners on

In answer to Mr. LAURIN, Mr. Atty. Gen. SMITH said that Government was not prepared to introduce any Bill having for its purpose to repeal the Feudal Tenure.

the Bill he was about to introduce provided against the defects of the old measure; amongst these was the appointment of official Assignees instead of the present course of choosing them om among the creditors; and a provision to prevent any Bankrupt obtaining his certificate who had not kept proper books.

Mr. Moffatt considered that one of the principal evils of the old measure arose from the inattention of creditors The Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday

The House went into Committee to consider the propriety of appropriating a sum of money for acquiring a lot of land, and building a Court House in the city of Montreal. mittee rose and reported they had adopted the re-

the expediency of amending the law relative to the manner of levying duties upon spirits.

Leave of absence was granted to Malcolm Cameron, Esq.,

A long and able exposition of the necessity of making this

Prince. Granted.

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood said, that the Railroad committee were preparing some regulations which would be speedily reported to the House. But this country was under very different circumstances to England. There was a considthe security of the interests of those who might invest their capital in these works, by being careful how it sanctioned lines which would interfere with those previously chartered. If English capitalists found after they had subscribed to one railroad, that the Government chartered another either running

them a monopoly.

Mr. AYLWIN moved for an Address to his Excellency for defecti information of all location tickets granted and mining rights given to parties, to work the mines on Lake Superior, with the question

Mr. Attorney General Smith said that the hon. gentleman of a few of those who voted for the postponement, on the

gentleman's eyes, and he really believed he had found a mare's nest. He perfectly agreed with him that the Government had nest. He perfectly agreed with him that the Government had no right to show partiality to individuals; but he considered it ought to give a greater encouragement to those who were more enterprizing than their fellows. The history of the matter was just this:—in 1841 he, in connection with a few enterprizing individuals, some Englishmen and others Americans, attempted to explore the North shore of Lake Superior in search of minerals which they had reason to believe existed there, and to obtain a knowledge of the fisheries which were represented to be valuable. They petitioned the Parliament of Upper Canada for an Act of Incorporation to work the mines and carry on fisheries on the North Bank of Lake Superior, but the scheme was treated as an Utopian one, and the prayer of the petition was refused. But his friends, whose enterprize in the petition was refused. But his friends, whose enterprize in the petition was refused. But his friends, whose enterprize in the petition was refused. But his friends, whose enterprize is to the scheme was treated as an Utopian one, and the prayer of the petition was refused. But his friends, whose enterprize is not to that effect. As it was, some of their supporters in voting as they did, actually considered that they were relieving Ministers from a position embarrassed by the misconception of the nature of the change proposed, and which they considered delay and explanations would remove.—Mont Courier.

On Saturday afternoon, (April 19,) a meeting of their parof the petition was refused. But his friends, whose enterprize was not cramped by that spirit of inactivity which too much distinguishes this colony, pushed on, and soon discovered that the South Bank of Lake Superior also contained great mineral wealth, and the consequence was that in three or four years they had made fortunes. In August last he had been again solicited to take part in an enterprize of this nature, and came to Montreal to endeavour to awaken the enterprize of the Government, and to effect some arrangements for carrying on mining operations. He stated his views to the members of Government, and tree delay, to allow for more mature consideration of a measure which, whatever be its intrinsic merits, has only recently and partially been brought under public view. It must, however, be admitted, that, if any Government is to conduct the affairs of the country with ease and firmness, it must have a liberal received. The only benefit which had been accorded was a power under the Great Seal, for the parties requiring such license, to go to to the melancholy position in which I am placed, to relieve me, for the present, from my duties as their Speaker, they may rest assured that I shall not fail to use every exertion to resume my duties, whenever I may be released from the discharge of those sacred obligations of my domestic circle which this house will permit me to say I cannot but feel are paramount to every other consideration."

Mr. Drafer was sure he spoke the sentiments of the House—of both sides of it—when he said that it was with sincere regret that it had learned the painful necessity under which the Speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignitude of the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the speaker found himself compelled to retire from the speaker found himself compelle were granted. Address agreed to.

