College of the second of the Speaker der the anomies charter. He characterized this was tho objected to, Mr. Christie proposing £500 and a tampering with legislation. It is smeet the second of the s as a subterfue and a tamp ring with legislation. He had never heard such a doctrine laid down 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 disavely-ed. In this respect, however, the hon-gentleinan appears to have been laboring under a mapprehension, 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 Counsel of King's College. He concluded by saying that he shelld 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 had taken 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 for their from office, but he would never consent or the form of the to accede to their request or the form of the would never consent to abandon a principle like this, after having once taken it up.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Morrarr said be considered this tantamount to a declaration that

mount to a declaration that the measure would not be pressed beyond a second reading:—he should therefore yets for it should therefore vote for it.

Mr. Baldwin said, that he was not prepar

Mr. Bladwin 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. Boulton, between whom and himself the difference on other treatters was as wide as it well could be.

Mr. Williams wished time for consideration. He was of opinion, however, that the Legislature were competent to legislate in this matter, and therefore should vote for the second reading, with the understanding that the measure would

Mr. Lafontain's would vote for the postpone-inent, because he believed that it was the wish of the majority of the Upper Canada members, but when the Bill came up again, he would leave the details to be settled by those gentlemen.

the details to be settled by those gentlemen.

Mr. Mennitt was not prepared to go for the
Bill al ogether, not because he believed they had
no right to legislate, for he was of opinion that the
land had been given for the good of all the people
but because we wanted a more liberal measure;
and if it went into Committee, he would vote for
this. He also doubted the policy of mixing up
religion with the College at all, but would confine the institution to the "arts and sciences."

Mr. Gowan said, that if the measure were postlong and many not an arre of land would be given

Mr. Gowan said, that if the measure were postponed now, not an acre of land would be given
to a College, but it would be taken for the purposes
of grammar schools, for which the people believed the endowment was originally intended. So
far from the table groaning under petitions in favor
of King's College, it would groan under petitions
against it. Such, he boldly asserted was the tendency of public opinion in U. Canada. If the question were put off, King's College would never get
a farthing of the present endowment, for the opision of the country was that that endowment was
as great an act of robbery as if he put his hand into
his neighbour's pocket, and took out his purse.
He therefore warned the friends of the College
how they rejected the present measure. They He therefore warned the friends of the how they rejected the present measure.

would never have so good an opportunity of set-ding the question,

After some remarks from Messrs. Riddell. After some remarks from Messrs. RIDDELL and Hall, a division took place on the amendment, which was lost—yeas 35; nays 45. The original motion was then put and carried, the

division being the same as on the amendment.

Mr. Draper then stated that after the opinions
which had been expressed by hon, gentlemen on
his side of the House, and the understanding on which many of them had voted, he should take no further action on the bill at present; but con-sider what course he was to pursue.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19. The House met according to the new rule at ten o'clock in the morning, and transacted a variety of routine business.

Mr. Dunger, from the Committee on the Norfolk contested election, reported the following

resolutions ___ 1. Resolved, That Israel W. Powell, Esq.

was duly elected, and returned as a member for the county of Norfolk, at the last election. 2. Resolved, That the defence of the said Israel W. Powell against the petition of David Duncembe and others, is not frivolous or vexati-

3. Resolved, That Titus Williams, Esq, the

SATURDAY, March 22.

al, prescribing the manner in which the public accounts are to be in future classified and pre-

duct of these officers. Mr. Bathway me

Mr. Baldwin moved that the complaint be heard at the bar. Carcied.
Mr. Baldwin moved that a copy of the charge be served upon Titus Williams, and that he be heard at the bar, by Counsel in defence, next Carried.

Mr. Attorney General Sarra brought in a Bill to revive the Militia Law of Lower Canada, and to suspend that portion of the Militia Law of Upper Canada which makes the 29th July train-Colonel Prince obtained leave of absence for

was the objected to, Mr. Christie proposing £500 in emep Jment. Several gentlemen on both sides of the House expressed themselves favourable to £1000 which was the salary always given in Lower Canada and the Lower Canadian members seemed anxious as they had opposed Sir Allan McNab's election not to reduce his salary.—Mr. Williams was we believe the only member on the Ministerial side who supported the amendment. Mr. Baldwin said that he would vote this year for the Ministerial proposition but he thought it was high time that the question was permanently settled by act, as it was very disagreeable to have such a matter discussed year after year. He considered the salary of £1000 too high as he did not think that the Speaker should be paid at the same rate as the Ministers. He would however give his vote under present circumstances for the amount in the estimate.

