SUNDAY DIRECTORY.—HOURS OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Service, 11.00; Evening Service, 7.00; Military Service, 2.30, p. m. Daily Prayers at 3:30 p.m., except on Wednesdays, when service is held at 7½ p.m., with sermon. On Saints' Days morning and evening prayers.

ST. PAUL' CHURCH (Queen Street.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Evenin Service, 6.30.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Union Street.)—Morning Service, 11.00; Evening Service, 6.00.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Barriefield.)—Morning Service, 11.00.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Portsmouth.)—Morning Service, 10,30; Afternoon Service, 4 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (Princess Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Afternoon Service, 6.

CHALMERS' CHURCH (Earl Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

BROCK STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Morning Service, 11:00; Afternoon Service 6,00.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Sydenham Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Queen Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (Head of Johnston Street).—Morning Service, 10:30; Evening Service, 6:00.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH (Brock Street.)—Morning Service, 10.30; Evening Service, 6:00.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (Roman Catholic.)—Mass, 7:00, 8:00 8:45 (Military Service) and 10:30 A.M.; Vespers, 3:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH (Johnson Street.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Wellington St.)—Morning Service, 11:00; Evening Service, 6:30.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH (Queen St.)—Morning Service, 10:00; Evening Service, 6:00.

The Daily British Whig

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1865.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BRITISH WHIG.

LETTER NO. IV.

Quebec, Feb. 9th.

DEAR WHIG,—

The war goes bravely on. Messrs. Cartier and Galt have spoken in addition to Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Brown is to speak today. Then Mr. McGee follows, and Ministers will have said all they want to say. Of course they will have to reply to the Oppositionists, but it is not likely that any fresh matter will be brought forward. The greatest trouble that Ministers expect to encounter, is the opposition of their own friends to the details of the measure. Each member has some pet idea of his own, touching some particular portion of the scheme. A few, for instance, think that the Legislative Councillors should be elective; others again fancy that ten years would be the proper duration of a member's period of service. And so on with all the other details. The Ministry can't please them all, so in all probability, they will rigidly adhere to the original scheme as embraced in the Resolutions agreed on in Conference.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's quaint saying that Ministers are outrageously and ridiculously strong is much commented on here, and causes many a laugh. But why should it not be strong, when we reflect of whom it is composed? Passing the French portion of the Lower Canada Section by, being, with the exception of Mr. Cartier and the Premier, Sir Etienne Tachè, composed of gentlemen not well known in Upper Canada, are there not Messrs. Galt and McGee, two of the cleverest men in the land, to do honor and credit to any Cabinet. And as for the Upper Canada portion, where can you find six gentlemen at all comparable in point of talent and practical knowledge with the six gentlemen who compose it? Let me enumerate them. First, there is Mr. John A. Macdonald—where can his equal be found as a statesman and a jurist? Even his enemies acknowledge him to be the first man in Canada. Mr. A. Campbell, for a safe, sound, practical man of business, of pleasing and winning ways, where can he be surpassed? He may not be as brilliant as Mr. Macdonald, but he makes an admirable leader of the Legislative Council; while he manages his own Department, Crown Lands, in a way that must win the admiration of all who have occasion to do business with it. He is confessedly the best Crown Lands Commissioner that Canada ever had. Mr. Cockburn, the Solicitor General West, labors under the disadvantage of being a novus homo, comparatively new to Parliament, and wholly new to official life; but this is a good fault, for every day will mend his position. He does not say much in the House, and what he does in Council is kept private; but when he speaks he is always judicious and to the point. At home, he heads the Bar in his town and county, a sure criterion of talent in his profession; and when he has been longer before the country, I have no doubt but he will rise higher in public estimation. These three gentlemen form the Conservative part of the Upper Canada Section of the Ministry. Let us now look at the Reform Section.

First there is Mr. George Brown, the first in importance, and perhaps the first in point of general ability. Mr. Brown has been many years before the country, as the ablest journalist in it. He made the Press of Canada what it is, an honor to the Province, and by his innate indomitable pluck and perseverance, has forced himself into the post he now occupies. If his friends in Parliament have confidence in him, surely he deserves it. Mr. McDougall, one of the ablest debaters in the House, is not a whit inferior to his old friend and prototype, Mr. Brown. He is a shrewd, intelligent man, well acquainted with Canada, and up to every move on the political board. By a long consistent life he has proved his devotion to his political principles, and now that he has taken office, and can carry those principles into action, it is not likely that he will prove false to them. He well knows that in politics, as well as in affairs of ordinary life, that honesty is the best policy. Then there is Mr. Howland, the Post Master General, last but not least. This gentleman's modesty and reticence keep him from being so favorably known as his two Reform confreres. When he gave way to Mr. Holton, as Minister of Finance, many of his friends thought he had made a mistake, that he was by far the abler man, and certainly, during his year of office, he commanded the respect of both parties, whatever the one might have expressed. It is a fair criterion to judge by, when a man of business manages his own affairs, so as to become both wealthy and respected, that he is competent to manage those of the nation, since the same common-sense, the same industry, and the same integrity are as necessary in the one as in the other. Mr. Brown must have thought so when he chose him from among so many of his political adherents to take the place in the Cabinet vacated by Mr. Mowat. With six such men from Upper Canada, is it to be wondered at that Ministers should be 'outrageously strong?'

