86

in my humble judgment, could not assent. A consideration connected with this, is, that by the bill, King's College becomes a strictly Church of England theological seminary, and nothing more. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, is on this account made, or rather professed to be made, a member of the Board of Control. Yet, by the bill he cannot take his seat there; for there is no such functionary as the "Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal See of Toronto, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland."-The Lord Bishop of Toronto is a Bishop of the head of the Church, duly consecrated to the Episcoder the authority of the 59th Geo. III., which enables and mal-contents, is exploded, and let us hope for ever.

authority of the Queen as its temporal head. It is delusion should exist any longer.

nation, do not trample upon our rights. As the our Queen to recede. 73rd clause is obnoxious to the same exception, as Better much it had been if this had been done ffness of the Board to recommend Professors applies principle to all so circumstanced.

because that institution is now an appendage to ped asunder by the virtuous and loyal energy of Sir changes in our local policy, we may safely affirm that King's College. The same objection of the unfit- Charles Metcalfe. to their approval of the Vice Principal, Tutors and in reference to passing political events, -- will test not life and fortunes, has received its death-blow. Masters of the School. The 50th clause would, I merely a theory in Provincial Government which thouapprehend, render the efficient management of it diffi- sands are unable to comprehend, and about whose cult; for experience has shown that the head alone of precise meaning thousands have never troubled themsuch an establishment ought to be entrusted with the selves, but it will test the great question of the suprepower of Government. Divided power in such a case macy over this Colony of the British Crown; whether sical Master to the vacant office of Principal of Upper diminishes if not destroys the respect and obedience the Governor, to whom the Queen entrusts its admiwhich the head should command. It would create nistration, shall be a mere puppet in the hands of par- the circumstances under which this promotion formally the same sort of practical difficulty if the captains liamentarian agitators, or the dispenser, as it were, took place, were alike gratifying to the feelings and E King's College. and subalterns of a regiment formed a council to from Her Majesty's own hand of her patronage and creditable to the character of that gentleman. On make regulations by which the colonel was to com- her rewards; whether we are ready to dispense with Monday morning, the 20th November, the Lord mand it. And the power of fixing their own sala- the protection of the fleets and armies of the Mother Bishop of Toronto, (the President of the University), ries given by the 55th clause, would, I appre- Country, and all the privileges and benefits which the Rev. Dr. McCaul, (Vice-President), and the Rev hend create endless jealousy and discontent .- spring from our connexion with the parent Empire, Dr. Beaven, Professor of Divinity, and many of the I will merely add, with reference to this branch of the and if so, whether we shall concede to the source and most respectable inhabitants of Toronto, among whom subject, that the funds provided would be inadequate author, under Providence, of these privileges and bles- were the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Jones, Mr. Justice to its maintenance and efficient support. There are sings, the pre-eminence which she so naturally and so Hagerman, the Hon. W. H. Draper, and the Rev. H. a few observations as to details which I will merely justly claims. This is really the question at issue; J. Grasett, M.A., together with several ex-pupils, state without enlarging on them. As to the 9th clause, and it is one which may fearlessly be proposed to the assembled in the College Hall, at the usual hour of no provision is made for convening the Caput, nor any loyalty and good sense of the country. declaration of the number necessary to form a quorum. As to the 20th, no provision for summoning Convo- line of conduct on the part of His Excellency the Go- of Principal, then rose and said, that his Excellency cation, or regulation for the number necessary to be vernor General, may be augured perhaps from the represent to act. As to the 24th, the effect of this cent vote in the House of Assembly, when the late Mr. Barron the appointment of Principal—an appoint-Act will be to make the University, in the words of Executive were sustained in what we must freely term ment, added Dr. McCaul, which, from Mr. Barron's Lord Mansfield, "a lay corporation with temporal their disloyal position, by a majority of 46 to 23. well-tested efficiency and worth, was as well-deserved rights," not an eleemosynary foundation, as particular This vote is perfectly worthless as a testimony of the by him as it was likely to prove beneficial to the colleges are. This puts an end to the right of the genuine feeling of the country; for the present House interests of the Institution, at this critical period of its Crown to visit. The University will not exist under of Assembly is notoriously a packed one,-its mate- fortunes. Dr. McCaul then relinquished the Princithe Queen's charter. The only visiatorial power that rials got together for a special, and what must have pal's seat, and handed Mr. Barron into it-who made would exist would arise from the common law right been foreknown, an emphemeral purpose, by every a few very brief, but pertinent, remarks,-expressing of the Crown, which must be exercised according to species of intrigue, bribery and intimidation; and his desire to tread in the footsteps of his respected the common law in either the Court of King's Bench with the honest exercise of the legitimate influence of friends and predecessors, Doctors Harris and McCaul, or the Court of Chancery. The joint appointment the Crown in another election, twenty, at the least, and calling upon the boys to emulate the bright proposed by this clause would, if in operation at all, of the present supporters of the late Executive would examples which several former pupils, now winning lead to great difficulty and embarrassment. The 29th be supplanted by gentlemen who would stand by Sir the way to distinction as men, had presented for their threatens the destruction of the union of the Colle- Charles Metcalfe and British connexion. Such at guidance. The ceremony closed with the announcegiate and University systems. The 44th : in every least is our impression, in dependence upon the good ment of a holiday, granted at Dr. McCaul's request. College I have read of, the lecturers have an interest in the fees arising from their classes: it gives them a is the incubus npon the constitutional energies of this Upper Canada College has now one Classical Master less than heretofore, and it is supposed that useful incentive to attract and retain students. The Upper Province which the unfortunate act of Union the vacancy will not be supplied. The economy, 19th: it will take much longer to pass a University has produced. than a Provincial statute. The 65th clause leaves it Sir Charles Metcalfe, --making allowance of course rent, at first sight, than the injury which it threatens; doubtful whether the assignment of lands for an ap- for the difference of circumstances,-is, at this mo- still, we have no doubt, that the matured experience, propriate site of a College is to be confined to the seat ment, almost precisely in the position in which our the classical and mathematical acquirements, and the of the University, viz. Toronto. The 83d clause re- revered monarch King George the Third was placed habits of firm discipline possessed by Mr. Barron, will fers to an Act as being in force which has been disal- at the time that Mr. Fox pressed on his India Bill be strenuously exerted to maintain the high character lowed by proclamation. The 101st clause does not go with a favouring Parliament, --- a measure which would and beneficial influence of the Institution, and even far enough: there is no reason why it should be limited have established a power independent of the Monarch, be more actively called forth by the disadvantage to to recent arrivals. There are Masters of Upper Ca- and rendered him but a political nullity while he wielded which we have alluded. nada College who gave up appointments to come out; the sceptre and wore the crown. Mr. Pitt, the then While adverting to the affairs of the College, we and the highest preferment in that body was recently Minister of George the Third, contended for a time may add the information, which we are sure will be surrendered by Dr. McCaul in order to take a situa- with an adverse Parliament,-maintaining the great welcome to very many in Canada, that the esteemed tion in the University, he having already given up pre- principles of the Constitution with majorities continu- first Principal, the Rev. Dr. Harris, is residing in ferment in Dublin to take a situation in Upper Canada College. Equal justice requires the extension of the thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the struggle, together with his family, is in the enjoyment of health.