Mr. CRISETIE's amendment had about 8 or 10 supporters. The names were not, of course taken down in committee.

Mr. M'Dowar of Kingston general that the the

supporters. The names were not, of course ta-ken down in committee.

Mr. M'DONALD, of Kingston, moved that the

petition of Mr. Ryland, formerly chief clerk of the Executive Council of Canada should be referred to a select committee. Attorney General Duapen stated that the Min-

istry did not recommend the prayer of petitioner; they had unanimously advised his Excellency not to accede to it, but they were not disposed to resist enquiry.

Mr. Baldwin objected to the course taken by the Ministry; he thought they ought to explain fully their reasons for not recommending the prayer of the petition, and should then also resist

motion of reference. a motion of reference.

After some explanatory remarks from Mr. Dra-per, and a short speech from Mr. Gowan in sup-port of the course taken by the Ministry, a com-

mittee was struck by ballot.

Mr. Cameron moved an address to His Excellency for information on the resignation of Soli-

lency for information on the resignation of Son-citor General Sherwood.

Mr. Draper said he could give all the requi-site information, which was, that the Solicitor General's resignation was conditional on the Uni-versity Bill being pushed through this session.

That contingency had not yet occurred, so that there was no actual resignation.

Mr. Baldwin, after some prefatory remarks

Mr. Baldwin, after some prefatory remaiks upon the necessity of checking the irregularities of Returning Officers, moved three resolutions to the effect that Titus Williams was guilty of an infraction of the law in closing before the hour of 5 P. M. on the election of Mr. Powell, and that he be heard at the bar of the House in his defence. In reply to a question from Mr. Chabot, Mr. Attorney General Smith said that the Government would fill up the vacant office of Solicitor General in Lower Canada "as soon as an occasion presented itself upon which they could act." sion presented itself upon which they could act."
Attorney General SMITH introduced a Bill to
revive the old militia law; he had not time to

frame a Bill, and as doubts were entertained as to the existence of the old law he thought it bet-ter to bring in a short bill to remove doubt by re-

wiving the old law.

Mr. Robinson moved that the House do go into committee of supply.

Mr. Aylum rose to express his astonishment at the conduct of the Ministry in thus coming forward with another great Government question without officiance single word as to what they without offering a single word as to what they intend to do with the University Bill or as to how they have made up the dispute which raged among themselves upon that question; he would not permit them to get rid of such a momentous measure by a side wind. The vote ke (Mr. Aylwin) had given in favour of the second reading of the permit them to get rid of such a momentous measure by a side wind. The vote he (Mr. Aylwin) had given in favour of the second reading of the University Bill was intended to assist the Bill through; he (Mr. Aylwin) had voted in favour of the University Bill from the desire, and under the conviction that it would be finally disposed of this session and that an end would be thereby put to religious dissensions and feuds in Upper Canada. The Government were bound to carry the measure through this session, it was the leading measure in the speech from the Throne, distinctly promised to the country. The declaration of his Excellency upon that occasion was a formal, a solemn one, and jet how have Ministers acted; instead of bringing it f.rward as one of the first questions it was deferred till the end of the session when it would certainly have been defeated but for the consideration which some five or six on his (Mr. Aylwin's) side of the House had to allay the religious feuds of Upper Canada, were it not for the support these generously rendered to the Ministry, there is no doubt but they would have been defeated, they were bound to resign and should have done so, but he (Mr. Aylwin) did not apprehend that their resignation would at all affect the progress of the Government; there was one man in connection with the Government who was of all power, in vernment; there was one man in connection with the Government who was of all power, in whose hands were all the despatches; with the whose hands were all the despatches; with the services of such a useful man the Governor General could well bear to part with his Ministers, they might walk off; then there was the useful men called Queen's Counsel who can always do the duty of Attorney General. Mr. Aylwin then Counsel at the bar of the House on behalf of John Donegani, against the bill introduced by Mr. Aylwin to quiet certain titles. The House afterwards proceeded to discuss this measure, and after a debate which lasted upwards of three hours, the second reading of the bill was carried by a large majority; and it was passed through Tonellar and the second reading of the bill was carried by a large majority; and it was passed through Tonellar and the second reading of the bill was carried by a large majority; and it was passed through Tonellar and the should be selected from the Quebec bar, and any one from that bar who might accept the appointment might go all round the City of Questions are carried. Upon that item a good deal of discussion arose, and it was finally the second reading of the bill was carried by a large majority; and it was passed the should be selected from the Quebec bar, and any one from that bar who might accept the appointment might go all round the City of Questions.