But it is a good thing to have an Opposition for the look of it, though, like Othello's, its occupation is gone. Messrs. Sandfield Macdonald, A. A. Dorion, Holton, and Perrault still occupy the front seats of their party's side. When any of the Ministers are speaking, they open their eyes, take notes, glance at one another, and look daggers, if they don't use them. They remind one sadly of Goldsmith's lines—

"Like broken tea cups, wisely kept for show,
Ranged on front benches, glisten in a row."

And that is pretty much all they have done as yet. But, doubtless, they think 'there's a good time coming,' and they'll be in readiness for it when it does come. That that *good* time may be a long time coming is the prayer of

Yours,

AN OBSERVER.

THE SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. GALT ON CONFEDERATION.

House of Assembly, Feb. 7.

Mr. Galt said he had only to show that the union would be one advantageous to all. The subject might be divided under five heads. First,—Are the financial, commercial, and material interests of these colonies such as to make union desirable. Second—Is their financial position such as to make it practicable and just to all. Third,—Is the measure proposed fair to all. Fourth,—Is it likely that the scheme, if adopted, will work satisfactory to all. Lastly,—Are the means proposed such as will involve such an additional expense as will render it inexpedient to consider the question at all.—After commending the scheme generally, he proceeded to allude to the trade of the provinces. In 1863 the imports and exports of Canada amounted to $87,795,000 or $37 per head; of New Brunswick $56 per head; of Nova Scotia 56 per head; of Prince Edward $37; of Newfoundland $86 per head. Altogether the import and export trade represented about 130 millions of dollars. The commercial position of the Lower Provinces was such as to make it desirable for any country to enter into a union with them. He gave statistics showing the immense aggregate of the tonnage of the various provinces, which would make them, when united, one of the foremost maritime powers in the world. Coming to the financial position of the various Provinces it was such that the proposed union, on the terms contained in the resolutions would be a partnership fair and equitable to all. Our debt had been created wholly with reference to the development of the commercial interests of the country, to enable the produce of the west, and of our own western country to be carried at the cheapest possible rate to market to enable the articles which enter into our own consumption to be delivered to the consumer at the least possible cost.—The same might be said of the debts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which had been incurred almost exclusively for canals and railways. He went on to show that the construction of the Intercolonial Railway would give Canada and the Lower Provinces the benefit mutually of their respective public works, so that in assuming each other's debts, they got also the value for which they had been incurred. He proceeded to show the amounts of the debts of the several Provinces and the principles on which the general government had agreed to assume their several liabilities, so that justice should be done to all. He explained how the figure of $25 had been arrived at, as the indebtedness per head at which the liabilities of the several Provinces were assumed by the general government, and how the portion of our liabilities, not covered by that figure, was provided for. He next gave a statement of the resources of the various Provinces, with a view of showing that while the debt had been so arranged that the burden would fairly be borne by all the various Provinces, at the same time they all brought into the Confederation so proportionably equal as to make the union a fair one also with respect to all. With that view, he read statements of the income and expenditure and the debt of the several Provinces, the same as in his Sherbrooke speech. A considerable amount of the debt of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia was in the form of treasury notes, and loans at low rates from the savings bank. The revenue from public works in those colonies was $100,000 net.—This statement, he said showed that the union would not add in any way to the burthens of the people of Canada, if any, rather on the people of the Lower Provinces. They have a surplus which we have not.—He thought there was a hope that in the future we may also secure it. In each colony the revenue was raised upon a different system of taxation, but generally the greater part from custom's duties. In Newfoundland, for instance, where they import nearly all the food and clothing of the people, and produce almost nothing but fish, the revenue was entirely thus raised and at a less rate of duty and much larger revenue per head than here. The first task of the new government would be to assimilate the system and rates of taxation and so impose the burthens at least to cripple the industry and impede the progress of the country. As all these consume more imported goods per head than Canada, a change would necessarily be in the direction of a reduction of the Canadian tariff, not an increase. Again if we look at the credit of the several colonies in the great money market and see how our credit had of late been impaired by causes known to all, distrust about dangers of our position and preparation to meet them—these dangers were found to threaten them less and thus their securities, formerly lower, now rule rather higher than ours—thus obviously our credit would be raised by clubbing resources not impaired. With respect to the means of carrying on the governments it is obvious the general government, having the right of general taxation, could take care of itself, and here before entering on the revenues falling to the local governments, he would answer the questions put by M. Dorion. The export duties were reserved to New Brunswick on timber, and to Nova Scotia on coal; in the former case because New Brunswick had abolished stampage as inconvenient and less productive, and substituting duties in its place. They were not prepared to give that up, and as land and timber belonged to the local government they left that to them—mines also with lands belonging to these governments—Nova Scotia was allowed to continue dues on shipments on coals. As for levying export duties on Canadian timber by the general government, he should be opposed to it. After allowing Canada to bring in a debt of sixty two and a half millions, about five millions remained as a charge against two Provinces. The seignorial tenure indemnity would probably be a charge against Lower Canada, and with the township indemnity and municipal loan fund was larger than all against Upper Canada. This he thought personally was a means of divisions without great