move the adoption of the preamble of the Bill—

The ded that the hon. gentleman from Torms
by honest motives and a sincere belief that in so
doing he was acting for the benefit of the country,
and he hoped that that hon. gentleman would concede the same purity in ment to those who took a
different view of the question. He (Mr. Norton)
had always been opposed to dispusing of the Clurches and leave them to their corruption.
If they were applied to Education it would be benefits would be neither partial nor exclusive,
but would fall like the dews of heaven upon all
on the different sects, he had ever been
of opinion that the religious purposes that that twas the

tain a system of education, and though we may be
condemned by sectarians, or lose our seats by the
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condemned by sectarians, o of opinion that true religion needed not the support of human laws, and believed that that was the of human laws, and believed that that was the opinion of a large majority of the people of Upper Canada. He had not the honour of being the author of the Bill which he had introduced, but had brought it forward from an honest sense of duty, it was a Bill which had many times received the sanction of the House and upon which greater unanimity prevailed throughout the country than on any other question. They had a perfect right to Legislate upon the question and he had always been in favour of disposing of the Reserves for the purpose of general education, and in case it were so settled, the ministers of the various determined the control of the serves for the purpose of general education, and in case it were so settled, the ministers of the various determined the control of the control of the serves for the purpose of general education, and in case it were so settled, the ministers of the various determined the control of t ty, it was a Bill which had many times received the sanction of the House and upon which greater unanimity prevailed throughout the country than on any other question. They had a perfect right to Legislate upon the question and he had always been in favour of disposing of the Reserves for the purpose of general education, and in case it were so settled, the ministers of the various demoninations would be much better supported by contributions from their flocks than if paid by the State. Some hon, gentleman had remarked on a former occasion that there were expressions in the State. Some non, gentleman had remarked on a former occasion that there were expressions in the Bill which were insulting to the Church of England, they had all he believed been struck out and if any had been overlooked he had no wish to resua them. A similar bill appropriating Clergy Reserves to education had been passed in one of the sister Colonies, and had received the Royal assent they had therefore a received to the reservoir.

the sister Colonies, and had received the Royal assent, they had therefore a precedent to go upon, Mr. N. then moved the aloption of the preamble. Ma. Burwell observed that although we might legislate upon the subject no measure agreed to be our Legislature could become law, without the correct of the Imperial Government, and he thought that they could never sanction any arrangement that should appropriate the Reserves to cary other ebject han the support of a Protestant Clergy, it was not likely that England who had become great by her encouragement of morality, and religion would consent to it. Were he to vote for the resolutions offered by the hon, gently man from Toronto, it would be a yielding to necessity, but he was fully determined never to give his vote for any measure which would appropriate the Clergy

Toronto with gas, or to constructing rail-roads throughout the country as to apply then to the purposes of education and in forming that opinion he had adopted the most liberal construction of its provisions which could be given to an act of such the whole act, from which it is apparent that the sole object of this appropriation was to grant support to a Clergy in Upper Canada, and they were not justified in applying those lands to any other purposes. There was nothing in the act which give them the power to sell those lands, and if they were to sell them they would be bound to apply the proceeds to this emport of feligion upon which denomination of shristians he was not prepared to say, but he thought that the Clergy Reserves should not be appropriated to the support of one Church only.

no matter who or what he was,) would not be ad-mitted by any religious community, Greet con-fusion and loud cries of order, order, order.

THE HON. THE SPEAKER was called to the chair when after a good deal of debate upon the point of order, he decided that if the expression made use of by Mr. Parke, were internest to arrely to His present Majesty, it was not in other. Mr. Parke denied any allusion to His prasent Majesty.

Parke denied any allusion to His prasent Majesty. The Committee having resumed.