not nearly destroyed. For the more that responsi- your Queen, to whom you owe and have sworn alle- work, then let a dissolution be resorted to. Into such should be glad to see every Churchman in the Diocese bility is divided, the less it is felt. In every consti- giance, I protest against this unconstitutional Act. an Executive Council, however, we protest, in the name in possession of, as containing much valuable informatution which I have examined—and I have examined You are asked to pass a law which, professedly for the of the loyalty and virtue of the Province, against the tion, accurately stated, with which we feel assured it all those of the Mother Country-I have been unable advancement of education, and the cultivation of admission of a single individual to whom there attaches would be gratifying to him to be acquainted. to find out any instance of the creation of such a body. literature and science, destroys every means of carry- even the suspicion of participation in the late Rebel- We also, with thanks, acknowledge the transmission There is one case, however, remotely resembling this, ing on such an institution as will give to patient in- lion, or of equivocal allegiance during the struggle: to us of a copy of the CANADIAN ALMANAC AND and I desire to notice it to allow the advocates of the dustry its cheering prospect, to high attainment its due we protest, too, against the admission into such a GENERAL REMEMBRANCER, published by Messrs. measure all the benefit of the comparison-I allude to and adequate reward; which is so replete with contraineasure all the benefit of the comparison—I allude to the Board of Control for Indian affairs, and I could dictory interests and discordant elements as to create

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1843.

# CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Speech of the Hon, W. H. Draper, def wered at the Bar of the House of Assembly, in Defence of the Charter of the University of King's College, Toronto. Fourth Page. The Shadow of the Cross—Chap-ter iii. English and Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

On the subject of our political affairs in this Pro-Church of England, appointed by the Queen, the vince, we need not say that "the plot thickens," but we may fairly affirm that "the bubble is burst,"-that pal office in it, taking the oaths to be taken by every the hollow, and in a Colony impracticable theory of prelate of that Church. His consecration is not un- Responsible Government, as taught by our agitators the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some other prelates For this result we are indebted to the acute penetrato consecrate to the Episcopal office parties therein tion, the quiet yet indomitable firmness, and the loydescribed, for Bishopricks in foreign countries. He alty, paramount to all, of our noble-minded Governor dare not, cannot assume the character these words General. It is easy to perceive that His Excellency would give him, or recognise the principle they seem long ago detected the revolutionary tendency of this to assert, and therefore he never could take his place doctrine, as interpreted by his late Executive Council, at the Board of Control, and so represent King's and that he only waited till the proper opportunity College at it. This is more than a verbal criticism : arrived, to say, that it was not consistent either with there is a vital principle involved, the unity of the his own duty to the Sovereign, or with the dependence the extraordinary ability with which it has been cor-Church in all the dependencies of the Crown, and the of the Colony upon the Mother Country, that such a ducted. Mr. Draper is, at all times and under al