difficulty; but the government objected to enter on these details now. He had not now to deal with these details, seeing they must now consider the bargain with the other Provinces as a whole. There were other details to be submitted by the ministry and the House could not alter or amend that part of the scheme, as it saw fit to secure justice to both Provinces. If any embarassment arose with regard to the finances of the Confederation, it might be anticipated perhaps more with reference to the local governments than to the general government. He would examine therefore what were the prospects with reference to local governments. They had certain sources of local revenue reserved—the receipts from the territorial domain, lands, mines, minerals, royalties &c. In the case of Canada very large sums would be receivable by the local governments from lands and timber, and he hoped mines also, from the arrears due to the municipal loan fund and the other funds of a local character. Some of these revenues, as that from the municipal loan fund would in the course of years run out, but other sources of local revenue, it might be expected, would in the meantime develope themselves. If not the local governments would require to resort to local taxation for the purpose of maintaining themselves. He thought this was one of the wisest provisions in the whole constitution, for it afforded the best check on lavish expenditure by the government. (Hear, hear). And he hoped the further education of the people in political economy would teach them to be more economical, and to bear more of their burdens by direct taxation. The local revenue of Upper Canada arising from law fees, Upper Canada building fund, local public works, crown lands, interest on investment, &c., on an average of the last four years, was was $7,39000. The local revenues of Lower Canada from similar sources, on an average of the last four years was $557,000 making for Upper and Lower Canada an aggregate of $1,300,000 receipts from local revenue—adding the subsidy of 80 cents in the dollar, which would come from the general government, there would be a total income of $2,260,000, leaving an excess over estimated local expenditure of $1,043,000, from which would have to be deducted the expenses of the local governments and the local legislatures, and he thought if the governments of Upper and Lower Canada could not keep the expenses of their legislation and civil government within that sum, the representatives of the people would soon call them to account and make a change. (Hear, hear.) He adverted then to the propriety of the general government granting the proposed subsidy to the local governments, inasmuch as they handed over to the general government all their import duties, excise duties, &c., and to the necessity for such subsidy, inasmuch as local expenditures exceeded the local revenues, independently of the subsidy. He proceeded to deal with the last question—that of expense—whether the system of federation as proposed was likely to involve so great additional expense as to render it in that point of view advisable. He thought the House would agree with that expense was no criterion by which to judge of the value of Union of this kind. (Hear, hear.) For the purpose of argument, he was prepared to show that in that point of view federation would still be a success; but he protested at the outset against the question of expense being considered a matter of greater importance than the peace and happiness and prosperity of the people. The only mode in which confederation could prove more expensive than our present system was with reference to the cost of the government. Every other item was for objects necessary in themselves or the expenditure would not be incurred. He could understand that a week and poor country would omit to carry out desirable undertakings because it had not the power or the means to do it from want of credit; as regarded for instance the question of defences, a small and poor colony unable to defend itself would not from the very nature of things incur any large outlay for that purpose, but threw itself on the forebearance of its powerful neighbor or on the protection which might be afforded by the mother country. But when these Provinces came together and clubbed their resources, they would then be enable to undertake the work of self-defence and to incur an outlay for that purpose. It was the same with respect to public works. Many of our public works were of utility not merely to the locality where they existed but to the whole system of colonies, for instance, the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and it was only in consequence of the union of Upper and Lower Canada that we had been enabled to carry out these great works. The same was the case with reference to our great railway works, completed or now in contemplation. Again, the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland canals, the opening up of the Northwest, &c., were works which the colonies could not undertake separately, but he hoped they could be among the first things for which the Finance Minister of the confederation, when established, would ask grants.—But, looking at the question in its most restricted sense, whether it would cost more dollars and cents to govern the country under the new system than under the old, he contended that the new system would not be more expensive. In the first place, the governments of the several provinces would be of a less important character and less expensive than now. Then the local legislatures, having nothing to do with the general questions which now occupied so much time, would have their sittings much less protracted, and would be much less expensive. The general government and legislature not having local matters to deal with, he was satisfied, would not cost more than the government and legislature of Canada now cost. Though they would have the charge of an additional million of people, they would be relieved of the care of the local affairs of three millions with which they were now charged—there was only left, therefore, the expense of the new local governments, and legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada as an offset against the reduction that would be effected in the cost of the government of the lower Provinces. If there was any excess it must be so small that it should not induce this House to refuse its assent to federation. Mr. Galt concluded by an eloquent appeal to the members not to let this opportunity slip of adopting a measure which would be a remedy for the evils under which we had labored in Canada during the last ten years, and by which the internal prosperity, peace and happiness of all these colonies would be developed and maintained. (Loud Cheers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Feb. 8.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:—

