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SPEECH

OF JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, ESQ. AT THE BAR OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, IN DE-FENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE AT

(Concluded from our last.)

to be unconstitutional—how much the more ought we led, after a revolution, in so great a degree to hope that the Legislature of a British Colony will only did the Judiciary declare that the Assessment

books which are received as authorities in England, of. and what was the judgment which was given by two of then went on to say:

to look into these matters, and see in what manner argument that a grant from the Crown has been cause that body received a grant of public money? searching into them, we shall find them respected—if by the State of North Carolina, and that, too, for reliby the State of North Carolina, and the anomaly would be School must be confined in the manner which he had solemnly confirmed—how much the more ought we in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the year 1571. It was to be done by a kind of side in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the year 1571. It was to be done by a kind of side in the reign of Elizabeth, and in the year 1571. British Colony, to respect and conserve them? If we those who gave expression to the laws, recalled and it had received the petitions against the measure from to say:

that the Judicial authority declared that interference by a State, and the endowment by the people respective which will be the Whig Ministry had introduced it, they were outpersist in this high-handed measure? If it has ference of the Legislature of the State was unlawful, ers of the measure brought another for the same purbeen declared unconstitutional in a revolted Province, but the Legislature itself recalling its Act, passed pose into the House of Lords; and the Lords also when attempted to be applied to institutions chartered another declaring all such interference on its own part threw it out. He said that they were not satisfied by a Sovereign, every vestige of whose power, it may unconstitutional and void—when I find this, I say, is with being defeated in the House of Commons on this be fairly presumed, the inhabitants were anxious to it not a strong argument in defence of the cause I am measure, but brought a bill into the Upper House also lestroy; how much the more is it incumbent upon now pleading? When I look upon these cases, have to destroy the privileges of the Scotch Universities. this Honourable House to pause before it gives its I not a right to ask a British Legislature not to inter- They had made that bill less objectionable than the anction to an act which the Judiciary of revolted fere with property and privileges which the Legislature first, but yet they were signally defeated, and the Mi-America, in a spirit of justice worthy of imitation, of the United States preserved even after its allegiance nistry, on that occasion, was deserted by its friends refused to allow. And such has been the case, not in was destroyed. Have I not a right to ask that it will and supporters. That was a good example of the one or two instances, but again and again the Courts not be done here, even to quiet the popular cry; Imperial Parliament—it had refused to act against the of the United States have been found refusing to allow because it is better, if wrong has been done and injury protest of the Rectorial Court of the Old University any interference with rights and property granted by felt, that both should be endured rather than this high- of Aberdeen, and against the memorials which were charter from the Crown of Great Britain. And when handed measure should be allowed to destroy that presented by the other Universities. When the Lethese charters were contrary to the genius of the United States, in cases where the grants were contrary to Crown should be shaken. Who are they who cry so consent to surrender the grant made to them by Royal the spirit of its institutions, do we find a dfferent course pursued? No! On the contrary, the same rule was has been their conduct in other lands? This measure them to do it, or did it make the grant of so many applied to all, the same principle ruled every case. is called one of State necessity,—that is the tyrant's thousands annually a reason for forcing them? No one instance, a grant was made by the Crown of plea,—the plea made use of by Mr. Fox, when he it did not. Did not the Universities of Cambridge glebe lands for the support of Protestant Episcopal brought in his celebrated bill to destroy the charter of and Oxford receive £3,000 a-year each? But was Clergy in North Carolina; after the revolution, that the East India Company. He gave three reasons for that made a reason for Parliamentary interference? grant was attacked by the Legislature, the case was that measure: that the charter conferred political Were they not public institutions much more than the submitted to a Judicial tribunal, and by a judgment power upon the Company—surely there is none con- one now under discussion? Yet the Legislature did of the Court it was confirmed for ever. In another tained in this; that it had abused its powers, and not interfere with their charter, nor take away their tance, a charter was granted by the Crown to a therefore that it ought to be forfeited—is it pretended rights, nor level their immunities. No it never tevolution the State desired to interfere and to revoke of the kind; and that a great and overruling State or individual could say to it, "You have deprived us the charter, and an Act was passed for that purpose, necessity justified its destruction. That the charter of our property by a high-handed and unconstitutional but the Judiciary declared it to be unconstitutional and did confer political power is certain, for it gave the act, and have thus made yourself a bye-word among In that case, the charter granted by the Crown Company the government of the countries it acquired; the nations of the earth. You have taken away by was respected, although part of the endowment was that it had been abused was probable; but the great law that which you could not have deprived us of with given by the State, and not all by the Colony under reason for the spoliation was that which is urged in propriety. You have done that by law which, in the which it originated. What stronger evidence can be the present case, an overruling State necessity. But due course of law, you could not have done; and you to be destroyed, are almost identical? Let honorable will be satisfied if something is done for the settlement the Governor before the passing of the Act of 1837, assembling at morning or evening worship. He found, Bentlemen compare the two together, and then point of this question, but we are not told that they will be and, therefore, he contended that their mission had however, that the beautiful delineation of the picture out the disparity; there is no variation in substance, satisfied with this bill. I believe they are not satisfied been accomplished as far as the Crown was concerned. would prove only too much like the deceitful mirage, been accomplished as far as the Crown was concerned. though there is in words. The New Hampshire with it. We are told that wanting this change, they ture which are taught in our Universities in this Kingwould greatly conduce to the welfare of our said of Christ's Holy Gospel, which was assumed by the the cases of the College of New Hamp- Disserters. Dut the College of New Hamp- Disserters. and that of King's College sought to be annihilated that, by the declaration in Lady Hewley's will, they by a Colonial Legislature, are in substance the same. were entitled to participate in the benefits of the We find, therefore, in the two charters, two things long a period, that long usage would almost have given which therefore, in the two charters, two things long a period, that long usage would almost have given surrender, it will be convenient for you to adopt."

The advisers of the Crown were not found directly and the Discontrol of the Discontrol

ed even by their own supporters. Not satisfied

on losing one bill in the Lower House, the support-

His Majesty the Charter of King's College of Upper Ca-

ase was argued by Mr. Webster, one of the greatest with unclean hands, would write Ichabod upon King's dered their lands for the purpose of giving them up speculation would be a most profitable one.

themselves on their very face contradicting the assernothing more were enacted therein than the provisions for the erection of an University, the Counsel of King's College would say nothing against it; because it must be admitted, that the Crown had the constitutional ight to incorporate any other College if it pleased. So long as they were not interfered with, they would

College. The recital of the Bill was as follows:of all Christian denominations, in the various branches of Science and Literature usually taught in a University, And whereas, in a Despatch dated the 8th November, 1832, from the then Principal Secretary of State for the tage of the whole society:' Be it therefore enacted, &c.;"

mend to the consideration of the Legislature; I mean the were even to be performed, it was necessary to have English education. An information was filed in which permanent establishment in the College, upon a secure coting, of a Divinity Professor of the Church of Eng-University endowed in part by the State; after the record it is so in this case? if it is, there is no allegation placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and to provide for the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation and the establishment of a University in placed itself in such a situation that any corporation are considered.

come a College of the said University."

The charter of Darmouth College contains of preparing the surrender of an infidel University, the Church of Scotland and win question, do impair the obligations of that charter, and are consequently unconstitutional and void."

The charter of Darmouth College contains this outery against the exclusive character of the made the institution to piece and would real the strength real that the Course in this outery against the exclusive character of the would real the field that real that real the field that real the field th

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCCIV. If the Judiciary of the United States refused to the Old Aberdeen College with the Marshall or New King against Gray, were to the same purpose. And election for members of Parliament.—Then again the Institution. The masters of it must be persons who llow any interference, by the Legislature, in a Aberden College, the people of Scotland arose as one it was also said in a case in which the City of London President of each College was to be pro Vice Chan- had obtained a license from the Bishon of the diocese Charter granted by the Crown to a College, when that man and petitioned the Legislature against the pro- was concerned, that it was out of the power of that cellor, and was to preside at the Assembly of persons where the school was situated, and that license was country was a Colony of England, that is a strong posed neasure for altering a constitution which had Corporation to part with its rights. A similar case with the title of professor, who were to form the Spe- only given upon such masters taking the oath of alleargument to use before a British House of Assembly, been given by Royal Charter to those institutions; was that of Annis, in the reign of Henry VIII. In cial Convocation for the purpose of granting degrees giance and subscribing to the 39 Articles. He was before the Assembly of a Colony still belonging to and the Imperial Legislature refused to do any thing the London case a quotation was made which showed in Divinity. Thus there was to be no religion in the justified therefore in saying that a Collegiate Gram-Great Britain, why no legislation should be allowed against the wishes expressed by the petitions of the that in the time of Henry VIII. it became necessary University—the voice of the Church was not to be mar School must be exclusively a Church of England upon it here. Surely it will not be said that I have Scottis! University. It refused, in relation to those to procure a legislative enactment, in order to enable heard within its walls, and the students would be School; and there was another feature of such a We know that, prior to the revolt of the American nothing to rest upon when I bring forward a judgment institutons, to take the course which the Colonial the corporation of the Knights of St. John of Jerusa- taught nothing there, but heathen mythology, for School, which was, that nothing could be taught there Colonies, there existed in them many institutions charpronounced upon chartered rights granted by the Legislaure was now called upon to adopt, with regard lem to surrender; their own will not being held to be though some of the Colleges would belong to parties but Latin and Greek, so that this School at Toronto. tered and endowed by the Crown; and we also know Crown half a century before they were impeached, and to Kings College in this country. Was it ever urged sufficient for that purpose. All the corporation of the composition that, after the United States became independent, then declared to be still subsisting, as strongly, as fully that the Old Aberdeen University ought to be desthese grants came up before the State Legislature and as ever, although the dominion of the Crown which troyed, or that the Imperial Legislature could have expressed in the despatch would be mere modelled and nothing was to be taught there but reme Courts of that country; we ought, therefore, granted them had passed away. If it be a strong any right to interfere with its privileges, merely be- der their right for the purpose of taking back an boarding houses, or at best schools. Yet this Latin and Greek. No doubt, however, the people grants made by the Crown were treated after the dominion of that Crown had passed away; and if, upon when I can shew that where a grant of lands was made tution which received it a public institution, and, there- such other provisions as it might have appeared pro- he said, was, by means of its Pro Vice Chancellors, to parts of the country. To show that a Grammar we shall find, instead of being diverted from their gious purposes, an Act, afterwards passed by the Legis- question that the Parliament of England, being theo- was a direction which had been carried out by the auoriginal purposes, that they were held inviolable, and lature of that State, resuming and annulling that grant, retically omnipotent, might have made any alteration thority of the College, because they had never given ligion conferring Divinity Degrees by its Pro Vice School, which was endowed by Sir R. Cholmondely, this, which is still, and which I trust will ever be, a the Legislature at once, desirous of paying respect to purpos of making the alterations to which he alluded, lated to the granting of divinity degrees; it went on wind, instead of being done, as it might just as well appeared in that case, that it had been ordered by be, by the Chancellor himself. But in this Universi- statutes passed by Governors appointed by letters find that the Legislature did attempt to interfere, but the Unversity, and it rejected the bill; and, although the Unversity, and it rejected the bill; and, although the Unversity, and it rejected the bill; and, although the Unversity, and it rejected the bill; and, although the Unversity, and it rejected the bill; and, although the Unversity, and it rejected the bill; and, although the University and it rejected the bill; and, although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and, although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and, although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and, although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and it rejected the bill; and although the unversity and the unversity an attention, and which you will not fail to specially recom- to be sounded and where no religious observances should teach the A B C and the other branches of an land. This is a matter of great importance to those of His Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada who belong to the Church of England; and His Majesty, as head of that Church, cannot be insensible to the duty which belongs to him of protecting it in all parts of his dominions."

This is a matter of great importance to those of the cation from each particular College, for the purpose of granting those Degrees. This plan looked all very well in theory, but it should be remembered by the Church, cannot be insensible to the duty which belongs to him of protecting it in all parts of his dominions." been tried, and that the people did not like to leave school had been nothing but a school for an English He said that the University had acted upon the the old high-ways and by paths, to try new high-ways education; but it was nevertheless declared by Lord terms of that instruction when it had rejected so much and by-paths, so very different from what they had Eldon that the school was one intended for teaching of the charter of 1837, as prevented tests being re- always been accustomed to before. Besides these grammar, and must, therefore, be applied according quired before divinity degrees were granted. And things, he found, that the Caput was to be composed to the original intention of its founder. But it might yet the House was told that there ought to be no pro- of heads of Colleges who would subscribe to the test be said, allowing that to be the case, still it by no fessor of divinity at all, when they had the despatches of their belief in the divine inspiration of the scrip- means follows that the school should necessarily be tures, and in the Doctrine of the Trinity; but as far under the direction of no master but one who is a tion. He now came to the University Bill itself. If as he was aware there was no provision in the bill to member of the Church of England. That however, prevent religious dissension arising in that body, or to was only adjudged to be the law of the land. In the prevent religious matters from being discussed. It King against the Archbishop of York, a mandamus was true they would not be able to pass any statutes had been issued to the Bishop, directing him to or laws which would touch the observances of any de- license one R. W. for a Grammar School at Skepton, nomination to which the particular Colleges might in Yorkshire; he put in as an answer, that R. W. had belong; but there was nothing to prevent religious refused to be examined, and that he relied on the never desire to be heard at the Bar of the House; but discussion among them.—When the Board met week canon law, as well as on a degree given in the time of it was now proposed to force them to become a King's after week, month after month, and year after year, _ James I. The result had been, that the master was no, not year after year-because he was persuaded obliged to be licensed according to the form he had Whereas it is necessary to make further provision for that with such a regulation the Institution would be already mentioned, that is to say, he had to subscribe the more general extension of liberal education, and for dissolved in much less time than a twelvemonth—but to the oath of allegiance, the 39 articles, the canons he would ask whether when these Theological people, of 1603, and the liturgy. As a Collegiate Grammar these Professors of Divinity came hot from their Di- School, therefore, must be a Church of England school, which Degrees in Arts and Faculties may be conferred; of religion would ever arise among them? It was tion, at the same time that it is intended simply to impossible to believe it. It was utterly absurd .- prepare people to enter the University. It was not a Colonies, it is stated that the Legislature of Upper Canada And if that were so, then it became sufficiently plain, subject of complaint that this school would be a that the Caput would be exposed to be disturbed and Church of England school, but it was complained of, University can be best constituted for the general advantage of the whole society. Be it therefore enacted, &c.: picture of all these Colleges each worshipping in its Greek. If that was not intended, he could not imagine He had to touch upon the preamble, because he was own way would be discovered to be an illusion. The what the intentions of the authors of the bill could be. the support of Protection of Support of Support of Protection of Support of Support of Protection of Support down to this overruling State necessity? Did this Dissenters had both defended their own institutions ble coming hot from hearing something said framer of the measure to suppose that he would have the other a University; and yet in a country which love of Parliament, and they ought not, love of them. He loves not Great Britain, in a country which had just revolved to the belief that the Church of England had not the revolted from her dominion, the charters granted by then extending so far, and now still further—become the right to do so too. Those Churches could not to interfere. The University of Upper Canada would be, when they met each other from these lecher Sovereign were declared to be inviolable, and the lat clause. By the lat clause. By the lat clause. By the lat clause. By the lat clause the head alluded knew quite well that this must mean a law? No, it was rejected; it was thrown out, and these remarks, could a better plan be dethe strongest argument used against it was the Crown were perpetuated, the strongest argument used against it was the cases, because the King's College was a public inGovernor-General was appointed the Visitor. But vised, he would ask, for giving power and flerceness Church of England institution, and a school for the er its allegiance to that Crown was renounced.— an interference with vested rights, with rights upon stitution, being founded by a grant from the Crown; he thought the 3rd was of a character which could to their animosities. The Province could adopt no instruction of boys in Latin and Greek. The Upper Shall it be said, when the King's Charter was respected which large sums of money had been expended, and because the Universities of Scotland would then beder such circumstances, that here, where we believe which it good faith ought to be preserved, and there- come public institutions too, being maintained by desired to maintain the peace and harmony of the Inwe enjoy all the rights of British subjects, the fore the Legislature had no power to interfere with it, grant from Parliamant. But, in fact, they were no stitution. It provides that the Chancellor should be gether change the minds of men? Yet unless their it stands at present. It had now a master who did Charter shall be taken away and destroyed, all aunless with the consent of the Company itself. And more so than if a private individual had made a grant an elective officer, to be chosen by the Convocation of the Company itself. And more so than if a private individual had made a grant an elective officer, to be chosen by the Convocation of the Convocat the rights it conferred be trampled upon, and all its though all the reasons given for its destruction were to an University. The House was told, however, that an University, which Convocation, it was declared by there could be no question whatever that discussions did not belong to that Church. He believed that unities dashed to the earth? Surely it shall not probably true, yet that bill did not become a law.— the Crown invited legislation on the subject. It might the 13th clause, should be formed, there would be just as many, perhaps more, scholars, be said, when Charters of the Crown which a revolution when Charters of the Crown which a revolution when Charters of the Crown which a revolution the Said, when Charters of the Crown which a revolution the Crown invited legislation on the subject. It might
the Crown invited legislation on the subject. It might
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to reduce the Crown which a revolution that they could be ten times more likely to occur
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if the school were confined entirely to the Church of tion could not sweep away, even in matters of religion, when Charters of the Crown which a revolulight as well be said, that a man on had made a deed
to change the charter of that Company, it was with for the conveyance of a piece of land, had desired some
University Caput and all other persons holding Prothan they otherwise would have been. The House England; but that would not be the case unless they
were taught, as they now are not Latin and Greek were respected in a country which, in a treaty with the solemn consent of the Company to abide by its provisions, and to accept it instead of the charter of that Company, it was with the solemn consent of the Company to abide by its provisions, and to accept it instead of the charter of that Company, it was with the solemn consent of the Company to abide by its provisions, and to accept it instead of the charter of that Company, it was with the solemn consent of the Company to abide by its provisions, and to accept it instead of the charter of that Company, it was with the solemn consent of the Company to abide by its provisions, and to accept it instead of the charter of that Company, it was with the solemn consent of the conveyance of a piece of and, nad desired some third party to come in and to bring an action of eject-ment was not provisions, and to accept it instead of the charter of that Company, it was with the solemn consent of the Company to abide by its provisions, and to accept it instead of the charter of that Company, it was with the solemn consent of the conveyance of a piece of and, nad desired some third party to come in and to bring an action of eject-ment was not provisions, and to accept it instead of the charter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece of an enter of the conveyance of a piece o founded upon the Christian religion, and that it had under which it was then acting. The principle was having given up property and vested it in these parnot in itself any character of enmity to the laws or there again established, that there could be no interteligion of the Mahomedan—surely it shall not be ference on the part of the Legislature without the subject. Would it not be wrong for the Crown to shall pay the annual sum of shillings, of lawful were at all like the one now proposed to be erected—dation for an University course. Therefore the Upper whool was now in a better position said that here, in a Christian country, in a land boast- sanction of the Corporation, although the Corporation, although the Corporation desire such further legislation? Or, was there any money of this Province, for and London, and Canada College school was now in a better position the meant the Universities of Paris and London, and Canada College school was now in a better position. Monarchical Institutions, a Royal Charter was possessed political powers such as were never before proof that it did so desire it, even if it had the power? estroyed? Let it not be said that in a country repossessed by the Company, and greater than will ever
possessed by the Company, and greater than will ever
he held in his hand two despatches which the hon. and be deemed, taken and reputed to be Members of
that of dispersion. Centralisation would not extinnot in so good a one, according to his opinion, as if the blted from the Crown of England, the King's Charbe possessed by another, although it was accused of

