

GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST. Published Semi-Weekly, EVERY TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

EDWARD JOHN BARKER, M. D. AT THE ATHENEUM, In Regot Street, next door to the Lambton House.

THE BRITISH WHIG is a Journal of the latest news, and contains the most interesting and valuable information of the day.

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The British Whig

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XIV.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1845.

NO. 24.

GENUINE TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE, Corner of King and Brock Streets, next door to the Chronicle & Gazette Office, Market Square, KINGSTON.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN, Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a large and choice Stock of Genuine Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Fruits, &c.

Among his Stock will be found the following articles: TEAS. CIGARS. Imperial, Gunpowder, Young and Old Hyson, &c.

COFFEE. Double Refined Loaf, Single, Crushed, Muscovado, &c.

SUGARS. Sulfona do. Keg do. Figs, Prunes, Currants, &c.

OIL. Olive, Sperm, Lard, Sassafras, &c.

WINE. Port, Sherry, Madeira, Champagne, Claret, &c.

BRANDY. Cognac, Brandy, &c.

GIN. Holland, Schiedam, &c.

TOBACCO. Virginia, Maryland, &c.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE, FOR 1845.

GENTLEMEN desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, will have the goodness to signify their wishes to the subscribers, or any of their Agents, without delay, as it is not their intention to continue importing a greater number of copies than what are actually subscribed for.

HOUSE TO LET. TO RENT, in Colborne Street, and possession given immediately, 2 NEW HOUSES, both in excellent order, and having a first-rate well of water.

WHEAT, FLOUR, PORK & POTASH. THE Subscribers will pay the highest Market Price in Cash, for any quantity of Wheat, Flour, Pork and Potash, delivered at their Warehouse, Ontario Street.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BE LEASED for a term of years, (until the heir at-law, now an infant, comes of age.) a Farm of excellent wild land in the Township of Hungerford.

WINE, LIQUORS, AND GROCERIES. THE Subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for past favours, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of the same at his old stand, corner of Ontario and Barrack Streets.

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS. THE Subscribers have just received a few Copies of the following popular Illustrated Newspapers:—PUNCH, or the LONDON CHIRIVARI, THE PICTORIAL TIMES, LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, Princess and Queen Streets, entrance either way. 300,000 FEET OF LUMBER, consisting of 1 inch, inch and a quarter, inch and a half, and 2 inch. Also lot of OAK Plank, from one inch to four, 1,000 feet of Square Pine Lumber, and PINE SCANTLING, of different dimensions.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THAT commodious THREE STORY STONE HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber as an Inn, situated on Ontario Street. The Building is of the first class, covered with Tin; is well calculated either for an Inn or Shop, and Dwelling House. Rent moderate, and a respectable Tenant. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber at Brockville, or to G. A. Cumming Esq. Kingston.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER 30 BBLs., Pot Barley, 50 " No. 1 North Shore Hatzings, THOMAS GREER.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE, One door below the British American Hotel, KINGSTON. Extras Furnished at the Shortest Notice, and on Reasonable Terms.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, PRESCOTT AND MONTREAL. THE Royal Mail Stage for Toronto and Hamilton, will leave this Office every day, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. precisely.

Passengers for Toronto or Montreal will reach their destination in 26 hours. The Subscriber takes this method of thanking the Travelling Public for their past patronage, and having spared no expense to make the above Lines of Winter Conveyance the most comfortable in British North America, feels confident his exertions will meet with their continued support.

And only requiring a Trip to either of the above mentioned places to have their comforts fully appreciated.

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, PRINCESS STREET KINGSTON

KERR, WADDELL & Co. respectfully intimate, that they have a Large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Patent INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES; also a well selected Stock of PRUNELLA BOOTS and SHOES, White and Black Satin Slippers. Also, a choice article in Fur Muffs and Boas; Fur and Cloth Caps, of various shapes, with a very extensive Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, all of which will be Sold off at a small advance, in order to make room for Spring Importations, Kingston, January 21st, 1845.