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood moved the second reading

of the Bill to supply deficiencies in Titles registered in the The House went into Committee upon the School Bill of

Mr. DRAPER moved that the Salary of the Superintendent of Education should be £500 per annum or such a sum less than that as should bear the same relation to the sum appropriated for Schools in Upper Canada, as that appropriation bears to that for Lower Canada.

Mr. Roblin moved in amendment that the sum be £400, which he considered ample. Lost.

Mr. Draper then moved that the said Superintendent of

by some provision for their literary instruction

The House counted out without going through the whole clauses of the Bill. Wednesday, April 15.

The following petitions were read :-

portion of the Clergy Reserves in the Church Society of To-Of Rev. Job Descon and others, of Adolphustown and Frederiksburgh, for repeal of the Common School Act.
Of members of Church of England in Diocese of Quebee,

praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Quebec. Mr. Cameron brought forward two resolutions concerning the stoppage of the sale of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Draper said, he had no objection to the matter of the resolutions. He hoped however, that the hon, gentleman would consent to lay the resolutions on the table for a few

days, for this reason, the first report of the Commissioners are pointed to examine into the affairs of the Crown Lands de-partment would be laid before the government tomorrow, and

Resolutions laid on the table.

Dr. FOSTER introduced a Bill to enable the Society of Odd Tellows to hold Real Estate.

Mr. CAUCHON opposed the Bill. He knew nothing about the Society and did not want to know anything; he believed, however, that it was a secret association, and he was averse to

Mr. Robinson said if the hon. gentleman wished to see an Odd Fellow, he would introduce himself and many of the friends upon his right and left to his notice, as members of the association in question. He could not give all the information he might desire upon the subject unless the hon, gentleman

uld become an Odd Fellow himself, and he believed it would not take much to make him one. The society was one purely benevolent, and he could assure the opposer of this Bill that if he were a member of it, it would not make him a worse man but might make him a better.

Mr. Cauchon called for a division; upon which the first reading of the Bill was counted Yeas 50, Nays 8.

Messrs. Lafontaine, Drummond, De Witt, Chabot, Cauchon, Chauveaux, Jobin and Nelson voting against the Bill. The House went into Committee again upon the School Bill of Upper Canada.

Mr. Attorney General DRAPER moved to refer the Assess-

ment Bill of Upper Canada to a select committee.

On a division the motion was carried. Ayes 27; Nays 19.

The House went into committee on the Great Western

Mr. CAMERON read a letter from George Hudson and other great railroad proprietors in England, in favour of the project, and desiring that the act of incorporation might be granted to them in conjunction with Sir Allan Macnab and others.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

A report was circulated to the effect that the present Administration were meditating retirement from office on account of their being placed in a minority upon a question of adjourn
Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this its purpose to repeal the Feudal Tenure.

Mr. Attorney General SMITH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to continue the Bankrupt Ordnance, and explained that the Bill he was about to introduce provided against the defects of the add measure amount there are the explained that the Bill he was about to introduce provided against the defects of the add measure amount there are the explained that the provided against the defects of the add measure amount there are the explained that the provided against the defects of the case would not be a superior to the explained that the provided against the defects of the case would not be a superior to the explained that the provided against the defects of the case would not be a superior to the explained that the provided against the defects of the case would not be a superior to the consideration of the Inspector General's financial scheme. The rumour in question has not been verified; and the opinion generally entertained, is that a resignation of the Inspector General's financial scheme. justifiable. The following remarks, -which embody a detailed statement of the occurrence, and convey the assurance that no change of Administration is contemplated,—have been compiled from the Montreal Courier and the Gazette. Nothing more is required to set before our readers the merits of the transaction:

In consequence of a vote given in the House, Friday, April 17, Mr. Draper moved to adjourn, in order to give himself and colleagues opportunity of considering what course they ought to pursue, or in plain terms, whether they should not resign. The House was in Committee to consider the expediency of repealing certain duties, and the resolution under considera-In Committee rose and reported they had adopted the solution.