Attorney-General (West) had laid upon the table, and

the general Convocation of the said University."

The guish animosity, but only increase it; and instead of distinctive character of a religious institution were given the company, and greater than will ever be possessed by another, although it was accused of distinctive character of a religious institution were given the company. ter is respected, and the institutions created by it still having abused those powers, and although there was called on to presume that the bill would have the mathe is respected, and the institutions created by it still having abused those powers, and although there was called on to presume that the bill would have the mathe torch being put out by that means, it would it. The 25th clause authorized any body to have a Colthe torch being put out by that means, it would it. The 25th clause authorized any body to have a Colthe torch being put out by that means, it would it. The 25th clause authorized any body to have a Colthe torch being put out by that means, it would it. The 25th clause authorized any body to have a Colthe torch being put out by that means, it would it. exist; while in a Province of the British Empire they an overruling State necessity for the change. How the Crown desired to interfere in this matter. He had now got lege in the University, no matter whether they were are swept away. Surely it cannot be argued that then can we be now told of a State necessity for a had however, always thought—although, perhaps, the have so long existed on this subject; that it would the can we be now told of a State necessity for a had however, always thought—although, perhaps, the have so long existed on this subject; that it would christians or heathens, so long as they could only obtain when it was allowed to remain inviolate in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be appl case, it was allowed to remain inviolate in the one measure like this, in a case where it cannot be applied idea was an antiquated one, and inapplicable to these with each other. These were the 15th and fifteen students, would be entitled to £300, and any sistent with each other. These were the 15th and fifteen students, would be entitled to £300, and any sistent with each other. it cannot be said that when it was conserved in a pany? It is the vox populi vox Dei—no it is not so, kind had performed its part, it was so far done with. country whose institutions were contrary to its existing picture had been drawn of the effect which died in that case. In the 22nd clause however he a-year. Now it seemed very extraordinary this should be not be denoted by the contrary to its existing picture had been drawn of the effect which died in that case. In the 22nd clause however he has nothing to do with the vox populi here has nothing to do with th tence, that here it should be taken away when its terms are, the vox populi here has nothing to do with the vox are as broad, when the preamble and the very clauses of the College of New Hampshire, and that now sought to be destroyed by the bill, when under its provided by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced by the bill, and that it could not have sions, all the Colleges would be produced b chartered, and would thus obtain the right to become The 23rd and 24th allowed Queen's College at Colleges of the University. The University would Kingston, and the Victoria College at Coburg to be- require £6000 to carry it on as an University, so that thatter recites, "that considering that the best means have a right to cry out for it. Let us look where they be right to presume an intention on the part of the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived there would be no more than £2000 to divide among the world be right to presume an intention on the part of the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived there would be no more than £2000 to divide among the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived there would be no more than £2000 to divide among the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived to the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment, but which when arrived the lift prospect of refreshment arrived to the lift prospect of refreshme education be established in our Province of New have themselves been interfered with in other lands, all these Colleges, and to pay the Theological Professlampshire, for the benefit of said Province;" the ling's College Colle g's College Charter declares, "that whereas the land let us see how they have borne the interference. It ion of an University; what was it that the despatches and the land let us see how they have borne the interference. It ion of an University; what was it that the despatches and the land let us see how they have borne the interference. It ion of an University; what was it that the despatches and the land let us see how they have borne the l establishment of a College within our Province of Clusive, and must be thrown open without reference the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature any measure for altering the convocation was the Legislature and the Legislature Upper Canada, in North America, for the education of the Corto religion; and if it were exclusive, which it is not, to religion; and if it w youth in the Christian religion, and for their inlet us see how they acted in other lands in like cirlet us see how they acted in other lands in like cirporation? Or did they advise the Government to
ferent nature, it provided that the Church of Scotland or the Methodists? Why was
granted to every body who might apply for one. But struction in the Christian religion, and for their in- let us see how they acted in other lands in like cir- poration? Or did they advise the Government to introduce a bill to which the Corporation had not the option given to Queen's College, and Victoria let it be recollected, that one of the great benefits of College, while it was denied to poor King's College. to his—the Presbyterian to his. But with regard to Col'ege, while it was denied to poor King's College. this beautiful Act consisted in its being intended for "Under these circumstances, I am to convey through the religious instruction of those for whom no College This University was to be the kind and tender mother a final measure, but who could tell but that other The cases of the College of New Hampwed in all its rights by a revolted people, rian, or the other Colleges, he supposed they must be me at once, you must come, for I know it is for your what was the main reason for the bill being proposed, A portion of the lands for the endowment of the forward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be all a roward of the lands for the believed it to be al were granted by Vermont in 1785, and were of tained it, and, contriving to command a majority in given to that body, in the spirit of the most perfect respect mance, not a reality. The 13th clause provided that kind mother, this alma mater, says to King's College, If other people then apply for charters and are refused, great value, and others were granted by Vermont in 1785, and were of shire in 1789 and 1807, and were also of great value.

The 13th clause provided that the most perfect respect to the most perfect which are identical, the preamble of the grants of land; the sanction of law to that possession. But the Diswhere the advisers of the Crown were not found directing because it was felt that King's Colwas all this? Because it was felt that King's Colwhere, then, lies the difference between the two cases?

The advisers of the Crown were not found directing persons admitted to the degree of M.A., or any other the Governor of the Colony to recommend Parliament the Governor of the Colony to recommend Parliamen And yet the Legislature of New Hampshire, desiring than 150 years; they thought that a century and a lege had a charter, and an endowment, and it was felt, University had received its £6000, no one would say lege had a charter, and an endowment, and it was felt, University had received its £6000, no one would say lege had a charter, and an endowment, and it was felt, University had received its £6000, no one would say lege had a charter, and an endowment, and it was felt, University had received its £6000, no one would say lege had a charter, and an endowment, and it was felt, University had received its £6000, no one would say lege had a charter, and an endowment, and it was felt, University had received its £6000, no one would say of interfere, adopted the same language as is made use of in the principle of the bill is, that no religious dissension of the good things of the charity was and yet one which would deprive it of its property; the principle of the bill is, that no religious dissension the arrangement, there would be such a powerful or the arrangement, there would not be such a powerful or the arrangement, there would not be such a powerful or the such as powerful or the such as powerful or the arrangement, there would not be such as powerful or the such as powerful or of in the Bill for the same purpose now before this difference and purpose now before the difference and ourable House. It would indeed appear that the caput, like a boy's debating club, shall admit of position to the injustice that would be done in taking other applications for charters, because as to a mere Legislature of this Colony are attempting to act upon given in favour of the Dissenters. In spite of the cry that step which in such a case clearly ought to be the no religion or politics in any form or shape whatsoever; away her property, that it might perhaps be impossitive that step which in such a case clearly ought to be the ble to work the bill at all. It was therefore ordered a very good one since a clearly ought to property. bill taken from there, and which was there declared be more although the convocation was to be composed of perto be unconstitutional. There is also another point of resemblance, the Legislature of New Hampshire was not be unconstitutional. There is also another point turned out those whom they declared to be interlopers.

There is also another point legal remedy to the last, and the result was that they turned out those whom they declared to be interlopers.

There is also another point legal remedy to the last, and the result was that they turned out those whom they declared to be interlopers.

The was to prevail on the University to give up although the convocation was to be composed of personal declared to be interlopered at that which the Crown had granted, for the purpose of the bill, that the Church of England should not turned out those whom they declared to be interlopers.

The was to prevail on the University to give up although the convocation was to be composed of personal declared to be interloped at the university to give up although the convocation was to be composed of personal declared to be interloped.

The was to prevail on the University to give up that they be unconstitutional. There is also another point that which the Crown had granted, for the purpose of the bill, that the Church of England should not turned out those whom they declared to be interlopers.

The unconstitutional is a very good one, since a charter could be procured at that which the Crown had granted, for the purpose of £700 at the utmost; be believed it turned out those whom they declared to be interlopers.

The unconstitutional is a very good one, since a charter could be procured at the utmost; be believed it turned out those whom they declared to be interloped.

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The unconstitutional is a very good one, since a charter could be procured at the utmost; be believed it that which the Crown had granted, for the purpose of £700 at the utmost; be believed it that which the Crown was not contented with one Bill, but it brought forward to the must now bring under the notice of the lie true we know your principles.—we know your principles are they who cry out against the exclusiveward three; but how were those bills received? The case where the with unclean hands, would write Ichabod upon King's lawyers in the United States, before Chief Justice altogether? Whether they could, without the understanding that, you shall and Judge Storey, the latter of whom is the author of the University; and they were to get a new charter, have and must belong to this Institution whose principles and must belong to this Institution whose principles.

The clause deprived Professors of the rights vested in author of several standard works of legal literature—

books at they now attack does not in reality deprive them

books at they now attack does not in reality deprive them

could effectually put a stop to religious differences,

privileges, rights and impunities, and we leave it optheir corporate existence? The law of the land said and that the Chancellor would never be chosen on acand quoted as such by the judges upon the bench—

The learned gentleman paused for a moment, and when the count of his religious opinions; that there would be them to give count of his religious opinions; that there would not do so. Even to enable them to reliquish them or not, but you, remain there, and that without any reference to the position which they held at present or their right to the most eminent Judges of the United States—what When the Church of Scotland was attacked, did was necessary to get an Act of Parliament; but it tion by any one religious party—in short that all was necessary to get an Act of Parliament; but it tion by any one of them were obnoxious to the whether you desire it or no. And we will insist upon Governor the Governor would have the power to preup their charter for the purpose of getting another, it no partizanship nor any canvassing to secure his elec- King's College shall be obliged to place yourself in position which they held at present or their right to When the Church of Scotland was attacked, did was necessary to get an Act of Parliament; but it non by any one rengious party—in short that and which they laid down upon the occasion:

When the Church of Scotland was attacked, did was necessary to get an Act of Parliament; but it non by any one rengious party—in short that and whether you desire it or no. And we will insist upon Governor, the Governor would have been impossible for them to have given up those people would put their religious feelings and whether you desire it or no. And we will insist upon Governor, the Governor would have been impossible for them to have given up this, because we have determined to take away your vent him from retaining his position. He said that The Government has no power to revoke a grant of the removed? The removed their endowments, unless to obtain a new one con animosities into their pockets, and come together like this, because we have determined to take away your vent him from retaining his position. He said, that The Government has no power to revoke a grant a corporation for special uses. It cannot recall its own for special uses. It cannot recall its own for special uses. It cannot recall its own town, for the use of such corporation. The use of such corporation of the use of such corporation. The use of such corporation of the use of such corporation. The said, that was to say, but the usual polemical rage, animosities in the Church of Scotland ever formably to the terms of the first, that was to say, the usual polemical rage, animosities into their pockets, and come together like animosities into their endowments."