Mr. Price—To amend the act relating to agricultural societies, board of agriculture and agricultural societies in Lower Canada.

Mr. Fergusson Blair—To amend the act making special provisions respecting both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Christie moved that the following gentlemen form a committee of agriculture to act with the committee appointed by the Lower House, namely, Sir E. P. Tache, Messrs. Aikins, Alexander, Arland, Blake, Oliver, Saubern, Simpson, Duchesnay and the mover. Carried.

The House then resumed the adjourned debate on the address.

Mr. John Ross spoke in reply to Mr. Currie. He thought that the sober sense of the House would condemn the spirit and style of his speech, reading newspaper reports of speeches in the other Province, to condemn the speaker for insincerity, and unfairly accusing the Premier of New Brunswick—a man worthy of high position—for a similar fault, and unfairly assailing our own public men, including the leaders of the party with which he had formerly acted. He proceeded to declare that the figures he had attempted to discredit were quite correct. If he had read the discussions by the great men of the American revolution on their constitution he would surely have learned from their example to approach so great a theme in a better and higher tone. He had described this as a mongrel constitution without precedent. He spoke of it as, therefore, without merits. Yet strange to say in spite of the wisdom of the member, the statesmen and leading journals of Great Britain saw its merits. Although Mr. Currie professed himself favorable to federation, he would not give them the benefit of his wisdom in suggesting a better scheme. He did not cite any precedent from history of a better scheme of Confederation. He had argued that the country was taken by surprise and did not comprehend the scheme. Was that true? It was certain that at the beginning of the century, when the colonies were smaller and more widely sundered, Mr. Unlacke of Nova Scotia, and Chief Justice Sewell had broached schemes for this purpose. One of them was referred to in Lord Durham's report, who himself argued in favour of a legislative union of the colonies, which had been found impracticable at present, and which he for one regretted. In the appendix to the same report was a letter from Mr. Strachan, new Lord Bishop of Toronto, speaking of the glory that awaited the men who should consolidate and perpetuate British influence on this continent by a union of the colonies. Several years ago the present Finance Minister brought the subject of union before Parliament in an able speech, and later, in 1858, when he took office, it was with the understanding that that should be part of the ministerial policy, and it was so stated in the Governor's speech at the close of the session. Afterwards, pursuing that course, three ministers submitted a memorandum, so often referred to, by the Colonial Secretary. The ten Imperial ministry (Lord Derby's) were disinclined to take it up, and so action was deferred. In the last session that memorandum was made the basis of deliberation by a committee of the other House, was reported in favour of federation, and subsequently there was a coalition of the ministry. The intention to act in that sense was made public at the close of last session. The conference assembled and in October last the members of Parliament were furnished with the resolutions, which were made public through the press. The details of the scheme have been since that time before the country. The country had not, therefore been taken by surprise. The press was almost unanimously in favor of it. Any meetings held in Upper Canada had gone in its favor—the elections had gone in favor of it. There was no public opinion against it. The country understood and approved. Mr. Currie had stated the population of an age to bear arms in the maritime colonies disposable for the defence of the country at only 65,000. Now at the usual estimate of one-fifth of the total population, the numbers would be about 200,000. It was absurd to deduct 63,000 hardy seamen from the number. The Intercolonial railway seemed the bete noir of the hon. gentleman. Leading men of all parties accepted it as a necessity or an advantage. Lord Durham recommended it. In 1849 it had been taken up by the Lafontaine-Baldwin government. In 1849 and '52 it was solemnly declared to be necessary in the statute book. He quoted the speech of Mr. Speaker Tessier in 1853 in favor of the railway and a union of the colonies, and recently the President of the Council, long its stanchest opponent, declared that confederation was worth the cost of half a dozen such railways. If the reciprocity treaty and transit facilities were taken away by the United States it would pay Upper Canada to build the road herself. Mr. Currie had argued that representation in the Council should be according to population. There was no precedent for it in any federation he had ever heard of. Mr. Ross concluded by urging the House to accept the scheme as on the whole of great advantage and need for the country.

