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SPEECH

OF JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, ESQ. AT THE BAR OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, IN DE-

(From the Montreal Courier.) and involving interests so great, and principles of such tions were abandoned, until conceded to the Charter to plead, I do so with the greatest diffidence. My course is surrounded with many difficulties and disad-Charter that would have been given would not have House:was resumed by the Crown, those resumed University of Upper Canada"lieve I shall be borne out by a member of this Hon. applied to the support of any other Institution. when that venerable prelate applied for that charter, to law, as it is to reason and justice.

to argue the case committed to me, it appears to me, members of the Church of England, when it is shown the property. gress, it may be said with truth that I appear in the late period of the Session, a Bill should be introduced than from other corporations. ect of regret to me that the cause of King's College provisions of this Bill? Is it too much for it to ask, bounds.

Ingland wishes to impose restrictions upon learning, King's College, we cannot but think that we might could confer upon members of his own Church subshe wishes to cramp it by the operation of her have reasonably looked to the law officer of the Crown be said that an Act which forfeits lands—which takes to look from them for his blessedness, while he knows And let it be remembered that this was the first inwhich he has consented to be the introducer.

ce in which a charter of such a liberal character down the last of the last the house the last the house the last the la had been granted by the British Government—it was justice of the proposed measures, is the extraordinary observances in that College? Has there been one each conferring some new privilege, or to meet some forms that would have been observed by a judicial body? that will be an abundant rewarder of them that have

mar Schools, and the second for the establishment of vocate, must call things by their right names, and I has a charter of this nature, granted by the Crown, been first rendered against it upon a sufficiently exclusive character, because it did not thus proposed to abolish, were conferred upon King's nal covenant as they think fit—and that is a point dered, it has not recalled or divested the right of pro-Prescribe the taking of the usual tests by students. College by a Royal Charter under the great Seal of which, it must be admitted, is clearly established—are perty granted, though it has resumed the right of it is in express contravention of an existing law, and to the invisible world which is here known only to the contravention of the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of an existing law, and to the invisible world which is here known only to the contravention of the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of an existing law, and to the invisible world which is here known only to the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of an existing law, and to the invisible world which is here known only to the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of an existing law, and to the invisible world which is here known only to the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of an existing law, and to the invisible world which is here known only to the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of the proposed to about as they think it is in express contravention of the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about as they think it is in express to the proposed to about a the proposed to abo The Government of the day and the Archbishop of College by a Royal Charter under the great Seal of the University of King's government; and that the Crown cannot, after having contrary to the provisions of that Act of the Imperial faith, until by a miserable and too late experience of evidence once conferred a charter, force a second upon the contrary to the provisions of that Act of the Imperial faith, until by a miserable and too late experience of evidence once conferred a charter, force a second upon the contrary to the provisions of that Act of the Imperial faith, until by a miserable and too late experience of evidence of evidence of evidence of evidence of such an unseen world, has been discovery Canterbury considered that it was not restrictive chouch abused, and that no allegation of the kind has been conferred a charter, force a second upon the chouch abused, and that no allegation of the kind has been discovered a charter, force a second upon the conferred a charter, force a second upon the chouch abused, and that no allegation of the kind has been discovered a charter, force a second upon the conferred a charter, force a second upon the charter and the conferred a charter and the conferred a charter and the charter enough, and they wanted that it was not restrictive abused, and that no anegation of the kind has been contrary, would prove that they did not receive grantee, but must leave him free to accept or reject it to the contrary, would prove that they did not receive grantee, but must leave him free to accept or reject it to the contrary, would prove that they did not receive grantee, but must leave him free to accept or reject it to the contrary, would prove that they did not receive grantee, but must leave him free to accept or reject it to the contrary, would prove that they did not receive grantee, but must leave him free to accept or reject it to the contrary, would prove that they did not receive grantee, but must leave him free to accept or reject it. into the Charter. How, then, if this was the case,—
if instead of the contrary, would prove that they did not receive the property which is thus to be torn from its lawful in whole the amendments made by the Legislature—
if instead of the contrary, would prove that they did not receive the property which is thus to be torn from its lawful in whole the amendments made by the Legislature—
if instead of the contrary, would prove that they did not receive the property which is thus to be torn from its lawful in whole the amendments made by the Legislature—
in part or whole, as he may think fit. If the Crown, laws all affirming each other. Now let me look at the property which is thus to be torn from its lawful in part or whole, as he may think fit. The charter the granting of one charter, shall confer a second this Act which has been brought forward at so late a on self, are only the forms which it takes—the seaf if instead of the Church of England desiring to impose the tests of th the tests and restrictions before existing, the Archdease con of Value and the control of the Church of England desiring to impose possessors, was granted to King's College by his late provided that there should be therein a Professor of the Church of the corporation, and they shall find therein some period, and which is sought to be carried through the corporation, and they shall find therein some provided that there should be therein a Professor of the Church of the Churc con of York had pleaded with the Crown to grant this charter with a pleaded with the Crown to grant this such as form the foundation of every man's title to thing new, some advantageous privilege or greater that there should subscribe the grides and the charter with the Crown to grant this believes not in an invisible world of right-courses and charter without these restrictive clauses, and with difficulty without these restrictive clauses, and with difficulty without these restrictive clauses, and with difto the country man strike to the country man strike to the country man strike to the country, who should subscribe the articles and immunity than was bestowed by the first, they may ter. Is it a legislative Act—is it an Act which it is believes not in an invisible world of righteousness and the country man strike to the country man strike fculty obtained it as a concession from the Government. The representative of the Crown in this Province is, ment. how, then, can it be said that the Church of by the Royal Charter, Chancellor of the University of should confer only those degrees in Divinity which he or if they find nothing therein to complain against, they No, it is no legislative Act, but a judicial Act, an Act hope in the things which he can touch,

Profession to suppose that any little paltry conse- ave, and even Presbyterians too? The Council of a right to interfere therewith, to demand any alteration learn how chartered grants made by the Crown of dissolve it? The Imperial Parliament, theoretically, lands were given to the University, and in exchange sumption that by allowing the Colonial Legislature sumption that by allowing the Colonial Legislature rights which it had conferred by its grants; such was the first Act passed in Upper Canada, in the year rity within the Statute of Elizabeth. an equal quantity restored of bad lands in various [most unwisely, as the event has proved] to make a ing of a second charter does not destroy the first; that the sacred character placed upon the grants of its 1792, declares that in all matters of controversy relaparts, and the whole endowment applied as at first its acceptance is not compulsory, and that it may be charters, that it acknowledged that its further interference would be contrary to the English laws as they then stood for the rule of intended. There can be no question with respect to purpose of dispensing with tests which are only matin part accepted and in part refused. I answer that rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of rence would be contrary to law, and jealous of its own to the English laws as they then stood, for the rule of Ring's College itself, that when the venerable prelate how at all less than the venerable prelate how at all le how at the head of the Diocese of Toronto applied for identity of the College has been destroyed, so that its granted to King's College was not entirely abrogated its Charles which laid down that no man should its Charles which laid down that no man should its Charles which laid down that no man should its Charles with the laid down that no man should its Charles with the laid down that no man should its Charles which laid down that no man shou the head of the Diocese of Toronto applied for lits Charter of incorporation—and in saying this I believe I at the head of the Diocese of Toronto applied for lites Charter of incorporation—and in saying this I believe I at the primary purpose of the Parable to out trial according to law. Then is Magna Charta to the primary purpose of the Parable to out trial according to law. Then is Magna Charta to the primary purpose of the Parable to out trial according to law. Then is Magna Charta to the primary purpose of the Parable to out trial according to law. Assembly who was at the time in London—I say that when the the part accepted and in part refused.

Then, I say, are not these things proved—that the clearly one of those laws perpetuated by the 46th the abuse of wealth, and on the hard-hearted constraint by the Act of Union, and therefore I say that the poor,—this only subordinately,—but Legislature, but that those amendments subsequently was granted, without the consent of the grantee. out trial according to law. Then is Magna Charta teach the fearful consequences which will follow out If chartered corporations have the power to accept and Crown cannot take away a charter without a judgment; section of the Act of Union, and therefore I say that tempt of the poor,—this only subordinately,—but it was with difficulty obtained, because it was not of a sufficient obtained as which it is refuse so much of the amendments made to the privileges which it is refuse so much of the amendments made to the original sufficient of the sufficient of

the first instance in which a charter given by the circumstance, that while by these Bills it is proposed single act done, or is there any proof to show that it new emergency, and yet all these charters have been I would ask, in what manner would a Court of Law Crown, and endowed by the Crown, had been granted to leave Queen's College and Victoria College the accepted this portion of the amendment? No; if it accepted without the one destroying the authority of have proceeded in such a case; would it have required without these restrictive tests. I would ask any one option of retaining all the privileges of their Charters, desired to take this ground, there is nothing to declare another. Therefore the granting of the Amended no testimony?—would it have made no enquiry?— TENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE AT to point out where is the charter granted in any colony or surrendering them in their discretion, and of attachwhich is not of a Church of England character? I ing themselves to the intended new University, no such be brought under its provisions if it still refused to nor did it take away its powers; the Act of 1837, on declared the rights of this College to be forfeited; or, would ask, who can point out a single instance in which option is to be afforded to King's College, which is to receive it. How, then, does the College stand as rethat character was not conferred upon the Institution be stripped peremptorily and at once of all the privi- gards the law, in the absence of proof of the acceptance ledging it, acts upon it by reciting it. The Act of other, destroyed his privileges, and taken away his Sir, in approaching a question of such magnitude, so founded—a single instance in which those restric- leges and property which it enjoys under its Charter. leges and property which it enjoys under its Charter. leges and property which it enjoys under its Charter. 5. That except by a short and imperfect memoran- is not destroyed by the modifications of the second, ter, but it professed to be an amendment of it | and I Law no such steps would be taken, no such highmighty import, as that against which I have been sent of King's College? Let the Colleges of Nova Sco- dum communicated to two of its members, which they and the amendments of the second can only be applied have contended, in so far as those amendments shall handed and oppressive acts would be tolerated; and, tia, of New Brunswick, of the Bahamas, of Calcutta, were not at liberty to notice or to make the ground of to it so far as they have been accepted by the Corporation therefore, if this House desired to act in a judicial case be referred to, and all will be found to be Church of any discussion or proceeding, no opportunity whatever optional with the corporation to receive such parts as of King's College, in so far as it received them—thus pacity, it surely ought to proceed in the same manner, Vantages, through which an advocate in an ordinary England Institutions. How, then, can it be said, that has been afforded to the Council of knowing, still less it pleased, and those only; and abundant evidence far, and no farther, does their effect go. That Act, and with the same forms that would be observed in a case and under ordinary circumstances has not to attempts have been made to give this Institution a of addressing themselves officially to the Government might then perhaps be adduced to show that King's as regards the Corporation of King's College, stands Court of Law. Then ought a charge to have been thread his way-which he has not to encounter. character it was not intended to possess-how, then, in respect to these measures, which seem to have been College has not accepted that portion of the amend- in the same position as if it were a new charter granted brought against the University by Her Majesty's At-When called upon at a moment's notice to appear at can it be said that fraud or deception has been prac- deliberately resolved upon for annihilating the privi- ment to which I have just now referred. Does it by the Crown, and as the Crown had not the power to torney General, and the abuses and misuser of the the Bar of no ordinary tribunal, without preparation, tised to obtain the exclusive use of its benefits to the leges of the College, and depriving the corporation of appear that they have adopted that part which says force a new charter upon the University against its charter proved; then, if this House has any power to there shall be no longer any religious test administered? will, so has not the Legislature authority to compel its proceed in such matters, it would have done so on ndeed, an almost hopeless task to convince many that in every like Institution incorporated up to the 6. That upon whatever considerations the Govern- No! Does it appear that they have adopted that part acceptance of those amendments in a greater degree some grounds; and would not be, as now, found lays Honourable Members of this Assembly who have al- time that it received its charter, the same exclusion ment of this Province may have thought it right to which provides that degrees in Divinity may be con- than the College thinks fit to comply. Might I not ling itself open to the charge of attempting to deprive ready expressed their opinions on this momentous was made a vital portion of its character, and in no deny to the corporation of King's College has not a character, and in no deny to the corporation of those legal ferred upon others than those subscribing the doctrines urge that the Corporation of King's College has not a character, and in no deny to the corporation of those legal ferred upon others than those subscribing the doctrines urge that the Corporation of estion, and who, I have perhaps too much reason to one instance has it been done away with. It is true, principles, to which other corporations throughout the of the Church of England? No! I may contend accepted the amended charter as a whole; might I very existence, without an accusation against it, withfear, wish more to refute the arguments which I shall that this charter, divested of the usual restrictions, British dominions owe the security of their rights and that the religious observances of the institution, and not urge that it has been brought as an accusation out one crime laid to its charge, not to say proved bring forward in opposition to this Bill, than to listen was made the foundation of others, and for the second property, it is in our opinion the duty of the College its proceedings, stamp it to be a Church of England against it. If it was as it had been said, that this to them that they may be convinced. I appear at time another College was established without them. Council to contend to the utmost against measures, University. I may contend that it is not changed; of its character as a Church of England institution, charter had been obtained by misrepresentation, that this Bar not only as the Counsel of King's College, To apply myself to the charge of fraud or misrepre- which they believe to be unsanctioned by any prece- that the alterations presented by the Statute of Amend- retaining to this time its Divinity Professorship in the the Crown had been deceived at the time it granted but in the issue of this question my deepest feelings sentation, said to have been practised by those who dent or authority—that if it shall become necessary ment were not received, were not acted upon, were not same manner as it was entitled to do under its origi- it, if the matter had not been in the beginning proare concerned, and I stand here also as a member of obtained the Charter of King's College, which is the they will appeal for the purpose to the Government in acknowledged; but that from the time when it was nal charter, although it cannot but be admitted by all perly stated, there were two ways open, legal and conthat Church which is to be affected by this measure; first point which now demands my attention—how can England,—and will pursue every legal remedy within first created until now, it has been, and still is, in very parties that it is open for the education of the youth this is a feeling of which I cannot divest myself, and it be said with any show of truth or reason, that either their power to the last resort—feeling a strong assu- deed a Church of England University. The Profes- of all denominations of Christians in the Province.— either by petition to the Crown, or by a writ of fieri I would not if I could. The Bill against which I ap- fraud or misrepresentation was used to obtain the rance, that when the subject comes to be calmly dis- sor of Divinity is now a Professor of the Church of Then, I say, if the Crown had not the power to force fucias. Then, if it were found that there was nothing peal is not alone a Bill affecting the rights of the Charter of King's College as it stood, when it is known cussed and clearly understood, both the love of justice England, and if degrees were conferred, would they these amendments upon the College, surely the Colo-Church to which I belong, but one which strikes at that prior to it there is not an instance of a charter and the fear of consequences must lead to the admis- not be conferred on those alone who subscribe to the nial Legislature has not? If it is unjust in the Crown surprise and improper means, the judgment of a court the root of principles hallowed by the sanction of cen- having been granted without an exclusive Church of sion, that those legal and constitutional principles Articles and take the tests prescribed by that Church? to interfere in its endowment—if it is contrary to law of law would be, that the grant should be repealed. turies, and blended in the very body of the British England character? Then, in what position is King's which are every where essential to the security of pro-Constitution. In attempting to put a stop to its pro- College placed by this Bill? Is it nothing that at this perty, can no more be withheld from King's College hold it to be proved, that, in its power to do so, in so or legal for a Colonial Legislature to do so? It was much has the College rejected the amendments of the determined, in Sir James Smith's case, reported in 4, cause, its charter might have been destroyed, or rene and on the behalf of every individual of this to destroy that institution, to despoil it of its liberties | But if, at the last, it shall appear that the intended | Legislature, and that it has accepted them in so much | mod. 52, that the Corporation of London was not dis-Province, and through my voice tens of thousands cry and privileges, to take away and to distribute its en- destruction of the rights of the corporation, which we only as it has acted up to their provisions. And shall solved by the judgment as recited in the Act of 11 and constitutional means not having been taken by the against it, for if this measure pass, where is the right dowment, without a copy of that Bill having been of represent, must be successful, (which we do not think it now be said that it is to be deprived of all its rights, W. and M., Stat. 1, ch. 8, which was, "that the Legislature, it cannot now, with any show of justice, so sacred, where is the liberty so inviolable, where is ficially sent up to the College, for at the time I left possible), we shall, at the least, have the consolation stripped of its endowments, and privilege of the city of London, attempt to effect it by worse means. It may be presented by the city of London, attempt to effect it by worse means. there life or limb secure, from the destroying power of Toronto, no such copy had been received there? Is of having done our duty in resisting measures such as dinary and humiliating position in which this Bill aims being a body politic, and should be seized," for the egislative enactments? When I contemplate the in- it too much to say that the College has been taken by we believe will have been, up to that time, wholly to place it, upon the plea that its acceptance of these word "of" being omitted before the word "being," same manner as a public corporation, and that there terests involved in this question, when my mind dwells surprise, when it had no other guide but public rumour without example; but to which cupidity and love of amendments has justified the course, when I have been the judgment was not against the corporate existence fore the Legislature has a right to interfere with its upon the great and fundamental principles which its in judging of the nature of this measure, and was not change, when found to be unfettered by any legal able to contend that there is no evidence whatever of this city, but against the franchises it enjoyed, and charter, because, although chartered by the Crown, it access or failure must destroy or confirm, it is a sub- able to put into my hands a brief founded upon the restrictions, will render it difficult hereafter to set that these amendments have been all received? Yes, Holt said, that a corporation might still exist after its was endowed with public lands. But I contend that I ask, is this to be done under the plea that it is an franchises were taken away, for that these were not the corporation of King's College is a lay electrosynary has not been committed to an older advocate than my- when on this account it pleads for delay—when it I read these resolutions, that it is a work of mercy, that it is a w to an older and more experienced man; but pleads for delay, because it believes that every mem- hereafter that the Corporation of King's College had all for its benefit;—what! all for its position; and it is still this I know, although the choice might have fallen ber of the Church of England looks upon this Univer- not protested against the Bill in the strongest manner privileges are gone?—what! all for its benefit, when abuse is, that its rights, liberties, immunities, and pro-could not have been entrusted to one who would have cause it believes that this Bill is no more satisfactory be able to say that it did not to the utmost of its Meet me upon the highway, and, having robbed me of judgment is, that they be seized into the king's hands; could found a college, endow it, and upon that found entered upon it with a deeper feeling of interest in the to other denominations than it is to the Church of power protest against this high-handed act of spolia- my purse, leave me to get through a foreign land with- but so jealous is the English Legislature of privileges dation and endowment, obtain a charter as unrestrained luestion, than myself. There was a time when the England,—is it then, I say, too much for me to ask tion, because it only sent counsel to appeal against it. out it, and then tell me that it is an act of charity; and grants, that, in consequence of this error, it as the most liberal can desire; that college might College might have chosen for its Counsel a gentle- for delay for this Session, that when next this Honor- The Council of King's College desire that this record then try to persuade me that it is all for my own good! declared the judgment to extend no further than to open its doors to admit persons of all denominations, man, whose transcendant abilities all the Bar of Up- able body shall assemble, their table may groan under of their opinion shall be handed down to posterity, that If the law in Canada is the same as in England, it is strip the corporation of its franchise, and still allowed and such a corporation would undoubtedly be a beneper Canada justly acknowledges, and who upon a pre- the weight of petitions from the there shall be nothing found in their acts by which a established that the original charter was not destroyed it to exist in every other respect. How, then, can fit to the public; and the charter obtained on this ous occasion had so ably and so eloquently advocated West, from the North and from the South, against hem,—that by the amended one; that the College was not bound this Honourable House lay claim to an omnipotence foundation might commence in the same manner as its cause. But it could no longer do so: his opinions this measure? Is it too much for me to ask, when I there may be nothing implied from any act left undone to receive the amended charter, as a whole; and that which the superior Legislature, which by its act created the preamble of the charter of King's College. But we undergone a change: he could no longer appear declare that those petitions will receive the signatures that they have surrendered in one tittle the trust placed there is no proof that it did receive it. Now, let us this, never assumed? How is it possible that a Colo- could it be said that because it was open to all denoplead its cause, for he is a member of the Colonial of 20,000 inhabitants of Upper Canada at least, the in their hands. It has been for years an established turn to another country, a country on the same hemiegislature, and the author of the measure against signatures of men not confined to the Church of Eng- principle of Constitutions to our own rity in this matter than that which gave it existence, the Legislature of England could call it a public institutions to our own rity in this matter than that which gave it existence, which it appeals. I have too high an opinion of my land, but Roman Catholics, Methodists, Unitarians, once granted a charter, has not, at any time to tution, and would presume to deal with it accordingly? Pences springing out of the position of that Hon. King's College felt deeply the manner in which it had of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its Great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when that country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when the country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when the country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when the country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when the country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when the country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when the country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when the country was one of its provisions, or to dictate any new method in its great Britain, when the country was one of its great Britain Britain B gentleman have induced him to change his mind, and been treated, in respect of a measure affecting its ex- management. This was a principle fully admitted nice, were treated by the Crown itself. Do we not the law. The Colonial Legislature has power only and contrary to every just and equitable principle? give the weight of the authority of his opinion to istence, and have placed in my hands a series of Reduring the reign of Edward III., and was then old and know that many grants of land were made in the then over such matters as are committed to it by its constithis measure; on the contrary, I feel bound to believe solutions, embodying their feelings upon the subject established beyond a doubt. It is admitted that with British Colonies, and many charters granted for prothat the new action he has taken in this matter has of the proposed alteration, or rather destruction of its respect to such corporations as require the aid of parrung from a sense of duty and rectitude of purpose. Charter, directing me to read them to your Honorable liament for the Crown has granted the lands which The cause of King's College having been entrusted to House, as a protest against this Bill, that it may not principle is different, and were the King's College tain conditions made as well as a property granted, and, lature passes an Act which militates against the Stamy advocacy, I desire on its behalf to give the true again be said that it consented to the surrender of its placed in that position, its case would be altered as therefore, in failure of the acts covenanted to be done tutes of the Imperial Parliament, that Act is void by institution more a public one than if the grant bad tory of the original grant and Charter, and the na- Charter, and because it cannot consent to any Legis- regards immunity from all interference. It is well by the grantee, such grants may be looked upon as the provisions of the constitution which gave both to been made by a private individual? Is there a single ture and extent of the legislative amendment made lative interference. It complains of the way in which known, for I believe that every member of this honouo, things which I have reason to believe are not it has been treated in this matter, when no official no- rable House has seen the able speech delivered before whose charters were forfeited by nonuser, or abuse? has power to make such loans as are not repugnant to ing principle in the British Constitution, upon which generally correctly known. It is well known that long tice was given to the Corporation of the College that this branch of the Legislature, by the learned counsel And do we not know that cases did arise in which the the Imperial Statute by which it was called into existing the counsel and the College that this branch of the Legislature, by the learned counsel and the College that the counsel are the counsel and the counsel are the counsel and the counsel are the counsel and the counsel are prior to the foundation of King's College, in the year it was the intention of the Government to introduce a entrusted with the defence of the rights of King's Crown was called upon to interfere in consequence of tence; and such is the constitution under which this to take its property and give it to individuals? Do 1797, an appropriation of lands was made for two Bill of this nature, this Session; and it protests against College, at the last Parliament in Upper Canada; it is the misuser of these grants; but that it had no author lands in this Province, hold them un-Purposes; the first was for the endowment of Gram- this oppressive and violent spoliation, for I, as an ad- well known, I say, that in no other instance but this, rity to destroy the charter without judgment having that is contrary to the provisions of the Act of Union, der a grant from the Crown? And if the Legislature an University. Now, I will ask, had an University should detract from the honour of my profession if I been attempted to be interfered with by any other nonconformance with its covenants? Do we not know expressly or by intendment to Upper or Lower Canada, been founded at that time upon the provision then did not, and spoliation is the right name for this act. power than the Crown itself. It is well known that that even when judgment was rendered against the or to Canada, becomes, in virtue of this restriction, made to private individuals? Will it be said that in made, and a Charter granted thereto, with an endow- On account of its not having received that notice which the franchise, such as is given to corporations, must charter, and by that judgment it ceased to exist, yet null, void, and of no effect. And, I would ask, is the magnitude of the grant, consists the difference ment from the Crown, would it have been other than was its due, from the Administration, in an assembly proceed from the Crown alone. It is well known that the Crown did in no instance proceed one step further there not something in this Bill for the destruction of is it to be pretended that the rule which obtains in a Charter in its character exclusively Church of Eng- of its Council, an assembly not confined to Members the Imperial Parliament has not within itself the power —that it never exercised its authority to take away the King's College, and the destruction of its property, land? No! every man knows that such would not be Church of England, it passed these Resolutions, are not the Townships of Dumfries, of Molton, and of the Church of England, which contrahave been the case—no man will contend that the which I shall now proceed to read to this Honorable Crown alone, the performance of the ser- venes its very spirit, aye, which strikes at the root of Woolwich, consisting in the whole of 90,000 acres, ment or alteration in a covenant in the first place made | vice the sentence of forfeiture against the charter decla- one of the fundamental principles of the British Con- granted to three individuals—why then, I say, are not been to all intents and purposes an exclusive Charter,

