or the number of empty cars that followed the mobs. The mystery has since been cleared up; for it appears that the pea-santry were led to suppose that Carlow would be sacked and given up to plunder; in consequence, hundreds of women flocked into Carlow, prepared to carry off the spoil, and had Carts in readiness for that purpose; they were, however, disap-pointed, as the artillery would have administered "justice to Ireland," had an attack been made on any quarter of the town. The escape of the town was truly wonderful; but we may thank the military for that, as it is now clear that O'Connell's "Pacificators" intended to sack the town, and the agitator apprehended this when he implored of Colonel Jackson to keep the mobs in check. It was a mercy to the deluded multitude to have exhibited so large a force—for had there been the slightest attempt at temporising with the mob, or of conciliation-had the magistrates not been firm, and the military ready to act, Carlow would have been this day a heap of smoking ruins. Not a drop of blood has been shed, and that is invariably the result of magisterial firmness and timely preparation. The mob well knew the result of an attack on the town, and they dispersed.

dispersed .- Carlow Sentinel. CARLOW ELECTION.—APPALLING PERSECUTION OF THE ELECTORS IN THE CHAPELS.—Not only are the Roman Catholic electors who voted for Colonel Bruen and Mr. Bunbury persecuted at fair and market, their property destroyed, and their lives endangered, but the most cruel and appalling tyranny is exercised over their wives and children in the chapel and on the high road to the chapel, on the day dedicated to the worship of the living God! In some parts of the county Car-low the women are pelted with stones and covered with mudtheir clothes torn off their backs, and in some instances they strip them naked and turn them out of the chapels as objects of ferocious joy, derision, cruel mockery, and execrationso as to induce one to ask, "Do we live in a Christian land, among a civilised people, or a horde of merciless barbarians, among a civilised people, or a horde of merelless barbaraus, that vent their malice on lielpless females and innocent children?" But the persecution is systematic and guided by the priests, for in Tynriland chapel last Sunday a crib was erected, like such as exclose cattle at Smithfield, and a Mrs. Nolan and the three addren of a Mr. Coughlan, were dragged into the chapel and forcibly thrust into this just ment of torture to hear dass—that is to say, according to the Church of Rome. hear dass—that is to say, according to the Church of Rome, witness the sacrifice of Christ himself, whose kingdom was not of this world, who is the God of peace, love, and charity, and the Son of Rightcourness! After they were taken out of the crib they were insulted and brutally treated on their way

THE LATE ELECTION FOR TIPPERARY .- It is calculated that over 50 persons were wounded or otherwise maltreated during the late election contest for this, Lord Normanby's pet county. One poor fellow, who was going to vote for Mr. Barker, had his eye scooped out by a savage's finger. "The county," says the *Tipperary Constitution*, "is in a fearful state; the peasantry are well armed and organised, and it only needs the toll of the chapel bell to call them to action."

THE KILKENNY PIKEMEN DESERTED BY THEIR LEAD-Ers.—We have been informed by a magistrate of the county of Carlow, by letter, that upwards of 1000 of the Kilkenny mob were armed with pikes, and on their approaching Carlow on Monday week, where they were stopped and driven home by the cavalry, not a single individual could be seen to lead them on or to lead them back. They deserted the deluded multitude within a mile of the town the moment they saw the flying artillery ready to pour in grape and canister among them if they attacked the town, which Mr. O'Connell apprehended; and these leaders either turned their backs and fled, or crept into town through the by-lanes, leaving the foolish rabble they organised and led on to shift for themselves. On the following hight the people were perishing with hunger on the road side, and one man actually died of fatigue and hunger; such was the termination of the Kilkenny expedition—of that mighty host that was to have crushed for ever the Conservatives of Carlow. This is the course invariably pursued by the cowardly miscreants who organise mobs, excite them to the committal of crime, and talk big till the moment of real danger comes, when they sneak away, desert their followers, as in 1798, and save their own necks by turning informers on their poor deluded countrymen. When will the eyes of the people be opened to the delusions practised on their credulity?—Kilkenny Moderator.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S ABUSE OF THE ENGLISH ROMAN CATHO-