who have come from England, and made this country this, will be found under our head of Colonial news,- exposition of the truth and equity of the case, the Isour home, kneel at the altar of the same Church as such passages being marked by ourselves in italics or when we were at home; we have brought our children capitals as we should wish our readers more particu- measure, they must be as deaf to the pleadings of coto its font, that they too may become members of larly to note and reflect upon; and it is a document, stitutional law, as they are reckless of the prerogatives that same body; it is within its walls, and joining in we are free to say, which will be greeted with applause, of the Crown. But if faction and party-spirit, whits worship, that when first arriving here as strangers, and the principles of which will meet with an enthuwe have felt that we were at home, and keep fresh siastic support, wheresoever British hearts are found rampant through the land, there is nevertheless in the from year to year to the last hour of existence the to beat true to the spirit and meaning of their sworn community at large a quiet tone of common sense, holiest and happiest recollections of our native land. allegiance. It is a noble production, -- based upon where the learned and able pleadings of Mr. Draper It is the only tie that unites the emigrant to his native principles which sophistry may pervert, but to which will find a natural response. land, which death alone can dissolve. It was the honesty and loyalty must cling; and expressed with a church of our forefathers: it is ours by birthright: moderation, yet firmness of purpose, which proclaims our children have been offered to God within it .- to the world that this has been no hasty determina-You cannot deprive us of it; and whatever differences tion, and that it is one, moreover, from which neither simple but well-sustained argument, settle satisfacof opinion may exist, we implore you of every denomi- threats nor flattery will cause the Representative of torily in the public mind the principle involved in this

well as to the further difficulty that years may elapse, teen months ago, instead of the concession which was within it, can throw around this question, will be able I believe will elapse, if this bill become law, before then so fatally yielded to unconstitutional demands; to shake the great convictions of truth and equity Clergymen of the Church of England and graduates of ere fifteen months' enjoyment of a petty despotism, which the noble Defence of Mr. Draper must genethe College (University I suppose is meant, for King's which our late Executive so unsparingly and unseru-College (University I suppose is including of hing a contract problem in the minute of the just and contract problem in the minute of the just and pulses could have no graduates) could be found to pulses exercised, should have caused them to cling with a more leech-like pertinacity to its possession. But the chains having been weaved, we are glad,— with all that has been said and written besides upon lege only come within my province to observe upon, even after so much delay,-that they have been snap- the subject, and with the influence especially of recent The present crisis,-if we may use so strong a term the unshapely monster which was to swallow up its The impracticability of an adherence to this noble some time past, as a locum tenens, resumed the office

The Church.

once to resign those situations, we trust they will be taught by His Excellency, without much further opportunity for repentance, that such an anomaly is what the British Constitution does not recognize,what our Colonial dependence renders impossible, XIII. Miscellaneous Provisions respecting University and Collegian and what the obvious principles of loyalty proclaim to be inconsistent and inadmissible.

In the joy we feel, as loyal subjects, at the present high-minded and virtuous course of the Governer General, we have an additional gratification in the assurance that he will, to the letter, be sustained by our gracious Sovereign and the Imperial Parliament. If the Legislature of these United Provinces persist in opposition to the theory of Constitutional Government which his Excellency has so admirably laid down, we had shall have no resource but a Union of all the Provinces of British North America upon the plan developed in the able Letters we are now republishing.

An attentive perusal, we feel assured, will be given to the Defence of the University of King's College b the Hon. W. H. Draper, which occupies so much d our space to-day,-as well from the goodness of the c cause in which that defence has been exerted, as fron circumstances, a distinguished and eloquent pleade; more than a question affecting King's College. We The document from His Excellency which declares but here he has surpassed himself. If, after this lucd gislature can press on their anomalous and atrocious

> The Defence of King's College which we to-day present to our readers with so much pride and gratification, will, if duly weighed in the continuity of its question. Not all the sophistry which ambitious expectants out of Parliament, or revolutionary levellers

the Royal Charter of King's College is safe, and that

of that description are exceptionable. I never knew a large body of men brought together for such purpo-ses, in which the responsibility of its members was never that responsi-to the determed. For the more that responsiof that description are exceptionable. I never knew no precedent; to assume on the one hand, to exercise With a Council so constituted, let the Governor Gene- We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of F Regionolis College.

### PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

LXIV. And be it enacted, that no religious test or quali chatsoever shall be required of or appointed for any person as matriculated as a member, whether as scholar, student or rise, of the said University, or of the said Collegiate High Sel ligh School, or of or for any person admitted to any d han a degree in Divinity, in any art or faculty in the said LXV. And be it enacted, that it shall not be havful by any st. of the said University, or otherwise howsoever, to erect or esta my College for the study of Divinity, or any Professorship, Lect whip or Teachership of Divinity, in the said University, except such as may be erected and established in and incorporated with did University, according to the reconsidence (the 30th section of Ich as may be crected and established in any morphy section id University, according to the provisions of the 30th section ct, and all Colleges of Divinity that may be crected or established inco porated with the said University, in the manner aff and all Professorships of Divinity, in any of the Colleges of t iniversity, shall be supported and muintained by the funds om their respective endowments, the fees and dues payable members of the said university and others, as may avail thems he benefits of such Colleges and Professorships respectively, soluntary subscriptions and donations of those who may ch ements of such Colleges and Professorships respectively, tary subscriptions and donations of those who may che ibute to the support of the same, and not from the funds University: Provided always, that nothing in this section is shall prevent the assignment and allowance of an appr pr any such College on the lands belonging to the said Uni-VIII to the the section of the said University of the said University. tailed shair prevent the assignment and allow are of an appendix. site for any such College on the lands belonging to the said University. LXVI. And be it enacted, that is shall not be lawful either for the Chancellor, Masters or Scholars of the University of 'Toronto, or for the Principal, Tutors and Scholars of the Royal Collegiate High School of the said University, to borrow any money on the security of the said University, or of the said Hig: School, or of the funds or other property of either, or otherwise howsoever, except under autho-rity of a statute of the said University, by which there shall at the same time be appropriated such an amount of the annual income of the said University, or of the said High School, as the case may be, arising from the interest and dividends of money actually invested under the authority of the 41st and 57th sections of this Act respec-tively, as shall be sufficient to meet the annual interest upon such loan, and in addition thereto, five per centum per aunum upon the original principal of such loau, to constitute a sinking fund of every such loam shall constitute an extra charge upon the Income Fund of the said University, or of the said High School, which, so long as any part of the original principal of such loan shall remain urghad, shall take precedence of the fourth, fifth and sixth annual charges upon such hargem. The same thas the same are respectively charged and

And be it enacted, that he Caput of the said Universit or before the first day of March in each year, repor-Lieutenant Governor. or person administering the 8 Province, for the information 2 progress and state of the said University, and o ollegiate High School thereof, during the ther are of the said University, which an account of the recome, debts and incumbrances of each of suc-tivate.

enacted. that a printed copy of the whole of an

perintending and management of a Roman Catholic College a ingston, to be known by the name of the College of Regiopolis, and r other purposes therein mentioned, and all the rules, ordinance: d regulations of the said College, in any way repugnant to or incon-stent with this Act, from henceforth shall be, and the same hereby e repealed and annulled to all intents and purposes whats ing in the said Act of Parliament, or the Deed therein r in any Charter or other instrument, to the contrary thereof in an ise notwithstanding. LXXXII. And be it enacted that instead of the name mentioned in

twithstanding. LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that instead of the name mentioned the said Act of Parliament or that mentioned in the said Charter the Corporate name of the said College shall be "The Principal Mas-rs and Scholars of Queen's College in the University of Toronto."

ters and Scholars of Automatical Scholars of the third section of If *Victoria College*. IXXXV. And be it enacted, that so much of the third section of an Act of the Parliament of this Province passed in the fourth and fifth years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, numbered fifth years of the region of her Majesty Queen Victoria, numbered lighthere was an interview of the section such other Provisions, Statutes, Rules, Ordinances or Regulations as are in any way repugnant to or inconsistent with this Act, from hence-orth shall be and the same hereby are repealed and annulled to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any thing in the said Act of Parlia, nent, or the said Chatter or any other Chatter, Grant or other in-strument, to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that instead of the name mentioned in the said Act of Parliament or that mentioned in the said Chatter the corporate name of the said College shall be, "The Principal Mas-ters and Scholars ot Victoria College, in the University of Toronto."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# OBSERVATIONS

ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A.D. 1839.)

### LETTER V.

each state to enjoy all the advantages of the Union. 2d. It preserves one State or Province from being in-corporated in another, or from having any of its rights and privileges curtailed.

3d. It becomes a restraint upon rash Legislation. No law can be passed without first having a majority of the Commons or population of all the Colonies as re-presented in the House of Assembly—and then a majori-

ty of states as represented in the Legislative Council. Should any suppose that two Houses are not necessary, I answer that the second House doubles the security of the people by requiring the concurrence of two distinct

in the following table, to which it will be found a near approximation, the first General Legislature will be at one representative for every 25,000, as follows:—

### TABLE.

| Provinces. 1                 | Population. | Councillors. | Represe | ntatives. |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| Upper Canada                 | 500.000     | 6            |         | 00        |
| Lower Canada                 | 700.000     | 6            |         | 00        |
| LICW DIULSWICK.              | 250.000     | 6            |         | 10        |
| Ivova Scotla                 | 225.000     | 6            |         | a         |
| Cape Breton<br>Prince Edward | 75,000 .    | 6            |         | 8         |
| Newfoundland,                | 90,000 .    | 6            |         | 8         |
| A State of the second        |             |              | •••••   | 8         |

Provinces, 7 1,915,000 42 91 [The heading "Letter IV." to succeed section 10 in Letter III., was inadvertently omitted last week.]