The lauws are come together like animosities into their pockets, and come together like animosities into the university to the terms of the university to the terms of the university to the terms of the university to t to the belief of the established Church? No: not a single person could obtain a bursary except he signed appropriate of a legislature which takes away any of poration, or in its corporate officers, or which restrained them to other persons without its consent, is a violation them to obligations of that charter. If the legislature which takes away and the control of the stablished Church? No: not a single person could obtain a bursary except he signed a profession of faith according to the views entertained by that community. In Glasgow, alone, could they be obtained without that form, and then only because the obligations of that charter. If the legislature which the would mention on the point was the case of the convocation, if it had a majority of a profession of faith according to the views entertained by that community. In Glasgow, alone, could they be obtained without that form, and then only because the obligations of that charter. If the legislature which the would mention on the point was the case of the minutes of the College. The law was, that the convocation. It is perfectly to take place as far as the College. The law was, that the convocation in the university of the colleges. The first authority with and the many act of a legislature which takes away any a ans to claim such an authority, it must be reserved in grant The Church and the lands and buildings attached, yet, would give rise to heartburnings and animosities which So that a Church of England School was to be the bill for altering and amending the charter of King's The charter of Darmouth College contains this outcry against the exclusive character of the in fact, it implied the surrender of all their rights and would light made the means of preparing the young men of the College—that bill which declared that King's College

should consist of the President, the Vice-President, and three Tutors, and that the bill should not go into opera-tion until such a body of Professors was formed. Now, the President who was to be the Divinity Professor of which formed the income of the College, for the other four Professors. Now, would any one pretend to say, that that was a sufficient sum for the purpose? No; they would not, and thus King's College would have its immunities taken away, and yet would not be allowed to go into operation without a Council of five Professors, which Council it was impossible for it to have. The College therefore was used in a most harsh manner, not merely one good clause in the Bid; that was the second, which provided for the repeal of the Act of 1837. For that clauses, which were intended to give satisfaction to all classes of the community, but which in fact never could give any satisfaction at all. The claim of this University was not one to be harshly dealt with; it was not one to be met by a high handed act of power; but it was a claim to the possession of real property. The House might take that property away from the College; and it might next take away the property of any other corporation, or of any individual, on the same principle; and not only the any individual, on the same principle; and not only the Administration were to stand or fall. That determine the following the same principle; and not only the Administration were to stand or fall. That determine the following the same principle; and not only the administration were to stand or fall. That determine the following the same principle; and not only the administration were to stand or fall. That determine the following the up by King's College was not a sinister or awkward claim, it was not picked up by the ingenuity of an advocate from the worm-holes of former days, nor from old books almost lost in oblivion. There was no skill, nor device, nor labour, which could give it a higher position than it possessed by a Royal Charter, when it was remembered by each man in the House, that the land which he now lived upon was held by no better titlethan a Royal Grant, and when it was remembered that all which any one of which a Charter was not a wall against violence and wrong? Were there no other persons, no other Colleges, no other Seminaries, nor any other bofies whose rights might be taken away? Was a treaty a more sacred thing than the faith of a King? Or if the Grant were destroy-Runnimede was but parchment and wax. If Charters were to be abrogated to-day so might treaties be to-mornow, might next destroy the faith of a nation. If is would not be said that all this could be done by a highhanded act of violence and wrong-then it could not be admitted that there was any ground upon which Institu-tions could be deprived of their property, nor upon which King's College could be dragged up like a criminal with a judgement of forfeiture passed upon him, and with a bill of attainder against this property,—all without any be taken away from her, and after that, every man who possessed property, or rights, or privileges, might rest assured that the same power which did it, could deprive member of the Church of England throughout the Pro-vince—each of whom had his share in that Institution.— Every person with interests under that Charter had a will deprive me and every individual member of the Church of England with me of our rights, as much as if you robbed us of property which belongs to us, or took away any thing which we are entitled to possess. The to have the opportunity to raise his voice against this un-constitutional Bill, which ought certainly never to become the law of the land; because it would take away rights, privileges and immunities, which had been confirmed by a Charter—an instrument which had been respected even in the colonies which had revolted from the Crown.— Even there the Judges had declared such a title to be en titled to protection against the action of the State Legislature, and had given to Institutions-based on principles then, the House would affirm that those rights should not -ought not to be taken away; and that it would be contrary to every principle of justice and equity to deprive parties of rights so purely belonging to them. Let the House take care that it be not said, instead of making more firm the structure of society by this Bill, you have by it con-tributed to the downfall of confidence and mutual trust. Let the House beware lest it be true that,-

" Hoe fonte derivata clades

have said as to the rights of these parties, better than by ed on a similar occasion before a Canadian Legislature They are so strong, that I am sure they cannot fail to feeling; in the name of God, your Queen, your Country, who bestowed it might, upon after reflection, be in I call upon you to reject this Bill."

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1845.

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First Page.

Speech of J. H. Cameron Esq. 2 Poetry —Comfort for the Christhe Bar of the Legislative Assembly, in defence of the University of King's College at To-

cial, agricultural, or judicial interests are involved.

there is in the present Legislative Assembly a large likely at some future time to rival in population even amount of intelligence and moral worth; and that the United Empire itself, - cannot estimate the preloyalty to the throne, and a zealous desire for the main- sent endowment as too large, then let no such demand tenance of British connexion, is a distinguishing cha- of surrender be made, or yielded to. Let not the racteristic of the present House, many of its recent | Crown grudge to the Church of the Empire the conacts serve abundantly to prove. The election as cession of this boon, or seek to withdraw an acre from 4th Concession of Haldimand Speaker of one who has received a signal mark of its amount; but let the Crown aid, as it may and as honour from our gracious Queen for his gallant con- it can, the rest of the people of the Colony who may duct in defence of the Province against those who have, or fancy they have, conscientious scruples in would have wrested it from the Crown of England, is sending their children to a Church of England Univerone very cheering evidence of this. And perhaps the sity. This is our view of the case; and none other, maintenance of the present Administration in power, we are persuaded, can be really advantageous to the even when they placed themselves in a false position, and when the vote in their favour upon the University question must have been felt to involve no slight sacrifice of high public principle and religious rectitude, may be cited as an additional proof of the strong and warm sentiment of loyalty which pervades that body. It can be understood, though variously appreciated, that the duty of excluding from office an obnoxious, and what is deemed an anti-British, Administration, should be considered paramount to that of clinging to right and consistency, on a question in which much John Russell are these:wrong feeling has been exhibited, and great misconception prevails.

has brought with it, is the offspring of wrong feeling and party jealousy, is sufficiently notorious. The country at large does not participate in the excited feeling which, in many quarters, is exhibited upon this Theology, into which it is on every account most undesiquestion: that is confined to comparatively a very few, rable that the secular power should in any manner engage." to those who think they are justified in indulging hostile feelings towards the National Church of Eng- fensible, as a whole, because they appear to design the land, or to those who have some views of self-aggran- exclusion of all theological teaching, they are decidedly dizement to realize. We are compelled to believe in opposition to the amalgamating principle which that some, in their opposition to the University as it forms a prominent feature in the suspended, or, as we ing up a political fortune, it will be for the sober good tage it conceded, at the same time that so much stress suggestion or our venerable and respected Diocesan, that ing up a political fortune, it will be for the sober good tage it conceded, at the same time that so much stress sense and right feeling of the country to decide.

inextricable web indeed, if it is capable of these per- than the Despatch which has been just published. plexities and contradictions. We trust, however, that with reference to the original grant, but even with regard some method may soon be devised for enlightening the We conclude to-day the Speech of J. Hillyard to that under which it would be placed by the three Bills public mind upon this question as far as the position Cameron, Esq., before the Legislature Assembly, and now brought before the Legislature. There was only of the Church of England is concerned; as also for we solicit for it the particular and careful attention of clause the bill was entitled to credit, not for those other testimony, in the present day, is apparently of weight Esq, we must feel that we are largely indebted for the by this unrighteous measure.

question as a Cabinet measure, -as one by which the were instrumental in arresting the passing, of this Bill. pressed with the provisions of the measure introduced, the District in which we reside. prove that they never possessed. But we cannot wonder at the very limited nature of their acquaintance with public feeling and public opinion, after the egre- declaration which has been echoed far and wide during them had and held was built upon the same foundation.
When the Legislature should have declared that this that the appointment of Dr. Rycrson as Superintendent of Education would bring to the Provincial Administration of Education would be administrati to be attacked, except the Church of England, none in tration a large accession of political strength, and that

legislation upon a Royal Charter,-abrogating or wise have become the law of the land. modifying the provisions of such Charter,—is wholly But these are things which have been: we have no royalty itself cannot recall its acts embodied in a Char- image and transcript of the British Constitution. individuals of their rights also; that the same power ter given in good faith and upon constitutional princiwhich deprived every individual connected with that College of his property, would be prepared to do the same with the property of other parties. For it should be remembered, that it was not merely the rights of the corporation which were about to be destroyed, but those of the supreme tribunal of the Empire given its sanction thing was changed. A few only of the former memevery individual member of it, and those even of every to such an act; had the three estates of the realm bers were retained, and the remainder were culled Every person with interests under that Charter had a vested right, with which the House would interfere if it suaded, the only valid Charter of King's College Unilate Lord Sydenham, and the Administration which passed that Bill. Sir, said the learned gentleman, you versity is that granted by King George IV in 1827. were last displaced.

To this point, we apprehend, the whole question and degree, must come to be viewed with distrust and and most respectable Members of the House. which were directly opposed to those of the country in which they were situated—the same stability as if those countries had still continued under British rule.—Surely, may, at any moment, prove to be contemptible and name of sound which mob violence or party agitation expressing our surprise that the Newcastle and Colmay, at any moment, prove to be contemptible and borne Districts, which formerly possessed three Mem-

sound religion in the intention and motive with which property, sound sense, and sterling principles, like the the Charter of 1827 was granted. It provided for Hon. Z. Burnham, should have been superseded, for the education of the youth of the Province at large, instance, by Mr. Jacob Emilius Irving; -or why, if none being excluded from the advantages of a general past services in the Legislative Assembly are coneducation which it provided,—but under a religious sidered to afford any claim to such an elevation, Mr. guidance, the guidance of the Church of the Sovereign James Morris, of Brockville, should have been pre-Take care, Sir, continued the learned gentleman, lest it and the Empire. We contend that in this there was ferred to Mr. George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, who be said, that instead of all past animosities being extinan adherence to wisdom and truth; but supposing that
had been for more than ten years the zealous and concipled Bill. I do not know that I can conclude what I any thing which night be wrested into a political error sistent Member for the noble County of Durham. had been committed in the granting of this Charter, We know of no reason but that Mr. Boulton is a firm so long as the boon conferred had not been abused to and faithful member of the Church of England, and the public detriment, or to the falsification of its provisions, it should, by every rule and precedent of Brimake a proper impression.—"For the sake of religion; on every constitutional principle; by every patriotic tish justice, stand intact and inviolate. The Sovereign which they were assailed. duced to complain that he had been too generous; but until that generosity had been abused, it were time enough to think of the unkingly and ungracious act of

revoking it.

To our mind there is but one way of settling this question upon principles of justice, and by a rule which will afford satisfaction upon a certain basis and to all future times; and that is, a strict and scrupulous adherence to the Charter of 1827. If it can be proved that the endowment thus conveyed, is too much for the objects contemplated by it,-more than the wants of the Church of England in this Colony can ever require,-more than an institution of learning The prorogation of the Provincial Legislature ren- destined hereafter to rival Oxford or Cambridge, could ders it proper to take a brief review of the acts of the demand,—then let the Council of King's College be Session which has just been concluded; but as we called upon to surrender a portion of it to be placed intend to confine ourselves mainly to such of them as at her Majesty's disposal for the advancement of Edubear upon religious questions, we must leave to other cation in the Colony in any other way. But if this journals the discussion of those in which our commer- cannot be demonstrated, and if the Council of King's College, -with a due respect to the interests of the It will not be denied by any party, we presume, that | Church of England in this rapidly growing country,

Colony, or permanently satisfactory to its inhabitants. We had not time in our last to do more than advert to the Despatch of Lord John Russell, in reference to the legislative provision for a grant to Queen's College Father of Mercies and God of all Consolation, the expresfrom the funds of King's College University. It could sion of their heartfelt gratitude, for the measure of sucnot fail to be remarked that the sentiments contained cess which has been vouchsafed to the Association in the in that Despatch are in direct contradiction to the prosecution of the various benevolent and pious objects principles so prominently set forth by the advocates of the postponed University Bill. The words of Lord Members of the Association, that the interest heretofore

"If this step be taken, I do not perceive how the benefit of the precedent could be refused to the Roman Catholics, That the whole debate, and all the excitement it to the Wesleyan Methodists, or indeed to any other of the sects which divide between them the population of Upper anada. If all are thus to be aided in disseminating their peculiar views of Christianity, the Government would

If the views promulgated in the Despatch be indestands, are actuated by both these motives; but whether the great principles of moral right and justice above quoted is in direct contradiction to the novel are to be subverted, because a few individuals choose proposition which has been broached by our Provincial to indulge in sentiments of unchristian envy and sel-fishness, or because others are glad to seize upon this, or any other, question as ready-made capital for build- and denied to the opponents of the measure the advan- can the objects of the Society be fully attained, until the

That a great deal of misconception should have patches of the Earl of Ripon upon the same question, prevailed upon this question, cannot be wondered at, and so free a use made of them in the recent debate. when we find a distinguished and eloquent Member of If we may not say that the Administration were called the Legislature pleading, on one occasion, in favour of upon to volunteer the production of this document, we the Reserve College was to be allowed £600 per annum. the Legislature pleading, on one occasion, in favour of upon to volunteer the production of this document, we therefore, remain £600 out of the £1200, the existing University, and declaring it to be intrenched are bound to say that they ought to have been silent within a legal strength which nothing but ruthless and upon the conduct of others, who, from motives just as unprincipled violence could remove, -and in less than strong and sufficient, did not think it needful to lay eighteen months after, scattering these strong and before the public documents upon the same subject, impregnable defences to the winds. Law must be an which were certainly more private in their character

of the Church of England is concerned; as also for we solicit for it the particular and careful attention of testifying to the local Government, -inasmuch as such our readers. To that gentleman and J. H. Hagarty, testimony, in the present day, is apparently of weight paramount even to argument or right,—that there is amongst her members a strong and deeply-rooted sense of the injustice attempted to be inflicted upon them by this nurighteens measure.

Esq, we must feel that we are largely indebted for the postponement of this most obnoxious Bill; nor can we refrain from renewing our sentiments of admiration at the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, bymeans of the injustice attempted to be inflicted upon them by this nurighteens measure. paramount even to argument or right, -that there is postponement of this most obnoxious Bill; nor can we our high appreciation of the exertions of Wm. H. sively circulated. From the report of one of the Paro-It was a very short-sighted piece of policy, as we Boulton, Esq., and the other Conservative members of

Administration were to stand or fall. That determi- To both the gentlemen last named we must also property of any individual, but even his life or limbs, Administration were to stand or fall. That determiwithout any kind of legal decision. The claim now set nation was, of course, predicated upon a presumed express our thanks for the transmission to us at various intimacy of acquaintance with the public feeling upon times of important legislative documents,—a courtesy to this portion of the Diocese, have been realized. The this question,—an acquaintance which subsequent which we have had no opportunity of acknowledging events, and the almost universal dissatisfaction ex-

"Thank God, we have a House of Lords," is a of the scattered sheep of Christ's fold, of strengthening

But whether they were right in those impressions mation from many a grateful heart in this Province, in ed, might not a treaty be destroyed also? If that were or not, a public whim,—produced generally by the reference to that honourable body who stood here the case, the people did but hold their liberties by a grant of the Crown, and the Charter obtained by the Barons at its root the standard by which sound or high principled between the people's representatives and the powers is not the standard by which sound or high-principled and prerogatives of royalty. In days not long gone statesmen would be willing to frame their measures for by, many a republican and insidious measure, calcurow, and the powers which overturned the faith of a King the public good; above all, to regulate such solemn lated to subvert the monarchical principles of our Coninquiries as those which concern chartered rights and stitution,—many an unjust and illegal act,—has been privileges. We are quite satisfied, too, that provincial arrested, or permanently rejected, which might other-

Our opinion, further, is, and we believe we such Legislative Council now. It is true, it still should be supported in it by the highest legal authonumbers in its body a few very estimable and able rity, that the late, and not the present modified Char- members; but, as a whole, it stands so low in public charge of misconduct or any statement of wrong done, upon which reliance might be placed. All her ancient possessions, which she had held since 1797 were now to that, in the provincial legislation of 1837, there was an infringement of the royal prerogative; and that as realize, what all admit we ought to possess, the very

> is tantamount to a revocation of its provisions. Had for that honourable body. But at the Union every concurred in the modifications thus enacted, the case hither and thither, with reference only to their politiwould have been different. At present, we are per- cal bias, and that in consonance with the views of the

This being the case, we cannot wonder much at will have to be brought; the merits of the case will any degradation they may bring upon themselves; be made to rest upon a legal interpretation of its pre- and certainly they must have been reckless indeed of earned gentleman continued to remark, that he was glad sent position. And that is the only safe ground. If credit and respectability when a majority concurred in Royal Charters are to be annulled at every whim of a a resolution to address His Excellency to have daily Colonial Legislature; if acts of grace, designed not wages allowed them for attendance in their places in merely for the benefit of a passing generation, but for Parliament! We are glad that this proposal was so the interests of a far futurity, are to be cancelled or promptly refused by His Excellency; and, above all, monified with every fluctuation of a popular excitethat he was fortified in this decision by the strong ment; every grant from the Crown, of every species protest against the degrading step by six of the oldest \$35

> bers in the Legislative Council, have now no represen-We contend that there was wisdom, and piety, and tative at all in that body;—why a person of large advocate of her rightful claims on all occasions in

> > Our Travelling Agent has commenced his collecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. ollections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and gesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:-

Previously announced (in No. 126) in am't...637 14 0 Christ's Church, Emily, and two other stations,—through the Rev. W. M. Shaw..... 2 15 10 The Church at Fenelon Falls,—through the Donation by Jno. Carey Esq., Walpole Island 0 10 0

130 Collections, amounting to£641 13 10

MEM.—The following were erroneously announced as aving been made in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg:-The Congregation in Seymour..... £5 2 6

-through the Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune..... £5 12 0 T. W. BIRCHALL,

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT Of the East District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto: presented at the Annual Meeting, held at Perth on the 30th January, 1845.