MR. PARKE continued—such appropriations were wrong and produced bad effects, both upon religion and upon the Government, and history would show that in every instance where they had been joined together they had been corrupted, and he believed that no Government could long remain in Upper Canada connected with a Church. remain in Upper Canada connected with a Church. If the Clergy Reserves were given to one denomination, it would be absurd and unjust upon every ground, and if they were divided among three or four denominations, would the people be satisfied with such an arrangement? Were there any four denominations of Christians which would embrace one half of the people of Upper Canada? No, not one tenth, and would the other nine tenths be satisfied? If those hon, gentleman who contemplated such a measure, though that it would restore peace to the country he would teil them, that it ted such a measure, though that it would restore peace to the country he would teil them, that it would be throwing a fireband among the community and they might bid farewell to peace in Hpper Canada, when they divided the Clergy Reserves among any four denominations. It would tear those Churches to their very centre who received them, for they had all within them men that those Churches to their very centre who received them, for they had all within them, men who would never be satisfied with any such thing. Among the Methodists it would immediately produce dissensions, and their ministers could live in no way except in the affections of their flock, and that body would be torn to its centre, when their ministers took any part of those Reserves. Had they the right to say to what Churches those Reserves should be given? Who had constituted them the judges, to say whether they were the right and true Church, that they should give it to any sect in particular? and might they not of the all, turn out to be the wrong churches? But admitting they had the right so to dispose of them, they were proceeding upon wrong grounds, for

thought to frighten and brow-beat members, by telling them, that no honest man could vote for the adoption of the preamble—they endeavoured thus to awaken conscientious feelings, but he did not fear those gentlemen, nor would he shrink from expressing his opinion of the legality of such conduct, although he was aware he was to be opposed, and no doubt violently handled by every legal gentleman in the House—by a band of Ciceros, whose honives was oratory, and whose profit gai gentieman in the House—by a band of Ciceros, whose business was oratory, and whose profit and whose pleasure were debates. He would in the first place meet the objection to the language in the preamble, that the exclusive claims of the Church of England were only pretended, because he believed the Church of Scotland ever had as good a right to the Reserver as the Church of For

good a right to the Reserves as the Church of England. (Here Mr. C. quoted the opinions of Christi. Robinson, R. Gifford and G. S. Copley.)

He then contended that this Colony having been obtained after the treaty of Union by the joint arms of England and Scotland, it was a violation of the right of the Church of Scotland and was not likely that England who had become great by her encouragement of morality, and religion would consent to it. Were he to vote for the resolutions offered by the hon, gentleman from Toronte, it would be a yielding to necessity, but he was fully determined never to give his vote for any measure which would appropriate the Clergy Reserves to any other than religious purposes.

Mr. Prince: The Bill now before the House went to deprive the Clergy of those lands which had been set apart for their support. He believed that the hon, gentleman (Mr. Norton) in introducing the Bill had been actuated by pure motives, and that he believed that it would most tend to the advantage of the country that the Clergy Reserves should be applied to the purpose of education, he (Mr. Pri ce) however differed from that honmember, because he conceived that they could not conscientiously pass a Bill to divert those lands from the purpose for which they were originally incured. He had been at one time of opinion that a part of them might with propriety be applied for general education, he had however since that a part of them might with propriety be applied for general education, he had however since referred to the Constitutional Act, and had delicated come to the conclusion that they might try. [Here Mr. C. read from the Despatch.] And just as well apply them to lighting the City of the neaked—would it promote hermony and good then asked -would it promote harmony and good feeling in this country, to give all the Reserves to one Church? It would and would endanger its connexion with Great Britain, and he would here warn hon. gentlemen who got great credit for particlism, to beware how who got great credit for patriotism, to beware how supportance. By the constitution certain lands they acted in this matter, assured, that by every were allowed to be set apart for the support of the externat to give these Reserves to one, two or four Clergy, which was afterwards accordingly done; Churches, they would do more to alienate men's there is a section in that act that at first sight mind from the Government, that 10,000 of those which they are the received to the control of the control there is a section in that act that at first sight mind from the Government, that 10,000 of those might appear to give us the power to repeal that mischievous rgitators against whom they had part of it but to come to a conclusion it was necessary to look to the general spirit and meaning of plying these Reserves to four Churches as had the whole act, from which it is apparent that the been mentioned, could any thing be more inconsistent? Hon members say these Reserves cannot port to a Clergy in Upper Canada, and they were not justified in applying those lands to any other purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come under the denomination of the Protestant Clergy? given to a Catholic Presthood—now to they come under the denomination of the Protestant Clergy? Surely applying them to Education is not a great-er perversion of the intention of the Act than this. He-had been told Irish Catholics would support such a proposition, because it included their