peintement might go all round the City of Que-bec and could not find a single rotten borough to to elect him to Parliament. SATURDAY, March 23.

Upon a motion for enquiring into the fund for the erection of Bruck's Monument, the Speaker said, that the money collected having been insufficient for the purpose, it had been vested in Government Debenture's and Bank Stock, and the interest accumulated thereon now amounted to between £700 and 800.

Mr. Merrit gave notice of a motion for an address to His Excellency the Governor General address to His Excellency the Governor General Consistency. inconsistency. Mr. Aylwin then crossed the House and got a copy of Mr. Draper's celebrated speech at the bar of the last Parliament, and

accounts are to be in future classified and presented to the House.

Mr. M'Donald of Kingston, gave notice of an enquiry of the Government whether they intended his Session to take any steps to relieve the people of Upper Canada of the District taxation for the Administration of Justice.

In reply to a question from Mr. Cameron, Mr. Attorney General Duarra said, that the Solicitor General (West) had signified his intention to resign his effice if the University Bill were pushed this session beyond the second reading, but that event not having taken place, no further steps had been taken by that gentleman.

Mr. Baldwin moved that that portion of the Report of the Committee upon Mr. Powell's contasted election setting forth the misconduct of Titus Williams one of the Returning Officers for the county in closing the poll before the time appointed by law be read. The hon, gentleman stated his intention to proceed to the punishment of the offender, that a check might be put to the misconduct of these officers.

In reply to a question from Mr. Cameron, Mr. Attorney General Duarra said, that the Solicitor General (West) had signified his intention to resign his effice if the University Bill were pushed this session beyond the second reading, but that event not having taken place, no further steps had been taken by that gentleman.

Mr. Baldwin the Comeron, Mr. Artorney General Duarra said, that the Solicitor General (West) had signified his intention to resign his effice if the University Bill were pushed this session beyond the second reading, but that event not having taken place, no further steps had been taken by that gentleman.

Mr. Baldwin the closing part in which the Parliament, and read from it the closing part in which the Parliament, and read from it the closing part in which the Country, not to pass that Bill."

Mr. Draper and several of his friends seized upon the words "that Bill," and repide them, when the closing part in which the closing part in which the Parliament, and read from it the closing part i "that Bill" was not as this Bill.

[Query—Does not this fact also prove that the liberals were right in voting as they did?]

In the course of his subsequent remarks, Mr. Aylwin said that it was rumored abroad that the Government had abandoned the measure because of a proposal from the Bishop of Toronto to resign the charter into the hands of the Queen. If the Ministers would state that such was the fact, he (Mr. Aylwin) would be perfectly satisfied with it. (Here Mr. Draper remarked with a smile, "I won't bite.") Mr. Aylwin, "I know the hon gentleman won't bite—he is too loose a fish to bite." This hit caused such laughter in the House and below the bar, that Mr. Aylwin could not proceed for several minutes. could not proceed for several minutes.