Lics .- As an illustration of the hatred of the English to the Irish, he read an advertisement for a cook, which appeared in the Tablet of Saturday last. He informed the association that the Tablet was a Roman Catholic paper, published in England, which used to pay some attention to Irish affairs, but finding little or no interest felt for such matters in England, had ceased to not be the such matters of the such matters and the such matter in England, had ceased to not be such matters and the such matter in England, had ceased to not be such as the such matter in England, had ceased to not be such as the such matter in England, had ceased to not be such as the such matter in England, had ceased to not be such as the such a o notice them. The advertisement ran in the usual way, as, "Wanted, a Cook, who thoroughly understands her business she must have the most unexceptionable recommendations for character and ability, and be a Roman Catholic. No Irish person will suit." Recollect (said Mr. O'Connell), this advertisement tisement comes from English Catholics, and goes to show, stronger than anything he could say, the extent of the national antinathy which they may antipathy which exists towards the Irish. Well, they may insult the Irish in this way, but of the women of this country he defied the most evenomed tongue of slander to allege anything not due to their sex. (Cheers.) Was he wrong when he spoke with contempt of Sir John Gerrard, when he proposed a man who was remarkable for the most unrelenting batred of Ireland? Even the English Catholics cannot get rid of their paltry hatred of Ireland. What would they be now but poor pitiful paltry description. pitiful paltry slaves, if it were not for the Irish-were it not for this room—he might almost say, for this man. We charge the English Catholics with base ingratitude in their conduct towards this country, to which they owe so much. "No Irish woman will suit." Gracious God! (said Mr. O'Connell) can anything like justice be expected by people who are thus marked out as the objects of hatred. (Here the hon, member for Cork became greatly affected and shed tears.) I am (said he) the son of an Irish wife; son of an Irish woman; I was the husband of an Irish wife; and I am the father of Irish women, and I keenly feel the deep malignity of the wretches who put forward that advertisement. (Cheers and greans.) It is a proof of the intensity of the hatred felt towards us by the Protestants, Presbyterians, and the rest of the Dissenters of England.

CITY OF DUBLIN CONSERVATIVES .- A most respectable leeting was held on Saturday at the rooms of the Conservative Registration Society, Sir Edward Borough, Bart., in the chair, having for its object the collection of a fund to compensate such poor Roman Catholic and Protestant electors as recorded their votes for the Conservative candidates in the teeth of the frightful intimidation and violence which disgraced the city of Dublin during the late contest.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Council have rejected Sir Allan Macnab's up from the Lower House, respecting the Lower Canada Elections.

The following protest has been entered against that repub lican and most disgraceful measure, the Alien Bill:

To the Bill entitled "An Act to secure to and confer to ecrtain Inhabitants of this Province, the Civil and Political Rights of Natural born British Subjects," DISSENTIENT:

Because, the provisions of the Provincial Statute 9th Geo. which enabled all aliens domiciled in the Province on the 1st day of March, 1828, to enjoy the rights of British subj were continued in force by succeeding enactments until the 11th day of May last, and if there are any persons of that class who have neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of laws continued for their bases. continued for their benefit during a period of twelve years, it ought not to be considered unreasonable that they now be required to express a desire to be naturalized if such be their wish, of which we have no recent advice. Because, while we are willing are willing to vote for a general law of naturalization, we would are also to the form of the second to the second would extend its benefits to such aliens only as should by petition make known their desire to have the privileges of British birth conferred on them, and thus be enabled to withhold from such such as may have attempted to subvert the Government, advantages which can only be claimed by those who, by obedience to he laws, have manifested a willingness to uphold the institu-

Because, the bill invites all aliens who were resident in the Province on the 10th day of February last, and who may complete or have completed a residence of seven years therein, to take the Oath of Allegiance, and thereby become entitled to all the

all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

Because, the bill provides for the naturalization of many aliens who, in the year 1837 and 1838, took up arms in rebeln against the Government, and who had been but a short time in the Province previous to those attempts to subvert the Constitution of the Colony, and who cannot be regarded as having any claim to consideration on the part of Her Majesty's

Because, the American border population of almost all classes continue to evince a very general and unjustifiable disposition to interfere with our domestic affairs, and to force upon us a

tepublican form of government.

Because, with all due respect for the loyal principles and example of many aliens, both of European and American origin in the D in the Province, for whose benefit we desire to see the enactneut of a naturalization law, we cannot believe it is wise on Part of Her Majesty's Government indiscriminately to

the unaccountable apathy of the Government on this subject,an apathy which seems the more extraordinary when we consider the alarming pressure of existing difficulties between the Government of the Mother Country and that of the United

Because, all the waste lands of the Crown in this Colony will be required for the settlement of immigrants from the British Isles, in a period much shorter than is generally supposed, when by an improved system for the disposal of those lands at a reduced price, facilities are offered for the location of the industrious thousands who yearly seek an asylum among us, but who in too many cases are forced by discouraging obstacles to take up their residence in a foreign country.