a most absurd thing. There were many laid great stress upon an Act of Parliament which gave them stumbling block to be thrown in het way; he behave no more respect for them than he would have no more respect for them than he would have no more respect for them than he would have no more respect for them than he would have no more respect for them than he would have probably the whole world but for state patronage. What else had divided into so many sects and goods!—If the Imperial Parliament could give a What else had divided into so many sects and of this question that there should be an established Church.—His that there should be an established Church.—His the power dearns and that she wis to be provided? Which is the best mode to raise the "ways and means" for the best mode to raise the "ways and means" for the best mode to raise the ways and means" for the best mode to raise the ways and means" for the best mode to raise the ways and means" for the best mode to raise the ways and means" for the best mode to raise the requisite funds to be provided? Which is the best mode to raise the requisite funds to be provided? Which is the best mode to raise the requisite funds to be provided? Which is the best mode to raise the requisite funds to be provided? Which is the best mode to raise the requisite funds to be provided? Which is the best mode to raise the requisite funds to be provided? Which is the best mode to raise the requisite funds to be a remained a "high church and King's man."

Well the provided in the requisite funds to be provided? Which is the best mode to raise funds to be a r why one-seventh of the land for the support of one Church, what was, to prevent its giving all the property in the country?—any man who had repect for an Act of Parliament of that kinds, knew and agang of swindlers to plunder this country out of its just rights!—It was merely a bundle of rubs framed by a number of interested persons to series particular purposes. As to giving public more years for the support of religion, he believed that religion had never prospered in connection with any tuned by pure motives in joining any religion to the State. With the State, whenever religion had been connected with Government, and Government, the Government had corrupted the Government, and there was no more powerful handle to oppress the people than the corruption of the priesthood by the Government, I was a most unholy union. Was it not offer the case that the King of England, (the head of the Church and matter who or what he was,) would not be admost unholy union. Was it not offer the case that the King of England, (the head of the Church and matter who or what he was,) would not be admost unholy union. Was it not offer the case that the King of England, (the head of the Church and matter who or what he was,) would not be admost unholy union. Was it not offer the case that the King of England, (the head of the Church and matter who or what he was,) would not be admost unholy union. Was it not offer the case that the King of England, (the head of the Church and matter who or what he was,) would not be admost unholy union. Was it not offer the case that the King of England, (the head of the Church and matter who or what he was,) would not be admost unholy union. Was it not offer the case that the King of England, claims the holes and such that the King of England, the head of the Church and matter who or what he was,) would not be admost unholy union. Was it not offer the case that the King of England, claims the head of the Church and matter who or what he was,) would not be admost union and sections and admitting and you admit the last and lowest of descriptions-the monstrous Mormons, and you but add another and another, to the dissatisfied and robbed Protestant Churches, Mr. C. said he held the broad principle of cadicalism, that the Government had no right to grant one seventh or one twentieth of this Province prant one seventh or one twentieth of this Province to any one particular sect or party, that all public lands and public monies were in the hands of Government as the agents of the people, to apply them for their common benefit, and no support should be given to any sect or party as sectarians, although he saw no objection to presents of money to Christians as subjects, on their application to the Legislature, either to build Churches or support their ministers. Such grants he would be ever found willing to support, but no grant of land, no creating churches into corporation or Making Ministers, Landlords or Jobbers—Mr. C. before concluding would point out the way in which he thought the subject might be disposed of to the satisfaction of the people of Upper Canada, for though they have so lamentably differed about religion, that scarcely two can agree on the doctrines they would have two can agree on the doctrines they would have at all bettered.

A ery differ

some remarks that left from the loss means as a had just sat down. The hon. gentleman was a member of the Church of Scotland—and for that Church he (Mr. Macnab) had a very high respect; it was the Church of his forefathers, and he we have been born and educated in it, if there any in the Province at the time, he (Mr Cameron) would be very willing to get a share of the Reserves for that Church; but he asks, should we give any portion of the lands which were set apart for the Protestant Clergy, to the Roman Catholics? Why not? If that house were legislating for people of all denominations of christians, why exclude the Catholics any more than the Church of Scotland? Were they not fellow sub-Church of Scotland? Were they not fellow sub-jects, had they not shown equal devotion to their country, and were they not equally respectable as a religious denomination? Who, he would ask, was it that wrested Magna Charta from King John? Were they Protestants, or were they Catholics? He hoped that if the Reserves were divided, it would be to Catholics as well as to the Protestants; for it would be very extraordinary indeed, if at a time when the Imperial Parliamen were legislating to do away with every invidious distinction between Profestants and Catholics in Great Britain, the Parliament of Upper Canada should endeavour to keep up that distinction by refusing to allow them to participate in equal ben-