When Mr. Aylwin concluded, Mr. Robinso

when Mr. Ayiwin concluded, Mr. Robinson rose and said that in consequence of the allusions that had been made to his resignation he felt called upon to eay that his resignation was unqualified—it was no sham, no humbug; when his colleagues announced their determination to introduce the University Bill, he (Mr. Robinson,) remonstrated with them, and when he found remonstrated with them, and when he found them determined to persist, he resigned his office, and he now continues to act merely for the sake of the public business, his successor not

power to support it. (Cheers.) Although he had no confidence in the present Administration, he would offer no factious opposition to my of their measures which he believed to be fir the benefit of the country; and he appealed with confidence to his conduct during the session as a proof of his sincerity. He denied that he had upon any occasion given a party vote, one which he did not conscientiously believe to be founded upon correct principles, and which he was not at any time prepared to defend. He contended that the member for Quebec, in moving for firther action, in a measure for which he had voted, had acted perfectly consistently, and in the same acted perfectly consistently, and in the sa consistence he who had voted against it con not now support this amendment. He had considered, from the first intimation of the Attorn General, that it was not his intention to pre-the Bill through this session, and in that coini he had been confirmed by the official annunc most to-day. Agreeing in the abstract principle of legislating upon a question the importance and necessity of which he was fully alive to, he did not feel himself prepared to support the hill before the House. He wished that any legislation should be final, and it was abundantly evident from the expressed common of the requested should be final, and it was abundantly evident from the expressed opinions of the people and the press of all denominations, that the measure of the Attorney General was not one which gave satisfaction. This was admitted by the Solicitor General, and out of that gentleman's mooth he was justified. He (Mr. Baldwin,) wished to see one great University, open to all denominations, established—an University which would do honor to the country, and which would confer degrees that would be valued in other lands. But this measure provided for the establishment of a this measure provided for the establishment of a number of small Colleges, and would tend to diminish the value of degrees, and to depreciate the standard of learning; and therefore it would not give satisfaction to the country at large. He was opposed to the establishment of so many Theological Chairs which would defeat the important objects which ought to be had in view, and fritter away the endowment in theological and fritter away the endowment in theological Education, instead of its being devoted to more general purposes. He objected to the test prosed to be introduced-it was an obnoxi rovision, and one against which the Speaker, and other hon. members on the other side, had and other non. memoers on the other side, had voted upon a previous occasion, and was calculated to produce a great amount of ill feeling. He did not consider that the principle of this measure was that of opening the College—the mere question of legislating upon the subject; but that it was involved in the details. The system of appointing the Professors was another objectionable point, whether vested in the Home vernment or in the Executive for the time ng. It would place them under the control of the hierarchy of England, or political influence here. Himself and colleagues had seen the evil of the last system, and had determined if posicione to the course, he knew that the cry would have said, had he taken any other course, he knew that the cry would have been ent of a Professor of Mathematics as an illustration of his argument, and characterized it as one of the most contemptible like ever improved. one of the most contemptible jobs ever imposed upon a people. He objected to the formation of a Caput, which gave a preponderance of 6 to 1 in favor of the Church of England, or if all the deminations had Colleges of 6 to 5; he did not neider it liberal enough, and not calculated to ve satisfaction. He did not find in the meagive satisfaction. He did not find in the measure a provision for a Professorship of Agriculture, a thing of the highest importance to the prosperity of the Country; it ought to be the endeavour of all to raise the condition of the farmer, to bring science to his aid and to elevate his position. Upon these grounds he considered himself justified in voting against the second reading of the Bill, for had he voted for it, and it had gone into committee it would have been impossible to have made those vital alterations which he considered were necessary to form a perfect and a final measure. He would now vote against the amendment, for the measure had his unqualified disapprobation. give satisfaction.

qualified disapprobation.
Mr. Arlwin withdrew his amendment.
Mr. Christie then moved his usual Resolutions before going into Committee of Supply, which were opposed by Mr. Attorney General Drazer, and as usual, lost. The House then went into Committee of Sup-

General of Lower Canada, a debate arose upon a motion of Mr. Christie, to reduce it from £500 to £275. The amendment was lost.
Another to reduce the salary of his First Clerk to £100 shared the same fate.

Mr. Christie moved to reduce the salary of the Speaker to £500 per session, instead of £1000 speakers. £1000 per annum. After some discussion the motion was lost.

Mr. Thompson moved that the Speaker should

eceive no sessional allowance as a Member.

good deal of discussion arose, and it was finally postponed until Monday.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

made known.

Mr. Baldwin agreed with the hongentleman; but he trusted that the Administration would take care to guard against that Back Stairs influence which kept important despatches from the sworn advisers of the Crown, unit they leaked out in the newspapers, as had been the case.