Mr. Alexander said he had addressed his constituents before coming down, and they had sent him to adopt the scheme. He proceeded to combat Mr. Currie's figures as erroneous, and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the House not to lose the great opportunity of establishing a nation and a future for their children.

Mr. M. Vidal thought union desirable and necessary to our separate political existence on this continent, although action, perhaps, may not be so urgent as represented. He did not think the country was ready to decide on the scheme. He agreed in general in favor of the object and nine-tenths of the details of the scheme, but some clauses he could not assent to. He could not vote away the franchise confided to him by his constituents. He also felt the expense was likely to be too great. He wished some means of representing his dissent from the details to the Imperial Parliament.

Sir E. P. Tache said he could pass resolutions declaring amendments advisable, but in that case, as they were in the nature of a treaty, the government must drop the resolutions.

Mr. Moore contended that they could amend the resolutions as they liked.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

THE RECTORY OF ST. GEORGE.

Our readers have seen the Petition of the members of St. Paul's Church, and some of them may have been carried away by its specious character. In order that the Rector may have fair play, we lay before them the counter Petition of the Members of St. George's Church. It is a pity there should be any dispute about these loaves and fishes, but coercion is not the way to make the Dean do what is right.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

The Petition of the Undersigned, Officers and Members of St. George's Cathedral Church, in the City of Kingston,

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That by an Imperial Statute, passed in the 31st year of George III., Chapter 31, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled 'An Act for making effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America;' and to make further provision for the government of said Province," after providing for separating the Province of Quebec into two separate Provinces, to be called the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada, it (amongst other things) enacted:—By Section 36, That His Majesty may authorize the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of each of the said Provinces to make allotments of land for the support of a Protestant Clergy in each Province, and that no grant shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall contain a specification of the lands so appropriated in respect of the lands to be thereby granted. By Section 37, That the rents arising from such allotments should be applicable to that purpose only. By Section 38, That His Majesty may authorize the Governor, with the advice of the Executive, to erect within every Township or Parish which now is or may hereafter be formed or erected within such Province one or more Parsonage or Rectory, or Parsonages or Rectories, according to the establishment of the Church of England, and from time to time by an instrument under the Great Seal of such Province endow every such Parsonage or Rectory with so much or such part of the lands so allotted as aforesaid as shall be judged expedient. By Section 39, That the Governor of each of the said Provinces respectfully shall present to every such Parsonage or Rectory an Incumbent Minister of the Church of England, and that every person so presented to any such Parsonage or Rectory "shall hold and enjoy the same and all rights, profits, and emoluments thereunto belonging or granted, as fully and amply and in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as the Incumbent of a Parsonage or Rectory in England."

That in pursuance of the power granted in the said recited Act, on the 21st day of January, 1836, (6th Wm. IV.,) the then Lieutenant Governor Sir J. Colborne, by an instrument in writing, and under the Great Seal of the Province, after reciting the said Imperial Act, and after recoiting that having regard for the spiritual instruction of the residents within the Township of Kingston, and also for the support of a Protestant Clergyman duly ordained, and in pursuance of the power contained in the said Imperial Act, did erect and constitute a Parsonage or Rectory at the Town of Kingston, within the Township of Kingston, according to the establishment of the said Church of England, to be hereafter known, styled and designated as the First Parsonage or Rectory within the Township of Kingston, and that there should be set apart certain parcel or parcels of land (mentioned in the said instrument) as a glebe or endowment, to be held appurtenant with the said Parsonage or Rectory.

That the said Rectory and endowment has been held by the several Incumbents duly appointed up to the present time without dispute or without claim being made by other parties for an appropriation of any part of the revenues arising from such endowment.

That by 22nd Victoria, Chapter 74, entitled "An Act respecting Rectories," although by Section 2 it was enacted that no Letters Patent shall be hereafter issued in this Province by the Crown for the erection of any Parsonages or Rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England or for the endowment thereof, nevertheless Section 3 of the said Act further enacts that nothing therein contained should affect certain Parsonages or Rectories endowed by the authority of the said Imperial Act, 31 George III., Chapter 31, which Act subsequently received the Royal Assent.