(Signed) W. Morris, JNO. HAMILTON, G. PEMBERTON, ALEX. FRASER, P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

Thursday, 24th August, 1841.

On the 27th. August His Excellency the Governor General assented, in Her Majesty's name, to the following Bills;

1. An Act to provide for the better internal Government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted Upper Canada, by the establishment of Local or Municipal Authorities

2. An Act to repeal the Laws now in force in that part of

4. An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, relative to the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance

der the name and style of "Victoria College."

o. An Act to require Justices of the Peace to make returns of Convictions and Fines.

7. An Act to seem An Act to secure to, and confer upon Jacques Alexan-

dre Tailhades, an inhabitant of the Province, the civil and political rights of a natural born British Subject.

8. An Act to extend and define the limits of the Town of Woodstock, in the District of Brock.

9. An Act to grant authority to Licensed Surveyors in that

part of this Province called Upper Canada, to administer an Oath in certain cases, and to protect them while in the discharge of their duty in Surveying Lands.

The House of Assembly have been busily occupied in assimi-lating the institutions of the country to those in the United States, and in registering almost all the edicts of Lord Syden-Messrs. Price, Baldwin and Hincks have had a political quarrel,—the two former (especially Mr. Price, with an ability for which we did not give him credit) accusing Mr. Hincks of having deserted his party and sold himself to the Government.

On Monday the 30th ult. the House went into [a committee of the whole on Mr. Neilson's resolutions for an address for a general amnesty. An amendment was proposed by Dr. Dunop praying the Crown to extend the Royal mercy to all those onnected with the late unhappy troubles, as far as may ompatible with the safety of the Crown in this Province. ndment was carried in committee, after a very long discussion, by a majority of perhaps 10 or 12, and the original motion as amended was carried almost unanimously, the dissentients being At'y General Ogden, Messrs. Chesley, McLean

On Tuesday the 31st August, the House went into committee on the folloving Resolutions, proposed by Mr. Secretary

"1. Resolved - That the following Public Works in this Province should be undertaken and completed under the super-intendence of the board of Works, and that the sums severally mentioned should be granted to Her Majesty for that purpose:— CLASS ONE.

The Welland Canal4	50,000
River Richelieu	21,000
River Ottawa	28,000
Burlington Bay Canal	45,000
Internal Waters of the Newcastle District	50,000
Harbours and Light Houses, and the Roads	00,000
leading thereto	74,000
CLASS TWO.	nd of and
Bay of Chaleurs Road	15,000
Gosford Road	10,000
Main Northern Road	30,000
Main Province Road, Quebec to Amherstburg	and Port
Sarnia certain portions thereof, viz:-	
Cascades to Coteau du Lac	15,000
Desertford to London	55,000
Thence to Port Sarnia	15,000
London to Chatham, Sandwich and Amhersturg	36,000
London to Chatham, Sandwich and Trovince should be	- Aborinod
and that the Government of this Province should be	authorized
to raise, on the credit of the consolidated Revenu	e rund or

Canada, the necessary sums of money.

2. Resolved.—That so soon as a loan of not less than 500,000l. can be negotiated and obtained by the Government of this Province, from any private Company or Companies, at a reduced rate of interest, the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence should also be undertaken and completed.

Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the third day of May last past. The proceeds of such loan to be applied, in the first place, to liquidate and pay off the public debt, and the surplus to be expended in the completion of the said Public Works

Province, and to afford facility in obtaining a portion of the money necessary to be raised for the foregoing Works, by the issue of Paper, in the name and on account of the Province, payable on demand, so far as this can be effected, with a due regard to the public faith, and the interests of the Province.

5. Resolved .- That such further revenue as may be required to afford a security sufficient for borrowing the necessary sums, to complete the Public Works so to be undertaken, should be raised by an alteration of the duties of customs imposed on various articles imported into this Province."