In again presenting themselves before the Members of the East District Branch Association with a Report of the operations of this Branch of the Church Society during the past year, your Committee desire to offer to the ontemplated by the Constitution of the Society. Your Committee have much pleasure in assuring the

manifested in the welfare and prosperity of this useful and valuable Society, instead of diminishing, continues steadily to increase amongst the members of the Church at large. Great indeed would be the reproach that might justly attach to them, if an Institution so closely identified with the efficiency and advancement of our Zion were suffered to languish and decline through the lukewarmness or indifference of the professed Members of the Church. Your Committee would gladly indulge the pleasing hope that they may never be mourn and lament over such a sad and chilling state of things, but that on each returning anniversary of this Association they may be enabled to congratulate the Members, while they return their grateful thanks to the Author of every good and perfect gift, for its continued

prosperity and usefulness. In order that these pleasing anticipations may be fully the Association where such an institution is not already in existence, and that those already organized should be can the objects of the Society be fully attained, until the suggestion of our venerable and respected Diocesan, "that his lady, were the following:—

every hantized person within its bounds join the Society,

1. A rich Altar Cloth of plain crimson, having a

shall learn to pray for the peace, and zealously seek the prosperity of our spiritual Jerusalem, then may we humbly hope that the Divine blessing will be still more abundantly poured out upon the Society, and the most happy and beneficial results be the consequence.

old colour; the sacred monogram, with a cross and ploria, is displayed upon its top and front.

2. Two very handsome Velvet Cushions, for the service books.

3. A Communion Cloth, satin damask of the finest

mittee are happy to report the accession of another Paro-chial Committee to the District Association. The Parochial Committees at present in connection with the East corners are ornamented with the evangelistic symbols, District Association, are the following: Brockville Prescott, Williamsburg and Matilda, Cornwall, Kemtville, having at its intersection a vesica piscis surrounding the Merrickville, Perth, Richmond, and Bytown,—tota, nine, sacred monogram;" the front border contains the words From most of these Committees reports have ben received; they regret to be obliged to except Williamsburg and Matilda, and Merrickville. Several of the Committees report an increased number of subscribers, and an increased number of subscribers and an increased number additional amount collected. Some of these are more fully carrying out the objects of the Church Socity, by chial Committees it appears that the Clergymanof the Parish, which is only a rural one, has within a few years past distributed upwards of one thousand copies of he Bi-

ble, the New Testament, and the Book of Common Irayer. Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting, that the anticipations indulged at the last Annual Meeting with greatly oblige them, and your hur town Districts; and they devoutly hope that his abours may be blessed, and that he may become, in the hads of

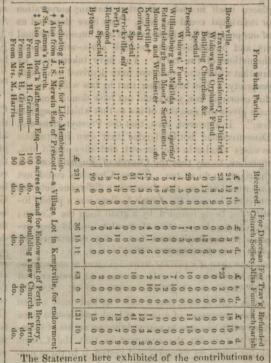
God, the honoured instrument of gathering together many the weak, confirming the wavering, and reclaiming many ifferent parts of this, the most Eastern portion of the

The following is a brief Report of the labours of our

Travelling Missionary since his appointment:
"Your Missionary commenced his labours in the Johnstown and Eastern Districts on the 15th June last. He has ten regular stations, in some of which he has officiated twice, and in others once in every four weeks, viz: St. Paul's Church, Moor's Settlement, and Spencer's Mills, Edwardsburg, Mountain, Lang's Settlement and Armstrong's Mills, Winchester, Charleston, South Crosby Chapel, Elizabethtown, 11th Con., and Billy Sly's: and has also visited several other places occasionally. All these places, with the exception of one or two, lie between the St. Lawrence and Rideau Rivers, in the back Town- to those kind friends in England who take so other, is about 116 miles, consequently your Missionary has travelled since he commenced his labours, upwards of 2500 miles. He has baptized 59 children and one adult, and attended four funerals.

"Your Missionary has met with the greatest kindness, and his ministrations have been most thankfully received in all quarters, and he has discovered a great many more it is hoped, (if sincere) soon follow their example," The financial affairs of the Association may be thus

stated :-



the Church Society, affords but a very inadequate view of the exertions which are being made in the different Parishes, on behalf of the Church and her institutions. ported as contributed to the Church Society, the Paro-chial Reports exhibit expenditures for Church purposes to the amount of one, two, and even £300. Similar accounts of the exertions of our fellow Churchmen in every part of the Diocese, daily reach us through various source and tend to encourage us in our labours of love.

In conclusion, your Committee feel that from a review of the past operations of the Society, there is no cause for despondency; but on the contrary, that they may well thank God and take courage, under the assured conviction that if not wanting to themselves, the Divine blessing vill most assuredly be vouchsafed to the faithful members of the Church, in their zealous endeavours to promote her efficiency, and to make her, what we fully believe she is destined to become in a still greater degree than heretofore, a blessing to the land in which we dwell.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted:Moved by Rod'k Mathewson Esq., seconded by Rev.

S. S. S. RONG—

1. That the Report just read be adopted by the Society, and published in *The Church* paper for general information. Moved by Rev. H. MULKINS, seconded by H'Y BUR-

RITT, Esq.—
2. That this Meeting desires to acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude, the measure of success already vouchsafed to the Disan Church Society, through the blessing of Almighty God. Moved by Rev. H. PATTON, seconded by T. BROOKS,

3. That the objects contemplated by the Church Society are so important, benevolent, and praiseworthy, that they commend themselves to the cordial approval, and should receive the liberal support, of every right minded member of the Church. Moved by Rev. F. TREMAYNE, seconded by W. H.

Воттом, Еѕо.-4. That this Meeting highly approves of that part of the amended Constitution of the Society, which requires that four Collections be taken up during the year, in each Church in the Diocese, in aid of its funds; and would declare that it is the duty of every member of the Church, as he values the privileges he enjoys in her Communion, to use his utmost endeavours to advance her usefulness and efficiency.

Moved by Rev. F. TREMAYNE, seconded by H. Bur-5. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Managing Committee for the past year, and that they be requested to continue their services for the coming year.

The Chairman (the Rev. R. Blakey), having been requested to leave the chair, it was Moved by Rev. S. S. STRONG, and seconded by Rev. M. HARRIS That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Rev. Chair-

The Meeting was then closed with the Prayers appointed for that purpose. Perth, 30th January, 1845.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. To the Editor of The Church.

Pointe à Cavagnol, Vaudreuil, March 26, 1845. Rev. Sir,—The accompanying Resolution was unani-mously passed at the Annual Meeting of the Vaudreuil Parochial Association of the Church Society, held at St. James's Church, Vaudreuil, on Easter Tuesday, the 25th

"Resolved-That it is the duty of the members of St. James's Church, at this their first meeting, to pass a vote of thanks to J. G. McTavish, Esq., and his lady, for the very handsome and valuable presents lately made to the Church; that the members of the Church here assembled fully recognise and deeply feel this duty, which they now cheerfully and gratefully discharge ring, at the same time, to assure their liberal benefactors, that their kindness and Christian benevolence will not soon be forgotten by a grateful congregation, and trusting that a greater and better reward yet awaits them at His hand, who is graciously pleased to regard every such act of piety as an honour

The donations to which it refers, gifts from J. G. McTavish, Esq., Honourable Hudson Bay Company, and

out to the very letter. When every member of the Church | stapes and wheat ears, with celestial crowns damasked in

and beneficial results be the consequence.

In reviewing the operations of the past year, the Comquality. The entire field of this cloth is diapered with

4. A Corporal or Napkin, intended to be used with this cloth, diapered in a similar device. The centre consists of a medallion containing the "Pelican in her piety," and a seroll over the bird with the inscription, "Christ so loved us." The sides of the napkin are bordered with the Scriptures, "My flesh is meat indeed," "Eat of my body," "My blood is drink indeed," "Drink ye all of it." In gratitude to the excellent and liberal-minded gentleman and his lady, who have thus so generously contributed towards the beauty of the Lord's Sanctuary and the decency of Divine Worship, the members of St. James's Church, with one voice, passed the accompanying resolu-tion, the insertion of which in your valuable paper will

JAMES PYKE.



thority, that the Bishop expects shortly to have it in he every country, at 11, A.M., and on the chief festival and power to send two or more Travelling Missionaries into fast days. Sunday-school from 3 to 5, P.M. During the summer months Evening Service is celebrated at 5, P.M. Baptisms are performed after the second lesson. The Eucharist is administered on the first Sunday in every month, and on the principal festivals.

The Church, which was commenced in the summer of 1842, is now nearly completed, and is quite out of debt. The tower has yet to be raised twelve feet, which will be done this spring. The pews have to be put up, which will also, I hope, be accomplished this summer. A kind and zealous friend of the Church has promised us a bell

as soon as the tower is ready for it. The beautiful and appropriate ornaments alluded to in the resolution which I enclose, were used for the first time on Easter Sunday. I am sure it will be highly gratifying ships. From one extreme point of the Mission to the rest in the welfare of our beloved Church, to find that her children in this country are not unmindful of her wants, nor unwilling to supply them. Such instances of Christian generosity are not as frequent among us as they might perhaps be. As we have freely received of the Lord's gracious hand, so it is our bounden duty as freely and his ministrations have been most thankfully received in all quarters, and he has discovered a great many more Church families scattered through the country, than he had any reason to anticipate. He is also happy to be able to report, that many who had wandered from the true fold, have returned into it again; and many more are investigating its apostolic claims, and therefore will, Christ Jesus.

JAMES PYKE, Incumbent St. James's Church, Vaudreuil. March 26, 1845.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK

We beg leave to announce to you that we have been appointed by the Subscribers to the BISHOP'S FUND in the City of Saint John and its vicinity, Trustees to collect, manage, and invest the Contributions to that Fund in that We have also been requested to solicit further Subscrip-

tions to the Fund throughout the Province. The present Subscriptions, including Collections, in several Churches, amount to £4000 Currency. The sum of £5000 Sterling has been named in England as the amount expected to be raised in the Colony; and now that a Bishop is appointed, no time should be lost in contributing what any one may intend to contribute. The principal part of the Endowment, exceeding £20,000 Sterling, has been made up from the voluntary contributions of our fellow Churchmen in the Mother Country. A list of Provincial Subscriptions and Contributions has

already been published. We shall be ready to receive and manage, according to the Trust we have undertaken, these or any other contributions to the Fund. We shall endeavour to make Investments upon Interest of any Monies we may receive. We will also accept, for the purposes of our Trust, Conveyances of Land or Landed Securities, and will prepare suitable Drafts of Deeds to be communi cated to such persons as may apply for them. We consider all these arrangements as merely temporary, to serve until final provision be made for the permanent invest-

We request that all communications intended for us may be addressed to William Wright, Esq., who has consented to act as Secretary to the Trustees, and all payments and remittances to L. H. DeVeber, Esquire, who has consented to act as Treasurer, with whom also a Subscription Paper is lodged.

WARD CHIPMAN,

ROBERT PARKER.
JOHN V. THURGAR,

ROBERT F. HAZEN, L. H. DEVEBER, WILLIAM WRIGHT. Amount of Provincial Subscriptions and Collec-Dr. S. Woodforde, Fredericton..... Dr. Guimarin, Westmorland Collection at Kingsclear, after a Sermon by the Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, 6 10 0 Amount of remittance from Halifax, N. S.

Trustees, &c.

Later from England.

The Packet-ship Queen of the West arrived at New York on uesday, having sailed from Liverpool on the 7th of March .-

Saint John's, 10th March, 1845.

undred and fifty-six in the steerage.
Sir Robert Peel has announced that Government will bring orward a measure to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews It was reported in London that Mr. Gladstone was about to enter the Cabinet, in a higher post than the one he resigned. The Overland Mail had arrived, bringing advices from Bombay to the 1st of February, Calcutta to the 23rd January, and

China to the 19th December. The tidings are of much the same character with those last

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.) The Packet-ship Louis Philippe, Castoff, arrived this morn ng from Havre, whence she sailed on the 8th of March. We ve been favoured by Captain Castoff with Havre papers of the 8th, and Paris of the evening of the 7th. These papers contain London dates to the 6th of March.

Captain Castoff made the run to the Banks in nine and half days - since that time there have been light winds from the

The struggle between Count Mole and M. Guizot was renewed in the Chamber of Peers, on the 5th, the subject of discassion being the secret service money; but the interest of their General Cubieres, former Minister of War, made a sharp attack on the Ministry, which elicited from Marshal Soult a very severe reply. The Marshal charged the General with hypocrisy — with professions of devotion to the Ministry, put forth in the

hope and for the sake of obtaining office—and with gross negli-gence, to say the least, in his administration of the War Depart The rejoinder of Cubieres is represented to have been very spirited and effective; and Messrs. Guizot and Duchatel are said to have been much disturbed both by it and by the re-marks of Marshal Soult. This was immediately followed by s conflict betwen the Marquis De Boissy and General Colbert .-The latter interrupted De Boissy in his speech, and was sharply ordered to hold his tongue; to which he retorted by calling the Marquis an ill-bred fellow. De Boissy threw out a hint of atisfaction elsewhere, and a scene of great confusion ensued There were cries of "turn him out;" the Chamber directed the President to call De Boissy to order, and the agitation continued until the adjournment. No vote was taken on the secret

After the adjournment, the President sent for Messieurs De Boissy, Colhert and General Gourgaud, who had been involved n the affair between the other two, and required them to make such explanations and pledges as would prevent a duel. In the Chamber of Deputies there was nothing of general interest except the reading of a proposition for the conversion of the five per cents, to the presentation of which all the bureaux (or committees) had assented. The Chamber had not taken it

The Paris Presse says that the Minister of the Marine is preparing to bring in a bill for a new organization of the trans-

The Revue de Paris says that a naval reinforcement will be sent immediately to the Pacific; and adds that it will be acexamination of the rocks, reefs, and other dangers among the Polynesian islands.

The Minister of Finance and the King are said to oppose the rocks for the conversion of the five per cents. companied by a scientific commission, charged with a minute examination of the rocks, reefs, and other dangers among the

was laid upon the alleged suppression of certain Des- and become active and efficient in its service," be carried beautiful ornamental border composed of a wreath of project for the conversion of the five per cents. The section of the made to unite visions to the cases of Have on section Polyer, and

The services at the Church of St. Roch, on the 3d of March were suddenly interrupted by the explosion of a petard, which some person had attached to one of the doors, so that when the door was opened it should be discharged. Fortunately no per-

the same advantages of the reciprocity treaties as the sugar of

son was seriously injured.

In the British House of Commons, on the 5th, Sir Robert Peel declared that United States sugar would be admitted unde

Java and Manilla The London Times, of March 4th, gives an account of s destructive fire on the premises of Enderby and Brother, rope makers and South Sea merchants, near Greenwich. The mai factory, a large building overlooking the Thames, was destroyed with the exception of the bare walls, which fell down during the day by the force of the wind. In this building was a large deposit of manufactured goods. The origin of the fire is unknown. The total loss is supposed to be from £40,000 to £50,000, while the insurance does not exceed £6000. hundred and fifty workmen are thrown out of employment by the calamity.