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The Act of Union provides that all those of the between that corporation and the Crown. And why red to have been unfulfilled? I say, if this can be shown of the control of the between that corporation and the Crown. And why red to have been unfulfilled? I say, if this can be shown of the control of the cont a Charter in every respect similar to those of the been put in possession (not officially), of three bills, is it so-why is it that the Crown alone can create a from history—if I can prove that such has been the laws of England which, by necessary intendment, ap-Universities of England. When these lands were set which are stated to have been already introduced into law, as acknowledged by some of the greatest and most plied to either Upper or Lower Canada prior to the grantee—why are they not taken back, and applied to apart, it was with the full intention of the Crown that the Legislative Assembly, by one of which it is among bonours, and degrees conferred by Universities being learned Crown Officers of Great Britain, and that it passage of that Act, shall still continue in force.— public purposes, to the making of roads and the buildthey should be granted as endowment to an institution other things proposed to be enacted that "notwith- honours, therefore it is necessary that the charters of has, in every case, been fully acted up to—if I can And, I ask the Members of this Honours, therefore it is necessary that the charters of has, in every case, been fully acted up to—if I can And, I ask the Members of this Honours, therefore it is necessary that the charters of has, in every case, been fully acted up to—if I can a long the same course pursued whose Charter was in the same terms as that under which King's College was originally erected. But it has been accepted that the charter of the standing any thing contained in the Charter of the lits provisions of Magna Charta, which, by necessary in a new practice is to be made for King's College? If provisions of Magna Charta, which, by necessary in the provisions of Magna Charta, which is a position of the provisions of Magna Charta, which is a position of the provisions of Magna Charta, which is a position of the provision of the has been said that these Grammar School Lands have not hereafter have, exercise, or enjoy, any of the rights, There is no doubt that the Crown has not exercised the tendment, applied to Upper and Lower Canada prior here, why are they not resumed there? The same been changed from the original intention, diverted powers, and privileges of an University, or hold any sent to any measure contrary to the Union, although they did not exist as deperfrom the purpose to which it was intended that they convocation, or confer any degrees." And by another in these enlightened days it seldom interferes, unless feited; that it has not the power to take away a charshould be applied. What are the facts? When in of the said bills, it is proposed to be enacted that there the measure submitted for its sanction is one which tergiven, without a judicial judgment, rendered against which has been perpetuated by that Aet? I ask, and then every man's title to his property will depend the measure submitted for its sanction is one which tergiven, without a judicial judgment, rendered against which has been perpetuated by that Aet? I ask, 1825 a Corporation of Upper Canada, called the Ca-shall be erected and established at or near the city of trenches upon the power of the Sovereign. But it is the holder upon a specific accusation, surely the legis-whet it conceives to be the public use. The measure hada Company, contracted for the purchase from the Carrend and established at the Carrend and contracted for the purchase from the Constitutional law that lature can have no authority to assume a higher prero-Government of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, the of Upper Canada," with power to "confer degrees," that the Charter and endowment was given to King's latter having afterwards been given up by agreement, but from which the authority is to be expressly witha difficulty arose in consequence of a large portion of held of "passing any statute, rule, or regulation for reign can, without reproach, refuse to assent to any granted to Lord Baltimore upon certain conditions, the the Crown Reserves being then in lease, and these religious observances by the Students of the said Unileased lands, to the extent of 228,000 acres, were versity." And by the other of the said bills it is proexcluded from the sale, either because the Crown did posed to be enacted "that as soon as the intended the more so is it here in a Colonial Legislature! But were not exercised according to its provisions, but most the same liberties—are not guarded by the same imnot desire to sell them from under the lessees, or benew University shall be established, all and every the
new University shall be established, all and every the
shamefully abused.

Under these circumstances, let
munities that British subjects are in other dependenand interference of the Legislature?

Are its Profes-Cause the Canada Company did not choose to take them with all the liabilities attached to them, and the granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more them with all the liabilities attached to them, and the granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more the descent of the Empire? But if, as I have said, if British granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more the descent of the Empire? But if, as I have said, if British granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more the descent of the Empire? But if, as I have said, if British granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more the descent of the Empire? But if, as I have said, if British granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more the descent of the Empire? But if, as I have said, if British granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more the descent of the Empire? But if, as I have said, if British granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more the descent of the Empire? But if, as I have said, if British granted by the Crown to King's College, and all more the descent of the Empire? But if the Legislature in any manner? No! there is no way in which it can be subjects in this Colony are clothed with all the rights. trouble that they might have in completing the sale. nies, debentures, and securities for money of what nahas pledged its faith upon its inviolability, and it canits own act and the granted by the granted of them, and the granted of them.

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It is a application was then made to the Government of ture or kind soever, arising from the sale or rental of not, at any future period, draw back—it has guaran—it is entitled to all the privileges and protection of a day, that these Crown Reserves might be granted any lands so granted as aforesaid, or purchased or pro- teed the enjoyment of certain rights and privileges to specific charges were made against Lord Baltimore, great principles of Magna Charta; that it is one of private Corporation. By the statute 43rd of Elizathe University in lieu of the same number of acres the University in lieu of the same number of acres the University in lieu of the same number of acres the beth, chap. 4, Colleges are enumerated among the beth, chap. 4, Colleges are enumerated among the beth, chap. 4, Colleges are enumerated among the charities declared by the beth, chap. 4, Colleges are enumerated among the charities declared by the beth, chap. 4, Colleges are enumerated among the charities declared by the beth, chap. 4, Colleges are enumerated among the charities declared by the beth. of the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the University and School Lands, which should be such lands or any sale or leasing the sale of the Crown County and School Lands, which should be such lands or any sale or leasing the sale of the Crown County and School Lands, which should be such lands or any sale or leasing the sale of the Crown County and School Lands, which should be such lands or any sale or leasing the sale of the Crown County and School Lands, which should be such lands or any sale or leasing the sale of the Crown County and School Lands or any sale or leasing the sale of the Crown County and School Lands or any sale or leasing the sale of the Crown County and School Lands or any sale or leasing the sale of the Crown County and School Lands or any sale or leas retained by the Crown, and the Crown having assented security of any debt due to the said University of the Crown, being the government conferred by the charter upon his lordship, creates this Assembly to be null, void, and of none having assented security of any debt due to the said University of the Crown, being the granter, cannot recall that gift: to this application, these Crown having assented security of any debt due to the said University of the Crown, being the granter upon his lordship, the Crown, being the granter upon his lordship, the Crown, being the Crown the Crown, and the Crown, and the Crown, being the Crown th application, these Crown Reserves were set King's College now in its possession, or to which the but it can, if the corporation require it, grant another, was taken away by the course of the University, and the same quantity of the said King's College is legally or equitably entitled, which, however, the latter is not bound to receive; it the government was taken away for misuser and non- that all laws then in force in Upper and Lower Canada, otherwise be;" therefore it is previously set apart for the University and shall be vested in and become the property of the may refuse it altogether, if it thinks proper, or it may fulfillment of the covenants upon which it and the grant which have not been expressly repealed or varied by lands was resumed by the Crown, those resumed by the Crown that the Crown receive that portion of it which accords with its views of land attached thereto were obtained—although the that Act, or shall not be repealed or varied by any Act this institution more public, or more liable to legislas stead of the Grammar School Lands being diminished in the Corporation created by the Crown all is the law, none will deny, for it has been clearly and was not resumed, but still remained vested in the granvalue, they actually received a better quality of the property to which it is legally or equitably entiland than they were actually entitled to obtain under the description to be created by the Coand others of the ablest interpreters of the laws of the ablest interpreters of the laws of the cation by necessary intendment of Magna Charta, and others of the ablest interpreters of the laws original reservation. Upon application these lonial Legislature, seems to be founded upon an as-

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE SIN OF DIVES.

religious observances, and to confine University edueation to confine Un cation to youth who acknowledge her doctrine, alone.

And let is the case as corporations holding their rights under more than a cial Act and Leontend that such it is to all intents and sets his hope on the world. He who believes not in those admitted to take degrees. What is the case as corporations holding their rights under more than a cial Act, and I contend that such it is to all intents and sets his hope on the world. He who believes not in showed mercy, and severe punisher of all that have recompassion from his brethren, whether that so he may place more money in his chest, or have more to spe higher world, which is apprehended by faith,-a world not merely beyond the grave, - but a kingdom of God-a kingdom of truth and love, existing even in the midst of this cruel and wicked world; and this too was the sin of

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Speech of J. H. Cameron Esq. a Poetry.—The Peniten he Bar of the Legislative As-embly, in defence of the Uni-ersity of King's College at To-Tombs in the Valley of Jeho phat. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. The Sin of Dives.

space to-day with the Speech of J. H. Cameron Esq. words on the 22nd November last were as follows:at the Bar of the Legislative Assembly, in defence of the University of King's College. Its abstract merits, as a specimen of able and eloquent pleading, would present crisis in the history of our infant University. The public mind, and to a limited extent the public prejudice, demands some further elucidation of this lend our aid in promoting so desirable a result.