NEW GROCERY STORE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Montreal and New York, and offers for sale in that Store in the Market Square, two doors from Noble Palmer, Esq., the following Goods, which are of as good quality as can be found, for family use, and will be sold on as reasonable terms as any offered for sale in the Town.

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VICTORIA HOUSE. THE Subscriber begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the very liberal support he has received since he commenced business in Kingston.

He would respectfully intimate that he has removed his SALOON to one of Mr. Harley's New Buildings, opposite Mr. J. H. GREEN'S WHARF, where he will keep constantly on hand a fresh supply of STYERS, FRUITS, CONFECTORY, &c. &c. His Bar is stocked with the best of LIQUORS, WINES, &c., and no attention will be spared to accommodate those who may favor him with a call. JAMES ELDER. Kingston, Dec. 13, 1844.

QUEBEC TURF CLUB. AT a Meeting of the Club, called by requisition, pursuant to Rule 10, held at PAYNE'S HOTEL, on the 15th January, 1845.

Resolved, "That the NURSERY STAKES, of £25 currency each, £10 forfeit, with £50 currency added by the Club—be run for on the Last Tuesday of July 1845, at the Quebec Meeting, for colts and fillies dropped in Canada, in 1845, Colts, 7st. 5lb. Fillies, 7st. To start from Marchmont Fence, and go once round—a about a mile and a quarter. To name and close, and forfeit to be paid, on or before 31st March, 1845, to the Secretary of the Quebec Turf Club, on application to whom conditions will be made known."

FOR SALE, WITH positive orders to close Consignments: 75 packages of Tea, consisting of Tunkaway, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and Souchong, 20 kegs Plug Tobacco, 15 boxes Cavendish, do 16s. very sup^r, 20 lb. boxes Ladies' Twist, 16s. do do, 4 " do Honeydew, 10 do English Candles, 10 do Starch, 2 casks Rape Oil, 4 qr. casks White Wine Vinegar, 50 lbs. Canada Whiskey, 25 do North Shore Hatzings, No. 1, 50 quintals Table Sugar, 100 kegs packed Butter, 200 lbs. Fine and Superfine Flour, choice Brands.

ALL of which will be disposed of low for Cash, or approved Credit. HUGH CALDER, Agent. Commercial Wharf, Kingston, 21st January, 1845.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Belleville, and the public generally, that he has entered into the AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS, and having taken those spacious premises lately occupied by the London and Manchester Warehouse, directly opposite B. FINE'S brick Store, in one of the most business parts of the Town, and from his long experience in the above business he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He is now prepared to receive a consignment of Merchandise to be sold by Auction or private Sale. Liberal advancements will be made on goods consigned to him, if required. He hopes by punctuality and strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage. Sales of Furniture in and out of Town will at all times be attended to; and as he can talk as fast and as cheap as any of his Neighbors, please give him a call. He intends to sell every day in the week, Sundays excepted. Sales will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. D. B. SOLE. Belleville, February 17th, 1845.

ADVERTISING. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. THE COURT OF DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a half-yearly dividend of Twenty Shillings per share, will become payable to the Proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies, on and after the 5th day of March, 1845, during the usual hours of business at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be payable at the rate of Exchange current on the 5th day of March, 1845, to be fixed by the Local Boards. No transfer can be made between the 18th February and the 5th March, as the Books must be closed during that period. By order of the Court, G. DE B. ATTWOOD, Secretary.

MARINE STORES. 3 CHAIN CABLES 5-8, 3-4 and 1 in. 1 ditto 3-8 in. with anchor to match. A few Cords English Tanned Cordage and Oakum, Pitch and Rosin. For sale by CRAIG & WATT. Kingston, 29th Jan., 1845.

CORRAGE. AN extensive assortment of Russia Hemp Rope 1 1/2 & 3 1/2 inch, suitable for Marine and Agricultural purposes. For sale by CRAIG & WATT. Kingston, 29th Jan., 1845.