[The fourth Resolution which relates to the Bank of Issue, was warmly and fully discussed: but we have not time this morning to give even a brief outline of the animated debate which took place on the question of adopting the Resolution which embraces the principle on which the Rank of Issue is proposed to be founded. After the subject seemed to be exusted, Mr. Moffatt, who was friendly to the measure—but in favour of delay, moved that while admitting the Resolution, the further consideration of it should be postponed until the next Session of Parliament. Mr. Baldwin then moved in ndment as follows:

Resolved-That it is inexpedient to take into further consideration during the present Session, the establishment of a Provincial Bank of Issue, or the Issue in any other way of a paper Currency on the faith of the Province

This amendment was carried by a majority of 11—the yeas and nays beingYeas.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Black, Bou tillier, Buchanan, Burnet, Cartwright, Christie, Dunscombe, Durand, Hale, Holmes, Hopkins, Johnston, Kimber, Machab.

Mercitt, Moore, Morin, Morris, Neilson, Parent, Powel, Price Quesnel, Raymond, Roblin, Smith Harmanus, Sherwood, Tasche, Taschereau, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Viger, Watts, Woods, Yule,-40. Nays .- Boswell, Cameron, Chesley, Child, Cook, Daly, Day,

(Sol. Gen.,) Derbishire, De Salaberry, Draper (Att'y Gen.,) Dunlop, Foster, Gilchrist, Harrison, Hincks, Killaly, McDonald Donald, McDonald John S., McLean, Moffatt, Ogden, (Att'y Gen.,) Parke, Prince, Robertson, Simpson, Small, Smith Henry, Steele, Williams,-29.

The Committee then rose, and the speaker having taken the chair, reported the Resolution as passed, which was adopted by the House.

It will thus be seen that the great measure of the Bank of Issue is disposed of for the present.—Kingston Chronicle.]
It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued on the 11th or 15th September.

EDUCATION.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Gore District Grammar School.

HELD IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM, HAMILTON

Present-The Rev. Messrs. Gale, Geddes, and Stark; Messrs. Racey, Law, Jarvis, and Ellis; and Dr. Craigie. [Mr. Goddes is the Rector of Hamilton—Messrs. Gale and Stark are Presbyterian ministers.]

Mr. Racey was appointed chairman. Mr. Gedds proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Jarvis:

"Resolved-That we, the Trustees of the Gere District Part of Her Majesty's Government through the strict of the settlement of people who have in too many instances of the settlement of people who have in too many instances of the settlement of British institutions, and a prescribed by the King's College Council, for the government of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a willing of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a willing of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a willing of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a willing of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a willing of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a willing of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a willing of the settlement of people who have in too many instances of District Grammar Schools, according to the provisions of a will be a settlement of people who have in too many instances of the provision of the provision of a will be a settlement of people who have in the provision of a will be a settlement of people who have in the provision of a will be a settlement of people who have in the provision of a will be a settlement of people who have in the provision of a will be a settlement of people who have in the people who have in the people who have the people who have

Whereupon it was moved in amendment by Mr. Stark, se-

"That the Trustees, previously to binding themselves to accept the proposition of King's College Council, do petition the Legislature for information as to the exact position which they as Trustees hold under the late act, and as to the powers which are by it conferred upon the Council of King's College."

The amendment was put and lost. Yeas—Messrs. Stark,
Gale, and Craigie. Nays—Messrs. Geddes, Jarvis, Law, and

Mr. Geddes' resolution was then put and carried. Yeas—Messrs. Geddes, Law, Jarvis, and Ellis. Nays—Messrs. Gale,

Stark, and Craigie. "Reasons of protest and dissent given in against the foregoing resolution.

1st.—That, having been nominated Trustees of the Gore District School, by the act 47th George III. chap. 6th, and act 59th George III. chap. 18, which still stands on the statute book as the law of the land, unrepealed by any subsequent act, we consider that we must look to that act no less for our commissions, than for our powers and responsibilities-That we

there find it enacted that "The Trustees under and by virtue of this act, in each and every District of this Province, or the majority of them, shall bave full power and authority to make such rules and regulations for the good government of said public schools, with respect to the teachers for the time being, and to the scholars, as in their discretion shall seem meet;" that, under some doubts this Province formerly called Upper Canada, for the recovery of Small Debts, and to make other provisions therefor.