DEATH OF SIR T. F. BUXTON, BART .- We regret to state that letters were received in town yesterday morning, announcing the death of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., on the 19th inst. at his seat, Northrepps, Norfolk, after a lingering illness, which, for the last fortnight, had confined him to his bed. This distinguished man first became known to his country by his exertions to diminish the sufferings of those at home, whether confined in gaols or struggling in the deepest poverty, such as the Spitalfields manufacturers a quarter of a century ago. Entering into Parliament, he then commenced that great career of enlarged and comprehensive usefulness which will always associate his name with the abolition of slavery is the West Ludies, and with the most active endeavours to confirm and improve the measures for the abolition of the slave-trade; and not less with the admirable, though not equally successful, efforts for the benefit of the African race in their own vast continent. The comparative failure of the Niger expedition preyed on his spirits and even on his health; though he never ceased to feel, that all concerned in it had done their duty nobly, though success was not vouchsafed to it. In the relations of private life the deceased baronet was as ex-Cuplary as his public life was philanthropic. Though he did t live to see all effected with regard to negro slavery that be wished, he neverthless had great reason to rejoice that much has been effected, and a train laid for a further advance in the same direction. The lamented baronet was in the 59th year of

DEATH OF MR. STURGES BOURNE. - The death of the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne took place on Saturday last at Testwood-house, near Southampton, in his 76th year, after an illness of several weeks. He sat for a period of above thirty years in the House of Commons, having represented Hastings, Christchurch, Bandon, A-bhurton, and Millbourne Port. On the passing of the Raferm Pill he cannot be the form por the passing of the Reform Bill, he rejired altogether from po-litical affairs. A Bill for the regulation of parish vestries is called after him, "Sturges Bourne's Act." He was Lord Warden of the New Forest, a sort of honorary situation, which he had held ever since 1827. He was deservedly esteemed in the immediate neighbourhood of his seat for his benevolence to the

THE EDINBURGH CHAIR OF MUSIC.-The Edinburgh papers state that Sir Henry Bishop has declared his intention of standing for this chair, which he vacated only a few months back from ill health.

We understand that the family of the late Dr. Abererombie have presented his valuable professional library, amounting to nearly 1000 volumes, to the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he had been a member since 1804 .- Edinburgh Courant It is rumoured, and we believe upon sufficient authority, that the title of King Consort is about to be conferred upon His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—Morning Chronicle.

On Sunday last, the 2nd inst., Lord Galmov, his brother the Hon. William Butler, and two other persons, were received into the communion of the Church established in St. Audeon's. The Rev. Thomas Scott preached on the occasion, from the 5th chapter of St. John's gospel, 39th and 40th verses. His lord-ship received the Lord's Supper, and subsequently abjured the errors of Popery, and signed the renunciation roll.

Colonial.

PROROGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. (From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.) LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Montreal, Saturday. 29th March, 1845.

This day at five o'clock P.M., HIS EXCELLENCY the Gov ERNOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The Mem bers of the Legislative Council being assembled, his Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to in her Majesty's name, by his Excellency the Governor General, viz:-

An act to prevent persons riding or driving at a fast rate over Bridges of more than a certain length, in Upper Cana An act to repeal part of a certain ordinance therein mentioned and to enable Notaries to act as Clerks of Circuit and

Commissioners' Courts in Lower Canada.

An act to correct and amend an Act passed in the Session beld in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's Reign, in tituled, An Act to appropriate certain sums of money for Public Improvements in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to prevent the profunction of the Lord's day commonly called Sunday, in Upper Canada.

An act to detach the Island of Orleans from the County

Montmorency, for the purpose of Registration of Titlet, and to establish a Registry Office in the said Island. act to amend an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the Reign of Her Majesty, intituled, An Act to rep laws now in force in that part of this Province formerly

Upper Canada, for the recovery of Small Debts and to make other provisions therefor.

An act to provide for the payment of claims arising out of the Robellium and the payment of claims arising out of the Robellium and the payment of t Rebellion and Invasion in Upper Canada, and to appropriate the Duties on Tavern Licences to local purposes.

An act to regulate the Culling and Measurement of Timber.

Masts, Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like

An act to incorporate certain Act therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate certain persons as The Niagara and

Ten Mile Creek Plank Road Company, for the purpose of
constructing a Plank Road from a certain place in Niagara, to the Ten Mile Creek in Grantham.

An act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and better to
encourage Agriculture in Lower Const. nature, and to repeal a certain Act therein mention

encourage Agriculture in Lower Canada, by the estab An act to repeal a certain provision of the Act incorporating the Town of Kingston and to provide for the assessment and collection of the District Taxes in the said Town by an Assessor and Collection.

an Assessor and Collector to be appointed by the District An act to Incorporate the Quebec Charitable Firewood Society

An act to Incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toron to and Kingston in Canada, in each Diocese. he Queen of the West brings seven cabin passengers and four An act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in Upper Canada,

and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to authorize John Yule, the younger, to build a Saint Bridge over the River Richelieu, in the Parish of Joseph de Chambly, to fix Rates of Toll for passing there. on, and to provide Regulations for the same. act to authorize the assessment and Collection of Taxes in the Township of Gloucester for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

An act to authorize the appointment of a Reporter in the An act for better enforcing the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the Regulation of Ferences, and for protecting the rights of the Lessees of Ferences

An act for the encouragement of Agricultural Societies and Agriculture in Upper Canada.

An act to amend an Act passed in the sixth year of the Reign

of His lave Majesty King William the Fourth, intitules An Act to Incorporate the City of Toronto and Lake Harron Rail-Road Company. ron Rail-Road Company,
An act to empower the District Councils of Municipal Dis-Triets, and Boards of Police of Incorporated Towns in Upper Canada, to impose a Tax on Dogs within their respective Districts and Towns. act supplementary to an Act of the last Session of the

gislature, relating to the administration of justice in An act to Incorporate the Town of Niagara and to establish 5 Police therei

An act to provide for the distribution of the Printed copies of An act to Incorporate the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory.

An act to prevent certain Wild Fowl and Snipes from being destroyed at improper seasons of the year, and to prevent the trapping of Grouse and Quail in this Province. An act to allow the issuing of Testatum Writs of Capias and Respondendum, in the several Districts of Upper Canada and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to Incorporate the Chambly Cotton Manufacturing

An act to give further powers to the North American Colonial An act to amend the Act authorizing the Establishment of

Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, and the Act to con-An act to enable the Corporation of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, to dispose of certain portions of Land for the better support of the University of McGill

College at Montreal. An act to Incorporate the Town of St. Catherines. An act to Incorporate the Iown of St. Catherines.

An act to Incorporate the Mechanic's Institute of Montreal.

An act to amend and extend the Ordinance relative to the

Turnpike Road from Montreal to Chambly. An act to provide more effectually for the co Aprons to Mill-Dams or streams in the District of Huron. An act to amend and consolidate the provisions of the nance to Incorporate the City and Town of Montreal and

Commutation of Tenure granted by them, in Real Pro-

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An act to extend the benefit of a certain Act of Upper Canada therein mentioned to the Clergymen or Ministers of the Evangelical Association. An act to Incorporate the Quebec School of Medicine

An act to revive and continue for a limited term, a certain Or-dinance therein mentioned, for regulating the Militia in Lower Canada, and to suspend for a like time a certain provision of the Militia Law of Upper Canada. An act to amend a certain Ordinance therein mentioned rela-

tive to the Turnpike Roads near Quebec. An act to render permanent two certain Acts therein men-tioned, incorporating the Boards of Trade of Montreal and

An act to authorize the charge of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, advanced from the Treasury of the Province by the Executive Government thereof, without the authority of the Provincial Parliament, for defraying during a period therein specified, certain necessary and indispensable expenses of the Civil Government of the Pro-vince and Public Works therein, upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund thereof, and of indemnity therefor to all

An act to make provision for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Gove ment of this Province, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five. An act to repeal and reduce into one Act the several laws now

in force for the preservation of Salmon in that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An act to amend the Ordinances incorporating the City of

An act for the incorporation of certain Individuals under the name and style of the Montreal Building Society.

An act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the President, Directors and Company of the Humber

An act the better to facilitate optional commutation of the

An act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the City of To-ronto Gas-light and Water Company.

An act for ascertaining the liabilities of the several Municipal Districts in Lower Canada, and their means of discharg-An act for the limitation of actions; for avoiding suits at law;

and for rendering a written memorandum necessary to the validity of certain promises and engagements, in that part of the Province which heretofore constituted the Province of Lower Canada.

An act to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Moutreal to authorize the Commissioners to borrow a further sum of money for that purpose, to con-solidate the laws now in force relating to the same, and

An act to revive certain provisions of the Act incorporating the Great Western Railway Company, and to enable them to carry on that work. An act to make better provision for Elementary Instruction in

make better provision for the establishment of Local or

An act to Incorporate the Quebec Medical School. An act to repeal two certain Ordinances therein mentioned, relating to Winter Roads in that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada, in so far as regards the District of Quebec, the District of Gaspé, and that part of the District of Three Rivers which is or was in the Municipal District of Portneuf.

An act to authorize certain sums of money therein mentioned, advanced and applied towards defraying certain necessary and indispensible expenses of the Government for the years one thousand eight hundred and forty-three and one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, not otherwise proto be charged upon the Consolidated Revenue

Fund of the Province.

An act to make provision for the levying of Tolls on certain
Public Works, and for the proper use of the said Works.

An act for granting a sum of money for the Salary of the Speaker of the Legislative Council.

An act to deciare certain Lands in Upper Canada liable to assessment and oblige the owners of such Lands to make returns thereof to the District Treasurer.

An act to amend the Act and Ordinance therein mentioned

relative to the Registration of Tirles to and Incumbrances
An Act to make provision for the Geological Survey of this
Province.

An act to make provision for the Geological Survey of this
Province.

An act to amend and extend certain provisions of an Act made

An act to repeal an Act of the present Session relative to the uties on Stills and to make further provision on the same

An act to provide for the collection of arrears of Taxes in the District of Johnstown and for other purposes.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz: to dissolve the Marriage of Henry William Harris, Esquire, with Eliza Walker, otherwise called Eliza Lock Walker, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, An act to authorize to a certain extent, the seizure and attach-

ment of Official Salaries towards payment of the Incum-An act to provide a legal recourse to Her Majesty's subjects in

this Province having legal or just claims upon the Executive Government thereof, and to enable Her Majesty the An act to establish the boundaries of the Lots and Gores of

Lands in the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth con-cessions of the Township of Beverly in the County of An act to explain and amend part of an Act passed in the se-

venth year of H. r. Majesty's Reign, initialed. An act for vesting in the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance the Estates and Property therein described, for granting certain powers to the said Officers and for other purposes therein An act to quiet the title to Lands of persons naturalized under Statute of Lower Canada passed in the first year of

the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, An act to make further provisions regarding Aliens.

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the First Session of the Second Provincial Parliament with the following SPEECH:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I thank you for your indefatigable attention to the laborious duties which you have had to perform during this unusually long Session. I trust that the Acts which have been passed will Prove beneficial to the Province, and I consider myself justified especially congratulating you on those for improving the Ad-inistration of Justice in Upper Canada, and those relating to deartion and Municipal Institutions in Lower Canada, all of hich are of the highest value and promise to render essential Acryice to the community. I regret at the same time to notice that several important measures have been unavoidably post-poned. On this account I am reluctant to part with you, for I am I... am loth to lose your assistance while any thing remains to be lone which the good of the Country requires. Nevertheless I am sensible that your presence is much required at your homes, and that

and that it would be unreasonable to expect your longer attendance at the present period. Whatever has been left incomplete will I hope be accomplished at our next meeting.

I have had the satisfaction of assenting in Her Majesty's name to nearly. to nearly all of the Enactments which you have passed, and the few reserved for the decision of Her Majesty's Government have been so dealt with under circumstances, which from positive instructions or otherwise, have rendered it imperative on me to pursue that course. The Act to amend the Ordnance Act of the last Session of the late Parliament comes necessarily under that description as it affects the property of the Crown.

I have received authentic information of the passing of an Act by the Legislature of the United States which may seriously affect the Commercial interests of this Province. I will not fail to submit the subject to the attention of Her Mujesty's Government, and I am sure that it will receive the most earnest

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

I return you my hearty thanks for the liberality with which You have provided the requisite means for the due administration of our Affairs. I shall auxiously co-operate with you in every measure of economy consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service. It is satisfactory to observe that the prosperous condition. dition of our Revenue enables us after providing for a reduction of the Public Debt by commencing the establishment of a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Guaranteed Loan, to apply a consistent of the Course considerable sum to additional Public Works calculated to Produce great advantage.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

You are about to return to your homes to resume those occur pations which in most cases are indispensable for the support of Jour families, and which are unavoidably interrupted with some dame. egree of injury to yourselves by your attendance on Parliamentary Duties. I earnestly hope that you may be successful in your new real of the property of the in your undertakings, and I beg you to convey to your several constituencies the assurance that Her Majesty's Government ardently desires the welfare of this Province, and is anxious that the whole of the whole of the province and with personal transfer of the whole of the whol

On the 21st December 1844 An act to continue for a limited time the Act imposing Duties

on Agricultural Produce and Live Stock imported into An act to amend the Laws now in force imposing a Duty upon

Distilleries in any part of the Province of Canada.

An act to reinvest in John Montgomery and Thomas Ewart the the property forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of the said John Montgomery. On the 10th February, 1845.

An act to provide more effectually for the collection of certain arrears of Taxes on Lands in the District of Wellington and other Districts, and better to define the limits of the said District of Wellington.

act to approve and confirm an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland relating to the Gaspè

Fishery and Coal Mining Company.

An act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned and to make

better provision for the relief of parties claiming Lands in Upper Canada, for which no Patent hath issued as representing the original nominees of the Crown, act to enable the Trustees holding a certain Lot in the Town of Simone, for the use of a Church, to sell and con-

vey the same or any portion thereof, and to appropriate the An act to indemnify Chergymen and others who have voted at the last General Election in ignorance of the Law.

An act for the relief of Shipwrecked and destitute Mariners in

act to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the President, Directors and Company of the Humber Harbour and Road.

act the better to facilitate optional commutation of the tenure in lands en roture, in the seigniories and fiefs in Lower Canada, into that of franc-aleu roturier.

act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the City of the

a certain Ordinance therein mentioned relating to the pointment of Peace Officers and Constables, and also to further amended by the Assembly, the Bill was altimately reexplain the Jurisdiction of the General Sessions of the Peace for the District of St Francis. An act to Incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.

An act for better defining the limits of the Counties and Dis-tricts in Upper Canada, for erecting new Townships, for detaching Townships from some Counties and attaching them to others, and for other purposes relative to the division of Upper Canada into Townships, Counties and Dis-

de la Congrégation Notre Dame de Montréal, to acquire

and hold additional real or personal property to a certain An act to incorporate Le Petit Séminaire de Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, in the District of Montreal.

An act 10 incorporate La Communauté des Sœurs des Sts. Noms de Jésus et Marie, of the Parish of St. Antoine de Longueuil in the District of Montreal, for the purposes of Education.

An act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and to An act to incorporate the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

An act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to provide for An act to abolish the office of Surveyor General, and to provide

An act to incorporate the High School of Quebec. An act to repeal that portion of the Act therein mentioned which prevents Members of the Clergy from voting at

of Lorbinière, and to annex it to the county of Megantic if possible a momentary applause from an unduly excited popufor the purposes of registration only.

An act for the preservation of the peace, and the prevention of Riots and violent outrages at and near Public Works, while in the progress of construction.

An act to amend and extend certain provisions of an Act made and passed in the seventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An act for incorporating and granting certain powers to the Upper Canada Trust and Loan-

An act to secure the right of property in British Plantation Vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province,

An act to afford relief to a certain Religious Congregation at Montreal denominated Christian Unitarians.

An act to make further regulation for holding the Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in Upper Canada, and to provide for the

Trial of Prisoners under certain circumstances. An act to amend, consolidate, and reduce into one Act, the several Laws now in force, establishing or regulating the the practice of District Courts in the several Districts of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada.

An act to incorporate the Saint Lawrence and Atlantic Rail

BILLS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE PAST SESSION, AND THE FINAL DECISION THEREON.