It is not necessary to draw any parallel between the present effort, and a similar one exerted before the same tribunal about eighteen months ago by the present Attorney General for Canada West. The latter was distinguished for sound argument, clothed in eloquent and moving language; and if, unhappily, the present course of that learned gentleman would seem to imply that all his admirable pleading on that occasion was designed to be regarded as a mere nullity,as something to please the ear but not to convince the understanding,-it is comforting to be able to place before our readers another effort on the same side, which multiplies reasons for adhering to the conviction which Mr. Draper's very able defence tended so strongly to fortify, and which his recent exertions on the opposite side of the question have by no means served to shake. One further satisfaction which we derive from the perusal of Mr. Cameron's most able defence of King's College, is the persuasion that no legislative position, either actual or in prospect, is likely to produce any change of opinion which will go to deny that his present effort is the impulse of a genuine feeling and a matured conviction, or prove that it was a piece of ingenious pleading only.

Whatever may have been the votes of individuals upon this question, it is not difficult to discern that conviction has been, in not a few instances, at variance with action in the decision recently arrived at. The passing of the Bill by a majority of eleven, is, obviously and avowedly, no evidence whatever that it is the deliberate wish of the majority that it should become law. We say, avowedly; because it was affirmed by a sufficient number of Conservative members to have turned the majority into a minority, that they only voted for the second reading as it were pro formu, -to maintain the "Ministry," as they are absurdly called, in their places, - and with the explicit understanding that it was to be postponed to another Session. It is evident, therefore, that the "Ministry" have failed to carry their point; and it is just as evident, from the tone of the Opposition, and of the French members especially, that they could not carry that University Bill. Their position, then, upon this tually one of defeat, as it certainly is, in every moral near half a million of acres.' and constitutional sense, of humiliation.

clever sarcasm at the expence of Mr. Baldwin, for his Legislature to his Majesty King George III. in 1797, conduct upon this question. With sensible people, a Despatch was transmitted by his Grace the Duke of opprobrious names have very little influence either Portland, communicating "his Majesty's assent to the way; and most certainly the Gazette has not suepetition, and consequent thereon, a report of the Exof George Ash Thompson Esq., 85th Light Infantry, aged by the way, and on the 19th they were defeated by the citize way; and most certainly the Gazette has not succeeded in convincing the public mind, that Mr. Bald-ecutive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the ecutive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the approximation of the approximation of the ecutive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the approximation o win's course of action has been less consistent than Crown, in Upper Canada, recommending th that of several gentlemen upon the side of the Admi- priation of 500,000 acres, or ten townships, after the nistration. Most clearly, the late Attorney General deduction of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, for the for Canada West had an equal right to change his purpose of establishing a Grammar School for each of mind upon that or any other question with the present the Districts into which Upper Canada was then di-Attorney General for Canada West; and if there be, vided, and a University. The report concluded with a necessarily, no light degree of political guilt, or of mo- recommendation, that the portion set apart for the Uniral weakness, in such backslidings, it is not fair to heap versity should be at least equal to that for the Schools." vituperations upon one party and to let the other In correspondence with the tenor of this Despatch, an wholly escape. We care not for the plea of "pressure appropriation of 225,944 acres was made for the enfrom without," which is made to justify this abrupt downent of a University, and a somewhat larger share, abandonment of previous convictions; because Mr. viz. 258,330 acres, was reserved for the establishment Baldwin had a stronger impulse, in that particular, of Grammar Schools. To the latter, indeed, we ought than his successor in office. The table of the House to add 60,000 acres apportioned to the maintenance contained loads of pamphlets and many petitions of Upper Canada College, as this institution comes against the Bill: the press, with a few exceptions, was fairly within the designation of a Grammar School. against it: the whole body of the Church of England A person in the position of Mr. DeBlaquiere, and Mr. Baldwin, therefore, and not Mr. Draper, could to any other cause. plead the argument,-if the argument be worth any | Contrasted with the very decided expression of his

nally framed and proposed. Amongst the few redeeming features of the recent action upon the University Bill by the Legislative Assembly, is the noble conduct of the Hon. W. P. Robinson, the late Inspector General of the Province. This gentleman occupies a position in the estimation of the worth, and intelligence, and loyalty of the land which the "Ministry," one and all, may envy; and we venture to affirm that, to his dying day, he will remember with satisfaction and comfort the course of action which, upon a great question of principle, yes of religious principle, he was, by the honest impulse of settled and conscientious conviction, induced to pursue. We tender him our hearty congratulations upon his noble sacrifice of interest at the call of duty; and we cannot express to himself a more gratifying wish, or one more philanthropic as respects the interests of our rising country, than that he may have many imitators.

We observe that some discussion has lately taken place in the Legislative Assembly upon the appointment of Dr. Ryerson as Superintendent of Education, -an appointment which appears to be very strongly condemned by members on both sides of the House. Our own opinions upon the impolicy and impropriety of royal successor who gave its Charter to King's Colthat appointment have already been freely expressed; lege. But his own words will sufficiently shew that and we should conceive it unnecessary to say more he fully understands what those intentions were:upon the subject, were it not for the following very extraordinary remarks, which are stated to have fallen from the lips of the Hon. Attorney General for Ca-

"The whole Province (he said) had been well aware of the appointment of Dr. Ryerson, and if the people had been as much opposed to it as was represented—if it was looked upon as the gross job it was now called, it was somewhat extraordinary that they should have returned a majority in favour of the Administration under which it had been made. The election was a sure test, and he did not remember to have heard that appointment brought forward as a charge against the Administration. (Hear.) The member for Quebec had alluded to the abilities of Mr. Murray for the situation which he filled, of which no dorsed the statements of others. The one appointment he was prepared to justify, and the other was made before Ministers went to the country in the general election, and its vote was the criterion of its opinion. Whatever opiof the present Superintendent of Education, he was well aware of the talents and industry of that gentleman, and he was convinced that time would show that the country had no cause to regret the appointment."

themselves a credit and consideration which nobody else ever thought of yielding to them; and under the that he made the discovery of the existence of that true state of things only to his own unutterable and irremediable loss.—Rev. R. C. Trench. would imply.

At the conclusion of the general Election in November last, we used the following language in reference to this particular point,-language, we feel well assured, which would be echoed and re-echoed, if necessary, by every Conservative of every constituency in the Province. In fact, if there was, at any time or in any place, a partial damp upon the enthusiasm of the Conservative electors, -- a doubt or hesitation as to the course of action they should pursue, it was created by the intermediate party of the Administration, whose acts and principles the support then tendered We make no apology for occupying so much of our to a righteous cause might appear to approve. Our

"In all this contest we have been pleased to observe so earnest and hearty a maintenance of the monarchical principle, in opposition to the democratical and revolu-tionary one which had been propounded by the late Counclaim for it this consideration; while the information eil; and this has been the more striking from the fact, it communicates must be peculiarly valuable at the that, notwithstanding the vehement discussions of late on who tendered his vote ever thought or dreamed of its being given in support of the newly formed provincial Exprejudice, demands some further elucidation of this much abused subject, and we shall always be glad to principle which the Governor General himself has been egarded as the most prominent agent in carrying out. t may not be complimentary to the newly appointed gen-emen of the Council to say so, but the fact is not the less absolute that they were entirely overlooked in the recent Election struggle. Although by the great body of Conservative electors no other feeling, we believe, but one of men, still they were but nullities in the warfare which has just been closed: the political battle was fought and without the slightest reference to them. The cause was that of monarchy against democracy,—British supremacy in preference to a Texian independence,—parental control in lieu of foreign bondage.

Such were our sentiments, and such, we believe, were the sentiments generally of the Conservative Electors of the Province then: if a similar struggle were again to take place, we may venture to affirm that the existence of this Administration would prove to be something worse than a nullity,-it would be a positive stumbling-block to the success of the contest. There is amongst Conservatives an enthusiasm of loyalty, widely and deeply infused into their ranks: but there is no such thing as an enthusiasm for Responsible Government, far less for those whose acts are daily testifying the vicionsness of the principle which is involved in it.

We observe in the Kingston News of the 27th inst. Memorial from the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere to the Legislative Council on the subject of King's College niversity, and that of Education generally. Although the Memorial in question is a very long and elaborate one, we must confess ourselves at a loss to reconcile its different parts, or to withhold our conviction that the respected writer is by no means accurately acquainted with the facts of the case upon which he dilates. With the becoming sentiments of an honourable mind, we find him, in one part, strongly deprecating the contemplated spoliation of King's College, and, in another, recommending that its whole endowment should be usurped by the local Legislature and appropriated exclusively to the maintenance of Grammar Schools. Mr. DeBlaquiere says,

"His late Majesty George III. graciously set apart and granted for the express purpose of the religious and moral education of the people of Upper Canada, by the establishment of Grammar Schools in each District of that question, is by no means a triumphant one: it is vir- Province, large and valuable tracts of land, amounting to

Now, what are the facts of the case? In answer The Montreal Gazette has employed a good deal of to an Address from both Houses of the Upper Canada

were vehement against it, and no "denomination," with his opportunities of information, is scarcely exexcept perhaps the few adherents of the Church of cusable in being ignorant of these facts: we cannot, Scotland now left in the Province, was for the Bill. of course, ascribe the strange statement he has made

thing, -that a "pressure from without" constrained opinion that "a Canadian Parliament is incompetent him to reject a measure, which, in principle, differed to legislate upon a question purely of Royal prerogalittle, if at all, from one which he hinself had origi- tive," we have the following declaration from Mr. De-Blaquiere in another part of his Memorial,-

"It is evident that in any equitable adjustment respecting the endowment granted to King's College, the Canadian Legislature ought to give effect to Her Majesty's Charters of Queen's and Victoria Colleges. Both Her Majesty and Her Royal Predecessors, have distinctly declared that the Royal bounty was not intended exclusively for the benefit of the members of the Church of England.

This certainly looks very like a concession of the principle that the Canadian Legislature have a right to legislate upon the endowment of King's College, and contrasts, we repeat, very strangely with what that honourable gentleman affirmed a little before. But we shall quote his exact words at greater length:-

"It [the measure lately before the Legislature] assumes power which the Canadian Legislature does not possess, of legislation affecting a Royal prerogative exercised in favour of those who claim the benefits and privileges thus legally emanating from Royal favour, and who are not that loyal Province. onsenting to the surrender of such vested rights as neessarily preceding any legislation regarding them

And in regard to the scrupulous concern which is manifested in the preceding extract for Queen's and Victoria Colleges, we would beg to refer this honourable gentleman to the mind and intention of the Sovereign who originally made the grant, as well as of his

"Your petitioner, in support of the opinions herein expressed, asserts, that the Royal Charter to King's College was expressly granted for the purpose of forming a Un versity in Upper Canada according to the model of the Universities of Oxford, and consequently essentially partaking of the religious character of those institutions chiefly intended for members of the Church of England.

How then, in consistency with the previously quoted extract, can Mr. DeBlaquiere recommend to the Legislature an interference with this Endowment, and a pounded in what that gentleman appears to regard as The fact of Mr. O'Connell making no allusion to the minister

These discrepancies make us apprehensive that Mr. De Blaquiere is himself chargeable, in the getting up single point to represent as a grievance, fertile as his imaginadoubt he was particularly well qualified to judge, considering that he knew nothing about him, but merely endeprecates in other quarters, in legislating upon the public Education of the Province; and if our recollection serves us right, he was one of the number who peace, order, industry, and happiness, to their hitherto agitated burried through the Legislature, at a late period of its country. The press of all shades of political opinion, with one Session, the celebrated School Bill which, after a year or two exceptions, are warm in their praise of Sir R. Peel's of trial, was abandoned as impracticable, and followed, anticipated from it. With such a feeling here, agitation will we regret to say, by another scarcely less absurd in its soon be rendered perfectly innocuous.

The Administration must have a much more ex- details, and certainly not less erroneous in its princifused to shew it, will soon come to shut up his bowels of alted opinion of their weight and standing in the ple. Perhaps this honourable gentleman will not recountry, than the country is by any means disposed gret the delay of action in regard to King's College upon his own lusts. This was the sin of Dives, and the origin of all his other sins, that he believed not in this stated. The infirmity of human nature, however, is such that people are often prone to appropriate to doubt well-meant, but somewhat incoherent, Memorial.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Our attention has been directed the worldly-minded Pharisees: and his punishment was, influence of this infirmity, the Administration, like to the following document by a Member of Parliament, W. H. Boulton, Esq.—the zealous and conscientious champion of King's College. It was laid before the House of Assembly on Thursday evening last, the 27th March. Any comments of our own are unnecessary, make the financial statement; but in this instance, we as the contents of the extract are sufficiently clear without explanation:-

Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Right Honourable Lord Sydenham, Governor General, dated Downing Street, 12th October, 1840.

"The Act numbered in the records of this department No. 1261, entitled, 'An Act to establish a College, of the name and of the style of the University of Kingston,' established at Kingston a University, which is to be exclusively of the Scotch Presbyterian persuasion. All the governing body must belong to that Church, and they must all avow their adherence to the Confession of Westninster. If this College were to be maintained by the eir religious opinions would be a matter of no importance. But this is not the ease. The Act proposes that the Governor should be authorized to take from the funds of King's College a sum adequate to the maintenance, at the College of Kingston, of a Theological Professorship, which payment is to be received by the Church of Scotland as a satisfaction of the claims of that Church to have Theological Professor of their own maintained at King's College. This, therefore, is a distinct avowal of the prinnot for the purposes of education, in which the members of every Christian society can participate, but for purposes of education from which many Christians must neces-sarily be excluded. If this Act be sanctioned, I am not aware how it will be possible to refuse a corresponding advantage to the members of any other Christian Church, by which a separate College or University might be established. Thus the funds of King's College, instead of being appropriated to purposes in which all the inhabi-tants would be equally interested, must be drained for the support of chairs of Theology in as many different Universities as may be founded in Upper Canada. Now the principle for which the Assembly of that Province have so earnestly contended, is directly opposed to such an employment of these funds. That House has invariably aintained that they should be sacred to purposes of general education in the higher branches of literature and ience, for the common benefit of society at large. The establishment of a Professorship of Theology in connection with the Church of England was deprecated as an infringement of this principle. Is it less infringed by providing for such a Professorship in connection with the Church of Scotland? If this step be taken, I do not perceive how the benefit of the precedent could be refused to the Roman Catholics, to the Wesleyan Methodists, or indeed to any other of the sects which divide between hem the population of Upper Canada. If all are thus to be aided in disseminating their peculiar views of Christianity, the Government would speedily be involved in certain polemical questions of Theology, into which it is on every account most undesirable that the secular power nould in any manner engage.
"I am the more impressed with the importance of

maturely considering this measure, because when I refer to the Charter of King's College, it is impossible not to per-ceive that the design of its authors was to secure the predoinance in that body of the Church of England. It may have been inevitable that this design should be frustrated by the resistance of the popular branch of the Legislature, upported as it was by public opinion. But if the Church f England has been refused the means of carrying this Charter into effect according to the obvious design of it, t would seem indefensible to give to another Church the very privilege which has thus been practically denied to the Church of England, and to maintain the principle of exclusiveness at the expense of King's College, at the very moment when the operations of the College have been feated, because its constitution embraced that principle. If the Church of England is not to possess privileges to the disadvantage of other Churches, it must at least follow that other Churches should not possess privileges to her disadvantage.

"In deference, however, to your Lordship's apparent opprobation of this law, her Majesty's decision on it will be suspended until I shall be in possession of your views on the subject, and your answer to the preceding remarks. Some facts may have escaped my attention upon which you have relied in forming your judgment."

In our last number appeared the following obituary: "DIED,- At Toronto, on the 22nd March, Mary, only laughter of the Rev. Charles Winstanley, aged 18 years,
and on the 23rd inst. Harriet Emma, second daughter

and many Christian virtues, and are deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.—Communicated."

It was with much surprise and pain that we learned that this announcement was a pure fabrication, and that the individuals whose demise is thus recorded are alive and in good health.

We are, of course, utterly unable to suspect even who it is that has been indulging himself in this novel species of pleasantry, and it is equally difficult to divine the motives which could have led him to resort to it. To trifle, in such a manner, with so solemn a subject,-to found a tale of falsehood upon a calamity which comes quickly enough in the ordinary course of a wise Providence,-bespeaks a mind dead or indifferent, we fear, to the influence of Christian truth or to the fear of God.