3. An Act to secure and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province the civil and political rights of natural born the Attorney General, he replied "that we continued to exercise the Attorney General, he replied "that we continued to exercise to the teachers for the time being, and to the scholars, a in their discretion shall seem meet;" that, under some doubte as to the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the Attorney General, he replied "that we continued to exercise to the teachers for the time being, and to the scholars, a in their discretion shall seem meet;" that, under some doubte as to the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the Attorney General, he replied "that we continued to exercise the action of the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the Attorney General, he replied "that we continued to exercise the action of the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the action of the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the action of the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the action of the action of the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the action of the action of the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to the action of the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the action of the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the act as to the continuance of our authority under the new act, application having been made by the Trustees some time ago, to cise our authority till other arrangements should be made by the Lieutenant Governor," and that we do not feel that we would be justified, either with regard to the interests of the would be justiced which we were appointed, or to the sountry to which we consider ourselves responsible, in unauthocountry to which we consider ourselves respo

country to which we consider ourselves responsible, in unautilo-rizedly giving over our powers to any other body. 2nd. That this would be the direct consequence of our acce-ding to the proposal made by the Council of King's College in regard to the salary for an assistant teacher, and complying with the conditions attached to it, viz., the adoption of the rules and regulations for the management of the school issued by them, by which our future control over the management and regulation of the school would be done away with.

3rd. That we are not satisfied as to the extent of the powers conferred by the late act upon the Council of King's College, there being so many inconsistencies between it and the former unrepealed act, and it being in itself se ambiguous in its language, that we cannot rightly distinguish between the powers vested in us as Trustees by the one, and the powers accorded to the Council of King's College by the other; they appearing b be totally inconsistent with each othe.

4th. Because the Council of King's College, although they

do not openly and directly interfere with the powers of existing Trustees, are nevertheless using means which, if acceded to must necessarily though indirectly resul in their acquiring the must necessarily though indirectly resul in their acquiring the patronage, direction, and control of all the schools in the Province, for whenever the terms insisted upon by that Board are complied with, and the boon of 50l. for an assistant teacher obcomplied with, and the boon of 50l. for an assistant teacher obcomplied with, and the boon of 50l. for an assistant teacher obcodies, I would just observe, that if the use by Protestants of bodies, I would just observe, that if the use by Protestants of the Board.

5th, Because we feel persuaded that by the Act 2 Vic. chap. King's College, and this for the following reasons:—Because, 1st, had such deliberate intention existed in their minds, they would have taken care to give scope and action to it, by so modifying the act of 47th Geo. III. as to mark out precisely the subordinate position of the Trustees to the Council, and the duties which in this new position, woull remain for the former to discharge. 2nd, Because in any cicumstances, but more especially in the temper of the times when the act passed, no such great change in the management of a most important class. especially in the temper of the times onen the act passed, its such great change in the management of a most important class of the educational establishments of the land, could have been brought fairly before the Legislature, without educing opinions brought fairly before the Legislature, whose each passed almost of time, established upon just and liberal principles; by which of time, established upon just and liberal principles; by which

6th. Because, we object to the management and control of grammar schools, instituted and endowel for the benefit of every individual in the country without regard to sect, denomination or party, being invested in a body of o partial and sectarian a character as that of the Council of King's College, and because we can perceive evident marks in the steps which that body have already taken, of a desire tegrasp the patronage of those schools, gain the control over them, and organise them upon a particular system, not adapted to the wants, conforma-ble to the wishes, or available for the length of a large portion of the people of the Province. The marks of this are we con-eive manifest in attaching imperatively to the enjoyment of a salary for an assistant teacher, the conditions of enforcing the rules and regulations passed by thenselves-in their having advertised in the public papers, that application for the situation of grammar school teachers should be unde to them, and testimonials of character and qualification should be forwarded to them; in their having appointed three of their members, viz. the Hon. & very Rev. the Ld. Bp. of Toronto, Dr. M'Caul, Principal of U.C. College, and the Hon. the Vice Chancellor, a standing committee for the examination of Teachers; in the arrangements to be introduced, in the books to be used, in the form of prayer prescribed, in the periods appointed for the helidays, and in the returns required, to be filled up and given in to the Board, and in fine in the whole system to be carried out.

soon necessarily supersede all past Acts on the subject, and

atroduce a regular and connected system of Education, adapted 4. Resolved.—That it is expedient to aid the revenue of this to the wants of the Province, and the circumstances and con-9th. And lastly, because the assent to the above resolution was carried by the votes of Trustees, who have not for many years taken any interest in the school, or been present at the

xaminations, and who thus appear to have been specially brought forward for a party object.