Bills introduced (of which 49 were Ministerial, or introduced Passed by the Assembly 125

Of those passed by the Assembly, there were rejected by the Assembly 3
Passed both Houses 114

to remark upon a new feature in the Prorogation, which we do not recollect to have noticed on any previous occasion—it is this: The Speaker of the Assembly, in presenting the Money Bills for the Governor's sanction, prefaced the act by an address praying His Excellency's assent to these Bills. The Hon. Speaker at the same time took occasion to say that he had the gratification to announce to His Excellency that the House had voted a sum to indemnify certain of Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada who had incurred lossess during the late Rebellion, and that the appropriation had been carried by the votes of Members differing in origin as well as politics. He also stated that in voting the Supplies, the House fully adjected to "Responsible Government," which had been so graciously conceded by Her Majesty's Government, and that it was upon that principle that the Civil List had been granted.

We rather like this; and as it is said to be in accordance

METCALFE opened the third Session on the 28th of September 1843, and closed it on the 9th of December tollowing, being 2 introduced during the Session; of which 34 were Ministerial, 17 became law, and 17 miscarried!

Now for the New Parliament, and the New Ministers. The first Session of the second Parliament, may be termed the Administration of LORD METCALFE. It commenced on the 28th of November 1844, and closed on the 29th of March 1845, being just 4 months and I day. From this time is to be sures of the Government during this Session were conducted through the Legislative Council, by the Hon. W. Morris, and through the Assembly by the Hon. W. H. Draper, ably assisted by the Honorables J. Smith and H. Sherwood. The fruits of 49 were Ministerial; 125 passed the Legislative Assembly; 114 passed both Houses, 107 received the Royal assent, and 7 vere reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure 70 of the Bills introduced, were lost in the House of Assembly 8 were lost in the Legislative Council; 2 were so amended in Council, as to cause their rejection in the Assembly; and a smended by the Council, and the amendments being

jected by the Council. Thus then, it appears that, notwithstanding the grest Par-liamentary tact and experience of the late Lord Sydenham, aided too, by the elaborate industry of Mr. Harrison, the present Ministers introduced 25 Bills more than the Ministry of

that Nobleman, and carried 17 more to maturity. In respect to the late Sir Charles Bagot and his Ministry, (upon which so much enlogy has been expended,) the present Ministers have introduced 40 Bills more than were introduced

An act to regulate the Fees of certain District Officers in that part of this Province called Upper Canada.

An act to authorize the conveyance of certain real estates to the College of Regiopolis, and to enable the said College to acquire and hold real property to a certain amount.

An act to amend the Act for purchasing the Stock in the Welland Canal held by private Shareholders.

An act to average the delivered to March, 1845.

On the 17th of March, 1845.

On the 17th of March, 1845.

An act to extend the provisions of two certain Acts of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denominations of Christians than those therein enumerated.

An act to average the destruction of the "lamented Bagot," and carried during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried as the regard of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denominations of Christians than those therein enumerated.

An act to average the deficiency as a carried during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried as the regard of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denominations of Christians than those therein enumerated.

An act to incorporate the time regard of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denominations of Christians than those therein enumerated.

An act to average the diministration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried as the regard of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denomination of the "lamented Bagot," and carried during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried as the regard of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denomination of the "lamented Bagot," and carried during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried during the administration of the "lamented Bagot," and carried during the a

of King's College at the Bar of the House, are just what we expected. They must have swept away the least scruple which ever existed in the breast of any rea-onable member of the Par liament, as to the justice or even propriety of Mr. Draper's pet Bill. They must have shown that the measure was fraught with evil—that it contained a bad precedent—could not long be popular, even admitting (which with reasonable men we deny) that it were even now popular—trampled upon vested deny) that it were even now popular-trampled upon vested Education.

An act to incorporate the Canada Baptist Missionary Society.

An act to authorize the Nuns of the Ursuline Convent at Three-Rivers to acquire and hold additional real and immoveable property to a certain amount.

The convent of Upper Canada, and at the time of the accident in the occupation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was totally destroyed by fire on Welucsday afternoon. The catastrophe was occasioned by the chimney taking fire, the flame from which was forced upon the roof by modern Republican enactments relation to receive the convent at and the roof by modern Republican enactments relation to the roof by a furious gale which was raging at the time, and the roof by modern Republican enactments relation to the roof the accident in the occupation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was rotally destroyed by fire on which was forced upon the roof by modern Republican enactments relation to the roof the road to legislation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was rotally destroyed by fire on which was forced upon the roof by modern Republican enactments relation to the roof the road to legislation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was rotally destroyed by fire on which was rotation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was rotally destroyed by fire on the roof the road to legislation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was rotally destroyed by fire on the roof the road to legislation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was rotally destroyed by fire on the roof the road to legislation of Capt. Boyd, R. N., was rotally destroyed by fire on the roof the roof the roof the ro act to repeal an Act therein mentioned, and to provide for the regulation of Line Fences and Water Courses in Upper Canada.

act to abolish the office of Surveyor General, and to provide arguments and energetic appeals of the aforements and energetic appeals of the aforements of the aforement of the aforements of the aforement what were the discernible—the tangible effects of the sound arguments and energetic appeals of the aforementioned Council to abolish the office of Surveyor General, and to provide for the performance of the duties of that office by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

act to provide for the management of the Customs and of matters relative to the collection of the Provincial Revenue.

act to incorporate the High School of Quebec.

what were the discernible—the tangible effects of the sound arguments and energetic appeals of the aforementioned Council than is now in the Marine Hospital. The sufferer in question is a farmer, and a resident of Invercess. He had left home during the late severe frost to fetch a load from the mill in the neighbourhood, and had completed the loading of his sleigh, when during a momentary return to the mill the ox started on the dictates of truth—the noisy clamour of a restless few have seldom known a more melancholy case of frost-bite than is now in the Marine Hospital. The sufferer in question is a farmer, and a resident of Invercess. He had left home during the late severe frost to fetch a load from the mill in the neighbourhood, and had completed the loading of his sleigh, when during a momentary return to the mill the ox started on the dictates of truth—the noisy clamour of a restless few act to incorporate the High School of Quebec. more earnestly attended to than the real interests of the country at large. The measure under consideration needed but proper explanation, to convince every honest mind of the wick-edness and danger of parliamentary interference with the rights of incorporate bodies and separate individuals. There is clearly exhibited in the whole affair a disposition to fawn upon political agitators, to pander to a few noisy clamourers, and to gain slumber he had become frozen, and that most severely; the re-

ing to the force of truth, justice and consistency, should they be brought to bear against it—had he introduced it, we say, under less positive and dictatorial terms, and not as a measure upon which he and his colleagues were determined to stand or fall, he would have pursued a course which, in the end, would have produced greater popularity for himself, and lasting good to the community. There is not only a miserable want of principle in this determined course of procedure, but also a great want of penetration. The measure is not and will not be, if properly considered, a popular one. Mr. Baldwin—the HONEST ROBERT BALDWIN—has always tried to stand upon the side British Vessels," and to facilitate transfers of the same, and to prevent the fraudulent assignment of any property lower the ministry in the cycs of the world and as leading, with-

It will be seen that the further treatment of the Bill is re- have all been swept away. served to the next session; and the only palliative which can be offered for several whose character and general conduct pro-mised a different course of procedure is, that they voted for the second reading under this distinct understanding. Their common sense pointed out to them the certainty of the withdrawal, os total alteration of this measure, after calm investigation and protracted reflection shall be brought to bear upon it.

An act for granting Provincial Duties of Customs.

The Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared that it was the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General, that the Parliament should stand prorogued to Thursday the 8th day of May next. rienced an earnest wish for a reinstatement on the ministerial benches? The Roman Catholic members who joined him against the Bill did so under very different motives. They, no doubt, regarded it as a spoliation scheme, and justly dreaded the effects of such a course as it regards their own rich institu-

The Bill is now laid aside for the present, and we earnestly wish that some plan shall be hit upon to set it hereafter forever at rest, upon a basis of justice, principle, and honesty. The remarks which we have made are not to be considered as drawn forth merely because the Institution in question is Episcopal, much as we venerate that ancient and respectable Church, but simply on the ground of vested rights and privileges which are common to all. We should have been equally severe had the property belonged to any other denomination; and we hold it as a principle upon which we ever hope to act. that the express

114 Quebec Mercury that an application was made by Captain Douglas of the Unicorn, to the Legislature of Nova Scotia for PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.—We must not omit or remark upon a new feature in the Prorogation, which we do or recollect to have noticed on any previous occasion—it is in Montreal, will soon be so, to wait upon the Governor General, and gentlemen connected with the Government, to see if

We must confess, that we are not sufficiently acquainted we must comess, that we are not suncernly adjusted with detail, to give any opinion whether a steamer plying between Picton and Quebec, as an independent route, would pay. But it occurs to us that it would not at the present time.—
We rather suspect that the proprietors of the Cunard line must have found the Unicorn a very losing concern Had it not been so they would not have been so they would not be the proprietors to give the Ludden to the proprietors to give the proprietors to give the proprietors as they would not be the proprietors of the propresent of the proprietors of the proprietors of the proprietors of been so, they would not have been anxious to give it up. Lord where the this and as it is said to be in accordance with British practice, there can be no reason why it should not be adopted here.—Montreal Courser.

RETURN OF THE MERHERS.—Hardly had our newspaper from to presson of training, when the little steam Ferry Boar to presson of training, when the little steam Ferry Boar to presson of training, when the little steam ferry Boar to proragation. On well-deady exceeds the beautiful to the steam of the steam ferry Boar to proragation. These gentlemen left Montreal on Saturday morning, prior to the Proragation of the Steamer Albion came up with a large instalment of members, and the steamer Albion came up with a large instalment of members, and yet-training the remainder made their appearance, in edwared where the steamer Albion came up with a large instalment of members, and yet-trainy the remainder made their appearance in the steamer albion that the following day with the returning members.

We rezere to said, that the Hon John Hamilton's Steamer Canada, on her journey upwards on Tuesday, with the entropy of the privace deduction, we have reson to infer that it an Impers from Brockville to take off the passengers. The Succession of Capt. Sucherable is the animal proposal of the grave-closed to the body, is well defined. An attempt having been one to be such the body, is well defined. An attempt having been one to be such the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body for the purpose of exhibition, it has been proposed to body in the body f Stanley says in his dispatch, on the subject of the discontinuance of the Unicorn, that the contractors had offered to accept

An act to empower the Seigniors of the Fiefs Nazareth Saint
Augustin and Saint Joseph, in the City of Montreal, or
either of them, to invest the monies arising from any

An act to empower the Seigniors of the Fiefs Nazareth Saint
Augustin and Saint Joseph, in the City of Montreal, or
either of them, to invest the monies arising from any

Cannot, however, conclude without expressing my warmest
thanks for the aid and support which you have sfforded to Her
lows: 162 Bills were introduced, of which 24 were Ministerial;
22 became law, and 2 miscarried.

Works on the Point, being again to the South by Montreal and a desirable result, we think
Works on the Point, being again to the South by Montreal and a desirable result, we think

of September, 1842, and closed on the 12th of October, its distributions being exactly I month and 4 days. During this Session, trait of his indetatigable munificence, in presenting twenty pounds to the subscription fund on behalf of Theophilus Hamel, a Canadian student in painting, at Rome. This young man is a native French Canadian, born of respectable but not wealthy the strongest Government we have ever had in Canada" were the strongest Government we have ever had in Canada" were the papers bronget Government we have ever had in Canada and the papers bronget Government we have ever had in Canada and the papers bronget Government we have ever had in Canada and the papers bronget Government we have ever had in Canada and the papers bronget Government we have ever had in Can shown remarkable indications of genius, in the arts of design, be was, in due course of time, sent to Rome for the completion of his studies where he is distinguishing himself in a manner 1843, and closed if on the 3th of Pecember tonorms, or a months and 19 days. The principal measures of the administration were introduced by Mr. Baldwin, ably supported by the Honorables L. H. Lafontaine and F. Hincks. 114 Bills were Honorables L. H. Lafontaine and F. Hincks. 114 Bills were Ministerial and the Legislative Assembly for a grant of present the standard of the Legislative Assembly for a grant of present. money, but without the consent of the Head of the Govern-ment the House had no power to entertain the application, and to the cultivation of oranges as an article of export. The pa Thus erded the administrations of Lord Sydenbam, of Sir Charles Bagot, and of Sir Charles Bagot, and of Sir Charles Metcalfe; and of their chief Ministers, Messieurs Harrison, Lafontaine, Baldwin and Hiucks; that ought to be patronized by every refined mind, viz.: the promotion of the Fine Arts. After the useful occupations, New Orleans on the 13th ult. we have news from Galveston to something is due to the elegancies of life, and as much money is expended in what are called articles of taste, it is good policy even in a mercantile point of view, to cultivate the growth of correct principles of art. We shall willingly hereafter publish es and amount of subscriptions in favour of young deducted 7 days of vacation, for the Christmas Holydays, leaving the Session 3 months and 14 days. The chief mea-

DISTRESSING CALAMITY .- SEVEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH .- the following heart-rending account has been furnished us by a correspondent :-

The Township of Verulam, in the District of Colborne, has lately been the scene of a most melancholy occurrence. On the night of Saturday the 22nd ult., John Bently, farmer of that Township, was awoke by a sense of suffocation, and finding the room full of smoke, he sprang out of bed, and awoke his eld-st son, who heing much frightened also got out of bed, shouring "murder" "murder." The father by this time thought of knocking out the window of his bed-room and throwing out those of the children that were there, but thinking that he might hart them, told his wife, who by that time was awake, that he would go out side and receive them from her; he then with some difficulty made his way out of the house by the only outside door. He broke in the window and repeatedly called to his wife to hand out the children, but receiving no answer he went to the window of the bed room in which was the some whom he had awoke, and breaking it also, he called upon the children there but all was silent! There was an answer in that silence more awful than words could have uttered. father now attempted to get in by the door, but was burned and repulsed by the flames, and (most heart-rending to relate) seven persons fell victims to the devouring element, viz, Mrs. Bently and six children. Though they all slept on the lower Metcalfe, it appears that the present Ministers introduced 15 more Bills than that Gentleman's, and succeeded in carrying 22 more to maturity.—Brockville Statesman.

University Bill.—The effects produced by the Council of King's College at the Bar of the House are just what was the bar of the House are just what was the bar of the House are just what was the bar of the children in her arms had followed her husband tunate sufferers, before C. Knowlson, Esq., Coroner, and a

FIRE .- We regret to learn that "S'amford Cottage," the that it were even now popular—trampled upon vested—contained the seeds of unparalleled discord—paved the

and a portion of each foot .- Quebec Mercury, 20th inst. Had Mr. Draper introduced his measure with some degree of diffidence—had he done so in accordance with the wishes of those who clamoured for it, yet with the determination of yielddered to Quebec this ensuing spring to relieve the 43rd Light Infantry. Should this change take place the latter mentioned regiment will proceed to Halifax.—Ibid.

On Wednesday April 2, it blew a beavy gale from the northwest, and there being immense masses of fee descending from Lake Eric, the mouth of the Niagara became completely jammed up, and we regret to add that very serious damage has ensued. The wharf of the Dock Company is completely wrecked —many of the heavy piles supporting it are thrown down, and a portion of it is lifted several feet above the level. Great fears were at one time entertained that most of the Company's valua-Vessels navigating the maind waters of this Province, and not registered under the Act of the Imperial Parlia ment of the United Kingdom, passed in the third and fourth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William of an excited popularity; yet as it regards this Bill, he hesitates not to oppose it in every possible way. We look upon the side of an excited popularity; yet as it regards this Bill, he hesitates not to oppose it in every possible way. We look upon a portion of it is lifted several feet above the level. Great fears were at one time entertained that most of the Company's valuation of an excited popularity; yet as it regards this Bill, he hesitates not to oppose it in every possible way. We look upon mainly, the City of Toronto, Transit, and Queen, with several smaller craft, were considered in great jeopardy. Happily the out: great tact and good management, to a total disruption of the cabinet. Two bonest members of that cabinet have already resigned, and their course will be appropriate that all the cabinet have already resigned, and their course will be appropriate that all the cabinet have already resigned, and their course will be appropriate that all the cabinet have already resigned, and their course will be appropriate that the cabinet have already resigned, and their course will be appropriate that the cabinet have already resigned. a store house near it have, as can be seen from this side the river, sustained considerable damage, and we learn that the wharves and store houses at both Queenston and Lewiston

The water, last night, rose four or five feet above the usual level, and Mr. Frazer, who lives on the wharf, removed his family and furniture to a place of safety, and all the goods were taken from the Company's warehouse without damage. This morning the water has fallen to about its usual level.