But setting aside the obligations of religious priniple, we wonder that a sense of humane and kindly feeling,-such as often has place even in the breast of the savage, - should not have deterred from the commission of an act which, if not arrested in its effects by a timely contradiction, may plunge absent and distant relatives into a grief and distress at which the most obdurate might be moved to compassion.

Neither youth nor thoughtlessness,-if such be pleaded,—can extenuate the guilt of this transaction; and the only course left to the individual who has in this case so flagitiously transgressed the bounds of Christian propriety and correct moral feeling, is honestly to confess his fault, and make the best reparation in his power by repentance and a better life.

J. CROOKSHANK, Esq. having left the City of St. John, in New Brunswick, we beg to announce that GEORGE WHEELER, Esq. Barrister at Law, has kindly consented to act as Agent for The Church in that City and neighbourhood. We must take this occasion of expressing our grateful sense of the services, rendered by Mr. Crookshank in behalf of our Journal, as well as to state generally our high appreciation of the support and co-operation we so largely receive 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.

From our English Files.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 18. THE OPPOSITION .- "The gentlemen at the other side," having had full time to con over the financial statement of Sir Robert Peel, are compelled to admit that there is not the small-est point left them to find fault with. The professional Repealers regard that comprehensive exposé as a severe blow and great discouragement to their agitation; and already several whose names appear on the list of the committee of the Repeal Association have openly avowed their determination to with-draw from that body altogether the moment there is reasonable proof of the promised measures being adopted. This is virtually a notice to quit, which there is no doubt will be followed up rial statement is taken by his followers as a certificate of his opinion in its favour, and with a disposition to cavil at every ng suggested by the government, he could not discover egards Ireland that has occurred since the union. The friends of Ireland look with confidence for such measures as will bring statement, and the most advantageous results to Ireland are

The following paragraph is from an article in the Cork Ex- be deficient; but the Government would not be justified in ful- state to the House the circumstances which had occurred pre miner, one of the most ultra-repeal papers in Ireland:—
"The speech of Sir R. Peel has indeed taken the country by to afford. The Administration have found it out of their power nation. When His Excellency had sent for him at the comsurprise. It is bold and masterly. The mind of a great man and wise minister breathes throughout. He does not 'nibble,

quibble, fribble, like those pretended reformers—the Whigs. We can afford conscientiously to speak of him as he deserves, r we are not the servant of either of their houses. This is eform indeed, and looking to the comforts and wants of the working classes, his reduction of the duty on sugar and glass will be a great and valuable boon to the people. On the first ter, we only echo his own words when we say, that Ireland could and might be a large manufacturer of glass. The usual course is, we believe, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to appreciate the mind and the mastery of the minister who came orward boldly and announced the ministerial and really reform ng policy to the country. The comforts of the people will be naterially increased by his bold measures, and we are much

mistaken if his hold of power is not now firmer than ever." ITALIAN AND AUSTRIAN RAILWAY COMPANY .- With this title a new Company has just been ushered before the public. The primary object is to obtain a grant for a Railway from Verona to Ancona, a distance (with branches) of 200 miles, and through a district embracing a larger extent of population than any other locality of the country can boast of. The capital of the Company is to be three millions sterling, with a de-posit of 5s. per Share. Mr. Brunel is the Engineer of the Company; and the experience of the Epsom and Devon lines will decide whether the Railway shall be constructed on the Atmospheric principle—the capital of the Company being sufficient for either the locomotive or the Atmospheric. The ecessary arrangements for a double line will be made; but in the first instan e only a single track of rails will be laid down, with that valuable adjunct the Electric Telegraph.

Mr. Blunt, an English civil engineer, has proceeded to Madrid, with the intention of laying a plan for a Railroad from

Bayonne to the Spanish capital before the Spanish Government. RAILWAY FROM CAIRO TO SUEZ .- We have much pleasure being able to assure our readers, that by advices which we have received from our Alexandrian correspondents of the 27th ult., the Pacha has arranged with Mr. Galloway, the London engineer, for carrying out forthwith the execution of his longrojected railroad from Cairo to Suez. We were the first ortance of this work to Great Britain, and the advantage and facility it would afford to our Indian passengers and mails, inasouch as the crossing this desert of 80 miles now occupies as much time as going from Alexandria to Cairo, a distance of 220 miles; and the fatigue, inconvenience and expense of the desert journey in many cases deters travellers from availing themselves of the overland route to India. When this railroad is comple ted, the journey across the desert may be accomplished in three hours with ease, comfort, security and economy, as it will no onger be necessary to send out supplies of food and water to the deserts, which at present are requisite in consequence of the time occupied in the journey. We sincerely hope that before time occupied in the journey. three years shall have elapsed we may have it in our power to congratulate Great Britain on the achievement of this useful and gigantic work .- Morning Paper. CONSPIRACY IN ITALY .- The Earl of Aberdeen in the House

of Lords, on Thursday, Feb. 27, gave a candid and minute account of all that had been done by the British government in eference to the political agitation in Italy. At the end of 1843, the Austrian government being made acquainted with what had been months before published in every newspaper of every free country in Europe—a conspiracy to excite an insur-rection in the centre of Italy—apprised Her Majesty's ministers of what those ministers could pretty well guess, that the focus of the insurrection was fixed in London, and that the British possessions in the Mediterranean were to be the rallying points for bodies of refugees, from whence to invade Italy. The Austrian government, slow as it had been to discover the danger, was sufficiently prompt in preparation to meet it when discowere given to the military commanders in the Venetian and Milanere territories to march instantly to the scene of insurrection, whenever an insurrection should explode, and to disperse the insurgents. Here was laid a very pretty foundation for an European war, for there is little what part "Young france" would take in the quarrel. Apprised of this state of affairs, our government made free with Mr. Mazzini's letters, ascertained from them, as we suppose, the state and prospects of the conspiracy, good-naturedly reasoned with such of the conspirators as were accessible; and so the original conspiracy fell to the ground, without a blow struck, a shot fired, or, as far as is known, a single penalty inflicted upon any one. matter had ended there, as it ought to have ended there, the affair would afford unmixed ground for congratulation.

As always happens, however, in conspiracies, some were more wicked and some were madder than the rest; and these broke off from the London junta as soon as the laster had given up all intention of prosecuting a civil war. The villain section of the dismembered conspiracy was represented by a certain Colonel Ricciotti, a mere trader in blood, and the madman's ward by the two young Bandieras. These, and some other like per the help of a passport, fraudulently obtained-and there they cruised about, from continent to island and from island to is land, little regarded by any government, or regarded only as a desperate banditti. One of the Bandieras having collected money at Malta and in Greece, arrived in Corfu on the 5th June, extemporised an expedition which sailed by stealth on the 12th, landed on the coast of Calabria in three days marched a little way into the interior, killing one or two people of San Giovanni, without having seen the face of a soldier dunation, would have been a burlesque upon Louis Napoleon's descent upon Boulogne, absurd as that was .- St. James's

VASE.—Our readers and the public generally will be much grieved to learn that the well-known splendid specimen of Greek grieved to learn that the well-known splendid specimen of Greek art known as the Portland vase (formerly the Barberini vase), Faculty of McGill College. Lost. which adorned the centre of the ante-room adjoining the apartirreparably broken by a miscreant who visited the Museum yes- and it was finally postponed until Monday.

It appears from the information we have been enabled to obtain through the courtesy of Sir Henry Ellis, the principal li-brarian, that the Museum was open to the public yesterday as About a quarter before four o'clock several persons were the Hamiltonian room, as well as in the ante-room, viewing the various specimens of ancient art. The attention of the visitors was, about the time specified, attracted from their agreeable pursuit by hearing a loud crash, and on hastening to ascer tain the cause, they found that which was the "admired of all admirers" in that department of the Museum scattered in frag-ments about the floor. The consternation was great, every one fearing lest he might be considered a participator in the demo-lition. No one attempted to leave the apartments; and if they had, they would have been frustrated, for no sooner was the sound heard on the outside of the rooms than the doors were ence of that department, then questioned the persons in the apartments, all of whom gave satisfactory answers until the dequent himself was taxed, when he at once acknowledged that he had done the mischief. He was immediately given into cus-

derwent a partial examination before Mr. Jardine. When taken into custody the prisoner was found to have only 9d. in his possession; and it is therefore assumed that his only motive for committing the wanton destruction of this ancient and national relic was a morbid desire of notoriety, strengthened, no doubt, by straitened circumstances. In this, the Upper Canada Parliament. is a question whether a magistrate has the power to do more than inflict a fine of £5, or three months' imprisonment. The loss to the Museum and to the world generally it is im-

ossible to supply. The vase was valued at £1000 by the auporities of the establishment, but of course this sum is merely minal. It was deposited in the British Museum in the year 1810 by his Grace the Duke of Portland, and has always been red to be his property, hence the name of the "Portland
It was found about the middle of the 16th century sout two miles and a half from Rome, in the road leading from Frascati. At the time of its discovery (so says the synopsis) it was enclosed in a marble sarcophagus within a sepulchral chamber, under the Mount called Monte di Grano. The material of which the vase was formed was glass; the figures, which were in relief, were of a beautiful opaque white, and the ground was in perfect harmony with the figures, and was of a beautiful dark transparent blue. The subject of the figures has hitherto remained in obscurity, but the design and for more than two centuries the principal subject of admiration in the Barberini Palace. It was purchased about 30 years ago by the Duchess of Portland from Sir William Hamilton, and n the year above stated was deposited in the British Museum for the gratification of the public

His Grace the Duke of Portland has been written to on the subject, but nothing can compensate for the loss. It is understood there is a facsimlie in existence of this superb specimen of ancient art, which can, however, only serve to refresh the memory of those who have had the good fortune to view the ori-

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22.

Mr. MACDONALD, of Kingston, moved that the petition of Mr. Ryland, formerly Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, should be referred to a select committee.

Attorney General DRAPER objected to the petition, because

it was founded upon a promise made by Mr. Murdoch, Lord Sydenham's private Secretary, which it appeared from commu-nication with the Home Government on the subject, that gentleman had no power to make. On the Union of the Provinces, the Government did not think fit to continue the petitioner in the situation of Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, and he was appointed to the Registrarship of Quebec, the Revenue of which, by a letter from Mr. Murdoch, Lord

to recommend the prayer of the petition, and therefore unanivice. He would not, however, resist an inquiry.

Mr. BALDWIN expressed his opinion, that the Administration, to be consistent, should withstand the motion for reference. He supposed that the word "unanimously" had slipped out accidentally from the Attorney General: it was presumed that the Administration were always unanimous. Mr. DRAPER explained that the word "unanimously" had

ot dropped from him accidentally. Mr. HALL objected to the motio Mr. Gowan was in favour of the course taken by the Attor-

ey General. The present Executive had shewn themselves willing to afford every facility for inquiry; whilst those who were most vehement in their advocacy of Responsible Government had usually opposed it. The motion was passed. Mr. CAMERON moved an address to his Excellency for infor-

mation as to the tendered resignation of the Solicitor-General, Atty. Gen. DRAPER would give the hon member all the information that he could require. The Solicitor-General stated that he would feel himself bound to resign in deference to the feelings of his constituents, if the University Bill were pushed beyond its second reading; but that contingency has not hapned, and he still retains his seat. Atty. Gen. SMITH introduced a bill to revive the old Militia

He confessed that he had not time to frame a Bill; and as doubts were entertained whether the old law was in existence, he thought it better to bring in a short bill reviving the old law, than to allow it to stand over till next session Mr. Robinson moved that the House do go into Committee

The SPEAKER having ruled that the motion was in orderthe form of it being objected to by Messrs. Baldwin and Chris-

Mr. AYLWIN said it was astonishing, after the difference that had occurred between Ministers on the University Bill, to see hon, member, without informing the House in what manner that difference had been reconciled, standing up in his place to move the House into Committee on the Supplies. After a variety of discursive observations, the eloquence of the Hon. Gentleman was curtailed by the Atty. Gen. Smrrn asking, what was the question before the House? He had conceived it to be a motion for going into Committee of Supply

The SPEAKER said such was the case, and asked Mr. Aylwin

last Pilot.

Mr. AYLWIN said he intended to move in amendment that the House should go into Committee on the University Bill, Loud laughter. Hon, members on the Treasury Benches laughed and seemed to be a good deal amused, it was a great contrast to their lengthened visages on Tuesday; he, however, still remembered with what delight they saw him and his hon. friend from Saguenay come in with a helping hand to save them from sinking. He would, however, call their attention to the necessity of passing this Bill this Session, in order to put a sto to the religious discord which rages in Upper Canada, which

Mr. JOHNSTON informed the Speaker that it was one o'clock, the House therefore adjourned until 3, P. M.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 22.

Mr. AYLWIN proceeded with his speech. Mr. Inspector General ROBINSON explained his position.— When his colleagues had brought forward the University Bill, be had remonstrated against it, and had finally tendered his resignation to the Governor General. That resignation had been accepted, and he did not consider, in consequence of his differing with his colleagues upon this one point, that he was justified in obstructing the public business, and he was fore prepared to go on with the Public Accounts

Dr. DUNLOP defended the course taken by the Administration in not pushing the bill through this session, against the opinion of many of its supporters.

Mr. Solicitor General SHERWOOD had not been in the house in the morning, when Mr. Cameron's question was put, but he gladly embraced this opportunity of explaining the position in which he stood. The hon, gentleman stated substantially, that he voted for the second reading of the University Bill, because he was in favour of legislating upon the question; but that he would have certainly resigned had the Executive resolved upon pressing the measure during the present session. As they had

consented, however, to postponement, he saw no necessity for relinquishing his official position.

Some remarks addressed to the house by Mr. CAUCHON created great disorder and excitement. The hon member was npelled, at length, to resume his seat.

Mr. AYLWIN, in the end, withdrew his amendment. Mr. Christie then moved his usual re-olutions, before going into Committee of Supply, which were opposed by Mr. Attorney

eneral Draper, and, as usual, lost. The House then went into Committee of Supply. Upon the first item, the salary of the Adjutant General of

Lower Canada, a debate arose upon a motion of Mr. Christie, to reduce it from £500 to £275. The amendment was lost. duce it from £500 to £275. The amendment was lost.

Another, to reduce the salary of his first Clerk to £100, desired nothing more than that the public might be a shared the same fate.

Objections were taken to the large amount paid to various

operation, that they would be no longer necessary.

The various items of the expenses for repairs at Monklands ments containing the collection of Sir W. Hamilton, has been were carried. Upon those items a good deal of discussion arose. The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.

MONDAY MORNING, March 24. In answer to a question put to Mr. Robinson by Mr. Merritt, as to what course the Government intended to take with regard the law passed by the American Congress for the inland ransportation of foreign goods in bond, Mr. Attorney General ommercial houses, to learn in what manner it would affect nem, but, as yet, no answer had been received, and he was not, herefore, prepared to say what course the Government would He was, however, of opinion that no Colonial legislaion would be effective, but that it would be necessary to obtain

an Imperial Statute. that he no longer held that appointment, his resignation having

been officially accepted by the Governor General. House in Committee of Supply. The item of the expense fitting up Monklands was again taken up, and caused considerable discussion, and, at one o'clock, the house adjourned

MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 24. Some discussion arose relative to the repairs of Monklands,

which resulted in the passing of the items of expenditure. A long debate took place on a motion for a grant of £1000 o Col. Fitzgibbon, in lieu of a grant of land made to him by The grant was carried by considerable majority.

A letter was read from Mr Higginson, announcing that his Excellency will prorogue the house, on Friday, at four o'clock.
On the expected prorogation the British Whig (Kingston) has the following remarks:—" A private letter, received from a member of the Upper House, gives us to understand, that an oplication would be made to his Excellency for a few days nger respite, and we know that the Canada, Capt. Lawless, ved instructions to proceed on Monday next to Dickinson's Landing, there to wait and receive the Upper Country Members returning home. The prorogation will therefore probably occur on Tuesday or Wednesday next."

TUESDAY MORNING, March 25.

KING'S COLLEGE. Mr. Boulton moved for the production of all correspond-

ence with the Home Government relative to King's College .-The hon, gentleman stated that although two despatches been produced, and the whole of the argument in favour of the rsity Bill had been predicated on those, yet he had reason to believe that there were others in the possession of the upon the application of Queen's College for a portion of the ndowment of King's College, in which the Colonial Secretary had stated that such an application could not be entertained. Mr. Attorney General DRAPER said that the despatcher communicated were not in consequence of an address, but vol-untarily sent down by the Governor General for the informa-

tion of the House. The address which was sent up was for correspondence between the present Governor General and the Home Government, and no answer could be given thereto, because there were no despatches. No doubt there were other despatches, and all of a public nature would be communicted to the House, but there were others of a private character which

could not be made known.

Mr. Baldwin agreed with the hon. gentleman; but he trusted that the Administration would take care to guard against that Back Stairs influence which kept important despatches from the sworn advisers of the Crown, until they

leaked out in the newspapers, as had been the case.