For these and other reasons we dissent from, and protest against the foregoing resolution."

(Signed) ALEX. GALE, M. Y. STARK, WM. CRAIGIE.

Mr. Gale then moved, "that the proceedings of the day be given to the editors of the two Hamilton papers for publication;" which, after some opposition, was passed without a vote.

Mr. Geddes moved that the Secretary be instructed to com-

municate the foregoing resolution to H. Boys, Esq., Registrar Toronto-which resolution was Pt Yeas-Messrs. Geddes, Law, Jarvis, Ellis. Nays-Messrs. Gale, Stark, Craigie.
(Signed) JOHN RAE, Secretary.
Board of Trustees Gore District School.

Hamilton, 28th June, 1841.

Proceedings in the Legislative Council.

The Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Rules, Regulations and By-laws established by the Council of King's College, for the Government of the District Grammar Schools, respectfully beg leave to report:—

That they have taken the said rules into their most serious ideration, in connection with the acts of the late Province of Upper Canada, 47 Geo. III. chap. 6, and 2 Victoria, chap. 10, and are of opinion that the latter statute is inconsistent with the provisions of the former, inastruch as it gives to the Council of King's College authority to make rules, regulations and by-laws for the conduct and good government of the schools, thereby depriving the Trustees of the District Schools of the powers conferred on them by the 5th clause of the before-mentioned act, which is still in force and not repealed. Your Committee have also examined the resolutions reported to both houses of the Parliament of Upper Canada, by the Joint Committee on Education, and upon which the said act, 2 Victoria chap. 10, was directed to be framed, and they cannot withhold the expression of their opinion, that the provisions of that act widely depart from the spirit of those resolutions, and that the rules, regulations and by-laws lately made and adopted by the Council of King's College, will have the effect of continuing disappointment and bad feeling in the western portion of the Province, instead of allaying the angry passions which a long continued system of mismanagement of the educational affairs

of the Colony had engendered. Under these circumstances, your Committee would recommend the repeal of the last-mentioned act, and submit the draught of a bill herewith. Impressed with a belief that no general and well-digested system for the advancement and support of education will meet the concurrence of the Legislature during the present session, and that nothing short of a compre during the present session, and that noting short of a comprehensive and liberal measure will satisfy the people of Canada, your Committee respectfully suggest, that before the labours of the session close, a commission which shall represent the general interest of the community, be appointed by the Legislature, with instructions to sit during the recess, and enquire into the best means of establishing a general and efficient plan for the education of all classes of the inhabitants, embra destruction.

Because, we believe the only danger to a lasting connexion between these Colonies and the Parent State, is to be found in

through His Excellency the Governor-General, at the comnent of the next session.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted. W. Morris, Chairman. (Signed)

The house in committee of the whole on the bill to repeat the Act 2d Victoria, chap. 10, together with the report of the Select Committee appointed to report on the rules and regulations of King's College, for the government of the District

Mr. Morris said: I informed you the other day that those rules had caused much dissatisfaction to the Trustees of several of the District Schools, and in order to prevent a feeling of ontent on that subject from spreading, the Select Comm had reported the bill now under consideration, in order that the Act 2d Victoria, chap. 10, might be immediately repealed. It was an Act passed under extraordinary circumstances, and which reflected no credit on the Legislative Council of the late Province of Upper Canada. I have no wish to explain what those circumstances were, for the less that is said on the subject the better! [The circumstances alluded to, are stated by the Colonist thus: "The Hon. W. Morris, who had the subject in charge, and took particular interest in it, was obliged by the destruction of his property to leave Toronto for Perth, &c."]
The Act was directed to be framed on the resolutions of the Joint Committee on Education, but any one who will take the trouble to read the resolutions and the Act, will at once see that there is no similarity between them-they were intended to abridge the power of King's College, and to apply a portion of its funds, for a time, to promote general education: but the bill, in place of doing this, augmented the power of that body, and deprived the Trustees of all authority over the District Schools. What I now propose is to repeal that Act, and to appoint a Commission of the most learned men in the Province to investigate our whole system of Education, and report at the next session of the Legislature a plan for its improvement.—And what I now propose is, that the committee should adopt the resolutions which I laid on the table last evening, rise and report them to the house, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow, when I shall move for the adoption of the bill from the Select Committee for the repeal of the Act 2d Victoria. And I would explain my views of the Commission, which I shall now have the honour of moving for the appointment of. I think it should not be a partial one—but so comprehensive as to embrace all the leading, general interests of the community—one composed of the most learned and able men in the Province—men representing all the principal sects in it—that this Commission should have power to sit during the recess in the Parliament House, with free access to the library—that their expenses should be paid by the public—that they should have assistance of the Law Clerks of both houses, and, either as a body, or by a committee of themselves, draw up and report through the Government to the Parliament, at the next session, a general plan of Education and endowment of Common Schools and Grammar Schools. In this way I think we may the Holy Scriptures in their schools, is so objectionable to our fellow-subjects of that faith, the children of both must be educated apart, for Protestants never can yield that point, and therefore if it is insisted upon that the Scriptures shall not be 10, it never could have been the delibente intention of the Legislature, to entrust the guidance and management of the whole schools of a higher order in the Province, to the Council of a class book in schools, we must part in peace, and conduct the education of the respective bodies according to our sense of what is right. If the committee see fit to adopt the resolutions, I shall move a resolution in the house to have them com-municated to the Legislative Assembly for the concurrence of