Mr. Manahan observed that he merely rose to say that he would oppose the adoption of the pre-amble of the Bill, and give his hearty concurrence to the resolutions of the hon, and learned member

Mr. Kearnes considered that on this question he should not legislate for himself, but for those who sent him. And he would ask hon. members if they wished to educate the youth of the country at the expense of religion? Education was a good thing, but religion was better; for it would save a man's soul, which education could not do. There were plenty of lands now for education.—Had hon. members forgot 240,000 acres which were at their disposal for that purpose? The King was willing to allow that house to divide the Reserves as they thought would be best for the interests of the country. The hon. member for Lanark would give none to any but his own chirch, besides the church of England. But, was hesent to that house by none but the members of faces two churches? Mr. Kearnes considered that on this

Mr. Powell would vote against the bill; and he would do so on principle. Those lands were appropriated by the King for the support of religion in this Province, and he (Mr. P.) vould never consent to apply them to another pupose They were granted in lieu of tithes, that the nainnance of the Clergy might never be oppressive the people. His hon. colleague had expressed is opinion that a declaration of such views if the hustings at the late election would have derived any member of his seat. He (Mr. P.) begged leave to differ with him in that opinion; for h must be perfectly aware that his (Mr. P's.) opinion at this which were well known to his constituon this subject were well known to his constituents when he came forward as a candidate for their suffrages, and they were what he now stated. He would never sacrifice what he considered a right principle, to any measure of expediency.

Mr. Boulton said that the hon member for Lanark (Mr. Cameron) had endeavoured to excite

their fears on this question, but notwithstanding all such threats he hoped that hon. Members would in the words of the hon. Member for Essex, have

moral courage to do what they thought was at. He also as the hon. Member who had just purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come purposes. There was nothing in the act which given to a Catholic Priesthood—how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priesthood how do they come under the denomination of the Priestant Clergy; and he believed that the Clergy; and he believed that the Clergy; and the whole of the Church but the would not determine the province which is treat in clurch the case. Many seemed in favour of that bill because it went to appropriate the Reserves to the case. Many seemed in favour of tha poken said, would never sacrifice principle to exdifferent sects would give very general satisfaction the had formerly expressed an opinion that they should refer the question to the decision of His Majesty,—he still thought so; that was the only tribunal it could be referred to; and he did not think it would be throwing any responsibility on His Majesty's Government to ask them to do so,

at allbettered.

A very different bill passed that houe last Session, hey adopted the bill sent downly the Legislative Council with only the substitution of the word, for the purposes of "education," instead of "reliane." Then, why bring in its offensive bill? Many hon, members supportedhis measure not lecause they thought it was right but because it we expedient that it should be passed. But they shoul recollect that what was expedient to-day might not be expedient to-morrow, an that it was alwys the better way to stand by right principles. He had thus stated his views on its question, that the Clergy Reserves belonged to the Church of lagland and were given to it along but in sayings one had not a word to say agaisst any other depmination. There were a number of Cathodebmination. There were a number of Catho-icin his part of the country, but the never had whiled their support from him on account of his sentiments, because they knew that as in which their right were conhoding these sen on all questions in which their right were con-cened he was ever ready and willing to support

[To be continued.]

imposes there in mentioned.

6.—An Act to provide more effectually for the unishment of certain offences and to enable the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person adminis-tering the Province, to commute the sentence of death in certain cases, for other punishment in this Act mentioned.
7th.—An Act to amend the Law respecting

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes.

Sth.—An Act to appoint Trustees to carry into effect the provisions of the will of John White, Esquire, deceased,

9th.—An Act respecting the Transportation of

Convicts.

10th.—An Act to appoint the time and place for holding the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace in each of the several Districts of this Province, and to repeal the several Laws now in

orce forthat purpose.

11th.—An Act to abolish the distinction between Grand and Petit Larceny and to enable the Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to try all cases of simple Larceny under certain restrictions and to amend the Laws respecting the nishment of Larceny.

12. An Act to make the remedy in cases

eduction more effectual and to render the Father of illegitimate children liable for their support.

To the Editor of the Toronto Patriot. House of Assembly, 17th Dec. 1836.