Mr. AYLWIN said he could corroborate the fact. While he was a member of the Administration, he had seen in the Mon treal Gazette, a despatch concerning the Post Office, which he did not see in writing until 3 months afterwards-Carried.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON. W. B. ROBINSON. Mr. Baldwin then said that he had understood a fuller explanation of the causes which led to the resignation of the late Inspector-General would have been afforded to the House than had yet been given. He hoped, that the hon. gentleman

Sydenham's private Secretary, should be increased to the same sum as he had previously received. The salary had proved to him open to charges of inconsistency; and he would therefore Responsible Government, or the mode in which Government.

mously advised his Excellency that the prayer of Mr. Ryland could not be acceded to, and all proposed to stand by that admight have time to consult the other members of the Administration on the measures which they intended to bring before Parliament. His Excellency concurred in the propriety of that course. He had accordingly conferred with the prominent members of the Administration, and had found that their views generally coincided. Then they spoke of the University Bill, and upon that subject he had urged the learned Attorney General for Upper Canada to give him a full explanation— That gentleman mentioned to him the heads of the bill then under consideration, and further said, that it would be submitted to the Council of King's College, and that he should withdraw it unless it met with their approval. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Aylwin.) He hoped the hon, gentleman opposite would allow him to proceed without interruption. That measure, however, was not before Parliament. For some weeks after that, no other bill had been brought under his notice, and he had no idea that any measure was contemplated like the one which he had since found it necessary to oppose; and indeed he believed that it was not till a very short time previous to the hon. Attorney General going to London for his election, that the outlines of the proposed bill were framed. He now, however, found himself placed in a false position before the country, for he was accused in the public prints of having ta-ken office without understanding the policy which he would be bound to pursue as a minister of the Crown; and the preceding evening he had found upon the desk of his hon. friend from Cornwall, a copy of the Pilot, in which he was much surprised to see the following remarks upon himself:—"Mr. Robinson's position is a most extraordinary one. How the hon member on the subject of the University, and to go to his constituents, with that declaration virtually in his mouth, we are at a loss to inderstand. The Colonist certainly urged his connection with the liberal ministry as a reason for the obtaining support in Sincoe. He says that he did not understand that the question was to be a cabinet one. He certainly ought to have had a proper understanding on the subject before taking office. How ever it appears that he was solely influenced by a desire to assist Lord Metcalfe out of his difficulties, and as several others had refused the office he felt bound to help his Excellency Now, it was not pleasant to be spoken of in that manner, after he had taken every step that a prudent man could have taken to understand what measures would be introduced by the Government of which he was to form a part. He might perhaps Mr. Hall .- Oh let him go on. He is speaking from the have got out of the difficulty by saying that this ought not to be considered a government measure at all; but when he knew that the whole country looked upon it in that light, he had made up his mind to receive it as such, and to stand or fall by it. He well knew what the hon, member for Quebec and others would have said, had he taken any other course, he knew that the cry would have been—"oh that's your idea of Responsible Government, is it? You bring in measures and then attempt to escape the responsibility that attaches to them by saying they are open questions." He could only say, that so far as he was concerned, he had determined to vote upon this question as he would on all others upon its merits-and as soon as he found that he could not give his support to his colleagues—he tendered his resignation; and he had done so at once, to put his Excellency and his colleagues in possession of his views, (not knowing how soon the measure might come up) in order that all parties should be prepared for his opposition in case the bill were pressed through during the present seatleman then called the attention of the House to the terms of the note, in which he had conveyed his

Inspector General's Office, Montreal, 11th March 1845.

My Lord.—As it seems to be desired by your Lordship's Government that the proposed Bill for amending the Charter of King's College in Upper Canada should be passed without delay, I am constrained to inform your Lordship that in consequence of time having been requested by a large number of Petitioners deeply interested in the measure, for the country to consider the provisions of the Bill, and express their views upon it, I feel that if it is to be pressed further at this late per riod of the Session, I must vote against it. This determination on my part I can assure your Lordship is not made with any view to embarrass the Government, or to prevent a satisfactory arrangement of the University question; but from a sincere desire that in a matter of so much importance to the country due consideration may be given to it, and no measure adopted which is not likely to give general satisfaction.

Under these circumstances, and feeling compelled for the reasons given to differ from the other members of your Lordship's Administration, I respectfully beg leave to place at your Lordship's disposal the office which I have the honour to hold. I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's humble servant,

It would appear, however, from his resignation having been accepted that the Administration were determined to persever in the attempt to carry the Bill through this session—yet by udge correctly of the position in which he stood—he had asked Mr. Christie moved to reduce the salary of the Speaker to for postponement when his late colleagues avowed their inten-£500 per session, instead of £1000 per annum. After some discussion the motion was lost.

Mr. Thompson moved that the Speaker should receive no sessional allowance as a member. Lost.

Mr. Thompson moved to discussion the members are the sessional allowance as a member. Lost. Mr. Thompson moved to discontinue the pension of £393 or his late colleagues' position is the "most extraordinary deceased were both remarkable for their piety ring their whole progress. The expedition, but for its tragical fee. ld. to William Smith, as late Clerk of the Legislative He had stated to his constituents before his election, that there were any great question upon which he might d his colleagues, he should feel bound to resign. chools in Lower Canada. Mr. Robinson said that he hoped they would not be disposed to censure him, when the fact Wilful Destruction of the Celebrated Portland when the educational system of Lower Canada was fairly in were all known. He did not blame any one; he had acted as he felt to be right, and under similar circumstances, he would act in the same manner. He contended that he had acted rightly, and that he stood as he had pledged himself to stand. It might have, perhaps, been competent for his Excellency have informed him that the emergency contemplated whe letter was written had not yet arisen, and that therefore there was no necessity for him to accept his (Mr. R.'s) resignation. The Governor General had, however, not taken that course. He (Mr. R.) might certainly have written again, to have with drawn bis resignation, on the ground that the Bill was not pressed through; but he did not do so, as he took it for granted the hon. Attorney General would act in accordance with the avowal which he made to stand or fall by the Bill. He might have crept out of the difficulty, and have retained his place, by voting for the Bill with a mental reservation to oppose ther year, but he had never voted for a measure in that way. If he liked a Bill he voted for it; and if he did not, he against it honestly and faisly. He could only say, that if Reonsible Government which he had for a long time opportunity because he had thought it would not work well-would deprive o him as Inspector General, he felt bound to state to the house hat he no longer held that appointment, his resistant hards. bear loss of office with composure, but he could not bear loss of character; nor could he bear to be taunted with having taken office without proper consideration of the duties and difficulties which attended that step. He had acted as he thought right

and yet no University Bill is passed.

Mr. DRAPER would not be doing his duty to the House the country, if he did not allude to the remarks which had been made by his hon friend who had just sat down. He had o give his confirmation to a great deal which had been said; but he would also have to make a few observations upon solutions, which had fallen from that hap goutleman. His honthings which had fallen from that hon, gentleman. His hon friend knew that the University question was the only one upof which there would be any difference between them, either as regarded the views of the country, or the arrangements of the Ministry among themselves. At the time when his hon friend had been asked to accept office, and before he had accepted it, the University Bill had engaged his (Mr. Draper's) personal consideration—that was to say, his time had been much taken up in communications, which the median meivate up in communications, which, though they were of a private nature, yet they were intended to ascertain the opinions of his correspondents who represented different interests, with a view to the framing of a bill for the purpose of bringing the matter to a settlement. That correspondents to a settlement. That correspondence led him to prepare [he draft of a measure which was submitted to his hon. friend, and the told that hon, gentleman what he had already stated—that the plan was not one to which the Government stood pledged, or which they had ultimately adopted, but that it was which, if it met with the approbation of all parties concern would be submitted to parliament. Difficulties were sugges by the authorities of the College of a character which appe to be insuperable, and as his hon. friend had said, that plan was finally abandoned. He (Mr. D.) then endeavoured cause it fell principally within his department to arrange some other Bill, and one was accordingly drawn out, which was some time in progress, while his continuous progress while his continuous progress are continuous progress. time in progress, while his friend was a member of the admin-istration, and as soon as it reached the shape that it could be submitted to his colleagues, it was submitted to his hon-That gentleman bad as early notice of it as any member of the Government, except himself, who was the party by whomi was thrown together. That he believed was the usual cours on such occasions; the cast and skeleton of a Bill was settled by one or two members of the Cabinet. forward to be altered and modified by the rest, and it did not become a measure of the administration until it was approved of by all the gentlemen who formed the Government. In that manner he had submitted the Bill in question to his colleagues; and when the time came when it was necessary to decide whether it should or should not be adopted, and laid before the house and the country has been submitted. House and the country, he must do his hon, friend the justice to say, that he did not express a difficulty which he felt in bringing himself. bringing himself to the conclusion that this measure should be a Government one. He was not prepared to say whether he would give it his would give it his assent at any future period, but he certain! would not do so during the present session. The sole object of his hon. friend was to make up his mind whether he would of his hon, friend was to make up his mind whether he vote for it or not. If the thing had been left as an open questions. tion, that course would have been a perfectly proper one; member of the Government. He would prefer to go out office, and to say that he and his friends could not go on a everything connected with the step he had taken should be laid before the country.

M. Ronnected with the step he had taken should be laid another on the country. before the country.

Mr. Robinson felt that the course he had taken had laid open questions. That was not the way in which he understand open questions.

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their feelings of friendship for one another. RECEIVING REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON SUPPLIES.

MR. CHRISTIE moved, that the salary of the Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada be £250 instead of £500.

Lost. Ayes 24, Nays 29.

Ma. CHRISTIE moved, that the salary of the Speaker be £500 per Session, instead of £1000 per annum.
The motion was lost. Ayes 12, Nays 42.

MR. CHRISTIE moved to add to the resolution—"provided the said Speaker hold no office of emolument under the Crown, or receive any money out of the consolidated revenue." The hon, gentleman said that this motion was for the purpose of preventing the Speaker from receiving the sessional allowance, or from acting as Queen's Counsel, or being under any obliga-tion to the Executive.

The motion was lost. Ayes 11, Nays 46. Scorr objected to the grant to the Medical Faculty of

M Gill College.

The House divided for the grant. Ayes 43, Nays 7.

Mr. McDonald of Cornwall wished to call the attention of the grant of £500 session some provision would be made for the deaf and dumb. There were a great number of these unfortunate beings in the Province, and it became the Legislature to follow the example set in other countries, and found an Asylum into which they might be received and educated, that they might be enabled to tence be relieved.

EDUCATIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS. ROBLIN, were against the motion. Mr. ERMATISGER said that if this motion affected Egerton Ryerson alone, he would vote for it, for he considered the appointment of that gentleman as a disgrace to the Government.

He could not, however, vote for the amendment of the member Mr. BOULTON corroborated what had been said by Mr. Bald-

win. The appointment of Mr. Ryerson was an infamous poli-tical job, and an insult to every member of the Church of Engnd, and to every minister of the Churches of England, Scotland d Rome. He could not, however, vote for the amendment. Mr. AYLWIN asked leave to withdraw his amendment and

Mr. Gowan hoped it would not be granted; the trick of making motions to be withdrawn, for the purpose of enabling members to make long speeches, and waste the time of the

hear evidence upon oath. The hon, gentleman read, from a tendance on Divine worship-and no institu

Mr. Gowan, in a long and able speech, called upon the Government, as a duty it owed to the coun ry, as a duty to the Board of Works, to make the investigation called for.

can be made in the constitution of that Board. Mr. Sherwood was opposed to the motion and amendment, because it went to take from the Executive Council the responsibility which they should bear for the acts of the Board, and

place it on an independent body. Dr. Dunlop withdrew his motion.

INLAND NAVIGATION AND CANADIAN VESSELS. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Smith, the House went into Committee, and the following Resolutions were reported and agreed to:-

rests of owners of ships and vessels navigating the inland waters of this Province, requires that the same protection and privileges vessels in all other parts of her Majesty's dominions,

2nd. Resolved—That the provisions of the 31st section of e Act passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late a jesty King William the Fourth, which permits goods, the produce of foreign countries, to be brought or imported by inand navigation from any adjoining foreign country in foreign essels or boats as well as in British vessels or boats, is no longer necessary or advantageous for the interests of this Province, and that the repeal of that part of the clause in question, which con-

rains the aforesaid provision, would tend greatly to advance the prosperity of the inland trade of this Province.

3rd. Resolved—That the extension of the Acts passed in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled respectively, "An Act for the registering of British vessels," and "An Act for the encountries" to vessels built ragement of British shipping and navigation," to vessels built and owned in this Province, employed in navigating the inland waters, would, by securing to her Majesty's subjects in this Province, owning vessels so employed, the valuable privileges and advantages enjoyed by British vessels in other portions of her Majesty's dominions, greatly tend to the encouragement of British - 12.

British shipping and navigation and the commercial interests of this Province. 4th. Resolved-That many persons of foreign birth, having migrated to this Province at an early period, and taken up their residence here under the encouragement held out to them by the Government, have become naturalized subjects of her Jesty, under and by virtue of various Acts of the Provincial nent of this Province, as well as of Acts of the Provincial | the same Parliaments of the late Province of Lower and Upper Canada,

tained, availing the parties only within the limits within new Charter, containing such further provisions as the Provincial the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the Parliament in this particular excellent the jurisdiction of the jurisdiction of the juris tends, it is highly desirable that, in any amendment of the said Act of the Imperial Parliament of 3rd and 4th William IV.,

"Your Petitioner, therefore, being earnestly desirous that all

could be carried on. If it were attempted the result would be been or hereafter may become naturalized by or under the

friend at that moment could enable him to see the slightest prospect of harmony between their views—if he could only say that his feelings with regard to the measure were such, that

Mr. Robinson's personal integrity has been repeatedly acknow-ledged during the session by Mr. Baldwin and other members he had taken; but he said that Government having determined to introduce the University Bill to the House as a Government measure—and having tested the sense of the House as to whether it would legislate on the principles which that Bill contained—having done so, he said that when his hon. friend found it necessary to tender his resignation, the ministers fell,

> irretrievably damaged in the public estimation of all political parties by the explanations. That Mr. Robinson has been badly used by his late colleagues cannot, we think, be denied. He joined them on the understanding that the University Bill would be introduced with the concurrence of the Council of King's College. At a very late period of the session the heads of a bill were submitted to him; be had no time to consult with those interested in the matter, and whose right to be consulted was admitted by his colleagues. He required postponement, and it was refused, and he was driven out of office. The supporters of the ministry in the house made the same demand and it was granted,—yes, it was granted to John P. Roblin, D. E. McDonnell, and David Thompson, although it was refused to Mr. Robinson. Mr. Draper's excuse that Mr. Robinson would not promise to vote for the bill next session is wholl Invalid. Have any of the supporters of the ministry promised to vote for the bill next session? Has Mr. Sherwood promised to do so? On the contrary, he has openly condemned the measure, and is the strenuous advocate of the division of the endowment, one of the Bishop's plans, and to which, in all

probability, Mr. Robinson might have been brought to consent.

The avowed doctrine of Mr. Sherwood and others was, that The avowed doctrine of Mr. Sherwood and others was, that the Administration to the propriety of making a grant of £500 each to Queen's College and that of Regiopolis. He hoped that a supplementary estimate would be brought down, in which these items would not be forgotten. He also trusted that next and Mr. Sherwood are on precisely the same ground, and yet second reading were pledged, was "the right to legislate." Now to that extent Mr. Robinson avowed himself ready to go. He and Mr. Sherwood are on precisely the same ground, and yet the one is driven from office while the other looks on with the utmost complacency and sang froid. Mr. Robinson of course felt that by voting for the second reading he would have com mitted himself to the great principle of the bill, and he had no his opinion if satisfactory reasons were adduced to him. The Ministry themselves have another year to negotiate with the

Upon the grant for the Educational Superintendents of Upper and Lower Canada, Mr. Aylwin moved a proviso that no such Superintendent should be the Minister of any religion. A lengthy discussion arose, in which Messrs Price, Cameron and Aylwin, attacked the Government for the appointment of Egerton Rverson, and that gentleman for his letters from Eng-Egerton Ryerson, and that gentleman for his letters from Egg-land, published in the Toronto Colonist. Messrs. Attorney General Draper, Dunlop, Sol. Gen. Sherwood, and Mr.

a disgrace to the Government.

Tuesday Afternoon.

Mr. Baldwin spoke in condemnation of the appointment of Dr. Ryerson to the Superintendent of Education, and that of Mr. Murray to the Professorship of Mathematics in King's College. He characterized the first as an infamous political job to bring over a political apostate; and said that the other was totally incompetent to fill the office which he had received.

He could not however yet for the amendment of the member of the member of the date of the latter has been accepted—we hope the former will persist in his, that the ministry may be could not however yet for the amendment of the member of the date of the latter has been accepted—we hope along the hook. Ministers have gained a triumph at the expense of their best and true-t supporters—and we do not envy them. The Inspector General, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Robinson have both tendered their resignation and that of the latter has been accepted—we hope along the constant of the former will persist in his, that the ministry may be emblematical of the former will persist in his, that the ministry may be emblematical of the former will persist in his, that the ministry may be emblematical of the former will persist in his, that the ministry may be emblement of the former will persist in his, that the ministry may be emblement of the former will persist in his, that the ministry may be emblement of the former will persist in his, that the ministry may be emblement of the former hold the follow.