So compact is the ice that persons have crossed from hence to Youngstown upon it, and last night a bonfire was lighted twenty feet above the surface of the water, and on the very spot where the Chief Justice Robinson was moored the previous The Chief Justice came over yesterday but was unable to

the gale, however, soon drove her off, and she returned to Toconto without landing either passengers or mails .- Niagara THE "LONDON."- This elegant new steamer made a trial

trip to Port Robinson yesterday, and we have great satisfaction in announcing that her power and speed are fully equal to the most sanguine expectations of her builders and owners. We shall give further particulars after she has made a trip to Buffalo, which is intended to take place shortly.—Niagara Chron. The Steamer Prince Edward left this for Kingston, on the 1st April; the earliest trip ever made on the Bay of Quinty. There is much produce to be shipped, but little or none will leave for a month, as the wise forwarders in Kingston have re-

in Canada, the market is bare in England, and a large fleet is expected out. Would it not be well for our people not to be too eager or hasty to close their bargains? - Ibid.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.—We are glad to find that a sum of £2,500 has been voted to erect a Custom House at the Port of

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PETRIFACTION .- One of the most extraordinary natural phenomena that it has been our lot to record, has been lately acciden ally discovered in the village It is the petrifaction of a human corpse, whereby a statue of solid stone has been formed. It was discovered during some repairs to the foundation of the Church at Berthier, when, in anking the necessary excavation, the coffin, in which an aged female named Morrison had been interred about fourteen years ago, was broken, and the body of the deceased came to view. Its perfect preservation attracted attention, and, upon examination, it was found to have undergone a siliceous provements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, post paid, addressed to York Mills Post Office.) during some repairs to the foundation of the Church at Berthier, when, in making the necessary excavation, the coffin, in Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches

onstituencies the assurance that Her Majesty's Government articles the Might desired the Molecular than the West.—British Whig.

The Sovereign proceeded up last evening, with the members for the West.—British Whig.

The Last three Administrations.—First.—Lord feet equality, may enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Free People, and experience the prosperity, contentment and happiness which are naturally derived from unfettered industry, princes which are naturally derived from unfettered industry, princeded up last evening, with the members for the West.—British Whig.

We are speaking only from supposition,—and in entire igonated the profit of the country unfortunorance of data on which to base can ophion as to the profit of the West.—British Whig.

The Last three Administrations.—First.—Lord loss of the project. We are very sure that if any Captain down delication as the project. We are espeaking only from supposition,—and in entire igonated the profit of the whole of the profit of the

bours.

22 became law, and 2 miscarried.

The second Session after the Union, may be termed the Aponing Bills were assented to by His Excellency the Governor General, in Her Majesty's name in the course of the Session, viz:

On the 21st Beach 1980 and 2 miscarried.

The second Session after the Union, may be termed the Aponing again to the South by Montreal. If a moderate encouragement would secure such a desirable result, we think that the Assembly of this Province would not have objected to give it, if the matter had been properly laid before them.—Montreal His Excellency Lord Mercury Lord Merc

The Bishop of the Diocese held a Visitation of his Clergy at St. Mary's Church, Warwick, on the 24th ult., and a large concourse of persons assembled to witness the solemn and in-teresting service. His Lordship administered the rite of Conabout 30 candidates, and at Christ Church, Devoushire, to 25

pers mention in favourable terms the liberality of Mr. Cunard who has allowed them to be brought to Halifax free of charge in the mailboats,—Halifax Times.

The annexation project, it will be seen, is looked on ver

coldly by the Texans, and it is doubtful whether they will agree to it at all. Ex-President Houston, it is confidently stated has pledged himself to the British Charge d'Affaires to "exert himself to the utmost to prevent Annexation." President Jones is said to be quite obnoxious to the project also.—British Whig, (Kingston.)

COBOURG BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR in a'd of the funds for the enlargement and improvement of St. Peter's Church, in this Town, will be held in the NEW HOTEL, in King Street, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND of MAY next, It is requested that contributions of articles for sale may be

ransmitted, on or before MONDAY, the 18 h May next, to the following Ladies, who are to preside at Tables :-MRS. THROOP & MRS. G. BOULTON.
MRS. J. V. BOSWELL & MRS. C. MORGAN.
MISS LODGE & MRS. CHATTERTON.
MRS. B. CLARK & MRS. H. JONES.

or to the undersigned, E. BOULTON, Secretary. Cobourg, April 10th, 1845.

BANK STOCK WANTED. A FEW SHARES in the Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks. Apply to box 115, Hamilton, Gore

JUST PUBLISHED, PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS. TOGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT, given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School; COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN D. D.

ALSO: PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION; BY MRS. BEAVEN.

Price 73d. each. For sale by Rumsay, Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Nagara; Ram-ay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

April 9, 1845. Upper Canada College.

HE THIRD QUARTER will commence on Wednesday, the 26th March, when the College will re assemble after the Easter Vacation. J. P. DE LA HAYE,

A CARD. MRS. HUDSPETH intends opening PRIVATE CLASSES for Young LADIES, on the 1st April next, for the rench and Italian Languages. Cobourg, March 26, 1845.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in Town or Country.

For reference, apply to Mr. Thomas Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

GOVERNESS. LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain a A LADY, accustomed to Turtion, wishes to obtain a situation as Daily Governess to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr.

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. tlon, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework

BOARDING SCHOOL.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen 35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

N.B .- School re-opens September 2nd, 1844. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

leave for a month, as the wise forwarders in Kingston have resolved to charge a heavy warehouse charge upon all goods received previous to the 1st of May. It may be a good policy, but we question it.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Lumber.—It is gratifying to perceive that there is every probability of lumber doing well this season. It cannot go down lower than it is. There is none to signify on hand here in Canada, the market is bare in England, and a large fleet is Mutual Fire Insurance Company. which all concerned will please to take due notice.

By order.

DAVID BRODIE,

Sec'y. and Treasurer. Newcastle Dist. M. F. I. Co's. Office, Cobourg, March 26, 1845.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, On YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump house, and other out houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Booksellers and Stationers, Have removed from No. 163 King St. to No. 1, Adelaide Buildings, King St., a few doors West of their former Store.

Toronto, March 17, 1845.

NOTICE.

A S the LACHINE CANAL will not be navigable until after 1st May, the undersigned give notice that all Property sent to their Warchouses at Kingston or elsewhere, previous to that date, for transmission to Montreal or Quebec, will only be received on the express stipulation and understanding hereby conveyed, that it will be at the Owner's risk, and subject to the Undersigned as Warehousemen, for the following

> Other things in proportion. MACPHERSON, CRANE & Co. HOOKER, HENDERSON & Co. MURRAY & SANDERSON, QUEBEC FORWARDING CO'Y,

per ALEX. FERGUSON, AGT.
L. HILLIARD, AGT. PIONEER S. B. Co. H. JONES & Co. RALPH JONES, 18th March. 1845.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 1, Chewett's Buildings,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

RICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a complete Stock of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., fitting for the coming Season, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rate workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public

R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. HAWKE for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial. N.B .- Having had considerable experience in University work, he is prepared to make every description of Gown, Hood, and Cap. Also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, 1st April, 1845.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile husiness, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-

November 8th, 1844. NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845 FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844. 339-tf

JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT,

334 pages, price 3s. 1½d. BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from

England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as pos-Thos. Champion, 144, King Street, Toronto.

388-tf exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their sible. Having a near relative in London, who devotes himself being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844. BRITISH MAGAZINES.

REVIEWS, &c. PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the ndersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British celitions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the press year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

London Quarterly Review...... 1 2 0 per annum. Edinburgh " 1 2 0 per and Edinburgh " 1 2 0 " Foreign
Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) 1 10 0
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine 1 16 0
United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0
Dublin University Magazine " 1 10 0
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 7 0
Ainsworth's Magazine " 1 7 0 The London Lancet, a weekly Medical PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. H. & W. ROWSELL,

fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-

King Street, Toronto

THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN. CAPT. SUTHERLAND,

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at the intermediate Ports, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st April; and will leave Kingston for Toronto, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, at 7 Toronto, March 24, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. JOHN GORDON. WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Wellington

Square, at NINE o'clock every morning, (Sundays excepted) and return the same afternoon,—commencing on Wednesday next, the 19th March. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, March 13, 1845. THE STEAMER AMERICA. WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Port Wind-

V sor, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, Cobourg, and Rochester, (weather permitting) every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 10 o'clock; and will leave Rochester Landing, on her return, touching at the above Ports, every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

Toronto, March 13, 1845. BIRTHS. In Toronto, on Friday the 28th ult., the lady of Samuel Sherwood, Esq., of a son.
In Toronto, on Thursday the 3rd inst., the lady of A. B. Townley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. In the Church at Grafton, on 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. Wilson, Charles Butler, Jr., Esq., to Elizabeth Constance, daughter of Charles Hammond, Esq., R.N.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 10: R. Garrett, Esq. (No. 2) rem.; G. L. Beardmore, Esq.; J. Stevenson, Esq. bal. of Vol. 8; Rev. Js. Pyke; Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; Rev. J. Abbott; Rev. W. H. Ripley; Rev. H. Scadding; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. W. M. Shaw.

A. C. in our next.

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of McGill

JESUS saith unto her, thy brother shall rise again.—Sr. John, xi. 23.

From Bethany a mournful cry Arose to greet our lord, That Lazarus, his friend must die But for the Saviour's word.

To him the weeping sister came,

Her soul oppressed with grief; Yet nursing hope's expiring flame That he would give relief. His presence seemed to calm her care, Though bitterly she cried, Lord, if thou had st been with us here,

Now must her sorrow banish'd be: Her prayer was not in vain-The Saviour speaks! Lo, thou shalt sec Thy brother rise again.

Before him meekly bending low, We hear the mourner say, In simple faith, O Lord, I know That at the last great day

He who is gone again will rise, The bonds of death cast by, And dwell with thee above the skies, In immortality .-

I know that my Redeemer lives, And on the Earth shall stand; I feel that He my brother gives A place at His right band.

O Christian mourner, comfort take, Nor let regret be heard; Let Martha's faith your own awake, To trust a Saviour's word.

Though gone to their eternal home, Your lov'd ones do but sleep; The Spirit and the Bride say, Come, Bristol Journal.

POPERY IN GERMANY. (From the New York Journal of Commerce, translated from the "Schnellpost," a German paper.)

A WORD TO THE PAPISTS IN GERMANY, AND TO NONE OTHERS.

Followers of the Roman hierarchy! I have served among you, and have seen how you deal with mankind, and what your purposes are. Truth, as a word, you make use of, but it does not dwell in your hearts; pity and love you speak of, but they are both strange to your bosoms. The Pharisees, as they are characterized in the Gospel, are harmless children compared with you, Jesuits and mental tyrants! For the high priests and the clergy of the Jews oppressed only the Jewish nation; but you have to answer for the unhappy fate of many nations. By whose fault, especially, was the blood of the Germans shed under Henry the 4th, and during the war that, through 30 years, wasted Germany? By whom, especially, was Poland ruined; and by whom, at a more recent period, were France and Spain deluged with calamities? By the domineering spirit, the avarice, the immorality and the artifices of the Roman hierarchy, whose instruments presume to style themselves the fathers and instructors of the nations. Those who have never become acquainted with these instruments, certainly, will be apt to give credit to their sweet language, and look upon them as Angels of light, the messengers of peace and salvation. But what blessing and happiness do they What do they mean by their flattering language? were not inclined to listen to the voice of your religion, afford? What morals does the world owe them?happy? But the fog is dispersing, and the chains of main servants and instruments of the Roman bishop What have they made of religion, to render the nations the mind are breaking. This you are well aware of. on German soil; you mean to oppress your fathers, Hence your out-cries of murder! Yes! it is done! mothers, brothers, sisters, nation and country—to op-The government of imposition and superstition has press them more and more. Therefore I proclaim in come to an end. I will prove it to those who are ignorant of it. Look at the effect which my opposition against you in describing in plain the name of my nation, you have alienated yourselves from your fellow citizens! Go, then to the home you against you, in describing in plain words, as I did, your destructive course, had on the nations, the German as well as others! You cannot but know that blood and tears and the curse of the nations, which they rose with enthusiasm; you may perceive it still rest upon her. Depend upon it, the hour is nearer at the present moment. What did you do! You came forth with curses and hatred from the pulpits.—

In your worth you wild no feel from the pulpits.—

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In your worth your worth your wild no feel from the your worth y In your wrath you cried our for help from the Censor, your sad invention against the press. You thought of soon it will have overthrown your frail structure; the dungeons, and probably something worse still. And against whom was all this intended! Against me, and all those who advocated the cause of truth and the abused religion, and gave utterance to the distress, the long suppressed complaints and lamentations of the people. And, verily, if it depended upon you, who call yourselves the apostles of love and light, I and many others would see the light of day no more.

In your ecclesiastical papers you call me a false prophet, a traitor, Judas, a perjurer, an instigator, a demagogue, a communist, and Heaven knows what else; from your holy pulpits you slander me. But what good does all this do you? None at all. It rather does you harm. And who am I in comparison with you! Quite a plain man, without riches, without power, a man who has no other home but the hearts of his friends, and the majority of the people whom you have abused. A man to whose conscience, howbenefices. A man whom you have dismissed from his fields, keeping his father's flocks. "During these long he spoke candidly against the abuse of religion, and entitled "My Justification," "in this simple pastoral the imposition upon men. But what power have you life, learning the catechism and Bible history by my over me? None! The people will trust you no lon- flock, my thoughts frequently turned towards religious ger, because they have experienced too much of your subjects, the life to come, my present destination .-As regards the small portion who still suffer themselves of sadness.' to be deceived by your priest-crafts, your riches, and Having received elementary instruction at his vilby fear and terror, they will forsake you as soon as they lage school, and passed through the classes of gymnadiscover the protectors who contend for them.

ple, for the abused priest, the abused religion, and for he entered the seminary, and it was there, from what ditions, and against hierarchical arrogance, but also, in them I will plead, as well and as long as I am able, he tells us, that his eyes were opened to the religious and the courage of victory swells my bosom, I would and moral state of the Roman clergy. He describes power as degrading the dignity of the king, conseencounter you, papists, though you were twice as many. to us the time he passed in this suffocating atmosphere, Do you fancy that I am afraid of your threatening? - as a sort of hell, where he felt day by day his moral May the first shiver of fear take life from me; for I liberty wither away with all the faculties of his mind, from the German confederates, and also from the am ready to die. The cause that is at stake, is worthy his heart, and even his physical strength. "The con- monarch, protection against the wicked press which a of the life of a man,-it involves the liberation from fidence I had in the spiritual guides of the people was few years ago, rendered them useful services against Rome. O, you fancied that you would swerve me torn from me when I saw closer how they acted. I the very power which now is to suppress it. But, from the way of right and virtue. Sooner you might was horror-struck to see how religion was abused to why do not the clergy summon the power they posattempt to stop the earth in its orbit. But as you enslave the people. The most bitter indignation pos- sess? Have they not a million of servants? Why do could not deny the truth of what I had said, you're- sessed me when I saw with my eyes that tissue of hy- they not cause this army to advance? Such an army sorted to the meanest calumnies to destroy my influ- pocrisy with which Rome girdles us in from the cradle concentrated, would be able to kill, by a single attack, ence; which, however, were not believed by the people, to the tomb. I then myself felt the burning impression the disagreeable free German spirit. Such a fight mention the sins with which many among you are la- avow the cause of them; for it is the policy of the Ro- theory a great difference between reverence and worden,-the public and private offences with which re- man hierarchy to enclose within her bonds even thought ship? Have those gentlemen never visited a place port charges many of you, and which are proved against itself, and its art is to make them weigh heaviest on the of pilgrimage, never observed, among the credulous, the weight of it?