all classes of Her Majesty's subjects shall enjoy equal advan-tages, and that the inhabitants of that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, be forthwith permitted to reap the benefits of that ample provision which was made by His Majesty King George the Third, for the education of his sub-

jects in that portion of the Province."
"Resolved—That in order to secure the assistance of those best qualified to devise a wise, efficient and comprehensive plan for the Education of the people, it is important to appoint a Commission which shall fully represent the general interests of the community, with power to sit during the recess, and report through the Government at the next session of the Legislature the result of their labours, and the draught of a law to establish and endow Common Schools, and District Grammar Schools as seminaries preparatory to the Education of pupils intended for Upper Canada College, or for any University hereafter esta-

"Resolved—That a message be sent to the Legislative Assem bly, communicating the resolutions of this house, on the subject of the appointment of a Commission to prepare and repor a system of general Education,—with a request that they wil unite with this house in the necessary measures for that object.

MILITARY REVIEW .- On the afternoon of the 2nd instant, Major-General Clitherow reviewed, on the Garrison Common 3. Resolved.—That with a view to redeem the interest on the existing public debt of Canada, it is desirable, that the sum of 1,500,000%. Sterling money of Great Bitain, should be raised, by loan, on the best terms that can be obtained, under the guarantee proposed and offered in the Despatch of the guarantee proposed and offered in the Colonies, dated in the Whole system to be carried out.

7th. Because the assumption bythe Council of King's College, of Provincial Dragoons. The movements of the men are described to us to have exhibited great steadiness and celerity, considering the rough and slippery nature of the ground: and difficulty to the Act 2 Vic. chap. X. 8th. That the two Acts being contradictory, and the last one bearing evident marks of imperfection, the Legislature must cult evolutions, such as battalion and light infantry movements, was characterized by the most admirable precision and correct ness. The firing and movements of the Artillery were and excellent, and the charges and skirmishing of the Cavalry, reflected the greatest credit upon our Provincial Dragroons.—A finer body of men than the whole troops reviewed on this eccasion, was never seen in the Province.

> TORONTO MARKETS, Sept. 3.—Flour, 25s. & barrel; Hay, 55s. @ 65s. 49 ton; Oats, 1s. 3d. @ 1s. 6d.; Beef, per cwt., 25s.; Mutton 1 1b, 31d. @ 41d.; Butter, 7d. @ 9d.

MRS. GILKISON, Teacher of the Piano Forte, Singing, and the Guitar, has removed to the house lately occupied by Mrs Hamilton, Newgate Street, near to Bishop's Buildings.

Toronto, September 2, 1841.

NEW MUSIC.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the most celebrated composers, and, during the season, will be in receipt of fresh supplies of the latest and most approved publications from London.

Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, procured from England to order.

King Street, Toronto. Toronto, August, 1841.

EDUCATION.

MRS. COCKBURN begs to inform her friends and the public that her Seminary will re-open, for the reception of Pupils on Monday, the 6th of September next.

Toronto, August 23, 1841. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, on Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils.—
Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master.
The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as Boarders.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S.

