





most every diocese in England and Wales, and by these means a vast number of schools had been erected in the country, for upwards of £120,000 had been expended in the erection of new schools in 1533 places, in some parishes there being as many as two or three schools.

The Bishop of Exeter should first address himself to the various questions which the noble marquis (Lansdowne) had put to the rev. bench. When he was asked whether the church had a right to claim the education of the people at large, he answered that he was not of opinion that the Church had a right to claim the enforcement of any system of education on the people at large, least of all on that part of the people which did not belong to it.

structors would have been provided for the instruction of a large proportion of those whose distressed situation was so well described by the noble marquis. Not only then—at no period since, with one great exception, had the State stood forward as she ought to have done upon this question.

The Bishop of London.—Held the great end of education to be the fulfilment of the duties incurred at baptism; and he thought it infinitely more advantageous to the individual to have his habits formed by the rules of faith and charity, than by any mechanical learning whatever. Knowledge not sanctified by religious restraints was rather a curse than a blessing.

people in her hands. There might be many who desire education from the State, and who would perhaps object to receive it at the hands of the Church. Let such as they pleased be assisted by the State. But let them be so assisted as that it should at no time be made manifest to the people of this country that the state considered itself to be doing more than discharging a mere duty of charity to the dissidents from our Church.

CLERGY RESERVES. The Bishop of Exeter wished to ask the noble marquis at the head of the Colonial Department, whether the bill which passed the legislature of Upper Canada for re-investing the clergy reserves in her Majesty would be laid on the table of the two houses of parliament.

COLONIAL. From the Quebec Transcript. UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

The bill "For re-uniting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the government of the United Province," introduced in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, has been received in this Province.

- 1. Clause. Repeals all such acts and parts of acts as may be inconsistent with this act. 2. The District of Gaspé, and the Magdalen Islands to be annexed to New Brunswick. 3. Upper and Lower Canada to be united under one Legislature, and be called the "United Province of Canada."

Parliament relating to commerce; or should it affect the relations of the empire with a foreign state.

- 30. To any bill passed by the Legislature, affecting a local division of the Province in any way, the Governor shall reserve his assent for at least twenty-one days; and should a District Council, within that period, request that such bill be reserved for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, the Governor shall accede to the request—and the bill shall remain for at least thirty days before the Imperial Parliament, before the Queen can signify her assent to it.

days before both Houses of Parliament, shall have the force of law in the United Province.

- 66. Any day pointed out in this Act for the carrying of anything into effect, which shall happen to be Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, shall be taken to mean the day following. 67. Affirmations allowed in lieu of oaths. 68. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the Legislature of the United Province to vary the terms of the capitulation of Quebec in any way relating to the different religious denominations.

Visit of Sir Geo. Arthur.—Yesterday morning, his Excellency, accompanied by his Aids and Military Secretary, landed from the board of her Majesty's steamer, the Traveller, at Port Dalhousie, from whence he proceeded to this village, where, after a short stay, during which, several gentlemen paid their respects to him, he proceeded along the line of the Welland canal, to Port Colborne.—St. Catherine's Journal, Aug. 3.

DOCTOR HOLMES.—Private letters inform us, that in the case of this accused felon, claimed by the British government from the American authorities, that he may undergo a trial, whereby, if guilty being punished, and if innocent being acquitted, the ends of justice may be satisfied, the Court did not give any judgment.

FRIDAY MORNING. The Sheriff of this District by yesterday's mail, received official intimation from the Lieut. Governor's Private Secretary, that the Militia force, which was ordered to be sent from Hamilton on the 2nd instant, will arrive here early on the morning of Sunday the 11th instant.

MARRIED. At Quebec, on the 31st ultimo, at the cathedral, by the Rev. H. D. Sewell, George Melles Douglas, M. D., to Charlotte Saxton, second daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq., Her Majesty's Notary for the District of Quebec.

At Niagara, on Friday the 26th ult., Mrs. E. Lennox, widow on Tuesday evening last, Clarissa Victoria, infant daughter of Mr. Henry Charles of Niagara.

LETTERS received to Friday, August 9th.—Rev. S. Ramsay; Rev. W. Bettridge; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. B. Lindsay; add. subs. and rem. Rev. A. F. Atkinson, (2) add. subs.; Rev. C. Jackson, rem.; T. S. Shortt Esq., add. subs.; Rev. M. Barnham, rem.; Lieut. Aylmer, J. Bennett Esq., (2); Rev. S. Armour, add. subs.; Rev. H. Patten, do. and papers; Rev. R. V. Rogers, add. subs.; Rev. G. R. Groat, add. subs.; A. Dixon Esq., add. subs. and rem.; C. R. add. subs.; A. Menzies Esq., rem.; Mr. J. Harrington; Rev. W. Leeming, add. subs.; J. Burwell Esq., add. subs. and rem.; A. Davidson Esq.; J. Mackenzie Esq.; Dr. Haskins; Rev. C. T. Wade.