Sir,—In your paper of the 19th instant, on the fire the propriety of altering the holding of the Court at Adolphustown, I am made to say. "That he had always thought that there was a necessity of a tering the place of holding the Court, and considered the Napanee Mills as a much bet-ter situation than Adolphustown." I beg most dis-tinctly to say, that the above is not correct, and that I did not vote on the question at all, se I might have been supposed to have been influenced by private motives. I was called upon by one or two Members, to state my views, when I stated, "that according to my opinion, the holding the Court at Kingston would afford more accommodation to a

Amgson would anoth more accommodation to a majority of my constituents than its remaining at Adolphustown—that many were anxious that it should be removed to Napanee Mills, but in consequence of my estate being in that place, I did not wish to say a word,—that under all circumstan ces, I thought it best to wait until the County of Hastings should be set off, when the question could be decided." I trust you will correct this mistake. Your obed't, servant." J. S. Cartwright.

The Berald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, DEC'R 27, 1836.

ail, bringing up some of our missing papers .-There is no foreign arrival. The Texans have reeased Santa Anna, and sent him to Washington probably to negociate for the admission of Texas into the union. The Mexican army is on its way to Texas.

On our first page we have placed a commun cation from Mr. Bancks, proposing the establish ment of a Colonial Funding System, as a means plan, all will admit that he evinces considerable knowledge of financial affairs, and great ability in striking out the principle and details of a system which shall unite the essentials of easy accomplishment, profit, and security, and these to all the parties concerned.

Mr. Banck's system is this. He would fund interest, and have this stock assumed by the Government, which would thus become the proprietor of the different works on which this money has been expended, and become responsible for the due ayment of the interest on the stock from year Theidvantages of this part of the plan would be den f paying the principal of this stock, until it marlet would be created for the investment of Majority 14. capial by the sale and transfer of stock. Mr. Rooks has entered so fully into the details of his cil for their concurrence. It is thus decided that

Jesides the stock to be created by funding the preent debt, Mr. B. would have the Government ed, by it is still undetermined. We do not think it continterest, in order to effect our pending and fe receive the concurrence of a majority. Those quired improvements. If the certificates of this who voted for Mr. Hagerman's resolution are divisock were made a legal tender for all payments | ded among themselves, as to the question of what above £25, Mr. B thinks that the Banks would in. | Churches are to receive ail; and any proposition vest in it their specie capital, which would thus which may be made by part of the yeas, will be bring them 51 per cent, instead of lying unprofi- opposed by the rest, joined by the Nays, and thus tably in their vaults. This would of course be a be negatived. It is therefore probable that the ulgreat saving or profit to them, and through them | timate resort will be to reinvest the reserves in to the country. Mr. B. speculates pretty treely His Majesty, under the limitation of the Assemon the probable rise of the stock in market, but on this point we think no remarks necessary, as the Houses, that the reserves are to be appropriated to other parts of the system require to be established religious purposes, the particular application to be before we speculate on a rise.

Waiving this point, therefore, the question belish Funding System in this Colony?

collected that the plan proposed by Mr. Bancks would not add one farthing to our present or probable future debt. The money has been borrowed, or must be, or our improvements must stand still, and the plan before us would add nothing to the debt. On the contrary it would place the country

The chief difficulty that occurs to us, respects he practicability of the system, from the great deficiency of floating capital to take up the stocke We hardly need say that in this country money may be more profitably employed than by investing i in stock bearing 6 per cent; and though emigrants on their arrival here might invest their money in this stock, they would hardly make permanent investments, or even long ones, when they found that they could employ their funds more profitably elsewhere. Consequently there would be many sellers and few buyers;—many beas to tear down and but few bulls to toss up the stock: a rather o inous circumstance.

As it is obvious that the money now in the country, and that which may be brought here by emigrants, can be but little available for taking up this stock, it is also obvious that the chief dependence must be on British capital. And certainly we can see no good reason why there should be any hesitation to embark British Capital in this vstem. Millions have been invested in the funds at home on the security of the stability and good faith of the Government, and creditors on our stock would have the same security, and a great deal more. The money invested in the English Funds has been dissipated in expensive wars, and there is nothing specific of the nature of property to show for it; the money to be invested in the Colonial Funds would effect great public improvements, which would remain in the country and benefit it, and on which the lenders of the money would have a liea till they were repaid. So that Colonial Fund-holders would have double security-the security of the stability and good faith of the Gavernment, and the security of the works constructed with their money. Whether this double security would produce sufficient investnents, and whether in that case the stock would ise as supposed by Mr. Baneks or not, are quesions which we have not time to investigate. We nay merely remark, that many millions of British Capital have been embarked in speculations in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies of America, and certainly Canada presents a fairer and more and certainly Canada presents a fairer and more fuitful field.