# Colonial.

### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.-We are indebted to the Kingston News for the following particulars, explanatory of the circumstances which have led to this most satisfactory event in our Colonial politics :-

Mr. BALDWIN, in the House of Assembly, said, he would trespass for a few minutes upon the time of the House, for the purpose of making those explanations which the House and the country naturally expected respecting the changes in the administration of the government. It would be well recollected that fourteen months ago, he and his colleagues had accepted office under the late Sir Charles Bagot; and it would be further in the recollection of the House, that they had accepted office in the recollection of the House, that they had accepted office on principles which they had publicly and privately avowed, and which had received the sanction of a large majority of the representatives of the people. They therefore stood pledged to sustain those principles, and to remain in office no longer than they found them pervading the government of the Province.— In order that the substance of the resolutions on the subject of Responsible Government, which had received the sanction of the House and hear introduced by the then Secretary West as the House, and been introduced by the then Secretary West as ameudments to those which he (Mr. Baldwin) had introduced. In order that these resolutions might be fresh in the recollec-tion of hon, members, he would now take the liberty of reading two, the most prominent. (Here the box genleman quoted the resolutions which will be found elsewhere.) These were the resolutions to which he referred, and which stord recorded on its journals as the almost unanimous opinion of the House, —resolutions enunciating a principle which, even those who were originally opposed to it, have uniformly admitted to have been fully conceded, and have uniformly acted towards us upon that principle so expressed. He was therefore bold to say that it had received the undivided, unanimous assent of the whole country. If he could be mistaken in that view—he could not be mistaken upon one point-that he and his colleagues accepted office upon that principle. If there was a delusion in accepted office upon that principle. If there was a delusion in the minds of the people upon that point, it was not for them to act upon it, but to act upon and be responsible for their own impressions. He had the misfortune recently to ascertain that the Head of the Government entertained views widely differing with them, both as to the daties and the responsibilities of their office. Had the difference been merely a theoretical one, they might, and probably, indeed undoubtedly would, have felt it their daty to avoid any occasion of disturbing the apparent harmony existing, and have left it to a future occasion to point out to the Head of the Government the true state of the case; but when they found that difference resulted not only in but when they found that difference resulted not only in appointments to office contrary to their advice,—he had never asserted or held that the Governor General had not the right As this scheme proceeds upon the principle of leaving to appoint whom he pleased against that advice, and he appealed

As this scheme proceeds upon the principle of leaving the inferior Legislatures as they are, only depriving them of such powers as are to be transferred to the General Legislature, it may be convenient to enter a little into the detail. The Counsellors from each state are proposed to be equal in number. Such an arrangement has been adopt-ed in the constitution of the United States, but it is not new. History presents many leagues and compacts a-mong independent and Sovereign States, which, unequal in size, yet enjoyed an equal share in the common coun-cils. For besides the spirit of amity which such an equality exhibits, it is attended by many solid advan-tages. Ist. It is a constitutional recognition of the right of each state to enjoy all the advantages of the Union. 2d. It preserves one State or Province from being in-corporated in another, or from having any of its rights should exist. He would remark that he had never disputed the prerogative right of the Representative of the Grown to reserve bills for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon, but they did claim that when a measure had been introduced with the sanction of her Majesty's Representative, and passed through the Legislature, that it should not be reserved unless they were previously so informed; and the House would see the absolute necessity for the protection of their (the ministry's) own honor-Such should have been the case. What is the consequence? Had they remained in office, under such circumstances, what the people by requiring the concurrence of two distinct bodies to the passing of every measure. It likewise forms an impediment to intemperate and pernicious reso-lutions which a single house, especially if numerous, is apt to fall into by yielding to the impulse of sudden and doubtedly be drawn, either that they were not sincere in intro-ducing the measure to the Legislature, and had done so with

this measure.

neked to do that for which British legislation affords wise a disqualification upon moral and loyal grounds.