It ion was for the repeal of the duty of 3s. per quarter now levied upon American Wheat intended for export or to be ground for

ng duties upon spirits.

A long and able exposition of the necessity of making this and other changes in our tariff, in order to meet the come erember for Lanark, from Saturday next for the remainder of the Session.

M. M'Donald (Cornwall) moved leave of absence for Col.

He was followed by Mr. Attorney General Draper, Mr. Sherdringe. Granted. In reply to some remarks made by Mr. Ayrwin on the necessity of the Railroad Committee reporting to the House some general provisions relative to these works, of the same characteristics. Attendate, towan, including the measure. But there were upon the Ministerial side some members who thought differently, and the expression of their opinions brought a out

a result little expected.

Mr. Baldwin seized the opportunity of a division of opinion different circumstances to England. There was a considing which the House should not lose sight of, and that was security of the interests of those who might invest their

He was followed by Mr. Cauchon, who complained of the the same direction or interfering with its traffic, public conlence would be shaken.

Mr. Attorney General Smith replied that if a delay was required, Ministers were willing to grant it. Mr. Cauchon upon in the same direction or intertering with its traine, public confidence would be shaken.

Mr. Moffatt objected to the principle advocated by Mr. Sherwood, he thought rather that this Government should let the capitalists of England know that it would in no case allow a delay when they saw they were about to be defeated by the defection in their ranks.

Mr. Merritt then moved to adjourn the consideration of the

Upon a division the motion was carried by a majority of 7

Mr. Attorney General Smith said that the hon gentleman had put himself to a good deal of unnecessary trouble, and wasted a large amount of virtuous indignation to no purpose, as the Government intended to offer no opposition to his motion, but would give him all the information sought for.

Col. Prince said as the member for Quebec had alluded to him so pointedly, he would take the opportunity to enlighten him upon a subject of which he evidently knew nothing.—

Some kind friend had evidently pulled the wool over the hon. gentleman's eyes, and he really believed he had found a mare's

On Saturday afternoon, (April 19,) a meeting of their par-liamentary friends was held, and they received satisfactory as-surances of steady and united support. Indeed, the division was not one which could fairly be considered as testing the convernment, and received some encouragement, but there the matter rested so far as grants or locations were concerned.—

"The solution of the country with ease and firmness, it must have a liberal measure of support from those who generally confide in it, and it is highly inexpedient, on trivial reasons, for its friends to unite with its enemies to leave it in a

> can be any difference of opinion among those who can think, and who have time to think. Mr. Cayley, in his very statesman-like speech, pointed out, what indeed every person ought to have known before, that it cannot possibly injure the Canadian farmer, that the canals should convey and the millers pro-fit by the meanufacture of American flour under bond of export; while he will, must certainly, profit by the toll revenue, in the shape of lightening his taxes, and by the business done in the prosperity profitable business of any kind brings. It would be periect madness to shut ourselves out from such advantages. The only doubt is that they can be secured. If the cost of the The only doubt is that they can be secured. If the cost of the St. Lawrence route is what some people say it will be, the only objection is that the Bill will be inoperative. Its result is much more dependent on British legislation than on our own. As it is, we apprehend that American flour may come through to Montreal, and be shipped for export as American. But, to make this measure really efficient for any material purpose, the British legislature must comply with the memorial of our Board of Trade, and dispense with the certificate of origin, now required. If that is conceded, we shall have, during the time thing which can do the Canadian farmer no possible harm, as

matter, as we trust the call for delay was by no means indication itself. We cannot conceive that any Lower Canadian Member, more particularly any favourable to the shipping interests of Montreal and Quebec, can, without the basest dereliction of his duty to his constituents, from party motives, throw any obstruction in the way of a measure specially calculated to all the structures and any invariant of the St. Law. lated to augment the commerce and navigation of the St. Law rence.-Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood has introduced into the House a Bill for the modification of the Usury Laws, based, we think, on very good principles. It exempts from the Usury Laws all bills of exchange and promissory notes of value not exceeding ten pounds, and not to run more than twelve months.