In his zeal for what he terms his "time curren cy," and his contempt of the "Golden Image," Mrr B. asks if the "fixed property, the interest, and the good faith of the country, are not as fit vhen combined to make a legal tender of as gold.' The fixed property, the interest (let that mean what it may), and the good faith of the country ae not transferrable in the sense of a legal tender, ae not exchangable commodities, or cannot beome a circulating medium of exchange. Conequently, they cannot become a legal tender .-We presume Mr. B. means that bonds or securities for money lent on the pledge of the "fixed proerty' &c. may be made a legal tender. They may so far as we ourselves are eoncerned: that i the people of this Province may agree by their representatives to make these bonds &c. a legal tender. But this would not meet the case. The greatest part of this proposed Fund would be created by foreign capital, and the annual interest, and ultimately the principal, must be paid in what the lenders, with the world in general, esteem to be a legal tender. We cannot set up a standard for the world-cannot hope to change the opinions of the werld on this subject-and the "Golden Image" will still be worshipped, notwithstanding Mr. B's praiseworthy efforts to lessen the number of idolators. Where money has been or will be borrowed. money must be returned; so that the only parts of the stock to which the proposed legal tender would apply, would be that part which might be taken up in the Province, and that part which might be ssued by the Government without borrowing any thing, by its bills bearing interest, and redeemable

at its option. There is one part of the plan proposed by Mr. Banks which is independent of the Funding System; that is, to allow the Banks weeks of grace for all demands for cash to the amount of £100 and upwards. For all such demands, Mr. B. would empower the Banks to give a "Grace Bill." interest. And on the other hand, though it might be some protection to the Banks, yet it would often inconvenience the public to have to wair a month ing, beheld the earth dried from the delugation of the new year's day, Moses, in obedience if of £100 or upwards.

The Royal Standard of the 20th inst. states that religion. On the new year Ezra the purify the temple, and to promote a religion. On the new year Ezra the purify the temple, and to promote a religion. On the new year Ezra the purify the temple, and to promote a religion. On the new year Ezra the purify the temple, and to promote a religion. the whole of the present Provincial debt-that is, Mr. Jones informed the House of Assembly that he would convert it into stock bearing 6 per cent he did not intend farther to press the claims of the private Stockholders of the Welland Canal, and should only apply for such a sum of money as was required to complete the work.

The debates on the Clergy Reserve question losed on the 16th inst., by rejecting Mr. Norton's to yer, and also of the principal at its pleasure. bill to apply them to education, and adopting a resolution moved by Mr. Solicitor General, that the that Government would be released from the bur- proceeds of the Reserves should be appropriated to the religious and moral instruction of the people was ble to do so; and that a ready and safe throughout the province. Yeas 35. Nays 21.

plas that we think it quite unnecessary to be the Reserves shall be appropriated to religious more particular in stating if here. purposes only, but the particular mode of that appropriation, or the churches that are to be benefitprised to issue other stock bearing 51 per probable that any plan can be proposed that will determined by the King. It is stated by the Toronto papers, that His Ex-

ore us is this -is it desirable to establish the Eng- rellency the Lieut. Governor, has appointed Wm. Mraper, Esqr. (Member for Toronto) a member of Before answering this question, it must be re- the Executive Council.

Morday next.

By favour of J. S. Cartwright, Esqr. we have obtained a copy of the report of the select committee on part of his Excellency's speech relating in a much better position in regard to the debt, by to Courts &c. The report recommends that pronot requiring us to pay the principal until it was vision should be made for holding the Courts of convenient to do so. So that if the stock do not Assize and Nisi Prius and Oyer and Terminer twice rise at all, still the proposed plan is better than the present one;—because while nothing is added to the debt its payment is rendered more easy and of Common Pleas with the same unlimited into the debt its payment is rendered more easy and of Common Pleas with the same unlimited into the cart is the car the debt its payment is rendered more easy and of Common Pleas, with the same unlimited juris-the weak, the priest and the people, gone certain. The weak, the priest and the people, gone diction in all civil matters as the Court of King's ment, and reaping according to

Bench, and to consist of three Judges. From two Courts and the Court of Equity, if one tablished, a Court of Appeals could be erect hear appeals from the various courts, of cour cluding in each case the Court that tried it. We think that these suggestions should lopted without delay, as they directly tend to der Justice more speedy, efficient and satisfi We also acknowledge our obligations Ruttan, and J. Marks, Esqrs., for sundry mentary papers.