And whose lank jaws will never hold the hook. Ministers have gained a triumph at the expense of their best and true-t supporters—and whose lank jaws will never hold the support of the former will persist and that of the latter has been accepted—we hope along the person of the former will persist in his, that the expense of the former will person the former will person the former will person the former will person th present ministry-though indeed what better could they have done? But they have preferred party to principle, and what has been the result? Themselves are to be dragged at the tail of a ministry they dare not oppose. We had hoped better from the member for Hastings for one. On this occasion Mr. Aylwin voted with the ministry. — Glorious union! But, Mr. Aylwin, has it never occurred to you that the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada possess certain lands, &c., (pretty considerable too) which by some such vote may be transerred or divided amongst
—for instance, the Jumpers, Grunters and Mormons.

This future Upper Canada University is modeled after that of the renowned London University, and an succeeded connected house, had been played too often. He hoped the house would divide upon this motion, that the country might see who were the men who desired to exclude the clergy from the educational street. About a year since Lord Brougham when pre-Report of the Committee upon the Chambly Canal, several a more reprobate crew than this model for a Canadian Univer- nation, there can be no ground of complaint.

College, or "to which it is legally or equitably entitled" by Royal grant, are to be taken away, and vested in a new Uni-Mr. Robinson was opposed to the investigation now asked trong as altogether impracticable.

versity, which University is to be prohibited by its constitution never so well, the distinction from enacting any by-law or regulation "for religious" tion looks inviduous, and while it is constituted as at present, onduct the animals of the investigation now asked to for, as altogether impracticable.

Messrs. Merrit, Moffatt and Williams were opposed to the motion, but thought that the Government ought to take some steps to inquire into the department, and put an end to these repeated complaints.

Mr. Bourgook mas opposed to the investigation now asked to for regulation "for religious to looks inviduous, and while it is constituted as at present, complaints will be constantly made of its exclusive character, and its sphere of usefulness will be limited. We believe this is religion in our halls of learning,—a door opened to the introduction of the motion, but thought that the Government ought to take some steps to inquire into the department, and put an end to these repeated complaints.

Mr. Bourgook mas opposed to the investigation now asked to form the material conduct the aniars of the Institution in every a well, the distinct of the introduction observations and while it is constituted as at present, complaints will be constantly made of its exclusive character, and its sphere of usefulness will be limited. We believe this is the prevailing opinion, and is not only held by the people generally but also by some of the Councillors and Professors.

Mr. Bourgook mas opposed to the investigation from the material connect the aniars of the Institution in every a well, the still the constituted as at present, complaints will be constantly made of its exclusive character, and its sphere of usefulness will be limited. We believe this is the prevailing opinion, and is not only held by the people generally but also by some of the Councillors and Professors.

Mr. Bourgook mas opposed to the institution in the professor well, the distinction of the material professor will prevent the constituted as at present, constituted as at present, observed in the institution for religious and while it is constituted as at present, observed in the interesting and the institution looks inviduous, and while it is constituted as at present, obser Mr. Boulton moved, in amendment, that an humble Ad- eventually to infidelity and republicanism. But should the

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS.—We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following communication from Lord Stanley to the Governor General, apprising His Ex-

(CCPY.)

Downing-Street, March 2, 1845. No. 353. 14th February last, with the Postmaster General of the United States, for the conveyance through that country of the British their hands; and, unless this be done, they are determined not to Mails to and from Canada. Under this agreement, the corres- take that course which they know would produce that amendment pondence between this country and Canada will, after this mail, in the Charter which they hold to be necessary!

This is the true position of the case, and we put it to the be landed and embarked at Boston, instead of at Halifax, as at States in iron boxes, and placed under the charge of an officer

The first homeward mail to be despatched by this route, will be conveyed by first of May next. (Signed) be conveyed by the packet appointed to leave Boston on the I have. &c..

The Right Hon'ble Lord Metcalfe, G. C. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PETITION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF KING'S COLLEGE. The following Petition was on Friday last presented to the Legislative Council by the Honorable Colonel Shore:-

" To the Honorable the Legislative Council: "The Petition of Edwin Jacob, Clerk, Rector in Divinity, Vice-President of the University of King's College at Fredericton, and a Professor in the same—Humbly Sheweth;

"That your Petitioner received his appointment from the Chancellor of this University, under a Royal Charter, granted by his Majesty King George the Fourth, in compliance with a petition of the General Assembly, and accepted and confirmed, s to the property of the Corporation, by a consequent Act of

"That your Petitioner has been informed, on high authority, respectively, while others are now in process of becoming naturalized under the said Acts, and it is probable that in the settling of the country others may hereafter acquire the rights of naturalized under the said Acts, and it is probable that in the settling of the country others may hereafter acquire the rights of naturalized under the said Charter by virtue of a mere Act of the Provincial Legislature, as proposed by a Bill now before your Honorable House, would be, if not strictly illegal, at least of the country others may hereafter acquire the rights of naturalization by virtue of Acts of the Provincial Parliament to be anomalous and violent; and that such alteration could not be btained the privileges of naturalization thus betained the plea of necessity; inasmuch as her Majesty's Ministers have signified their readiness to advise the grant of a

cap. 59, with a view to give effect to the object referred to in the foregoing Resolutions, a provision should be made, by which all the rights of natural born British subjects, as respects trade, shipping, and navigation, and the ownership of goods and shipping engaged or to be engaged in the same, should be conferred by Imperial Legislation upon all such persons as already have

which he was about to lay before the House, he did so, without any desire to praise, still less to flatter his honourable friend, by adulation. He would say, however, both for himself and his friends, that they had every reason to be satisfied when the late Inspector General became their colleague, and to regret, that the circumstances now under review or any others, should ave rendered it necessary for him to retire from than a few of the course of the direct trade between it the consented to withdraw it—the object of its presentation having been sufficiently accomplished. We have reasons to believe that the "authority" to which the petition refers was indeed "high,"—much superior to any which could be found in the conformity to the said Resolutions.

A Committee was then appointed to draft the said Petitions, and they were reported, adopted, and ordered to be communicated to the Council for their concurrence.

Adjourned till 3, p.m. a very weak Government indeed. If ministers could have consented to postpone the measure, his hon, friend would still have been unable to promise his support either to that Bill, or to any other have been unable to promise his support either to that Bill, or Some of the members of the Council having objected to the NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, that he is, and has uniformly shewn himself, friendly to the "real and practicable improvements" which would, in all probability, render the College far more extensively beneficial.—

The "Constitutional" question is of course entitled to grave consideration, which it must undoubtedly receive in the highest to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial.

our own University, has been undertaken by the Legislature of New Brunswick. We suppose that the present extraordinary proceedings of our Canadian Parliament will afford no small encouragement to those who are engaged in this kindred enter-prise in the sister Province. With the dissatisfaction which appears to prevail as to the internal economy of the University at Fredericton we, of course, are not concerned; destitute, as we are, of that intimate local knowledge which would warrant us in pronouncing a judgment on the complaints which have been made; but in regard to the propriety and justice of the interference—in a tone of absolute and final authority,—of any Provincial Legislature with the conditions and privileges of a Royal Charter, we fully concur in the doctrine thus enunciated in the New Brunswick Assembly :-

"Wednesday, Feb. 26th.—Mr. W. H. Street was opposed to the present Bill: the House had no right to interfere with the Charter of the College. It was granted by the Crown, and the Queen alone had any right to annul or modify her own grant.—Mr. S. referred to the opinions of Mr. Draper in Canada in proof of his argument, and contended that Mr. D. had conclusiv ly shown that the Colonial Legislature could not interfere with the Royal Charter without the assent of the Corporasented from the College Council, but expressed a willingness to submit to any alteration Her Majesty would make. He hoped, therefore, that the Bill would be abandoned, and an Address to Her Majesty adopted in lieu thereof. Mr. S also referred to the opinion of the Chief Justice, which he thought high authority, and quite strong enough for him."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: - On Saturday last, Messrs. Partelow and End enquired of the Hon. Mr. Simonds if any measure had yet been taken for filling up the Council since the Toronto, Jan. vote of Want of Confidence had passed the House, upon which Mr. Simonds answered that two additional Members had been appointed; and Colonel McLeod immediately informed the House that both the Solicitor General and himself had that day been sworn into office. Upon this announcement Messrs Partelow, End, Barberie, Wilmot, and Dr. Earle, severally addressed the House, declaring their determination to give them Constitutionally their political opposition. Mr. Wilmot was particularly severe on the Covernment, and Messrs. Barberie

and Dr. Earle equally so in respect to the new Councillors.

Mr. Brown stated that the Government had acted as he had right be received and educated, that they might be enabled to eason to anticipate its postponement. Every man in the covernment and acted and enticipated by filling up the Council to the number required for the reason to anticipate its postponement. Every man in the success of the council to the number required for the transaction of business, and that he looped the House was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter his opinion if satisfactory reasons were adduced to him. The bis opinion if satisfactory reasons were adduced to him.

EDUCATIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Ministry themselves have another year to negotiate with the leaving the point at issue to be settled by the Home Government and acted and acted and acted and enticipated its postponement. Every man in the council to the number required for the reason to anticipated, by filling up the Council to the number required for the transaction of business, and that he boyed the House was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject, and to alter house was given a year to think over the subject has the decimal the council to the number required for the bid in the council to the number required for the bid in the council to the number required for the bid in the council to the number required to himself to the great principle of the bid in the council to the number required to the number required to himself to the present the council to the number required to himself to the present the council to the number required to himself to the present the council to the numb

> the Province. He would also assist in having the question fithat his design to delay the vote of want of confidence, till after the first of March, would have, if acceded to, pluced the House in a better position than it then occupied.
>
> It is said that His Excellency received the Committee which

waited on him to request his transmission of the address to England, with great courtesy; stating that he felt obliged to the House for having refrained from stopping the usual supplies, which would of course disarrange the whole affairs of the country .- Fredericton Reporter, Feb. 28.

THE COLLEGE BILL.—This Bill, which passed the Lower House a week or two ago, is now before the Legislative Council, and what its fate will be in that House we are entirely without data on which to ground an opinion. We have hitherto left this subject in the hands of corre-pondents, for whose ideas we do not consider ourselves responsible, as our columns have been equally open to both sides; but the time has at length arrived when we are called upon to record our own opinion, and We shall not lined from the task.

King's College has usually been considered as exclusive in its character, and as having been established for the especial

benefit of the Church of England. This is an erroneous sup-position, for not only are the scholarships open to all denominations of Christians, and no constraint placed upon the stu-dents to attend the services of the Church of England either in or out of the College, but we verily believe that the obloquy the men who desired to exclude the clergy from the educational system of the country.

About a year since Lord Brougham when presiding at a distribution of prizes among the medical students of the University College, London, congratulated the sons of Esculpius on not having to attend divine worship before entering on their daily studies, and—note, ye heads of families—he, this Board of Works, with power to send for persons and papers, and he hear evidence upon outh. The how gouldened near the country which this supposed connection has drawn upon the Church has in the benefits she has ever received from the lin-sitution. The only preference given to the Church of England by the Charter is that the Theological Professor, and the members of the Council, must subscribe to the Thirty-nine Angles of the Council, must subscribe to the Thirty-nine Angles of the Council of the College, but we verily believe that the obloquy which this supposed connection has drawn upon the Church has approached it more than the benefits she has ever received from the Lin-sitution. The only preference given to the Church of England by the Charter is that the Theological Professor, and the members of the Council, must subscribe to the Thirty-nine Angles of the Council of the College, but we verily believe that the obloquy which this supposed connection has drawn upon the Church has a topical the country. ation can produce | England has at least equal claims to that of any other denomideeply deplored that an Institution, so nobly endowed, should charges against the Board.

Mr. Cameron opposed the motion. The statements which had been made to the Committee were exparte statements, and the other side had not yet been heard.

Sity boasts.

We desire to see every denomination of professing christians and been made to the Committee were exparte statements, and the power of conferring academical degrees, but we protest against the invasion of a Royal Charter to accomplish that the main object then is to ascertain what are the stagement of the Committee upon the Chambly Canal, several deeply deplored that an Institution, so nobly endowed, should not be more generally useful—that the students should be so few. This the friends of the College regret, and her enemies the other side had not yet been heard. the other side had not yet been heard.

Mr. Attorney General Draper defended the Board at some of the computation of the comput length; he considered it altogether unjustifiable that the charges contained in the Report brought up by the member for Huron should be placed upon the Journals of the House, without the Dersons expected in the Report brought up the member for Huron should be placed upon the Journals of the House, without the Dersons expected in the Report brought up to the House, without the Dersons expected in the Report brought up by the member for Huron should be placed upon the Journals of the House, without the Dersons expected in the Report brought up by the member for Huron should be placed upon the Journals of the House, without the Dersons expected in the Report brought up by the member for Huron should be placed upon the Journals of the House, without the Dersons expected in the Report brought up by the member for Huron should be placed upon the Journals of the House, without the Dersons expected in the Report brought up by the member for Huron should be placed upon the Journals of the House, without the Legislature pass an act to de-King's College University are held by letters patent from the countries of the House, without the persons accused having had an opportunity of explaining or defending their conduct.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Draper resumed his defence of the conduct of the Board, entering into a variety of details of little interest to others than the parties interested.

Mr. Berthelot opposed the investigation.

Mr. Gowan, in a long and able speech, called upon the Government, as a duty it owed to the country, as a duty to the College, or "to which it is legally or equitably entitled" by College. Toronto, is under its necessary and set to desprive the U. E. Loyalists of their grants, as to plunder this in ast to deprive the U. E. Loyalists of their grants, as to plunder this competency, but they charge the Council with mismanagement, and allege this to be the chief obstructive cause. On the other and allege this to be the chief obstructive cause. On the other thand, it is argued that the stories circulated by the enemies of the Institution have driven those away who would otherwise and supposed imperishable tenure of a Royal grant is but a shum. The bill enacts that all lands and moneys, and securities arising from their sale, which are now in possession of the College, or "to which it is legally or equitably entitled" by College. Toronto, is under its nearest constitution; and yet College, Toronto, is under its present constitution; and yet innovators are not satisfied—ED. Church], for let them now

The evil being found, the remedy is simple and easy; it is dress be presented to his Excellency, to issue a commission to inquire into the manner in which the public money is, and has been, expended by the Board of Works, and if any improvement and be made in the constitution of that Board.

The evil being found, the remedy is simple and easy truckling spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including the manual fifteency is simple and easy truckling spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to procure an amendment of the College Charter. Including spirit of Ministers succeed in carrying this measure, only to nluckily here the real difficulty but begins, for the House of Assembly, while it makes the greatest noise about the "grie throws in the way of its removal an insurmountable obstacle! It must be plain, not only to lawyers but to every person possessed of common sense, that a Royal Charter can ly be altered by the authority from which it emanated: viz. the Crown; and accordingly Lord Stanley has told the Local Dunlop withdrew his motion.

cellency of a projected change in the transmission of the Brite question was then put upon the amendment. Ayes, 19;

cellency of a projected change in the transmission of the Brite question was then put upon the amendment. Ayes, 19;

cellency of a projected change in the transmission of the Brite question was then put upon the amendment. Ayes, 19; penny on each newspaper will be exacted on delivery, according | Charter, to which every attention will be paid. But this does not satisfy the House; they will not have the Charter amended unless they are allowed to amend it by Bill, and in this manner they legislate year after year, although perfectly aware that My Lord, -With reference to my Despatch, No. 342, of their legislation cannot affect a Royal Charter. Their motives the 4th ult., I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty's Government concluded an agreement, on the

> The letters will be forwarded through the United people of New Brunswick to say whether they wish to see the control of an Institution of this nature placed in the hands of men who have shewn themselves on so many occasions both selfish and vacillating! If this were done what guarantee is there that the Charter would not be amended every year?-What guarantee would there be that in a few years our Provincial College would not become a hot-bed of politicians and infidels? What guarantee would there be (seeing that a large number of our Representatives are influenced chiefly by their Roman Catholic constituents) that it might become a second authorised to collect and receive the same. Maynooth? Let us hope that a stand will be made against this by every person who has the success of the Protestan Religion at heart; and let it not be forgotten that the only reason why the College Charter is not altered is because of the non-resistence (on this subject) to the Wilmot faction in the House of Assembly .- The Loyalist.

This Bill, we understand, has been carried in the Legislative Council, by a division of eight to six.

POSTSCRIPT.