Parties may agree on any rate of interest they like.

This Bill does not at all touch loans on landed security. which are to be left subject to the Usury Laws as at prenor can more than six per cent. be recovered on a debt of any kind, unless it be shewn that it be specially agreed. Petitions from members of Church of England in Wilmot, however, only on bills or notes as above described that it carleton, Richmond and Osnabruck, for the investment of a be lawful to agree for more than six per cent.—Mont. Gaz however, only on bills or notes as above described that it will

United States.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. THE "NOTICE" PASSED THE SENATE. Washington, April 16th, 1846, ¿ 5 o'clock, P. M.

The following is the Resolution, ultimately adopted by the Senate. Majority, 40 to 14.

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY. Whereas, by the Convention concluded the twentieth day of Catober, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for partment would be laid before the government tomorrow, and would be submitted to the House at as early a period as possible; in that report would be found the reasons why the Government had been called upon to suspend the sales for a time In the meantime, he would assure hon, gentlemen that the suspension did not arise from any despatch from the Home Government, but principally because it was found that in some districts the lands had been very much undervalued.

Mr. Riddler and the Monte of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, tor the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1827, it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the north-west coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the pavigation of all rivers within the same be "free as, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, tor and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two Powers, but without any prejudice to any claim which either of the par-ties might have to any part of said country, and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely excluded that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely excluded that the residue and the said testification.

claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need
be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the
cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation
of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode
prescribed in its second article; and that the attention of the
Govern, at a finth countries may be the more expressly and

Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and immediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his action of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his action to give the British Company to the country the state of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his action to give the British Company to the state of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his action to give the British Company to the state of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, at his action to give the settlement of the United States be and he is the property than the state of the United States be and he is the property than the settlement of the United States be a set of the United States be and the set of the United States be a set of the United States at his discretion, to give the British Government the notice required by its said second article, for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and

WANTED.

MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Applications, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL,

20th April, 1846. RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Educa ion, wants a situation in a respec-Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office. Cobourg, March 26, 1846.

454-tf BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: WITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d. Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd
of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust
their children.

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845. EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

salary will be somewhat liberal if his services should prove to be efficient, none need apply who are not of the most active habits, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character

Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Cobourg, o MR. LIVINGSTON, Caradoc Academy, Delaware P. O., C. W.

Caradoc, March 16, 1846. SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN. TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his customers and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring Trade. will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.

Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

457-18

LOST, N the fifteenth January, 1846, a Note of hand, given by John D. McCaulay to Jacob Stickle or Bearer, for the sum of £13 1s. 1d., due on the 1st day of April.

This is to forbid the said John D. McCaulay paying the said note to any person but myself.

Percy, April 3rd, 1846.

JACOB STICKLE.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave TORONTO for PORT HOPE, COBOURG and VV KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton;

commencing on Monday the 13th instant. Mr. Drapper then moved that the said Superintendent of Education should be allowed £175 per annum for a Clerk and they would otherwise go by New York, while we shall have the profit of carrying and milling.

Some discussion arose upon the clause giving power to Some discussion arose upon the clause giving power to Some discussion arose upon the profit of carrying and milling.

The names were not taken on the division, nor does it much the profit of carrying and milling.

The names were not taken on the division, nor does it much the profit of carrying and milling. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex- W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 " cepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

> THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

> Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, TILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the Wintermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at 1816 a excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, VILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA.

excepted) at for Niagara a o'clock.	Nine o'cloc and Toronto,	k. l	Returning, will wafternoon, at h	lea	ve	Lew	iston	1
	farch 20, 18	46.	- Name of the last			4:	37-tf	-
Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.								
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gemen eu	Tamilton,	1 3.	6, 7 & 12, Block	No	. 3			1
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			4	5	E	A	200	1
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Do. Orillia South ...
Prince Edward Picton [Town]
Midland ... Pittsburgh South half 14 W. half 1 9, 11, 12, 13 &

Part 4 vision & St. Mary Streets, Simcoe Tiny Do. do. ...
Home Uxbridge
Do. Vaughan S. half 13 Do. Vaughan Western Warwick Johnstown ... Wolford E. half 35

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, -if by letter, free of postage, to FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845. A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings,—well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto on the Meandamized road and 11 in 186. Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 1½ mile from New-

Solicitor and Land Agent. Cobourg, February 26, 1846.