That the Rectory of Kingston and its endowment being made by the authority of an Imperial Act, the Imperial Parliament alone has the power to alter the nature of such endowment, should it be deemed expedient.

That your petitioners understand a petition is about to be presented to your Honorable House by the Officers and Members of St. Paul's Church, in the City of Kingston, praying that a Bill for the sale of the endowment of the Rectory of St. George's, Kingston, and for providing that the proceeds may be applied to pay the present Rector, the Very Reverend James Lyster, Dean of Ontario, the amount which the present Rectory is at present worth, and also to pay the Churches of St. Paul, St. James, and St. John a reasonable annual sum; they stating that by this means the intentions of the Royal donor would be carried into effect, without in any way affecting existing vested interests.

That at a Vestry Meeting held at St. George's Cathedral School House on the 6th of February instant, the resolutions hereto annexed were unanimously resolved.

That your petitioners protest against the vested interests and rights of the Rector of Kingston being interfered with by your Honorable House, and against the passing of any Act compelling such alienation.

That the Rectory being constituted as aforesaid within the said Township of Kingston, any new Church built and consecrated according to the rights of the Church of England within the said Township of Kingston might at a future time make a similar demand on the revenues of the Rectory.

That no such agreement as is mentioned by the Petitioners of St. Paul's Church was entered into in the year 1857 between the Venerable George Okill Stuart and the Vestry of St. George's Church of the one part and the Reverend John A. Mulock of the other part, that the said John A. Mulock should be paid £100 per annum from the Rectory Fund during his incumbency of St. Paul's Church, nor do the books of such Vestry for that year show any minutes of such an agreement, the Vestry have no power to interfere with the Rectory Fund, and the Rector being unable to bind his successors; but your petitioners positively understand that the late Venerable G. O. Stuart promised to pay the Reverend J. A. Mulock £100 per annum during the life of himself, but that after his death, he declared, no act of his could bind his successor, and in point of fact Mr. Mulock was paid £50 per annum more than his predecessor for private reasons.

That while the previous Rectors of the First Parsonage or Rectory in the Town or Township of Kingston have received stipends from various sources (the Rev. Dr. Stuart from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and also from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and the Rev. Dr. Lauder from the said last mentioned fund also), yet the present Rector has no other means of support except from the rents of the Rectory lands, and which only afford a reasonable income for a person in his high and responsible office.

That the grants from the previous Rectors to the Churches of St. John, St. James and St. Paul were in all cases voluntary, and from the circumstances of the Rector for the time having other means of living which the present Incumbent does not possess.

That all the Rectories in the Province are endowed in the same manner as the Rectory of Kingston, and it would be invidious to single out this one as a subject of Legislative enactment for a supposed grievance.

May it therefore please your Honorable House to refuse to take proceedings in the matter of the petition of St. Paul's Church, your petitioners having shown that the Rectory of Kingston is holding only the rights which have been vested so many years in the Rector for the time being, that every Rector in the Province enjoys the same rights, and that they were granted for the purposes now enjoyed by endowment from the Crown.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Kingston, 8th February, 1865.

LATE FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, Feb. 8.

About a year ago Mr. McDougall authorized Mr. James, a surveyor, to survey a base line running from the township of Stephenson, in the northwest corner of the county of Victoria, due west to Georgian Bay, striking it about ten miles south of Parry Sound. The length of this line is over thirty miles. Mr. James reports two-thirds of the land on it fit for settlement.—The timber is mixed. Some of the maples are three feet through. There is no marketable pine. A second line midway between the extremes of the first, was run northwesterly to Maganettawan river, over thirty miles. The country is similar in character. About half of it is fit for settlement. It is well watered. There is hardwood, but no pineries. Thence to Oulet river on the Georgian Bay the land is inferior. There is some good pine, but it would require slides to get it out. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Peterboro', instructed by Mr. Campbell to explore the line from Spanish River to French River, on the Georgian Bay, reports having met with a good tract of country between Spanish and French rivers.

Mr. Brown's speech occupied four hours and a half in delivery, and from first to last there seemed no flagging in the force and energy with which it was delivered, nor in the close attention paid to its arguments and appeals by a very full House. At its close scores of members crowded round his desk and warmly congratulated him on the ability and success with which he had made out a perfectly unassailable case on behalf of the great project for a British American nationality now before the country.—Globe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

New York, Feb. 9.

The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool Jan. 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th, arrived at 10 o'clock to-night. Her news is a week later.

The Etna arrived at Queenstown on the 20th ult. The news is very meagre. No American news had reached England for a week past.

The Times publishes a letter from a London merchant, recently from Savannah in which he says blockade running is about played out. What remains will soon be confined to the Confederate government.—He places cotton, captured in Savannah, at a low figure.