Mr. AYLWIN said, he could corroborate that fact. While he was a member of the Administration, he had seen in the Montreal Gazette a despatch concerning the Post Office, which hedded not see in writing until 3 months afterward—Carried. m writing until 3 months afterward—Carried.

Mr. Baldwin then said that he hadunderstood

Mr. Baldwirs then said that he hadunderstood a fuller explanation of the causes wich led to the resignation of the late Inspect-General would have been afforded to the House than had yet been given. He hoped, that the hon, gentleman would feel that it was due to inself and to all concerned, that everything conected with the step he had taken should be laid before the Country.

Simcoe. He says that he did not understand that the question was to be a cabinet one. He certainly ought to have had a proper understanding on the subject before taking office. However it appears that he was solely influenced by a desire to assist Lord Metcalie out of his difficulties, and as several others had refused the office he felt bound to help His Excellency." Now, it was not pleas, and to be spoken of in that manner, after he had taken every step which a prudent man could have taken, to understand what measures would be introduced by the Government of which he was to form a part. He might perhaps have got out of the difficulty by saying that this ought not to be considered a government measure at all; but, when he knew that the whole country looked upon it in that light, he had made up his mind been—"oh, that's your view of Responsible Go-ernment, is it?—You bring in measures and then attempt to escape from the responsibility which rits—and as soon as he found that he could not give his support to his colleagues—he tendered his resignation; and he had done so at once, to put His Excellency and his colleagues in possession of his views, (not knowing how soon the measure might come up) in order that all parties should be prepared for his opposition in case the bill were pressed through during the present session. The hon, gentleman then called the attention of the House to the terms of the note, in which he had convered his resignation. rits-and as soon as he found that he could not

Inspector General's Office, Montreal, 11th March, 1845. My Lord,-As it seems to be desired by you My Lond,—As it seems to be desired by your Lordship's Government that the proposed Bill for amending the Charter of King's College in Upper Canada should be passed without delay, I am constrained to inform your Lordship that in consequence of time having been requested by a large number of Petitioners deeply interested in the measure, for the country to consider the provisions of the Bill, and express their views upon it, I feel that if it is to be pressed further at this late period of the Session, I must vote against it. This determination on my part I can assure your Lordship is not made with any view to embarrass the Government, or to prevent a satisfactory arrangement of the University question; but from a sincere desire that in a matter of so much im-

which he had conveyed his resignation :-

portance to the country due consideration may be given to it, and no measure adopted which is not likely to give general satisfaction.

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

sincere desire that in a matter of so much im-

In a surface to hold.

I have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's humble servant,
W. B. Robinson. It would appear, however, from his resignation having been accepted, that the administration were determined to persevere in the attempt to carry the bill through this session—yet he believed that was not the intention of his late colleagues. He desired nothing more than that the public might be able to judge correctly of the position in which he stood—he had asked for position in which he stood-he had asked for postponement when his late colleagues avowed their intention of passing the bill this Session, (after declaring their intention to stand or fall by the measure.) He believed they had no inten-The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 25.

Mr. Boulton moved for the preduction of all correspondence with the Home Government relative to King's College. The hon gentleman stated that although two despatches had been produced, and the whole of the argument in favor of the University Bill had been predicated on those, yet he had reason to believe that there were others in the possession of the Government of an entirely different character, particularly one upon the application of Queen's College for a portion of the endowment of King's College, in which the Colonial Secretary had stated that such an application could not be entertained.

Mr. Attorney General Drafer soid that the despatches communicated were pect in consequence of an address, but voluntarily sent down by the Governor General for the information of the House. The address which was sent up was fer correspondence between the present Governor General and the House Government, and no answer could be given thereto, because there were no despatches. No doubt these were other were no despatches. No doubt these were other so fa private character which such and the soil of the information of the House, but there were others of a private character which such and the might have crept out of the difficulty, and have retained his place by voting for the bill. He might have crept out of the difficulty, and have retained his place by voting for the bill with a mental reservable that the Administration would take care to guard against that Back Stairs interest which the such description of the contended that the Administration would take care to guard against that Back Stairs interest which the such description of the long of the bill with a mental reservation to oppose it another year, but he bad not would at the trusted that the Administration would the trusted that the Administrati his place by voting for the bill with a mental reservation to oppose it another year, but he had never yet voted for a measure in that way. If he liked a bill he voted for it; and if he did not, he voted against it honestly and fairly. He could son, the had for a long time opposed, because he had not he had for a long time opposed, because he had man of his right to act conscientiously, he would not desire to see it continued; but he hoped it might be found possible to act henestly even under that form of Government. He could bear loss of character; nor could he bear to be taunted with having taken office without proper consideration of the duties and difficulties which attended that step. He had acted as he thought right, and the result was, he was out, and his colleagues remained in, and yet no University Bill is passed.

