

COUNTY COUNCIL

On Monday 7th June, the Council for the Counties of York and Peel, commenced their duties in the Council Chamber, Adelaide Street, Toronto.

The warden, J. Hartman, Esq., in addressing the Council said, that he was happy to be able again to meet them on this occasion.

The necessary papers connected therewith would all be laid before the Council. In reference to the litigation between the City and County Council relative to the gaol, he regretted to say that it had not as yet been completed.

P. S.—The Crystal Palace is 256 by 144 feet, iron and glass, except part of the roof, which is to be wood and tin, and finished by the contractors by the 1st September, under forfeit of \$100 per diem.

He then stated that he had received a communication from Mr. Pyper, Inspector of Licenses, to the effect that his functions had been discharged by the Inspectors of Licenses for some time.

Mr. P. J. wished for instructions from the Council relative to the subject. The warden gave it as his opinion that, according to the Act, Mr. Pyper was entitled to the appointment, and that he ought to discharge the duties connected therewith.

Mr. TYRRELL gave notice that tomorrow he would move that the Council resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for the payment of Special Jurors, and also for the payment of Crown Witnesses.

Mr. STARRAT moved that the Council resolve itself in a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of re-considering the report of the Special Committee on Finance and Assessment.

Table with 2 columns: FROM LIVERPOOL, FROM QUEBEC. Lists dates from Wednesday, May 21 to Wednesday, Nov. 26.

New Advertisements this Week. Esplanade Hotel—Toronto Grand Demonstration at Lemonville P. J. Warden, Clerk & Watch Maker & Toronto Races

Mr. W. R. ROBERTSON, of Toronto, is authorized to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.

British Tribune.

RICHMOND HILL, JUNE 11, 1858. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1858. Hon. Col. PRINCE reported the Windsor Assessment Rolls Bill from the Committee without amendment.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. Bills read a third time. The bill to remedy certain informalities in the Assessment Rolls of the town of Windsor, and the bill to amend the charter of the Zimmerman Bank.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4. Hon. Col. PRINCE moved that the return to an address on the subject of the Court of Probate be referred to the Printing Committee.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE moved the second reading of the Sunday Labor Abolition Bill, which was the subject of a very spirited debate.

The House went into Committee on the Lower Canada Municipal and Road Amendment Bill; Which was ordered to be read a third time.

MONDAY, JUNE 7. Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE presented a petition from the Mayor and Council of Toronto, praying for a modification of the Common School Act.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE moved for copies of all, or any instrument incorporating the community of the Sister's of Charity.

Hon. Mr. DE LA FERRIERE moved for a statement of all the leases and licenses to cut timber on the banks of the river Saugeauy.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. VANROUGHNET laid upon the table a return relating to the property of the Sœurs Grises of Montreal; and The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill, Hon. Mr. Mills in the chair.

Hon. Mr. PATTON moved an amendment to restrict the investments to property of the yearly value of £5,000, the highest sum he found in the statute books.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice of a motion respecting money orders. The House adjourned at twenty minutes after ten.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1. Mr. JOHN CAMERON moved the first reading of a bill to provide an Insolvent and Bankrupt Law for this Province.

Mr. PATRICK moved that the election of G. B. L. Fellows be declared void; and the seat of the member for Russell to be vacant.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. Mr. DESAULNIERS moved an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for correspondence relative to the 26th clause of the Imperial Union Act.

Mr. WRIGHT moved an Address to His Excellency for returns from the Indian Department, of expenditure and lands sold since last return.

Mr. BROWN presumed that, as there was no Solicitor General for Upper Canada, the hon. gentleman had taken upon himself the duties of the office.

Mr. CLARK moved an Address for a copy of a Petition presented by the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railroad, praying for the disallowance of a certain By-Law of the Town of Peterboro', and other papers on the subject.—Carried.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4. Hon. Mr. PATTON moved that the return to an address on the subject of the Court of Probate be referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. BELL moved an Address for a return, showing the salary paid to each County Judge, together with the last increase and date thereof. Carried.

Atty. Gen. MACDONALD said it was not the intention of the Government to do anything the present session towards the establishment of an Asylum for Idiots.

Mr. THIBAUDEAU enquired of the Ministry, whether it is their intention to hold any investigation into the murders of Shedy and Farrell, in accordance with the prayer of the petition of P. A. O. Neil, Esquire, and others, eleven to twelve hundred of the citizens of Toronto, which was received by this House during the past month of May.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said an inquest had been held on the first case. As regarded the Farrell case, the person accused had been indicted, but the Grand Jury returned no Bill. Instructions had been given to lay another indictment before the Grand Jury at the next Assizes.

Mr. ROBINSON enquired of the Ministry whether they intended to take any steps to repair the damage done to the Harbor of Toronto by the late storms. (Laughter.)