sight of the humble individual who addresses them, would be found perhaps a correct and reasonable sug- spring, at the west end of Toronto. and to think for a few brief instants that it is the in- gestion, that a new Executive Council-it will be time stitution erected by George the 4th, that utters this enough to dignify them with the name of a Ministry, concluding summary in defence of its rights and pri-or a Cabinet, when we cease to be a Colony, ---should recently transmitted to us, of which we have formed vileges. You are asked to pass a measure, which, by be formed at once from amongst the moderate and in- so high an opinion that we intend to give it an early the abolition of all tests as regards instructors, makes telligent men, with substance and stake in the country, insertion in our columns. At a time when the it a matter of indifference, whether the education, the of which the United Provinces can furnish so large a Gospel delivered by our Lord and preached by his formation of the minds of youth, be entrusted to a re- number; and that the selection should be made with- Apostles is, in so many quarters, perverted and disligious man or an atheist, which abolishes all distinc- out reference to what people choose to call their popu- figured by the devices and inventions of men, we are tion between those who believe the fundamental doc- larity,---that is, to the incidental circumstance of their glad to see so able a champion coming forth to strip tripes of Christianity and those who disbelieve them. having courted and gained the suffrages of a town or off a portion at least of the delusion by which so many, In the name of that God whom you thus slight I pro- county for Parliament. The fact of this incidental in contravention of truth and order, are suffering test against this unballowed proceeding. You are advantage, as it may be termed, is oftener than other- themselves to be blinded.

We have already mentioned that F. W. BAERON, Esq, has been raised from the situation of First Clas-Canada College. We have since been informed that commencing business. Dr. McCaul, who had for perhaps the necessity, of this reduction is more appa-

ally against him, until, the country having become dignified retirement at Torquay, in Devonshire, and, an appeal was made to them by a dissolution of the Among the voluntary contributions (now exceeding And now, Sir, I have to thank the House for the House, and a triumphant majority secured. Perhaps £100,000 sterling) to the Society for educating the patience with which they have listened to me through the same course, as indicating moderation, and a children of the Manufacturing Population in the docso long, and I fear so tedious an argument. It would desire to give the country at large a full opportunity trines of the National Church, we observe his name, have been easy to have said more-less would not of calmly and dispassionately considering the subject, as a subscriber of £50; and we also learn, that from have given an intelligible outline of the objections to so needlessly brought under discussion, before throw- his own purse and with the assistance of his friends, ing them into the excitement of a general Election,- he has collected a sum of £28 sterling, in aid of the

In conclusion, let me entreat the House to lose would, under all circumstances, be the wisest. It new Church which it is intended to commence, next

"REVIVALISM AND THE CHURCH," is a pamphlet

to have delivered, a sum not exceeding five by the Librarian, or other officer or agent erly authorized for that purpose, for the use of summary way, on conviction befor the district, county, city or place of debt or other proceeding of the like etent jurisdiction in this Province. in ed, to be taxed as between attorney and

LXIX. And be it enacted, that the said Act of the Parlia e Province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, numbered a and intituled, "An Act to amend the Charter of the burger of the seventh of hatsoever as give to such College the functions pon it the powers or privileges of an University provide for the appointment of University Sharter, grant or other instrument to the second of the second in the second be it enacted, that instead of the name mentioned in the said

And be it enacted, that instead of the name mentioned to the arter and Act of Parliament, the corporate name of the said of King's College shall henceforth be the President, Masters colars of King's College in the University of Toronto.

d Scholars of King's College in the University of Toronto. LXX1. And be it enacted, that the President and Vice-President the said College with any one Professor thereof or the Vice-Presi-nt of the said College with any two Professors thereof shall form a norum for the despatch of business, any thing in the Charter of the d College to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. LXXII. And be it enacted, that seniority among the Professors of a said College of King's College as well in the College as in the uncil thereof, shall be governed by the precedence of the Profes-rships held by such Professors to their respective chairs, anything the said Charter of the said College to the contrary notwithstanding. LXXIII, and he it enacted, that in case at any time the schull not appointments of such Professors to their respective chairs, anyti-in the said Charter of the said College to the contrary norwithstand LXXIII. And be it enacted, that in case at any time there shall be within the said College of the College Seven Professors of J and Faculties qualified to be members of the College Council, with the terms of the said Charter of his late Majesty King George Fourth, the Council of the said College shall be filled up to the re-site number of seven, exclusive of the President for the time be by such persons being graduates of the said College and Minister be appointed by the Bishop and Clergy of the Protestant Episco See of Toronto aforesaid, having the cure of souls or the majorit the United Church of England and Ireland, as shall for that purp be appointed by the Bishop and Clergy of the Protestant Episco See of Toronto aforesaid, having the cure of souls or the majorit thes what lats have the power of deciding in each case w particular member of the said College Council shall vacate his see the said Council upon the admission of any new member of the Such as may die, resign, refuse to act, be suspended or removed f the same, or by reason of any bodily or mental infirmity or abs from the Province, shall become incapable of attending the meet of the said Council. LXX1V. And be it inacted, that the power of suspending members.

com the Province, shall become integrate of the said Council. LXXIV. And be it nacted, that the power of suspending members of the said Council of King's college from their seats in such Council, and of allowing as sufficient the cause for their absence from such Council by the said Charter vested in the Chancellor, shall henceforth be vested in and executed by the said Council. LXXV. And be it enacted, that none of the statutes, rules or ordi-nances of the said College of King's College, shall be repugnent to the statutes of the said University, and so far as they shall be repug-nant to such latter statutes, they shall have no effect nor be in any wise binding.