sarces which they intended to bring before Parliament. His Excellency concurred in the prominent of the administration of the prominent of the pro the justice to say, that he did express a difficulty which he felt in bringing himself to the conclusion that this measure should be a Government one. He was not prepared to say whether he would give it his assent or not at any future period, but he certainly would not do so during the present session. The sole object of his honorable friend was to make up his mind whether he conclusion. The sole object of his honorable friend was to make up his mind whether he cand would not get a fine the property of the conclusion of the conclusion on the conclusion of the conc ble friend was to make up his mind whether he would vote for it or not. If the thing had been left as an open question, that course would have been a perfectly proper one, but that was not the way in which he (Mr. Draper) would act as a member of the Government. He would prefer to go out of office, and to eav that he and his friends could not go en as a Ministry in consequence of a want of agreement in their views, rather than he would say, one differed on this operation, and another on that, and therefore those would insert a clause deducting for the cial Bank, of which the member is call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his call Bank, of which the member is director and the Solicitor, his ca question, and another on that, and therefore those things must be left as open questions. That was not the way in which he understood Responsible not the way in which he understood Responsible Government, or the mode in which Government could be carried on. If it were attempted, the result would be a very weak Government indeed. If ministers could have consented to postpone the measure, his hon friend would still have been unable to promise his support either to that bill, or to any other based upon the same principles. Having made those remarks, he would now pass to a much more pleasant and agreeable part of Having made those remarks, he would now pass to a much more pleasant and agreeable part of his duty. And in making the observations which he was about to lay before the House, he did so, without any desire to praise, still less to flatter his honorable friend, because there was no man he would be less inclined to insult by adulation. He would say, however, both for himself and his friends, that they had every reason to be satisfied when the late Juspector General became their when the late Inspector General became their colleague, and to regret that the circumstances

colleague, and to regret that the circumstances now under review, or any others, should have rendered it necessary for him to retire from them. If his friend at that moment could enable him to see the slightest prospect of harmony between their views—if he could only say that his feelings with regard to the measure were such that, standing as the matter now did, he did not require time to make up his mind in its favor—then he (Mr. Draper) said they might still go on together. He did not blame his hon friend for the course he had taken; but he said that the Government having determined to introduce the University Bill to the House as a Government measure—and having tested the sense of the neasure-and having tested the sense of House as to whether it would legislate on the principle which that bill contained—having done so, he said that when his hon. friend found it neso, he said that when his hon. friend found it necessary to tender his resignation, the ministers felt, unless they desired the hon. gentleman to suppose they had deceived him, that they could do nothing else than recommend that his resignation should be accepted. He had said no more than justice to himself and to his friend required. There was not a feeling among his colleagues except respect and admiration for his hon. friend; and he could truly say that whatever difference of opinion might have led to results which he of opinion might have led to results which he deep'y regretted, he did not believe that it would make any difference in their feelings of friendship for one another.

RECEIVING REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON SUPPLIES.—Mr. CHRISTIE moved, that the salary of the Adjutant General of Militia for Lower Canada be £250 instead of £500.

Lost. Ayes, 24; Nays 29.

Mr. Christie moved, that the salary of the Speaker be £500 per Session instead of £1000

Mr. AYLWIN supported the amendment, he considered £200 as much as the country could afford. He did this without relation to the individual who filled the chair, for he had stated to Mr. Morin at the opening of the Session, when that gentleman was expected to be Speaker, that he intended to give his vote for the reduction now moved for. The motion was lost.—Ayes, 12; Nays, 42.