FARM TO LET,

In the Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on Shares,—consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation. The terms will be made. very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the same. For particulars apply personally or by letter to R. M. BOUCHER, Esq.,

Barrister &c., Colborne LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlem in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersign N. half W. half W. half 27 For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. Mono, W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontio, 100 W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern distance with the control of the cont

FRANCIS M. HILL,

Western District. E. half 7,7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 " Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 "

ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

MASONIC ARMS INN.

Midland District.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who

Toronto, March 19th, 1846. HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers

HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. & ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West f England C L O T H S, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocke, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable

PETER M'CALLUM. Merchant Tailor Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. **ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer uring the season. Parties desirous of procuring any partieu-Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which all receive their best attention.

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a compodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store unerneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, class Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse n rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store t separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN.

F. LEWIS: Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer,

BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYANCING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the greatest exactness. eatest exactness reatest exactness.

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to unertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION,
ither in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He

vill hold a SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT HIS OFFICE, On the First Monday in every Month,

throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published.

King, (near Bay) Street. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

BIRTHS. At the Parsonage, Newmarket, or Sunday, 19th April, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Street, of a son.

On Wednesday the 15th inst. in the township of Hamilton, near Cobourg, Mrs. J. C. Boswell, of a son.

On the 10th inst. at Cobourg, Mrs. C. H. Morgan, of a son.

At Cobourg, on the 19th inst., Mrs. S. Munro, of a son. MARRIED. In St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, Thursday, 16th inst., by the honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of To-ronto, J. Henry Lefroy, Esq., Capt. of Her Majesty, Royal Artillery, third son of the late Rev'd J. H. George Lefroy, of Ashe, in Hampshire, to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the Honourable John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada

Also, married, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at the same time and place, George William Allan, Esquire, only son of the Honourable William Allan, of Moss Park, Toronto, to Louisa Matilda, third daughter of the Honourable the Chief

At Niagara, in St. Mark's Church, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Creen, James Brown. Jr., Esq., of Kingston, to Elmira, adopted daughter of Arthur McDonald, Esq. of the City of Targette.

DIED. At Fort Eric Rapids, on Monday morning the 12th inst., Mr. James Kerby, only son of the Hon. James Kerby, aged 23

At Toronto, on Sunday morning, 19th inst., of croup, aged 1 year and 11 months, Casimir Stanislaus, only son of Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, Esq., Engineer for Western Canada Works for the Board of Works. At New York, on the 3rd inst., Louisa, second daughter of the late Rev. George Mortimer, Rector of Thornhill, Canada

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 23: Rev. T. B. Fuller, (April 13); Rev. F. Evans; Rev. J. Wilson; Capt. Rist; W. H. White. Esq., rem.; Rev. W. E. Scovill, rem;; S. Thompson, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); Mr. T. Ryall, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. W. A. Adamson, P. G. Constant Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. S. Givins; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. M. Re W. A. Adamson; Rev. G. C Street; R. Kilvert, Esq.; T. 450-3m Champion, Esq.

to select and acquire suitable lots of ground in the city of Montreal for the erection of a residence for the Governor of the Province—of a Parliament House and Public offices—and to For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to

D. E. BOULTON, names of the applicants, &c. If this region contained the mineral wealth it has been represented to do, it was the duty of the Government to have it surveyed, and to grant it in such a manner as would be most advantageous to the revenue of the Province, having respect also to private interests.

Gowan and Etmatinger. The numbers were merely counted, and the names not taken down, so that while stating the names.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-