SALT.—200 barrels American, 200 do Liverpool, and 200 bags Dairy Table Salt. J. CARRUTHERS.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. From the Montreal Transcript. TUESDAY, March 18, 1845. THE UNIVERSITY BILL. The galleries of the House of Assembly were thronged this evening, to hear the discussion on this measure, respecting which the greatest interest prevailed.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Cameron, as Counsel for King's College, appeared at the bar of the House, and delivered what is by general consent allowed to have been a most admirable speech. The hon. gentleman spoke for three hours, and during that time was listened to with the greatest attention. We cannot pretend to follow him in the different arguments he brought forward to show the injustice of any interference with the Charter of King's College—arguments strongly supported by a reference to the opinions of distinguished lawyers, and the practice of the most liberal Governments exist. He went through the new Bill clause by clause, and showed that so far from realizing the fascinating picture drawn by Mr. Draper, it was more likely to increase the bitterness of religious feeling, and encourage discord and agitation. He dwelt strongly on the fact that in the United States' Charters granted by the King to different proprietors had never been interfered with without the sanction of the parties themselves, and that even then the endowments had never been taken away.

What was still more conclusive, he showed that even under the independent Government, after the revolution, the King's grant had been maintained against the acts of a State Legislature, and if that was the case, he asked, how much more was it to be expected that these rights should be held sacred in the Province which still called itself British? He contended that this Charter could take away every endowment which the Crown had made in this country, and would leave individuals at the mercy of the legislature. He showed that although the different sects in this country might wish to feed on the rich endowments of the Church of England, they had exhibited a very different feeling when their own interests were concerned. The Methodists in the case of Lady Hewley's charity, and the Scotch in the case of King's College, Aberdeen, had stood stoutly for their rights, and had opposed all interference. And had the grants made to the English Universities been made a pretext for interfering with them? No; such a high-handed act of legislation had never been attempted. In respect to the despatches from the Earl of Ripon, which had been laid before the House, he insisted that as legislation had taken place after they were received their mission was done, and they could not now be quoted as an argument for further spoliation. Besides, the language of those despatches was merely to advise the College Council to give up their charter, and not an absolute seizure of it, as was contemplated in the present Bill. He denounced the measure itself as one of "spoliation" and the proposed University as "infidel," and concluded by citing the closing words of Mr. Draper's speech before the Council,—"for the sake of religion; on every constitutional principle; by every patriotic feeling; in the name of God; your Queen; your country; I call upon you to reject this Bill."

After the speech of the learned gentleman, the House adjourned for a few minutes. On its re-assembling, Mr. DRAPER (who said he would reserve any remarks he might have to make for a future occasion) moved, seconded by Mr. Attorney General Smith, that the bill be now read a second time. This motion was met by an amendment from Mr. BOUTTON, who said that he was disappointed at the course the Government intended to pursue. He had expected, after the feeling exhibited in the House, and in all parts of the country, that the ministry would not have pressed the second reading this session. By doing so, they placed their supporters in the awkward position of voting against them, and of bringing the country back into its old difficulties. But if the government was placed in that predicament it was its own fault. They ought never to have made this a cabinet question. The formation of the ministry was such, in respect to the religious opinions of those who composed it, that it was impossible they could agree on this question. But they had said they would stand or fall by it, and if they did fall, it would be their own fault. His main reason for voting against it was, that it was unconstitutional, and that the House had no right to pass it. He had been sent by a Conservative constituency to support the administration, but he could do so only in such measures as he considered constitutional and sound. This measure was not so, and although he would willingly make any ordinary sacrifice to avoid it, yet he would vote against it. He was called on by Judge between party and principle, and had but one course to pursue. He expressed his surprise that the Government should consider it necessary to press the measure, when there was not a single petition from any denomination of religionists asking for it. They could only do this because they wished to strengthen themselves with the country, as the last ministry had sought to do when they introduced a similar measure. If that was their object, he was satisfied they would fail, because there was no part of the Upper Province in which the measure was not denounced as unjust and improper. And if there were no petitions against it, there