We have copied from the last Chronic Gazette, an interesting account of the ope the new Episcopal Church at Napane

Last Tuesday night and during the wi Wednesday, we had a tremendous gale of which did considerable damage. At Mr. Sc wharf 31 harrels of salt were washed away, at the Commercial wharf and Mr. Counters a many barrels of salt were more or less injured At the Ottawa and Rideau Company's what scow was dashed in pieces, a batteau sunk, and Steam Boat Margaret had her stern stove in, town and country sundry fences were blown in ouses and barns unroofed, and other damage the During the gale, the house of Mr. Peter For. Sophiasburg, was totally consumed by fire, at nost of his furniture. No Insurance.

We have received from Quebec the an statement of the stock of Lumber on hand at the Port. The statement gives the quantities various coves &c. separately, but the total and which we subjoin, and the comparative states will be sufficient to guide the our readers as are engaged in the tr COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE LAST 5 YEAR

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25.1 (8.1) 1.857.4.6.01 2.70.8.1.0.7 709.8.0.7 934.1.1.2 6.7.4.6.3.19 262.6.2.12 263.717 222.802 33.223 167 33.233 167 31.0 16.0 1,906 855. 821. 87. 30. 20,500 20

257,130 1,723,131 1,723,171 1,111,776 1,111,77 372,728 372,981 1,959,615 1,764,997 1054.5.2.9 797.3.1. 38.1.0. 837.4.3. 372,728 218,385 40,660 140

For the Upper Canada Herald.

Mr. Editor,—I beg the privilege, through the columns of your valuable paper, to wish yourn-ders "a happy new year" But according to has 2d chap. 15. 16. v. merely wishing them happing without contributing something to make the so, will be vain. I wish, therefore, to remit them that God has given reason to man, that is might contemplate, and that by contemplate, he might become wise, beneficial to sore, and happiness in himself a variety of impartant and entertaining objects invite his cause. tant and entertaining objects invite his plation. The character, word, and provinced God, his past life, his present state, at time prospects, and what preparation he has make in his eternal state. The end of days and year, all the commencement of new ones are purer season for contemplation on such subjects. And the kingly trues contain for our instruction, many instruction, many instruction, many instruction, many instruction. On the new year Noah ope command, reared up the tabernacle and sati it and Aaron and his sons for the worship On the new year Hezekiah began to reparal their captivity to Jerusalem, intending util house and to restore the worship of the trial in the place he had appointed. The problem kiel mentions a particular institution for they year's day, chap. 11, v. 18. "Thus saith thin God, on the first month on the first day they would be the a wound pulled without bleam." month, take a young bullock without cleanse the sanctuary." If this be considered relating to the coming of the Messiah, then import the omnipotence and spotles pulli great Lamb of expiation, which takeh at sin of the world. But it rather appear christian duty in the millennium; when the will make the new year's day a day of b The resolution was sent to the Legislative Coun

will make the new year's day a day of button for sin, of thanksgiving for the blesing it past year, of fervent prayer for the continuous his mercies, and the renewal of the consection themselyes and their all to Jesus Christ. In this duty, of sacrificing to the Lord and clean the sanctuary, the offering was to be without his h, in the full vigour of life, intimating the infinitely holy and perfect, should be using in the best possible manner, with all the use at delight of the soul, and that we should be as without blemish before him in love.

Every year produces events solemn, 75, 25 wonderful, like an irresistible stream, it is millions of the children of men to the gi, judgment, and to the fearful retributions semity. It has been estimated, from bills of mass. y. It has been estimated, from bills of me n climates esteemed healthy, that one half kind die under twenty years of a ing the world at large, one half o mily die under seventeen; and it is that in 27 years a number dies qual to the inhabitants of the globe. The num children of men has also been estima sand millions. According to this e 000,000 of people die yearly; 71 week; 101,750 daily; 4,239 every every minute. Admitting this a be near the truth, and allowing the the Executive Council.