The Times, editorially strongly opposes any more Arctic expeditions.

The Bank of France had gained 400,000 francs cash in a week.

The bourse was firmer.

Political demonstrations were taking place in Turin; but no disturbance.

In the Spanish senate Marshall O'Donnel said the evacuation of San Domingo was an accomplished fact.

The City of London sailed on the 23rd for New York, and the St. David on the 26th for Portland.

The case of Capt. Corbett, of the Shenandoah, is removed for trial to the Court of Queen's Bench, and the amount of bail doubled.

Mr. Frederick Peel, Under Secretary of the Treasury, had addressed his constituents in favor of non-intervention as England's policy in America.

The steamer Armenian for Liverpool, from the west coast of Africa was totally wrecked on Arklow banks.

The Hungarian Diet is to be convoked for the 15th of May.

Military tribunals have been ordered to abash pending trials in Hungary.

The European telegraph is completed.

January 7.—The British ambassador at Constantinople had protested to the Port against the law of the press.

London, Jan. 28.—(Evening).—Professor Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the Daily News of to-day, thinks that now, for the first time, we may discover the glimmering dawn of peace. He argues that as soon as slavery is virtually conceded on both sides, no question remains but that of state rights, and the possibility of peace is based on the reasonable recognition of those rights.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—(Evening).—The rumor of peace negotiations from Richmond, received to-day per the Etna, created much talk in Liverpool and exercised a very depressing effect on the cotton market.

Liverpool Jan. 28.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady; provisions steady; beef quiet; produce quiet and steady.

London, Jan. 28.—(Evening). Consols for money 89¾ to 89¾; Erie shares 34¼ to 35¼; Illinois central 50½ to 51½.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England on the 26th ultimo, reduced its rate of discount from 5½ to 5 per cent. Weekly returns of the Bank show an increase in bullion of £148,988. Funds were firm. Consols on the 27th closed at 89¾ to 89¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Flour unaltered; wheat unchanged; red western 7s 6d to 8s 4d; white 8s to 9s per cental; corn held firmly, sales small, mixed 28s per 480 lbs. Beef steady. Pork firm at 70s for fine quality. Bacon in good request at 1s advance, new 49s to 51s. Hams also 1s dearer. Cheese firm. Butter in fair demand at steady prices. Lard very firm, closing with 57s asked for fine old, and 57s 6d for new. Petroleum very quiet; sales of refined at 1s 11d to 2s 1d, as in quality.

OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA PARLIAMENT.

Halifax, Feb. 9.

The Nova Scotia Parliament met at 2 o'clock to-day.

The Governor's Speech is lengthy. He gives the particulars of the conception and subsequent proceedings of the proposed Confederation scheme. He says:—

"It is not my province, and I have no mission to do more than afford the amplest and finest scope for the consideration of the proposal which so seriously involves your prospects, and in reference to which you should be competent to interpret the wishes and determine the true interests of the country."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

☞ We refer our readers to a very racy letter from our Quebec Correspondent, An Observer.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—A Social Tea Meeting in connection with Bethel Lodge No. 36, B. A. Order of Good Templars was held on Thursday evening in Exeter Orange Hall, and was well attended by members and their friends. Mr. Samuel Shaw, W. C. T., occupied the chair. After refreshments had been partaken off by the company recitations were delivered by Mr. W. Wiley, and short addresses by Mr. R M. Rose, J. Rose, A. Plewes and others. A nice selection of songs filled up the spaces. At ten o'clock the company dispersed after singing the National Anthem. Before the close of the meeting, Mr. J. Rose presented the Lodge with a beautiful Bible. Altogether the meeting was a very pleasant re-union.

LEFT FOR QUEBEC.—The Very Reverend Vicar General McDonell left for Quebec by Thursday afternoon's train, having in charge the memorial voted at the late meeting of Roman Catholics on the Separate School Question, to be presented to the Legislature. The Reverend gentleman was accompanied to the Station by a number of Catholic gentlemen in sleighs. The Students of Regiopolis College turned out en masse, and cheered the Vicar General as the cars started. Mr. James O'Reilly, who was appointed by the Catholic Meeting as his co-delegate, is yet in the city, and will leave for Quebec on Monday.

ST. GEORGE'S RECTORY.

For the British Whig.

Will you allow me to offer a remark or two on the Petition to Parliament of the officers and members of St. Paul's Church?

It is alleged that the Church was built by a direct vote of the Vestry of St. George's, owing to the limited accommodation that Church afforded.

St. Paul's was built by private subscription, as a Memorial to the memory of the late lamented Rev. Richard Cartwright, it being thought the better way to perpetuate his memory, rather than erect a monument, as was originally contemplated. To say that it was built because of limited accommodation in St. George's, is clearly incorrect.