had been petitions asking of the Government that if they did so legislate, they would also interfere with those other endowments of Lower Canada which had never yet been interfered with. It therefore did seem most extraordinary for the ministry to force their friends to oppose them, by pressing this measure in the unwarranted manner they were doing. The hon. gentleman referred to the petition which had been presented from the visitors of King's College against the proposed bill, and said that after the long string of authorities which had been cited by the learned counsel at the bar, he would not take up the time of the House by bringing forward other authorities, though he might refer to the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst on a similar question in England, and also to those of Mr. Draper, who had asserted that the Provincial Legislature had no power to interfere either with the charter or endowment of the University. The only reason on which hon. members could vote against the motion he should propose, must be because they believed the arguments addressed by the learned counsel at the bar not to be tenable;—but unless they could satisfy themselves of this, and could show a constitutional right to interfere, they were bound to vote against the second reading. The hon. gentleman then moved, seconded by Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, that the bill be not now read a second time, but that the further consideration thereof be postponed till the next session.

Mr. Inspector General ROBINSON stated that he felt bound to vote for the amendment, because he desired that the legislation on this subject should be made as perfect as it was possible for it to be made, and he could not admit that there was any urgent necessity for the measure being pressed through that Session. The hon. gentleman stated that he had been twice before his constituents within the last few months, and that their desire was that the endowment appropriated by the Bill should be apportioned to the different Churches, so that they might have the means of education within their own districts, instead of sending their children to Toronto. His conscience told him that the present measure would not have that effect, and therefore he should vote against it. Having done so, he hoped he should not interfere with any of the rules of Responsible Government, or be accused of wishing to embarrass Her Majesty's Government.—The hon. gentleman explained the circumstances under which he had accepted office, and stated that in consequence of the course which his colleagues thought it necessary should be pursued, he had, on the 11th instant, tendered his resignation to His Excellency. He read the letter conveying this resignation, and claimed from the House that they would believe him sincere in having acted as he had done.—His feeling was that the measure should stand over, that the opinions of the country might be ascertained, and that the measure adopted should be a final one.

Mr. Solicitor General SHAWWOOD followed. He said he should not then enter on a discussion of the principles of the Bill, or occupy the time of the House. He agreed with his honorable friend on the right (Mr. Draper) in the necessity of some measure to settle this question, and had, at the sacrifice of many strong friendships, determined, while in the Government, to render all the assistance in his power to accomplish this object. If the penalty of doing so was to risk his popularity, still he should not hesitate. Concurring then in the necessity of legislation, he considered it to be his duty to declare in favor of the principle of the Bill, by voting for the second reading. He agreed so far with his hon. friend, but he could not agree with him in the necessity of pushing it through this Session. On the contrary he was in favor of postponing it, so that it might be amended and meet the views of the people, and become a final measure. In consideration of the opinions expressed, he expected the Government would allow the Bill to stand over for another Session of Parliament ["No, no."]. His constituents desired delay, and with the understanding that the Government would not oppose the wishes of so large and influential a portion of the public, he would vote for the second reading. In case they did not take that course, he had that day tendered his resignation of the office of Solicitor General.

Mr. MOFFATT said time had not been given to ascertain the feelings of the country, and produce that satisfaction which was so desirable, and which was the object of the Bill. Unless this was done, he did not see the use of legislation at all. He himself was in favor of legislation, but objected to the House pledging itself to any particular measure at that time. The Bill of 1837 had been passed with the object of contenting the public mind, but had it done so? No; nor had anything been advanced to show that the present one would. At present, they knew not what the sentiments of the Imperial Parliament and of the people of the country were. He was of opinion that instead of the Bill, a simple resolution pledging the House to the principle would have been infinitely better. The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that though he should vote for the motion for the second reading, he should reserve his opinion as to the details of the measure. He afterwards added, that though he should vote for a postponement, he did not consider that a rejection of the measure.

Mr. MACDONALD, of Glenora, put a question to the Inspector General, whether His Excellency had accepted his resignation? We understood the hon. gentleman to say in reply, that he had not yet received an answer.