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said an application on the subject had been made by the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto, which was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. CAMERON said, he had in no way altered his views in regard to the importance of Prohibition. But he believed a Prohibitory Law could not pass this House, and he therefore proposed to bring in a measure to improve the License Laws.

Mr. W. F. POWELL moved an address to His Excellency to the effect that in the opinion of the House it would greatly conduce to the despatch of public business, if Parliament were assembled every year about the 15th of January.

Mr. PATRICK moved to amend the resolution by erasing the "15th January," and inserting the "last week of January."

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD moved for an account of all the debentures issued by or in favor of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railway Company. Also copies of any reports of Engineers, which had been made to the Government with respect to the said road, &c. &c.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON moved an amendment—That this House is of opinion that the matter should be left to judicial investigation in the ordinary Courts of Law.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD moved that the resolution be amended by striking out the words, "without thereby affecting the seat of members."

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND moved, "That the said committee be authorized and instructed to proceed forthwith with such enquiry, without thereby affecting the seats of members." He presumed there would be no opposition to the motion.

Hon. Mr. CLARK moved an Address for a copy of a Petition presented by the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railroad, praying for the disallowance of a certain By-Law of the Town of Peterboro', and other papers on the subject.—Carried.

The House went into Committee on the Bill to enable foreign executors to sue and be sued in Lower Canada. The bill was reported with amendments. Report to be received on Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. SMITH moved the second reading of the bill to enable the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway Company to issue preferential Bonds.

On motion of Sol. Gen. Rose, the bill to regulate the Inspection of Leather was read a second time and referred to Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Sol. Gen. Rose, the bill to amend the Act 19, and 20 Vic. relating to the inspection of Flour and Meal, was read a second time, and referred to Committee of the Whole.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill to define the electoral franchise, to provide for the registration of voters, and for other purposes.

After some discussion, the House went into Committee on the bill pro forma, the Committee immediately rising and reporting progress.

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Several witnesses were examined on the Essex Election Petition. There was a very bitter debate on the Public Accounts Committee; the Opposition wishing to have more of their number on the Committee.

Mr. FOLEY moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing to His Excellency, that Mr. Mercer applied to Government for a promise of the office of Sheriff to himself, in the event of Rapelle's resignation, and obtained a favorable reply; that the said Mercer thereupon paid the said Rapelle \$2,000 and conveyed to him real estate to the value of \$20,000 as security for the payment to him (the said Rapelle) of \$1,200 a year during his natural life time; representing further that in the opinion of this House said transaction is corrupt and criminal, and if permitted to be consummated with impunity would lead to results in the highest degree demoralizing, and praying His Excellency to revoke the commission of the said Lawrence W. Mercer as Sheriff of Norfolk.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON moved an amendment—That this House is of opinion that the matter should be left to judicial investigation in the ordinary Courts of Law.

On motion of Sol. Gen. Rose, the Bill to enable foreign executors and administrators to sue and be sued in Lower Canada, was read a third time.

On motion of Hon. S. Smith, The House went into Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Jury Laws of Upper Canada.

On motion of Atty. Gen. Macdonald, The House went again into Committee on the Bill to define the Electoral Franchise, to provide for the registration of voters, and for other purposes.

On motion of Hon. S. Smith, The House went into Committee on the Bill to legalize certain By-laws and Debentures of the Town Council of Cobourg, and for other purposes. The Bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be read a third time.

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ASSOCIATION OF OFFICERS OF LODGES.

We present our readers with the report of the grand annual committee, held in the lodge room, Thornhill. The report will be found highly interesting.

There were also several delegates present from the different lodges. The proceedings were characterized by the most perfect unanimity. We feel it is quite unnecessary for us to urge the numerous and peculiar claims this society has upon the public.

Our present meeting will, to many of us, be painfully suggestive, from the fact, that not one of the Officers chosen by, and present at the last D. G. M. are with us today. Our late Brother the respected and lamented D. G. M. Stephenson, has been called to exchange a "brotherhood" mutually and transiently at best, for one that is constant and enduring, and by his speedy dissolution we are taught lessons of mortality.

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Resolved—That the N. G. of Lodges in this District are requested to take up, each Quarterly night, a collection for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

Resolved—That this District propose at the next A. M. C., the following alterations and amendments in the General Laws.

Resolved—That after the word "Shillings" in the second line be struck out, and the following substituted:—and shall be subject to five cents per week contribution, for the support of the Incident Expense Fund of the Lodge to which they belong; and shall be amendable to the 33rd and 34th General Laws.

Resolved—That the Widows' and Orphans' of any Lodge breaking up and dividing their funds on or after the 1st day of September next, shall forfeit all claims they may have previously had on the funds of the Order.