Toronto, 21st August, 1841. SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISSES SKIRVING beg to announce, that the will re-open on Wednesday, the first of September. Bay Street, Toronto, Aug. 17, 1841.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. MR. BARRON, Second Classical Master, receives into his family resident pupils, (limited to eight) who, in addition to the advantages of attendance on the regular course of education in the College, enjoy the benefit of private instruction, and are prepared in the subjects of Examination for the Exhibitions, and out or distinctions, offered for general competition. For particulars, address letters (post paid) to The Editor of the Church.

Toronto, 11th August, 1841.

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The Kingston Chronicle and Montreal Gazette will please give he above six insertions, and send their accounts to this office.

Cogswell's Sermons. SERMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel of preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. By William Cogs well, M. A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s. 6d.

REMARKS ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOAD-MAKING,

A S applicable to Canada: By Thomas Roy, Civil Engine Just Published, and for sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Stroonto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 1s. 3d.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS.—1. The Opening of the Sixth Seal. 2. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The Passage of the Red Sea.

All the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at BICKERSTAFF & SON'S, Chewett's Buildings.

Toronto, August 14, 1841.

Divinity, Ecclesiastical, Biography, &c. H. & W. ROWSELL, King-Street, Toronto.

DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British and, by the middle of this mouth, they will have opened out a more extensive and better assortment of all descriptions of

DRY GOODS,

than any they have previously held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months. Their IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

have this year been to a large extent, and their stock of them will be found very full and attractive, and will also receive very large additions during this and succeeding months, rendering it well worthy the attention of the trade. The whole of their DRY GOODS having been selected with great care by one of the partners in May last, when trade in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain was unusually depressed, and, consequently, parchases could be made to great advantage, the Subscribers are grepared to sell to their regular customers, and to the trade generally, at very low prices, for Cash, or for short and definite credits.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, 11th August, 1811.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British Manufactures, suited for the coming Season; and hy the middle of this month they will have a more extrasive and better assorted stock opened out, than they have ever before held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months.

These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry Goods, generally, were unusually low in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for Casia, of for short and definite credits.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841. Co. From Sciect, 1 oronto, August 14, 1841.

Fe B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western are to the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, BUCHANAN HARRIS & Co., who hold equally large and attractive assortments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of Groceries and Linums.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

A RE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—
100. Hhds., bright Muscovado Sugar
40. do. and 40 barrels crushed do.
40. do. double and single refuedd Loudon Sugars
300. Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45. Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities, and Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25. Pipes, and 30. Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands]
15. Pipes Spanish do.
20. Hdss. Holland and English Gift

15 Pipes Spanish do. 20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin 20 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 yes

20 Hnds. Holland and English Glm
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

ALSO.
Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. &c. with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merhants and private Families.

Terms Liberal. ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. No. 197 King Street.

Toronto, July 20, 1841

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest qualities:

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushrom Catchup,
100 do. Mushrom Catchup,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
19 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.

ALEX. OGILVIE

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street.

Toronto, 29th July, 1841. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET.

REDUCED PRICES!!

G. E. B. I. TON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL AS

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. B Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style.

Toronto, July 14, 1841. BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, T

AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mill-tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with 11 tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the sest English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-19 BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, Lo CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. 144, King Street, Toronto.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. MARRIED.

In Barton Church, on the 8th August, by the Rev. J. Flana-gan, Mr. John Wilson, to Mrs. Mary Geraghty, of said place. On the 16th August, at Saint Peter's Church, Kingsclear, New Brunswick, by the Rev. J. M. Sterling, M. A., William H. Scovill, Esq. of the City of St. John, to Elizabeth Anna, eldest daughter of the Honourable Thomas C. Lee, Receiver

DIED. In Hamilton, on the 29th August, in the 49th year of her age, Ann, wife of Arthur Gifford, Esq.
In Toronto, on 26th August, William Charles, only son of Dr. Gwynne, aged 16 months.

On August 31, James Wesley, only son of Mr. James Trotter of Market Square, in this city, aged 4 years.

Drowned, on the 14th of August, while bathing in Trout
Creek, Seymour, John Tice Esq. eldest son of Lieut. John
Tice, of the 7th Royal Fusileers.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 3: D. Cameron, Esq.; Rev. J. Cochran, rem.; T. Saunders, Esq. rem.; Rev. G. Mackie; Rev. A. N. Bethune; H. Ruttan, Esq. add. sub.; P. M. Bedford, L. C.; P. M. Eldon; Dr. Haskins; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. B. Cronyn, rem.; H. C. Barwick, Esq.; "A Subscriber"; Rev. W. McMurray [too late for this