Mr. DUNLOP said he would vote for the principle in the second reading, he objected to further action being taken this session. Dr. DUNLOP said he would vote for the second reading, and would not say how he would vote afterwards. The hon. gentleman made some remarks, with the object of showing that the endowments to the Lower Canada Colleges stood on a totally different footing to the endowment to King's College, and that whilst the one was public property, the others could not be interfered with.

Mr. MACDONALD [of Dundas] said that in voting for the address to the Throne in answer to the speech, hon. members had pledged themselves to legislate on this subject, which was one of those referred to in the speech.—Yet they now threatened to desert ministers for doing that which they had bound them to do! He stigmatised this defection as an unheard of defection, and said he would sacrifice anything rather than place himself in the position they had done. He would never consent to bring a ministry into such a pass by the broadest declarations and then desert them. Such an act was shameful—it was a solemn mockery, and a desertion of principle which the country would remember.

Up to the present time the members on the opposition benches had remained silent, evidently enjoying the discord which reigned in the ministerial camp. Mr. Alwin was the first to break silence. After stating that he concurred in what had fallen from the previous speaker, he proceeded to taunt the Administration on their present awkward situation. The late ministry had been called "bungling." But were they ever in such a position as the hon. gentlemen opposite were? A great deal of obloquy had been thrown on them for their legislation on the subject, but the experience of to-day would show the world that it was not quite such an easy thing to please all parties. He said that he was in favor of vested rights, but held that it was in the power of Parliament to make such alterations in these Charters as might give them a wider character, and make them more generally beneficial. Under these circumstances, he should vote for the second reading of the bill, not because he liked all the details, but because he held himself bound to support the measures of Government, when they were likely to produce even a small portion of good. He, however, blamed ministers for their delay in bringing the measure forward earlier, and ironically observed that the change which the difference in parties was to make would be a benefit to the Government and the friends of the Government had represented. Let them look at the specimen presented that evening, and contrast the statements of the member for Dundas with those of the Inspector General, and then they would see that all was not quite so harmonious as had been stated. After proceeding for some time in this strain he concluded by observing that he did not view the matter as a party one at all, and that having pledged himself to a particular course last year, he should pursue the same course now.

Mr. DRAPER said he would not occupy the time of the House in following the arguments which had been advanced either within the bar or out of it; but he declared that after paying the greatest attention to all that had been advanced against the measure he did not feel shaken in the view he had taken as to the right of the house to interfere with this question. The hon. gentleman paid a high compliment to the learned Counsel, whose speech, he said, would have done credit to any member of the English Bar. In respect to the amendment of the hon. gentleman from Toronto, he was bound to say that he looked upon it as equivalent to a motion that the bill be read that day six months—he should therefore pursue just the same course towards it. Taking that view, he should persist in the motion for the second reading. His reason for doing so was that the principle must be settled, and they were as capable of settling it now as they ever would be. The hon. gentleman remarked with some severity on an argument advanced by the learned Counsel at the bar, that the King's College Council had never accepted or acted under the amended charter. His characterized this as a subterfuge and tampering with legislation. He had never heard such a doctrine laid down till now, and trusted that for the sake of the character of the University, it would be disavowed. In this respect, however, the hon. gentleman appears to have been laboring under a misapprehension, and he afterwards explained to the House that he was satisfied that the matter was merely put forth as an argument which might be advanced, and was not part of the case submitted by the Council of King's College. He concluded by saying that he should be sorry to have the votes of those against him whose opposition he had no right to expect, but he could not retire from the position he took up. After the vote he would be placed in this position, if he found a majority of the friends of the Government supporting the adoption of the principle, and yet called on him not to press the motion, it would be for him either to accede to their request or retire from office, but he would never consent to abandon a principle like this, after having once taken it up. [Cheers.] Mr. MOFFATT said he considered this tantamount to a declaration that the measure would not be pressed beyond a second reading; he should therefore vote for it. Mr. BALDWIN said that he was not prepared to vote for the second reading of the Bill. He had no doubt of the necessity of legislation—but it was one thing to entertain that opinion, and another to vote for the present Bill. He should therefore vote for the amendment of Mr. Boutton, between