ise binding. LXXVI. And be it enacted, that the disallowance of any of the atutes, rules or ordinances of the said College of King's College, by the said Charter, required to be made known to the Chancellor of the add College, shall henceforth be made known to the Chancellor of the add the making known the same to the President shall have the like ffect as by the Charter is given to the making known thereof to the hancellor.

the continuance of the said office of Vice-President. LXXX. And be it enacted, that so much of the statutes or ordinan-ces, in the nature of statutes of the said College of King's College, as provide for the establishment of any other Professorships than those of Divinity and Hebrew, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed and annulled, and the Professorships abolished to all intents and purposes whatsoever; Provided always nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said College of King's College from re-enacting any such statutes or ordinances, or re-establishing any such Professorships or greeting any others' in licen thereof if there

The period of their service might be six years :- one third to retire as the Senators of the United States do, every second year; that the members may acquire a due the House without the consent, or in opposition to the wish of tion-that mutability in public measures may be avoided-and that a due responsibility for which they are amenable, be attached to their character.

In regard to the number of Legislative Councillors, or Senators, from each Province, it is proposed that they be This number, had there been any probability six. new Colonies being from time to time added, would have been too great : but as this cannot happen, the number

42 in all seems necessary to give dignity to their pro-ceedings and weight to their decisions. The first mode of election proposed in the scheme may be considered by some as objectionable; but it will bear examination and be found preferable to the second, which is simple nomination by the Crown.

To give the election to the people, would be the same with that pursued by the United States, and be too democratic for our form of government, and by no means so advantageous to real liberty. On the proposed plan, the Counsellors would be the *elite* of all the Councillors of the inferior Legislative Councils: and as they would hold seats in the superior as well as the inferior Legislatures, there would be a full community of feeling and interests there would be a full community of feeling and interests between them and the population of the respective Colo-disolute sense, but they did claim, at the same time, the right

Perhaps it might be matter for consideration whether each Legislative Council might not be allowed to present to their respective Governors in Council, a list of the names of those of their respective members whom they think most eligible for Councillors in the General Legis-lature: the list to contain double the number required, and from which the Governor in Council might select

those whom they judged most capable. With respect to the composition of the Legislative Councils of the Colonies, individually, from which those appointed to the superior Legislature are to be chosen, the greatest attention should be paid. The present mode of nomination has been objected to, and with great reason. Indeed nothing can be more preposterous than the nomi nations which some Governors have made and are still likely to make. 1st, Preference should be given according to the spirit of the Canadian constitution, to the eldest sons of Legislative Councillors, or one of the sons, if capable and of independent property, on the death of the father. 2d, Those persons of unexceptionable characters who have been Speakers of the House of Assembly, or who have for a series of years been conspicuous members of that House, ought to be named as occasions offer. 3rd, Sufficient room would still be left for the exertion of the Royal Prerogative in favor of persons at the head of tranoyal recognive in layor of persons at the head of tra-ding interests, or otherwise deserving. 4th. All recom-mendations to be discussed in the Executive Council, and to receive its sanction before they are submitted to Her Majesty's Government for final decision. 5th, No Governor to recommend persons for Legislative Councillors, till he has administered the government of the Colony full two years. 6th, Before their appointment, a condi-tion of regular attendance ought to be required. With With these precautions and conditions, the most respectable men in the Province would be found among the Legisla-

As from seven Legislative bodies, the supreme Legislative Council would be chosen by the respective Governors in Council, there would be a moral certainty that The making known the President shall have the like Chancellor. LXXVII. And be it enacted, that the initiative in the proposal of statutes, rules and ordinances to the said College Council of King's College any the said Charter vested in the Chancellor thereof, shall consult with the next senior member of stich Council lors continue six years only, yet they are chosen from the said College Council of King's College any certificate any person, before he shall college for the said College Council of King's College any certificate any person, before he shall councillors of the inferior Legislatures, who are Councillors for life. For here the elective principle ought never to be introduced; but with the modifications in the said College council of King's College any certificate any such degree. LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that any person, before he shall receive from the said College council of King's College any certific to any such degree. LXXVIX. And be it enacted, that so much of the present statutes or ordinances, in the nature of statutes, of the said College of King's College of Vice-President. The said college of the said Professors higs of Divinity and Hebrew, shall be valid and effectual statutes of the said College and of the said College and of the said College and and professors higs of Divinity and Hebrew, shall be valid and effectual statutes of the said College of the said College and all members of thereof, unit altered or repealed by some subsequent statutes of such College, any thing in the Charter of the said College and all members in any wise notwithstanding, except only so much of the same as limits of such college and that so much of the same as limits of such college of King's College and all members in any wise notwithstanding, except only so much of the same as limits of such college of the same as limits in the continuance of the said College college and all members in any wise notwithstanding, except only so much of the same asa limits of such college of the same as limits of such col it would consist of a most respectable selection of the