the doctors and deans of cathedrals in the world, with ence, such is the first law of Rome." may recount the whole number of relics since the time paper. of our Lord, and even from the creation of the world, christian. Though Dr. Balzer were ever so witty, and rible blow he has given to Romanism by his letter to across the Adriatic ocean, at night, by a couple of moved to tears by the "Christian poetry" that he dis- the Bishop of Treves. The diocesan chapter of Bres- angels. May God preserve for us poor Germans, en-

find "Christian poetry" in the immorality and inde- man, respected and loved for his moderation, gentle- endeavours for intellectual and moral education among corum that occurred in Triers. Dr. Ritter and Dr. ness of disposition, and comprehensive views. But it our people to cease. Then, such a state of things as Balzer may proclaim, Ronge is not the author of the was precisely because of this that, for two years, the exists in Italy and Spain, countries so blessed by Healetter, but it was written by a farmer near Neisse, an act of his confirmation to the See had in vair, been ven, will not threaten us. Christianity will spread more evangelical tutor, or even by a whole society in Bres- looked for from Rome. What the whole diocese and more light through the darkness, if we do not lau, and Ronge has only given his name to it,-they thought and whispered Ronge had the courage to say cease to worship God in our minds and in truth. thereby only shew that they are fit for such a decep- aloud. He asked the public, in a letter signed, "A With these words I take leave of the Church whose tion. 'The hearts and reason of millions cannot easily Chaplain," what could be the reason of the court of endeavours I cannot reconcile with the spririt of Christ. be deceived. As for me, I care not for the loss of Rome for depriving a diocese for two years of its first May it please God to afford me further help. authorship, since you will afford me an opportunity to pastor? He asked, why this insult was inflicted on a to repeat and defend what I have said. Finally, the venerable old man: he asked why the chapter that prebendary Foerster may write 10,000 more sermons had elected him was silent; he asked, finally, "If they against the press, and in favour of the idolatry of Tri- expected the return of the time when, to be made a ers,-it will be labour lost. You have prognosticated | bishop, it was requisite to send a mule laden with gold your own ruin, Doctors, with and without poetry, with to Rome?" Inde ira! Ronge was deprived of his and without artifices. O! you will suffer for the sins office, without being either heard or tried, notwithof centuries, if you continue as you have commenced. standing a remonstrance signed by forty members of The farce is at an end. You want, further, to be the his parish, and headed by the authorities of the town. teachers of religion; yet you practise usury with reli- No doubt, if Ronge had been willing to immure himgion, -such usury as will be met with in common life. self again in the seminary, there to do penance in his You want to be preachers of the Gospel,—that Gospel exercitiis spiritualibus, and to retract the truths he had You want to be preachers of the Gospel,—that Gospel exercitis spiritualibus, and to retract the truths he had that says; "And Jesus went into the Temple of God, written, as the chancellor of the diocese formerly intiand cast out all them that sold and bought in the mated to him, he might, perhaps, have reinstated him-Temple, and overthrew the tables of the money chan- self in the good graces of this haughty superior. But gers, and the seats of them that sold doves, and said Ronge had had enough of it; he took up his pilgrim's unto them, It is written, My house shall be called the staff, gently bade farewell to his parish, and thenceforth house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves." enjoyed the privileges of a free man, honestly gaining Matthew 21st, 12-13. And you attempt to excuse his bread as tutor in the family of a magistrate. a bishop's receiving such a great deal of money from the poor credulous mass. You claim the names of degraded and excommunicated by a decree of the chapteachers of the people, and advocates of education, ter of Breslau. What is most honourable to him is

a garment whose original ownership you can prove.-

contempt neither reason nor the human heart will bear!

that it will stand for ever. Humanity is the Church

have sworn allegiance, and not to a Roman bishop .-

and act according to truth; to reconcile men to each

other, and render them more perfect; but you do the

contrary. By your luxurious mode of living, the peo-

ple become poor; your example leads them to immo-

rility; you repress every aspiration of the mind, and

frequently divest the people of the dignity of human

nature. You are not only perjurers to all mankind,

you are sustained by the labour of your German fel-

man industry and art; you live with your fellow-citi-

in brotherly concord and power.

(JOHANNES) JOHN RONGE.

After his letter to the Bishop of Treves, Ronge was civilization and humanity; yet you defend the horrible that, besides the hearty testimony of his whole parish absurdity of venerating, nay, worshipping a garment- to his zeal and his irreproachable conduct, his superiors have not been able to assign any other motive for In such an infamous manner you contemn reason, the their very severe acts than his two letters; no other heart, education, freedom and morality. Verily, such reproach was found against him. We mistake; the decree of deprivation mentions another delinquency. Your efforts will be in vain; the Roman government It is, that Ronge wore a coat too short and a beard

can rule and tyranize no longer, although you pretend | too long. M. Ronge published at the same time with his "Justification," an energetic "Appeal to the Lower of God, and in it the Spirit rules. To this Church I Clergy," which he concludes by calling for a Christian, Bear this in mind, and do not cry that I have violated German Catholic worship, conformable to the Gospel, to be celebrated in the mother tongue of the people, my oath. You, papists, verily, daily turn perjurers to mankind. Your proper business is, to tell the truth, and freed from the inquisitorial yoke of auricular con-

> LETTER FROM DR. REGENBRECHT, PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRESLAU IN PRUSSIA.

In consequence of the recent exertions of the Cathand Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co. olic clergy of our country, and the spirit in which the but traitors also to your native country. You were Chapter of the Cathedral of this city partook in begotten and born by German fathers and mothers; hem, my conscience urges me, as a solemn duty, to give you the following declaration, with all the franklow-citizens, and you hail the German as your mother ess and uprightness which the sacredness of the subtongue; you partake of the productions of German ect requires. When, 30 years ago, by the valour of minds, and reap the best fruits from the field of Gerthe German armies and the decision of the sovereigns united for the liberation of the country, the Pope was zens in German provinces; you inhale the air of Gerestored to his chair, the unprejudiced, it is true, did many; you call the German mountains, rivers, and not expect that from that quarter the cause of intelliregions, your own; you have a share of every thing; ence would be promoted; but, on the other hand, and yet you are no Germans, but obsequious servants was considered an unfounded fear, that the Papal to the Roman bishop, only degrading your German government could find blind instruments for mental CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths brethren. Ponder upon this, read history, look into slavery among the clergy educated at German Uni-salavery among the clergy educated at German Uni-are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their practical life, and you will find that the Roman empire versities. The Pope had first to inflict the stigma of is near its end, and that the Jesuit can no more exist neresy upon men who, by an apostolic conduct and an among us. The hour had come; the way had lain intiring zeal in investigating the truth of Christianity, before you; you could decide; the question was, gave an example to the German nation, - men like M. study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those "Roman, or German; servants, or free men; hypocri-Sailer, L. Hug, G. Hermes, and others,-before he sy, or truth; hierarchy, or Christianity." But you coold expect to establish his dominions in Germany. Matters progress with time. The high clergy comor conscience, or reason, or nation. You wish to replained of political restriction. Now they have obtained liberty and patronage in abundance. But, what use do they make of such liberty and power?-Is their aim to perfect the Kingdom of Christ on earth, or to establish peace among the different professors of Christianity? No! But they strive to strengthen the Pope and his commander of the Jesuits, for restraining the civil and political freedom of the nations, for suppressing every free motion of intelligence, for obscuring the light of science. The pure, simple, popular doctrine of the Gospel, they think, is dangerrous to the people. It must be converted into a system of scholastic subtleties and jesuitical ambiguilies, that the people may receive it only by the nediation of the priests, as may agree with the hierchains of reason and the heart will break, and the people archical policy. Rome will rule; and, to this end, behold the day-light of truth and freedom of thought. the nations must be kept in blind faith and darkness, Spring has set in; it's balmy air breathes over the earth. that they may need such guidance. Only obscure I felt it in my heart and mind, before I saw the shootthe minds, the sentiments, chain the courage, be cuning seed. I shall never give over, until the work is ning enough to sow the seeds of suspicion in the hearts accomplished that I was urged by conscience to comof the monarchs; then you have opened the way for mence. I have become more courageous by reason of the Jesuits, and prepared the field for the artifices of your slanders,-more courageous in the name of my their policy. Do these words sound too harsh for nation, that has so long been suffering wrong and unthe ears of men who, from fear of the Pope, basely faithfulness from you, but which has now become bolder deny their better knowledge derived from the cultivaand more resolute, and will ultimately triumph, united tion of sciences, to do homage to the most injurious superstition? Look at the Apostles of the Lord; they brought with their salutation of peace, the beneficent message of redemption from the power of sin and error, to all nations: and the power of truth removed JOHN RONGE, THE GERMAN REFORMER. the idols from the altars. In our day, too, men inspir-(From the Continental Echo and Protestant Witness.) ed by the word of God, courageously expose their J. Ronge (pronounced Ronguay) was born in 1813. lives in the deserts of Africa, to abolish the service of ever, it was revolting to impose upon the people, who ae Biochofswalde, in Prussian Silesia. He is the son the Fetish, disgraceful even to coloured men. What was ashamed of being a hypocrite, and disdained your of a worthy peasant; his childhood was passed in the are our clergy doing, since they are again invested with riches, splendour and power? They place an office, and ex-communicated like a criminal, because hours of solitude," he tells us in a book just published, old trumpery, as a Fetish, on the altar, for an ignorant, credulous mass to reverence and worship! clerical body, without shame, excuse their crime in a sacred place. A clergyman of great abilities uses his whole eloquence to arm Heaven and Hell and the deception. The majority of the people agree with me. These reflections often left with me deep impressions powers of this world, against men who obey the first commandment of God sooner than the presumption of priests; his holy zeal of condemnation overpowers him so much that he not only condemns as impious, sium of Neisse, young Ronge repaired to the University, men who, as faithful citizens, by earnest words, con-It is a contest for the deceived portion of the peo- where he commenced his theological studies. In 1839 tend for the developement of political and civil con-

the sacred place, he denounces them to the worldly quently as persons guilty of high treason. In other dioceses signatures are collected to solicit who know that you tell lies. If I wished to defend of these chains of a bondage I had never known, and would, at least, be honest and open. .But, is not vemyself from your slanders, I would not do it in the I soon perceived the moral sufferings of my companions racity among men to be despaired of, when we see way you have made your attack. But, if I were to in misery-sufferings the more bitter as they dared not learned men attempting to show us that there is in you, -if I were to rehearse all this, how could you bear lower clergy. It is towards this end that their whole uneducated mass, the natural power of sentiment, and education is directed, and when the mind is curved the errors of a tormented conscience? If they will Some have attempted to answer me; and, by silly beneath the yoke of this slavery, it becomes impossible, speak their own convictions, every one of them will arguments, intended merely to deceive the people, have to most of them, ever to free themselves from it .- | confess that he does not himself believe in the practijustified the veneration of the coat. Even this I find The true arsenal of the shackles is the seminary; it is cal exercise of that abstract theory. But why should it needless to enter upon; for the terrible abuse which there that the indelible seal of slavery is impressed on the people not be deceived, if it is done only for a superior style. was practised at Triers, can never be justified. All the young man. Obedience, an absurd, blind obedipious purpose? Why, for instance, should the miraculous coat not have killed, miraculously, during 1800 all their wit, cunning and rhetoric, could not pervert M. Ronge became chaplain to the little town of years, the moths, the mites, and the whole little army common sense. What justification can there be at the Grottkau, where he courageously set himself to work, of insects? Even admitting that in Christ's time bar of reason? If the pilgrims at Triers exclaim, and acquired the confidence of his parish, finding his such an artificial fabric could not be made at all, (and "Holy Coat, pray for us," this is and ever will be ido- delight in the instruction of the young, there free and Christ certainly would have employed the money in a latry; and if bishop Arnold received vast sums of mo- happy. His sacerdotal bark sailed on prosperously, more christian way than for such a luxurious and exney from the pilgrims, this is and always will be an passing lightly by certain ceremonies of the Roman pensive dress,) this scruple vanishes; for the coat injustice, an infamy, which the plainest countryman worship repugnant to the pilot. Suddenly it split manufactured itself, hid itself during the destructions who is able to think, will never excuse. Dr. Ritter against a rock, that rock was—an article in a news- in the city of Triers, and, so this wonder, indeed, is not near so miraculous as the blood of the St. Janua-The following was the cause of the deprivation of rius in Naples, as the table-cloth of Christ which -he will not be able to deny that at Triers there was M. Ronge-a deprivation about which the Roman I have seen myself with St. John in the Lateran, or, sung, "Holy Coat, pray for us;" and that this is un- Catholics have made a great noise, to weaken the ter- even, as the Chapel of Loretto which was carried

covers in the pilgrimages to Triers-no moral man will lau had elected to the bishopric of that city an aged lightened and pious rulers, and not suffer the active

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines. 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada. (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Iludson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands

arties advertising.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid; inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

DUNDASFOUNDRY

MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, to announce they have now added to their extensive works,

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES. of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to the Spring business.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILLS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province. Constantly on hand, and for sale on rea GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES. (of which the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, Esq.). Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs

Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced bus

UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER,

AT No. 94, YONGE STREET, THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished;

Hearses and Palls kept for hire. G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine. All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced. CHARGES MODERATE.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned the same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public.

WALTER TELFER, Surgeon (Signed) J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D. ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS.

KING STREET, COBOURG,

Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and dontreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be foun

Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Good-, Furs, &c. &c. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dyc Stuff-, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books,

Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommen their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844.

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of GOODS, imported late last Fall for the early SPRING TRADE, ontaining Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines; Bulzarines; Luma, Silk, and Satin Shawls; Parasols, and various P. PATERSON.

Toronto, 4th March, 1845.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. EASTON & WRIGHT. Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

KING STREET, COBOURG. RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by longer ractical experience, made subservient to their interests. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS.

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on band a wellselected stock of

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres. Doeskins, &c. &c. WITH VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable nanner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS. TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seas which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Ma-And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, itting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

EMPORIUM.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS.

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET. BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with

their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY. --- ALSO,--

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes Toronto, May. 1844.

CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-based &s. Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for nade to order, and on the shortest notice

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. 33 Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally, with their very superior

CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for RICHARD JUSON & Co.

RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merchants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on hand a very extensive stock of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms. By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-

IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS, and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, \ Hamilton, 1st March, 1845. JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support Received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuence of while partnerses. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843. A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MESSRS, BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134. King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

> December 1, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE. (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. 353-tf Toronto, April, 1844.

DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, 332-tf TORONTO:

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT.

I WAND. 8. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844.

OWEN. MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS,

(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A. MCMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order.

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Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

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BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for lecretion of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHIER, R.N.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular.
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat. of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.
For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

April, 1844.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills.)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATION'S for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receiv premiums for the renewal of policies.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

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MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

July 5, 1843.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of putting not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.

A: ute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Affections of the Bladder and KidInward Fever. negs.
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER
COMPLAINTS. In the south
and west, where these diseases
prevail, they will be found invalnable. Plusters Farmers and MERCURIAL DISEASES. Ne-

others who once use these Med-icines, will never afterwards be without them. Bitious Choic and Serous. Looseness. MERCURIAL DISEASS:
ver fails to evaluate entirely all
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sooner than the most powerful
preparation of Sarsaparilia.
Nervous Debility.
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PILES.—The oripinal proprietor
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use of the Life Medicines alone.
Pains in the head. side, back, stiveness.
lds and Coughs. ONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disrupt Humors.

YSPEPSIA. No person with Pains in the head side, backs limbs, joints, and organs. RHEUMATISM.—Those afflictruptions of the Skin. ed with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Me-dicines. REVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. Scurvy. Salt Rheum.

SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description. WORMS, of all kinds, are GENERAL DEBILITY. THE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BIT-TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every

Giddiness.

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patient.

Representation of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and lebels together with a normalist and lebels together with the normalist and lebels and lebels together with the normalist and lebels and lebels together

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samarian." containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritans are copy-righted, therefore those who procure th. in with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER, W. J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee.

P. M. GROVER & Co., Peterboro'.

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