The was expected that the Assembly would adjound over this week, from the 22nd inst. until

lown on the tide of time into the or This is a proper subject for contemplal many of the great and noble of the slumber with the beggar in the dut; brilliant stars which illuminated the first stars which illuminat Zion, to guide her sons to virtue and gibeen extinguished; how many who asset the house of God to receive light from the party have also a decive light from the party light from the par

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA. In this affecting view of more all be lost in the ravages of time red with clods and worms, any wards of eternity.

In this affecting view of more all the red with clods and worms, any wards of eternity.

In this affecting view of more all the red with a first and ancestors, we impressed with a sense of Go ance of sin, his immutable justicated with a sense of Go ance of sin, his immutable justicated with its antecedent sick miles and piercing sting, into the God's estimation these are no more minony against it. The universate over all generations, is only the ution of the sentence "unto dust the union of the sentence "unto dust the and a proof that God will execute and that the wicked shall not go You will conceive that any the red with the red with

and a proof that God will executed that the wicked shall not go You will conceive that any to mpers, desires, affections, will-mis, endeavours, measures, are see, are directly opposed and det, cannot live together in peacy must, in the nature of thin varience and in opposition to extend sinners, this broad different und God. God esteems you, and shapen in injuity,".

"Ill do wrath,"—averse from all one to all ill; and that your a proof of this—a proof that y against Him." And your a proof of this—a proof that y linst the authority of God; an lim. Now as you dislike subgrefer disobedience to obedience d with these dispositions informed with these dispositions in appiness of Lot, so would you lies of the blessed above. Yo become a new creature, old thin and all things become new, betweener into it.

Pause then, and contemplate Pause then, and contemplate man, the mutability and uncert things. Your days pass away s apid as the eagle's flight when

apid as the eagle's flight when prey. An important portion of erminated, and you are borne on nent of a new year. Millions o unk into the dark grave, an ment of a new year. Millions of sunk into the dark grave, an lames, while your Benefactor from them, but you have abused live to fill up the measure of more fitted to destruction. The babe, the young, the fashionable less, the man of mature age, a ed, shall make their bed in the fore the judgment seat of Chrithen to the prospects before you other barren trees, may this and cast into the fire. If yo happiness in your present state hope shall perish like the givil For if you now prefer the society of the saints, and ence of that preference and go ference would be greater, and portionably more miserable. I and conversation about agricult tics, with desecrators of the Sightful element on the Lord's of the private or public worship utterly unqualified for the enjonal Sabbath in the realms of Ga heavy burden to you.

Man is the most unreasonab the beasts of the field, and they

Man is the most unreasonab the beasts of the field, and they dependence on you. But man on God, and continually partak looks on them as matters of cprays, "give us this day our consciousness of his entire depe his earthly supplies. And he is ful to a fellow worm for a trans his heavenly Father for his conted mercies. He will bow and to obtain a perishable favour, obtain from God the means of blessed hope of eternal life, or them. them.

To enjoy a happy new year, cious time to moral and intellect evenings are now lengthy, and proved in securing those heaven the wasting hand of time, the pires, the fall of kingdoms, the globe, the wreck of matter, camore, which the councils of he tomless pit, dark as midnight, an infemal armies, numerous as the second of the councils of the second of the se nfernal armies, numerous as the Apollyon himself, cannot pre-Teach your children, at an e te, not to be cruel to insects; mpathy, and produces hardnesse. Teach them to be attent their playmates, for that will the companions in old age. To e demoralizing tendency of hich poison the morals of soci

ious and immoral propensities, ith their barbed venemous arrad social happiness. Point ands already fallen with the ands already fallen with the avenow become a mass of pusem that the moral disease is cases a morbid state of moral the present happiness, and fun world. "Because inquity any waxeth cold." And the fast setting in upon usareaten the destruction of all tood report. Your endeavous ack these waves should, there are to the importance of the objection of the continuation and relying on divine aid, compatible from resolution to succeed the control of t

verlasting destruction.

The only remedy for correcting thorough education as will elected of the other other of the other dure condition. Youth ought And as the bible and the ated from the same cause, the economy of nature, is a rations of the Eternal Mind; ledge which they respecti complete harmony. Supp only manifest the limited a nan takes of the grand and mich man takes of the grand and hich they embrace. In prop case of knowledge in the obje din the system of nature, the my of all the plans and manif h will appear in the physical has every department of useful understood, sheds a light on enterty of the continued.

From the Chronicle and Thursday,
EDITOR,—I am sure it w
statistication to a large nur
to learn, through your