The late Archdeacon Stuart, out of veneration for the memory of his very dear friend, Mr. Cartwright, gave an annual grant of £100 per annum for the maintenance of the Minister of the Church, and this benevolent act is now sought to be converted into an actual claim, by what force of reasoning it is difficult to discover. The annual grants of Parliament might as well be converted into claims.

As a matter of course the Petition must fall to the ground, as Parliament is not likely to stultify itself by interfering with vested rights. The Parliament cannot do so if it would.

FAIR PLAY.

Kingston, Feb. 10th, 1865.

PRESENTATION.—On Thursday the workmen of the Canada Engine Company assembled in the Finishing Room of the Foundry, and presented to Mr. F. Tutton, Superintendent of the Foundry, a complete set of Service Plate. The room was tastefully decorated with banners and evergreens, and at one end was a platform, where the presentation took place. At nine o'clock the workmen and a number of invited guests, together numbering about two hundred and fifty, began to assemble. Shortly after nine one of the Foremen of the Foundry presented the plate to Mr. Tutton in a well spoken address, to which Mr. Tutton made an excellent reply. The Mayor, who was present, was called upon during the evening to preside, and addressed those present in a very able speech, paying a very high tribute to Mr. Tutton and workmen of the Foundry generally.—The company afterwards sat down to a delicious repast, and the remainder of the time was passed in a very pleasant way. Mr. Tutton richly deserves this tribute at the hands of his men, and will long remember Thursday evening. The plate consists of eight pieces of the highest class, the workmanship being of the very best.—Mr. Frazer's Brass Band was in attendance, and played several appropriate airs. Mr. H. Cunningham presided at the Piano Forte. The plate bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Francis Tutton, Superintendent of the Canadian Engine and Machine Company's Works, Kingston, C.W., by the workmen of the establishment, February 9th, 1865."

The Canada Engine Company now employ one hundred and thirty men, and as the workshops are enlarged they will add a large number more.

MILITARY SCHOOL AT KINGSTON.—Lieut. Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, received a telegram from Quebec last night, stating that the Military School would be opened here on the 28th inst., and requesting him to send down a list of candidates. All officers, therefore, who wish to become candidates, would do well to give their names to the Brigade Major at once. We hear that there are already fifty who have entered their names, hearing that a School was to be established here.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

New York, Feb. 10.

The Richmond Despatch says.—The meeting called by Gen Smith on the reception of the news of the result of the peace interview was more largely attended than any meeting ever held in Richmond. Jeff. Davis made a speech. He said he had entertained but little hope of effecting honorable terms so long as the cause was meeting with reverses, yet in defetence to the sufferings of the people he had consented to make the effort, and attempt to obtain that independence which no other power on earth but the Yankees would think of denying. As to the conditions of peace, Davis emphatically asserted that nothing save the independence of the Confederacy could ever receive his sanction. With the approval of Providence, which he conscientiously believed was on their side, and the united resolve of the people he doubted not that victory would yet crown their labors. Before reuniting he would yield up everything he had on earth and sacrifice a thousand lives. He spoke three quarters of an hour in this strain. A series of resolutions spurning President Lincoln's terms, expressive of gratitude to the soldiers and pledging lives, fortunes and sacred honors to the cause, were adopted. Loud calls were made for Stephens and Hunter, but they did not respond. A great mass meeting was called to meet on Thursday, at which Davis, Stephens, Hunter and other leading men were announced to speak.

In the rebel Senate on Monday Mr. Semmes of Louisiana, in reply to a demand for reinstating General Johnston, said that general had never won a pitched battle; that in the retreat from Dalton he lost 22,000 men, and that it was his intention to abandon Atlanta. Wigfall, of Texas, defended General Johnston, and denounced the administration.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Feb. 8.—The result of yesterday's engagement was more important than reported in my last despatch, the particulars of which were not fully known here at the time I sent it off. When the 5th corps fell back to the line of works at Hatcher's Run on Monday night, the enemy did not follow very vigorously, nor did they make any attempt to storm the position. It was believed, however, they would do so yesterday morning, but up to noon no sign of an attack appeared, nor did the rebels seem to be in strong force in the vicinity. It was therefore determined to send a reconnoissance out on the ground occupied by us the day previous, and ascertain where the rebels were. General Crawford's division of the 5th corps, having led the advance the day before, and being best acquainted with the nature of the country, was selected for the duty, which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the commanding General. The column moved about upon, taking the Danbney's Mill road, and after advancing about half a mile, struck the rebel pickets, who fell back as our men advanced. A line of battle was then formed, the right resting on Hatcher's Run, and the left supported by part of Gen.