Resolved—That any Widows now chargeable on the funds of the Order, originally belonging to Lodges which are now extinct, shall, from and after the first day of September next, be reduced to one half their pay for the term of one year, after which all benefits shall cease.

Resolved—That the District Officers of the District for the ensuing year, be elected by ballot, on the 21st day of July, 1858.

Resolved—That the District Officers and Delegates assembled at this District Meeting, present their remonstrance addressed to the District for loss of time to the Hon. W. H. D. G. M.; Thomas Rutley, D. G. M.; John Hart, D. C. S.

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any of local intemperance may be experienced from them; but in the cities and towns it may be questioned whether the character and efficiency of the public schools are not rather promoted by the existence of Separate Schools.

Nor should it be forgotten that as long as the right of establishing Separate Schools is claimed by, and granted to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada, the right to establish Separate Schools ought not to be denied to the Roman Catholic minority in Upper Canada, and on equal terms.

I believe that when the public become aware of the facts, it will be conceded on all hands that it would be unjust to deny the minority a claim so equitable, when our friends in Lower Canada enjoy similar privileges without a murmur from the majority in that section of the Province. Let it never be said that we are so regardless of the blessings of civil and religious liberty,—that great boon for which our forefathers fought and bled,—as to deny to others what we would claim for ourselves under similar circumstances.

It may seem the purpose of political charlatans to fix the blame of religious discord; but, in the name of God, let us discountenance such firebrands, and in the spirit of charity towards our fellow creatures let us, however we may dissent from their peculiar religious tenets, respect their conscientious convictions, by cheerfully doing unto them, as we would wish they should do unto us.

Had not a papist eye? Had not a papist hand, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions, imbrued with the same food, nurtured with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed with the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter, as we are? If we prick them, do they not bleed? If we tickle them, do they not laugh? If we poison them, do they not die? And if we wrong them, shall they not revenge? If they are like us in the rest, they will resemble us in that.

To conclude, you may rest assured that, up to the present time, the honest and manly position you have taken upon this important, but at present unperceived question, will meet with the approval of all candid minds,—as for the sarcasms of popularity-hunting political tricksters, or the invectives of fanatics, you have nothing to fear.—magna est veritas, et prevalebit!

I remain, dear Sir, yours, NASSAU. MARKHAM, June 7, 1858.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Revue of Markham's (W. Button, Esq.) arguments against granting the Separate School at Thornhill any portion of the Clergy Reserve Fund.

The Roman Catholics ground their demand upon the fact that the fund was apportioned to the municipalities according to population, and being a part of that population, they say they ought to share in the fund. But this argument would apply equally to grammar and private schools, and academies, which would have an equal right to participate in the fund with the rest of the population; but they never dream of making such a demand, nor would it be granted if made.—They next say that the wording of the resolution of the Council, granting the fund to Common Schools, includes the Separate Schools. But it is not so.

A Separate School, from the very fact of separating, ceases to be a Common School. It does not come under the provisions of the Common School Act, but under a special statute called the "Separate School Act," by which its adherents are exempted from all Municipal Taxes levied for the support of Common Schools, are cut off from all municipal burdens of the kind, and consequently are debared from claiming any assistance from the municipality.—For instance the municipality sets apart every year a grant for Common Schools, the Local Superintendent divides it amongst the Common Schools, but gives more to the Separate Schools, who only receive a grant through the Chief Superintendent from the Legislature, but none from the Municipal Funds. Now, since the Clergy Reserve became a part of the Municipal Fund, the Separate Schools have no more claim upon it than they have upon the ordinary municipal grant to Common Schools.

The Clergy Reserve fund was given to the municipalities upon the express condition that it was only to be applied to any purpose, in support of which the municipality could tax the public. Now, no one pretends that the Municipality could tax the public to support Separate Schools; but they do tax the public for the support of Common Schools, and therefore they are justified in granting to the Common Schools the Reserve fund for their use.

It appears then that the Township Council could not legally include the Separate School in the appropriation of the Clergy Reserve Fund. But let us look at the question in another point of view, viz., would it be expedient to assist the Separate Schools? The answer is no! The Common Schools are provided for the education of all the children of the land, all denominations, except the Roman Catholics, approve of and use them. If the latter choose to separate, and ask for exclusive privileges, exempting themselves from all municipal burdens in support of Common Schools, they ought to be content if they get Separate Schools, without expecting any assistance from the public in support of their exclusive institutions.

The Separate Schools are merely tolerated; those who wish for them must support themselves, and they may be thankful for toleration and exemption from all municipal burdens in the shape of school tax, without calling upon the Municipality to support their sectarian and exclusive institutions.

The Municipal Council would be doing a great injustice to the public by present were they to grant anything more than toleration to Separate Schools.

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