Mr. Christic moved, to add to the resolution, provided the said Speaker hold no office of emolument under the Crown, or receive any money out of the consolidated Revenue. The hon, gentleman said that this motion was for the purpose of preventing the Speaker from receiving the Sessional allowance, or from acting as Queen's Crownel or heinz under any obligation to the Counsel, or being under any obligation to the government meas Mr. M'DONALD of Glengarry, hoped that the

Nays 7.

Mr. M'Donald of Cornwall, wished to call the attention of the administration to the propriety of making a grant of £500 each to Queen's College and that of Regiopolis. He hoped that a supplementary estimate would be brought down, in which these items would not be forgotten. He also trusted that next session some provision would be made for the deaf and dumb. There were a great number of these unfortunate beings Colonel Prince obtained leave of absence for the result was, he was obtained as not concerted in the result was, he was obtained as not concerted in the result was, he was obtained as not concerted in the result was, he was obtained as not concerted in the result was, he was obtained as not concerted in the result was, he was obtained as not concerted in the result was, he was obtained as not concerted in the result was, he was obtained as not concerted in the result was, he was obtained as not concerted with a security previous for the discussion on the University bill the step he had taken should be laid before the colleagues remained in, and yet no University Bill is passed.

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R'S MAGAZINE ngravings from other a view

to impose the burthen of the debt up would insert a clause deducting from ment upon Lot 24 one fourth. The by which the debt had been incurred ng and would yield such a revenue ar only pay the interest, but form a sinking the payment of the principal.

Mr. JOHNSTON opposed the bill. Lat derived no advantage from the money his Mr. ROBLIN was in favor of the bill;

dered that Lot 24 ought to be within lvantages of its improvements. the interest and principal of the costs

Mr. ERMATINGER supported the bill. Mr. SEYMOUR opposed, the bill. He a Kingston alone who desired the alternative suggested that the bill should be within til next Session. The question was put the amendment, which was lost. Ayes 27. The bill was then read a second to Mr. MACDONALD moved the House

ferred to a select Committee to report He said that he should be obliged to m alterations in the clauses, particularly cuts up Lot 24 into several parts, and peal of the Act passed this Session define boundaries of Counties. The House was

The following are the proceedings on

Upon the Bill to amend the Act of i ration of the town of Kingston being b for third reading, Mr. Smith objected ground that it repealed part of the At the boundaries of countres passed th Upon examination of the Bill referred ound to contain a clause providing peal. Mr. Smith then chiected cause it provided that no Staughter It be allowed within the bounds of the

ning, and concluded by moving the this day six months. Withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH moved that the Bill to the whole for back to a Committee of the whole, pose of strikin lates to Lot 24. Lost-Ayes 14; Mr. SMITH at the suggestion of Mr. I moved that the Bill be referred to the Ca of the whole to reduce the rate of Assess the next five years upon Lot 21 Lost,

-Navs 32. The Bill was then read a third time

His Excellency the Governor Gent word to the two Houses of the Province ment that he would prorogue them is on which the Assembly applied for an of time, and it is supposed that the would not take place until more profitless session was nev have sat four months, and a fet answers, where? They have pa Mr. M'Donald of Glengarry, hoped that the motion would be withdrawn; such narrow legislation was not becoming that House.

Mr. Camenon had voted for the previous motion, but he could not for this, and he hoped it would be withdrawn. It was true that upon a previous occasion a somewhat similar provision had been attached to the grant, but the independence of Patliament Bill was not then in existence, and the Speaker held an office of £1250 a year besides.

Mr. Merrit hoped the motion would be withdrawn, but not for the same reasons as given by other hon. gentlemen. He considered that if it were passed it would serve as a cover to the extrawagant salary the louse had voted.

Mr. M'Donald, of Kingston, supposed that the object of preventing the Speaker from acting as Queen's Counsel was to leave the Circuit open to Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Aylwin would support the motion, because he did not consider that it became the Speaker of that House to be in a position to become the recipient of Government favours.

The motion was lost. Ayes 11—Nays 46.

Mr. Scorr objected to the grant to the Medical Faculty of M'Gill Coilege.

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

Mr. M'Donald of Cornwall, wished to call the stream of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the propriety of the attention of the administration to the prop

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