On the eve of going to Press we have received intelligence that the Provincial Parliament was prorogued by His Excellency, Lord Metcalfe, on Saturday last, the 29th ult., at 5 o'clock P. M. An Extra of the Canada Gazette of that date which has reached us, contains the Speech delivered from the Throne on the occasion; but, owing to the lateness of its arrival, tions, including we are unable to introduce it into our columns this IRON, TINPLATES, and OTHER METALS,

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Managing Committee of the Nisgara District Branch Association, that the first Quarterly Meeting for this year will be held, D. V., in the Parish of Chippawa, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April. The

No. 1, Chewett's Buildings,

KING STREET, TORONTO. ICHARD 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

The University of King's College, Fredericton, was constituted after the model of the original Charter granted to the Institution of the same name in Upper Canada. An invasion of its Charter, somewhat similar to the first encroachment upon its Charter, somewhat similar to the

REMOVAL.

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.

Upper Canada College. THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on Wednes-

day, the 26th March, when the College will re-assemble after the Easter Vacation.

J. P. DE LA HAYE,

Collector pro. tem.

RS. HUDSPETH intends opening Private Classes for Young Ladies, on the 1st April next, for the French and Italian Languages.

Cobourg, March 26, 1845.

Cobourg, March 26, 1845.

Cobourg Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.'
All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced.

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 possible. Having a near relative in Loudon, who devotes himself exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders being executed with care and user in the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.'

All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced.

Cobourg, March 26, 1845. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English

hranches and Pinno, is desirons 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 Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

GOVERNESS. LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain a A LADY, accustomed to Territor, situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children is a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to M THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto.

December 18, 1844. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: PUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of he Globes, French, and Needlework

Tuition to Junior Clas-es, under Ten Years of Age-

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 heir 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.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

OTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company have ordered, that an Assessment of, from 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. in the Pound, be called in, on the Premium Notes liable to be assessed, for paying off the losses the Company have sustained during the last 15 months; which Assessment is required to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office, within THIRTY DAYS of this date, in terms of the Statute,—and of 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. MR. MEREDITH,

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND, 239. KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS. TORONTO.

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

3s. 9d. per dozen. Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump-house, and other out houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian Church and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile—a desirable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Farm with im-provements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, post paid, addressed to York Mills Post Office.) HENRY J. FYFE. Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.

WANTS A SITUATION,

A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, 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-

TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective

Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY. Treasurer to the Building Committee February 20, 1845.

BANK STOCK WANTED. FEW SHARES of either Upper Canada, Commercial,

LAND SCRIP for sale. Apply to
H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, Toronto. Toronto, 6th March, 1845.

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 Barrier, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will 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 New York, February 14, 1845.

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply

ir Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for

RICHARD JUSON & Co. RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Mer-

chants 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 importaand 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. G. & T. BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

DUNDASFOUNDRY

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

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c. and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILLS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province. Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of fulfilled their engagements respecting them:— Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms,

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
and Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co.
Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845.

397-6w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-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. CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.'

All persons who consider their health and are 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 health and the season.

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

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do resommend the same to the public.
(Signed) WALTER TELFER, Surgeon

J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D. ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician. Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG, BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal 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 found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recomme

their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH. ALSO: 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, outsining Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines; Balzaother articles. 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 of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCI THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,) 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 TERMS: -Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. 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 long practical experience, made subscrvient to their interests

100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS,

Cohourg, 4th November, 1844. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs eave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionabl manner, 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,

superior style.

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extend 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 season which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844. 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.

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

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

SIMON MUNRO R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has

al Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

nanging, &c. &c.
Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil
Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints, -- made to order, and on the shortest notice Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

BRITISH MAGAZINES,

REVIEWS, &c. MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, beg to announce they have now added to their extensive works, the manufacture of dersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of po It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shown the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

> Edinburgh "British and Foreign "Foreign and Colonial "Westminster " Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) 1 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 United Service Journal (Monthly) + 16 Dublin University Magazine " 1 Bluck wood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Journal 1 12 6
> Bell's World of Fashion, (Monthly) 1 16 0 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronton 393 tf January 8, 1845. ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL. 163 King Street. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844.

> 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. 11d.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial. Price 9d.

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

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Sincoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-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-

rines; Lama, Silk, and Satin Shauls; Parasols, and various 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 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.

April, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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.

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 dented 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 older to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York, Toronto, May, 1844.



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, n 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 Wednesday next, the 19th March.

Toronto, March 13, 1845. THE STEAMER AMERICA. WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Port Wind-

VV 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.

BIRTH. At Picton, on the 21st Feb., Mrs. Low, wife of Philip Low, Esq., Barrister at Law, of a daughter. MARRIED. On the 26th March, at Ancaster, C.W., by the Rev. Wm.

McMurray, Wm. Green, of Dundas, eighth son of the late Mr. James Green, of Blackfriars, London, to Laura Sarah Gott, only daughter of Wm. Augustus Gott, Esq., of "The Grove," On the 12th of February, Lieutenant-Colonel Armine S. H.

Mountain, C.B., commanding the 26th Cameronians, to Char-lotte Anna, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas, of Carron Hall, near Stirling, North Britain. DIED.

On Sunday the 30th March, Emily, infant daughter of the Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor, Rector of Peterboro', C.W. At his residence in Carleton, on Monday last, after a severe and long protracted illness, Zalmon Wheeler, Esq., in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Wheeler came to this Province with the Loyalists in the year 1783; and having been early instructed in the principles of the Established Church, he became and continued through life, one of its most zealous and consistent Members. Besides contributing largely to the advancement of Restricted to the total possible of the total possible of the state of

> Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 3: Hon. J. Crooks; Geo. Wheeler, Esq. rem.; Rev. C. Jackson, rem.; H. Huggard, Esq.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. J. Wilson; Lord Bishop of Toronto; John Wilmot, Esq.; F. Griffin, Esq.; W. H. Boulton, Esq. M.P.P.; J. Dudden, Esq.; R. Garrett, Esq. rem. and sub.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev.

New Brunswick) Courier.

Along the church-yard sad and slow, they took their silent way, To bear a lately breathing form to blend with fellow clay. The morn was fair, and on each bush the birds their matins sung, And ill accorded with the bell—the toll that hoarsely rung. The mourners whispered sad and low of him whose corse they

Or gazed upon the stones around for names loved long before: nn mien at length they stood the gaping tomb around, And the dark coffin slowly sunk into the yawning ground. A female form approached the tomb, and mingled with the train

Like adder forced by powerful spell from forth its cave of night!

The outcast daughter mourning stood, beside a father's tomb! Oh, how did she remember then, that he had been so kind! And all the merits once he marked came rushing on her mind; She thought on his rebuke, and knew 'twas He could but impel Her sire to speak one word unkind to one he loved so well.

She should have been his prop and staff, but, oh, how changed

She thought on all the bitter tears and sighs for her he gave, And how she brought his silver hairs with sorrow to the grave. Oh, had the worlds been in her power, in all their bright array, Which bear in more than kingly pride the diadem of day. She would have given all, age more, to wipe away that stain,— To lull remembrance of the past, and childhood bring again. The days of childhood! when she climbed, without remorse or

His knee, to class him to her breast, or shade his silvery bair :-Oh, might her soul those happy days, that holy calm regain, Free had she died, lest future years that spotless life should stain! "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," the solemn words were said. The rattling earth may heavy fall-'twill not disturb the dead. She started from the stupor now that held her soul in thrall, And then on memory burst again the fearful thought of all!

And when the sable coffin's form no longer met her view, — She had not felt her loss till then, so sad, so chilling true;— Ob, every tie that bound her soul to earth was broken now, And infamy and shame were stamped upon her orphan brow! She had not shed a single tear, but now a quick supply

Came gushing forth in plenteous streams from her grief-sunken

Yes, she had hoped a time would come when, sorrows o'er at last, He yet might take ber to his arms, and pardon all the past; Yes, she had hoped he might for her the fatted calf prepare, To welcome the repentant one from scenes of guilt and care: But now, those dreams for ever fled, her air-blown bubble burst, She waked to know a wanderer's fate, unpitied and accursed! She thought upon her home, -how changed from what it once

She thought of holy calm and ease, and then of woe and sin; She thought of her companions now, the partners of her shame, For ever lost to virtue's smile, and oh, was she the same! And must she turn to tread once more in dissipation's way? Ere yet the tears she late had shed had well been wiped away? nd must she smile and seek to please with sly, all: While yet a ravening vulture preyed in secret on her heart? The eve had come—the grave was filled—the crowd had passed away -But one still made beside the grave her sad and lonely stay;

She leaned her head upon a stone that marked the dead below. The burning eye again had dried the tear-drops rapid flow; She rose, but paused,—a sudden light flashed on her sunken eye, The burning eye-balls ceased to throb, suppressed the beaving sigh, A holy rapture filled her soul—without remorse or fear,—

She dropped upon her father's tomb, one calm REPENTANT tear! Belfast.

> THE LAST DAY OF DR. ARNOLD. (From the Edinburgh Review.)

will see of how homely and plain a thread, to all ap- a conical top, the interior of which is hollow. Near pearance, it was composed. Only, to make it more to these ancient monuments is the cemetery within versation with an old pupil, on some difference in their in the rock. views of the Tractarian theology; after which, the day rounds off with an annual supper to some of the sixthform boys. Arnold retired to bed, apparently in perfect health. But before laying down his head upon the pillow from which he was never more to raise it, he put his seal upon this busy and cheerful day by an entry in his diary, which (reading it as we now read it) seems of prophetic import. Yet, in truth, these transitions had become so familiar to him, that in passing from what was most secular to what was most spiritual, he was hardly conscious of the change. He kept the communication between this world and the next so freely open-angels ascending and descending-that he blended the influences of both—of things temporal and things eternal-into one consistent whole:-"Saturday Evening, June 11.-The day after to-morrow sense, how nearly can I now say Vivi; and I thank God that, as far as ambition is concerned, it is, I trust, fully mortified. I have no desire other than to step back from my present place in the world, and not to rise to a higher. Still, there are works which, with that it should be done by me, if God disapproves of my doing it." - What a midnight epitaph! How omi- have been considerable accessions; their number is be nous and unconscious! How tender and sublime! tween 500 and 600. So far as I can judge, all appear He woke next morning, between five and six, in pain.

COLLEGE LIFE OF PRINCE ALBERT,

ticipate a favourable reception to a book just issued, called the "University of Bonn." The information it contains respecting Prince Albert we shall condense. It was on the 3d of May, 1837, that Prince Ibert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was matriculated at the University of Bonn as a student of jurisprudence. He havest to be lost, and the same of the worken employed in the renovation of the altique of the worken employed in the renovation of the structure of the worken employed in the renovation of the worken employed in the altique.

The Bishop of Madras concluded.

The Bishop o versity of Bonn as a student of jurisprudence. He was then in his 18th year. His royal contemporaries was then in his 18th year. His royal contemporaries the present the present was the properties. The present was the properties of the British Christian to have been one of the churches of the British Christian to have been one of the Church of Ireland and the National Board of Education, is entirely out of the question. We should replace at the University were his brother Ernest, the present are thousands more who will gladly receive the word of and to have been one of the Church of Ireland and the National Board of Education, is entirely out of the question. We should rejoice in the University were his brother Ernest, the present are thousands more who will gladly receive the word of inns in the time of the Roman government. Bede states Strelitz, the Hereditary Prince of Leppe Schaumburg, Prince William of Loewenstein-Wertheim, and others.

of Dr. Bischof, on a piece of open ground near the. cathedral, a charming residence and peculiarly adapted for study. The two princes had been confided to this year presented by authority of the QUEEN'S LETTES. the care of a tutor, Herr Forschetz, a man of great A little extra contribution on the part of every congregation learning and high moral integrity, now one of the min-from the native converts of Tinnevelly. It cannot be isters at Coburg. Among their other attendants was thought unreasonable to solicit the means for erecting a a German nobleman, who acted as chief officer of the few humble churches, and employing a few more devoted household. Their were fifteen attendants in all, in-cluding domestics. The stud of horses kept by the

Their style of living was in ordinary remarkable for its plainness. Occasionally, however, they gave sumptuous entertainments to thirty or forty of their fellowstudents, selected entirely for their personal worth and talents. The early rising of Prince Albert, which From that till seven in the evening he was at his studies, allowing an interval of three hours for dinner and recreation. After seven he was accustomed to pay visits: he did this in a greeful of the same event, on Isaiah lxii. 6, 7: "Ye that make mention of the pay visits; he did this in a graceful and unostentatious manner. The following anecdote is characteristic of both parties: - The Prince addressed a friendly note to a professor whom he highly esteemed, informing him that he intended to call and take tea with him and his family that evening. The professor replied that his humble roof was not accustomed to be honoured by the visits of princes; but as a prince of the Lord Bishop of Chester. Divine Service to commence at three o'clock.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Friday, the 9th The corse she followed far behind, and shunn'd the mourners' ed by the visits of princes; but as a prince so univer- of May, at Exeter-hall, Strand. sally beloved, and whose dignity was so much enhanced by his condescension, was pleased to intimate his in-One silent glance she darted then upon the assembled crowd,
As though she feared idle scorn, or whisper of the proud;
And bitter conscience whispered then, "Thou hast deserved thy tention of calling, he and his family would feel the

Jurisprudence and history were the chief objects of Prince Albert's attention. In the former he was instructed by the celebrated Professors Walter, Bocking, and Perthes. In the latter, by Dr. Loebell. The When time, whose hand none can controul, had furrowed o'er more graceful studies of music and painting alternated with these grave subjects. As a musician, Prince Al-Majesty is proud of a portrait of a "Savoyard Minstrel Training Schools for the Dioceses of York and Ripon.

VISCOUNT MORPETH has given £500 to the proposed Training Schools for the Dioceses of York and Ripon. bert is very generally known. And it is said that her Boy," which the Prince painted at Bonn. Professors Welcker and Schlegel-names of European celebrity same love for field sports and manly exercises which resided lived Peter Staun, a rich hotel-keeper, who a liberal grant towards the extension of religious accomconstantly attended him in his shooting excursions .-Peter had a handsome preserve of his own, to which the Prince frequently repaired, followed by Peter, who, to this day, speaks of those excursions with the fondest pride, and the tears come into his eyes as he gives utterance to his heart-felt praises of the good-natured Prince Albert.

The private charities of the Prince were unbounded. His numerous acts of kindness and beneficence derived an additional charm from the quiet grace with which they were performed. The Prince left the University September 1838. His marriage with our Queen was solemnized on the 10th of February, 1840. For that occasion various addresses and congratulatory verses were composed, which manifested the love with which the Prince was regarded. During his residence he endeared himself to the upper classes by his unaffected ease and orbanity; to the middle classes by his kindness and pleasant condescension; to the poor by his bounty.—Historical Register.

TOMBS IN THE VALLEY OF JEHOSAPHAT.

At the last meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, a very interesting paper, describing some remarkable tombs in the Valley of Jehosaphat, near Jerusalem, was read by Mr. J. J. Scoles. The Absalom and the tomb of Zechariah. The latter is cut entirely out of the solid rock. It consists of a square base, decorated with Long column, and has a square base, decorated with Ionic column, and has a pyramid on the top. The whole mass is supposed to Naval Charlains.—It has been in contemplation for separated by a space of 10 feet. The pillar of Absalom is near to the tomb, and is also partially cut out | dered that Chaplains in the navy, in future, are to be eli-

ampressive, the day we will choose shall be his last. which the Apostles are supposed to have retired dur-It differs in itself in no respect from other days, except ing Christ's agony on the mount. Absalom's pillar as it is more of a holiday, since it happens to be also and Zechariah's tomb have given rise to much specuthe concluding day of the half-year. On the morrow lation respecting the periods of their erection. Some he was to shake his wings for Westmoreland. The morning is taken up with an examination in "Ranke's History of the Popes." Then comes the distribution of the Popes." Then comes the distribution that they are of much more recent Parliament against the increased grant to Maynooth. Scoles is of opinion that they are of much more recent from the University of King's College, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, From the list of candidates who have obtained mathematical and increased of the revented that the Continuous Continuou of prizes, the taking leave of the boys who are going, dates, and from the mixed styles of architecture they and all the mechanical details of finishing for the ho- exhibit, he conceives them to have been constructed lidays; his usual walk and bathe follow; dinner next; by the Romans about the time of Augustus. Being where he talked with great pleasure to several guests situated in the deep valley of Jehosaphat, they escaped of his early geological studies under Buckland, and of a recent visit to Naseby with Thomas Carlyle. An a recent visit to Naseby with Thomas Carlyle. An the entrance of the cemetery there are four columns, of which will be given by Lady Olivia. interval in the evening leaves room for an earnest con- and the interior consists of many chambers excavated

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. 79, Pall Mall, Feb. 8, 1845.