representative, as the population of the union increased; viz.:—If it begin with one for 25,000 then one for 30,000, 35,000, 40,000, &c. &c.; or the number of Representa-the differences between the administration and his Excellence been merely theoretical, they should have hesitated in taking the course which they adopted, but when they found them to any such receiving any such receiving any others in lieu thereof, if they shall deem it expedient so to do. 35,000, 40,000, &c. &c.; or the number of Representa-tives might be increased. Supposing the population as be the real cause of their difficulties, and when a want of course

the understanding that it should go home and share the fate of many of its predecessors in the dusty shelves of Downing-street; or else, that they had brought it down and carried it through his Excellency. Could men of honour consent to remain in office under such impressions? He, for one, could not; he explanation of the matter did not lead to the declaration on the part of his Excellency that any change would take place-on the contrary, they were plainly told no such change could be expected. What was then their position? They must have remained in the eyes of the country and of that House respon-sible for acts, with respect to which there was not a possibility of tendering their advice; and not only that, but for a course taken by the Head of the Government without their knowing any thing about it. When they had called for an explanation, they were met by a frank avowal on the part of his Excellency, informing them that from that he had found an antagonism in their views from the first moment of his assumption of the government down to the present time, although it was not communi-cated until that day. He held there should be cordiality in the Executive Government, and he could not consent to serve any man with whom he had not that cordiality, and with whom there existed an antagonism in feeling for several months. They did on that occasion as fully, as clearly, as perspicuously as they could, declare, that as to the freedom of acti of the of being heard; the opportunity of advising upon every act of the Provincial Government. And they claimed further-and he thought there was nothing unreasonable in the claim-that they should be the first to be informed of those acts for which they were responsible to the country, and for which the country would hold them responsible. They did claim that they should not be left to hear for the first time of appointments by general rumor, but that, as the constitutional advisers of the Crown, they should first be made known to them. He would ask the House if they could expect any one, in such a position, to hear of appointments for the first time through out-door report?to hear, for instance, through such a medium, of the offer of an appointment to an individual of no less an office than the chair of the other chamber? Was that what the House expected Was that the spirit of the resolutions which it had almost unanimously adopted and sanctioned? Are not the members of the administration to know when an individual is appointed to office or offered an appointment? Is that what the House means by the responsibility of those who are placed in the position of the advisers of the Crown? Yet that is what they had to endure, and would have had to endure. Unfortunately explanations led to no removal of the difficulties between his Excellency and the ministry; on the contrary, his Excellency showed there was that want of cordiality with them without which it would be impossible successfully to carry on any

Mr. VIGER rose amidst cries of "order, order," which rendered it impossible to hear him distinctly; we understood him to say, that he stood there to defend the rights of the Crown, and he wished to ask the hon. gentleman who was speaking, whether he had the positive or special permission of his Excellency in giving such an explanation.

Mr. BALDWIN, vehemently, "I have." Mr. VIGER we understood to refer to a similar instance

where Sir Robert Peel had resigned the seals of office, and to contend that precedent was against the course taken by the member for Rimouski.

Mr. BALDWIN said, how far he was labouring under a m apprehension, he was not aware, but he believed he had the permission of his Excellency to make the explanation he had offered to the House, and if he had not, he should have come down to the House and told them that he had been refused, and called upon them to construe every thing in his favour and nothing against him. Under such circumstances he believed would have been inconsistent with the high character of the illustrious individual at the head of the government to refuse his assent, and therefore did not think the hon, member for Richelieu was authorized to put a question such as that he had put to him (Mr. Baldwin): he therefore felt at liberty to state all the circumstances, and if he mis-stated any thing, he would He no doubt be corrected by the hon. member for Megantic. perience, and an intimate knowledge of the wants of the different colonies. Moreover, the Viceroy or Governor Canceral round first him the Viceroy or Governor adverted were not only felt by themselves, but abroad-pe only as extending to a division upon the particular point i question, but to all their acts-he meant all including questions f political principles. They would be looked upon, on the one One Representative for every twenty-five thousand inhabitants might be sufficient, provided always that no colony has fewer than eight. A census to be taken every them. It was true that the Head of the Government disavowed them. It was true that the Head of the Government disavored them. any desire to interfere with the course of the administration but he coupled with that the expressed desire that they should be pre-haps it might be wise to provide that the Represen-an-tatives should not for a time exceed a certain number-ose one hundred for example. This could be managed by increasing the number of inhabitants entitled to send a define the definition acting there as individual members. To bin this appeared a strange state of things. If he was mistaken in this view, let the hon. Secretary say so. He would repeat, had this view, let the hon. Secretary say so. He would repeat, had this view, let the hon. Secretary say so. He would repeat, had this view, let the hon. Secretary say so.