The Society continues to receive most encouraging refirst and third numbers of Missions to the Heathen, it appears that Mr. Pope had received an addition to the num ber of his converts of 1,900 persons, men, women, and children, in the district of Sawyerpooram, and that he considered the movement but commencing. They had given every proof of their sincerity; had abandoned their temples, cast away their idols, submitted themselves to a

God's permission, I would do before the night cometh; the river, which forms the northern boundary, and is especially that great work, if I might be permitted to about four miles distant, have embraced the Gospe! since take part in it. But, above all, let me mind my own Cotober last. Two hundred and twenty-seven families, nearly finished, and will be consecrated at Easter. It is personal work—to keep myself pure, and zealous, and believing—labouring to do God's will, yet not anxious little doubt that many more will soon be added. In other villages also, already in connexion with Nazareth, there have been considerable accessions; their number is be-

sincere, and promise well."

As proofs of their sincerity, Mr. Cæmmerer mentions It was angina pectoris. At eight o'clock he was dead. their having delivered to him the keys of their idol temples, dragged the idols out, and cast them against each free. Of these sittings there are upwards of 1,000, alother with such violence, that many of them were broken. The people also promised to their missionary 100 rupees | does not exceed £4,500. Provision has been made for His Royal Highness is so great and so general a favourite, that more than the usual interest in princes attaches itself to his early life; and from this we anattaches itself to his early life; and from this we Mr. Cæmmerer states that the want of churches to wor-

leans, or men without means? Send us such men as the ountry and the times want, and we will find the means Prince Albert and his brother resided in the house to bring them to Christ, and to keep them with him.

The Society would venture to suggest that no better opportunity of responding to such an appeal could be offered to the members of our Church, than that which is

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS.

EPISCOPAL JEWS' CHAPEL.—Services in commemoration of the Bishop's entry into Jerusalem.—On Tuesday, January 31, being the third anniversary of the entry of the Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in at first surprised the English, is but a reminiscence of Jerusalem into the Holy City, a special early service was tion, and are now in respectable service. College life. At Bom, his Royal Highness was distinguished from all the students of the same rank by his rising at half-past five or six every morning.—

beld at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, to celebrate that interesting and important event. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the Hebrew tongue, to a large number of believing Israelites, by the Rev. W. Averst and Rev. J. C. Reichardt.

Lord, keep not silence, and give him no rest, till he establish, and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the The thirty-seventh anniversary sermon will be preached

on Thursday afternoon, May 8, at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Palestine-place, Bethnal-green, by the Right Rev.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICKS.—The next see erected by the Committee to whom has been entrusted the appropriation of the Colonial Bishoprick's Fund, will be that of Ceylon. The Rev. J. Chapman, M. A., formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Rector of Dunstan Wallet, Essex,

will be the first Bishop of the new diocese. Sydney Smith, will be conferred on the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, Secretary of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Prebendary of St. Paul's.

DEVONPORT .- We understand that it is intended to erect a Church at Newpassage, and we are glad to find —also enjoyed the Prince's acquaintance. From them he learned to estimate the miraculous beauties of antique art. During the three academical seasons spent at Bonn, his Royal Highness manifested the same love for field sports and manly exercises which same love for field sports and manly exercises which distinguishes him now. Close to the house where he modation amongst our increasing population, which the operations of the Royal service in that locality will considerably augment. The church will be built in Charlotte-street, a site very appropriate, owing to its contiguity to the extensive works now in progress .- West of England Conservative.

> LEEDS .- A third new church is about to be erected in the St. George's district, Leeds. The whole sum necessary, £3,500, was subscribed in a week.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.-Letters from Erzeroum, dated the 3rd of December, announced the safe arrival there of hat intrepid traveller; but in so debilitated a state of bodily health as to be unable to journey on horseback. and therefore he will probably be induced to avail himself for a while of the hospitality of the British Consul, Mr. James Brant, in order to recruit his strength, before proceeding onwards to Trebizond, en route for Europe.
Chiquester.—Old Fairlight Church, near Hastings.-

This humble but curious and ancient structure is about o be pulled down. It is one of a class of religious diffices now almost swept from the land by the ruthless hand of modern taste, and there seems to be really no just grounds for destroying this church; it is not in ruinous state, and is quite large enough for the wants of the place; in fact, in the winter months it is never full, and only so in the summer, when visitors attend from the neighbouring watering-place, chiefly on account of its retired situation. The old inhabitants of the parish are against its demolition; they feel that if the building be not gay or attractive in itself, it is nevertheless the old urch wherein the rude forefathers of the hamlet wor near Jerusalem, was read by Mr. J. J. Scoles. The tombs more particularly noticed were the pillar of Absalom and the tomb of Zechariah. The letters

be solid; it is the height of the surrounding rock, from some time to remove many disadvantages and obstacles which it has been excavated, and from which it is which have prevented many gentlemen from entering the navy as Chaplains. Hitherto home service has counted nothing towards obtaining half-pay, but it has been or-Our readers must pass a day with Arnold. They of rock, but on the solid square base there is erected gible for half-pay after eight years' service, whether on foreign or home service.

> which it is intended to present to the Vicar, to solicit hi sanction to the erection of a second church. Promises of

become vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Myers, after faithful and exemplary service of twenty-nine years .-The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Darham. Mr. Myers had been a Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and was resent at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, in the Mars, f seventy-four guns, whose brave commander, Captain WINCHESTER DIOCESAN BUILDING SOCIETY .- At a

special meeting of the committee of this Society, on Frilay, a grant of £40) was voted in aid of the funds for recting a district Church at Sandown, in the parish of Brading, I. W. The proposed new Charch is intended to accomodate 450, of which 250 are to be free sittings, ports of the progress of Christianity in the Diocese of Madras. From the accounts already published in the A suitable site has been given by Sir William Oglander, Bart., who also subscribes liberally. The estimated cost of the building is about £1,850. The Rev. James Chapman, Bishop Elect of Ceylon,

is my birthday, if I am permitted to live to see it—my forty-seventh birthday since my birth. How large a portion of my life on earth is already passed! And then—what is to follow this life? How visibly my outward work seems contracting and softening away into the gentler employments of old age. In one sense, how nearly can I now say Virigated and I thank to the service of the secretary and a dandoned their means strict discipline, and subscribed liberally of their means for the erection of churches.

In a letter received by the last mail, and dated Dec. 5, 1844, Mr. Pope writes:—"I have just returned from a visit to a portion of the new converts, and though nothing occurred of sufficient importance to bring before the no-commodious, and is adapted to contain a congregation of about 300, with a stone pulpit. The sittings are all free

and unappropriated.

Henbury Church,—This Church, near Macclesfield, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester on Thursday. Not only the land, but a munificent contribution to the building, and also the endowment, were provided by Major Marsland, of Henbury Hall. Seats, with very few exceptions, are entirely free alike to rich and poor.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. GILES'S.—The new Church in

posed of five distinct lights, the arches being enriched or, and filled with subordinate tracery. This is the first Church for Protestant worship in which every sitting is

respective wards without exposure to the weather.
CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN, CANTERBURY.—The labours of the workmen employed in the renovation of the antique Church of St. Martin, Cauterbury, are nearly concluded. apathy of the Church, which will not send us men and that it was standing when Augusitne came over, and to see this rumour documentarily confirmed, for we have that it was the first Church in which he and his monks even heard that the Bishop's final judgment in the matter performed the services of religion. Queen Bertha is said has been formally communicated to the head of the Go

ewer and stand, and a purse of fifty-two guineas, on his removal from that parish to the Confratership of Brown's

Rev. J. J. Holmes, Chaplain to the Devon and Exeter Female Penitentiary, a Polyglott Bible, by twelve young women who have experienced the benefit of that institu-OXFORD.

The Convocation was held in the Theatre, where the Members assembled at 1 o'clock, and they filled the whole Members assembled at 1 trees, and of the area and the lower gallery, which is usually appropriately to ladies. On the present occasion none but Members to ladies. d to ladies. On the present occasion none bu pers of Convocation were admitted to any part of the the-

The VICE-CHANCELLOR commenced the proceedings by stating the object for which the Convocation was held; nd after reading the first proposition he intimated to Mr Ward (who was stationed in the north rostrum), that he was at liberty to offer any observations in his defence.-Mr. Ward, having obtained permission to speak in English, addressed the Members of Convocation for nearly an hour and a half.

On the question for censuring Mr. Ward being put, permission was requested to move an amendment by the Rev. Dr. Grant. This was refused by the Vice-Chancelas inconsistent with the practice of Convocation.

of grave censure, but that Convocation declines to express St. Paul's Cathedral, -An impression prevails that any opinion upon the good faith of the Author, or to exhe canonry in St. Paul's, vacant by the death of the Rev. | ercise the functions of an ecclesiastical tribunal, by pro-

this amendment to be put, was delivered by the Rev. Geo. Denison; and he was followed by the Rev. E. Bode of arist Church, who was understood to say that in voting or the first proposition, as simply declaratory, he should ecline to vote for the second, which seemed to constitute onvocation a judicial tribunal.

The votes were then taken by the Proctors, who proceeded first to the Doctors in their seats, and then stationed

emselves respectfully at the north and south doors of the eatre, to receive the votes of the M.A.'s, as they passed greater door being appropriated for their return The numbers on the first proposition were reported as

was again given to Mr. Ward to speak in his own defence

Mr. Ward observed that he had but one remark to make, viz., that it was now proposed to inflict a greater punishment upon him, whose affections, he asseverated, were still strongly fixed upon the Church of his baptism, than had been inflicted upon those who had actually left the Church of England and joined the Roman Communion. The Rev. Noel T. Ellison, formerly Fellow and Tutor of Balliol, thon addressed an earnest appeal to Members of Convocation against the proposition, on the ground that Mr. Ward had not, as many other Members of Convocation had done, impugned any articles of the Catholic

The votes were then taken, as before, upon the second proposition, and the following was the result:-

Non Placets ... The third question was then put by the Vice-Chancelor, proposing to censure interpretations of the Articles, neh as were suggested in No. 90 of the Tracts for the

At this stage of the proceedings the senior Proctor, on behalf of himself and his colleague, interposed a veto, and the Vice-Chancellor immediately dissolved the Convoca-

The whole proceedings occupied rather more than three BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, CAMBRIDGE.

A very unusual, probably an unprecedented, occurrence has taken place in reference to the list of questionists who passed the examination for the ordinary B.A. degree this nonth. After the publication of the list, a mistake in the ader of merit was discovered to have been made, and the name of Mr. Evans, of Queen's, placed 100, ought to have been fifty-eight. This mistake, which occurred in mak-ng out the list, has been acknowledged in a public notice his classical examiner, Mr. Goodwin, of Catharine

THE SENIOR WRANGLER.—Yorkshire has this year the honour of furnishing the Senior Wrangler. Mr. Parkinson is a native of Keighley, and received his early education at Keighley Grammar-school. He was afterwards prepared for the University by the Rev. J. Cheadle, M. A., Vicar of Bingley, who quickly discovered and diligently fostered that pre-eminent talent which has issued in his attaining the proud distinction of Senior Wrangler. Thus it will be seen, that the pathway of science to the Temple of Fame in this country is open to all ranks and degrees alike, and Mr. Parkinson exhibits a splendid example of the rewards of real merit acquired.

Lady Olivia Sparrow has purchased the Huntingdon from the list of candidates who have obtained mathematical honours in the degree examination at Cambridge, An eminent architect is to be engaged to effect the necessary alterations in the appearance and interior of the building, and the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese will be obtained for its consecration. Funds will also be provided for the endowment of it, a considerable portion of which will be given by Lady Olivia.

The Vicarage of Stannington, Northumberland, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Myers, after townsmen to estimate the amount of his talents only by the degree, which, we think, hardly does him justice.— We may remark, that this gentleman went to Cambridge much younger than usual. Yet, some time before beginning his studies there he had given evidence of great mathematical talent; and in particular, in a paper published in The Cambridge Mathematical Journal in May, 1841, he had established the correctness of the remarka 1841, he had established the correctness of the remarkable series for discontinuous functions, given by Fourier, in his "Theorie de la Chaleur," and showed that Professor Kelland, in asserting in his "Theory of Heat" that those series were nearly all erroneous, had overlooked an important limitation introduced into the problem by Fourier. During his residence at Cambridge, Mr. Thomson has not altogether confined himself to the limits of the prescribed course. Besides helding the riber confined the series of the course. scribed course. Besides, holding the silver sculls ac champion of the river, Mr. Thomson has from time to time contributed to *The Cambridge Mathematical Journal* papers of great originality and power, in the most abstruse parts of mathematical physics. It is not wonderful, that, having shown genius much beyond the usual range of senior wranglers, he should have been long marked out as the future senior wrangler of his year. Mr. Thomson however, second wrangler. The particular cause of his defeat is, of course, unknown. - Glasgow Chronicle CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.—The reasons which

have induced the Cambridge Camden Society to dissolve itself, were announced in the following passages in the last Report:-The retirement of two of its episcopal patrons, accompanied in the case of one of them by public expression of disapprobation, and followed by that of the Chancellor and his representative, have appeared to them to place the Society in a position incompatible with its character as an association of members of the Church and University. They feel satisfied that any advantages which might be expected from its continued operations would be in-

sufficient to counterbalance the positive evil that must re-

sult from even an apparent disregard of the sentiments of those invested with authority. They therefore recommend unanimously that the Society be dissolved. This recommendation can only be carried into full ect at the anniversary meeting. Till then, the ordieffect at the anniversary meeting. Till then, the ordinary meetings, which have been already convened, will be held pro forma, for the despach of necessary business. The interval will be occupied in winding up the society's affairs. The recommendation now announced will be submitted at that meeting for-what the committee earnestly hope it will receive-its ratification.'

A correspondence is in progress between Sir Robert Peel and the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, respecting the opening of the University to Roman Catholics and Dissenters, and the adoption of such changes in its constitu-

to have received the holy communion in this Church.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT.—The Rev. John Jenkins, late curate of Rothwell (but now of King's Winford, Staffordshire), a handsome Pocket Communion Service, together with the works of one of our best Divines, in 15 volumes, beautifully bound.

The Rev. John Maynard, on leaving the Curacy of the Rev. John Maynard, on leaving the Rev. John Maynard, on leaving the Curacy of the Rev. John Maynard, on leaving the Rev. John Mayna Dursley, for the living of Sudbourne-cum-Capella-de-Oxford, Suffolk, had a handsomely bound edition of Strype's

works presented to him by several members of his conpopulation of the Church. The Diocese of Derry, we household. Their were fifteen attendants in all, inhousehold. The five men the fiese ast Bank of the River
Local Sequence of Defirity, we and the presented to him by several members of his conhousehold. The five men to re-affirm the
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SCOTLAND.

TRINITY COLLEGE, PERTHSHIRE. We have already, on several occasions, spoken as Churchmen now at last begin to speak, on the matter of the long despised and neglected Church in Scotland; and we announced with much satisfaction the project for establishing a College in connexion with the Church, at the time when the Scottish Bishops first put forth their pastoral letter on the subject. Since then gifts have been obtained in furtherance of this excellent design, to the amount of more than £21,000;ommittee for managing the matter in beginning the rection of the College buildings. It is declared that nothing at all worthy of, or adequate to, the proposed object, can be done for less than £32,000. We should have thought that at least double that sum would have been required, even allowing for comparative cheapness of labour; and surely double that sum might be looked for, when the exceeding importance of the object is considered, as respects that, now, and for this long w most unhappy country. A print of the proposed build-ing has been extensively circulated, along with an appeal in behalf of the undertaking to Churchmen in England, as well as in the North. It is gratifying to observe that the architectural features of the plan will most admirably rmonize with its high purpose-the training and sending forth men to proclaim the TRUTH in a land where man has one his best to cast it out; and the providing a first-rate ducation for all members of the Church generally—the design is truly beautiful, and appropriately solemi whole mass of building will enclose a quadrangle,

duly furnished with cloisters; on the south side (taking the chapel to stand, as is usual, east and west) are cloisters only, presenting externally a blank and buttressed wall, with a gateway in the centre; on the west, extends a range of most picturesque building, exquisitely varied in details, and mediæval in character—with a main en-trance and admirable gateway tower:—buildings of similar but subordinate character form the north side of the quadrangle; on the east are the hall and library, the former, as the design seems to indicate, surmounted by a ouvre:-at the south-eastern angle, and almost external to the general arrangement, stands the chapel-a beautiful building, with a fine tower and spire at the northwestern angle, and in a line with the southern range of cloisters, and on the north with the library. The whole s strikingly beautiful-one of the most beautiful things we have seen among the instances of revived taste and feeling. The chapel, library and fall, are early English in design; but with excellent judgment the arch Henderson, Esq.) has designed the rest of the building in a later and more domestic style—yet quite collegiate in its whole aspect. Most heartily do we wish "God speed" to this noble undertaking of an "unestablished and unendowed Church," nor can we believe that this appeal can be made in vain to those who love and value "religious truth in connexion with Apostolic order," made by those poorer members of the Church. The buildings, which will be, when completed, so beautiful, are now in progress; it would be lamentable and disgraceful if want of funds were to cripple and mar this noble plan .- Hamp-

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. July 14, 1842.

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