the Government that the measure proposed afforded "the surest prospect, if assented to by the Legislature here, of proving final;" by which he (the So licitor General) understood, of rec. viring sanction at home, a declaration of opinien, couched in such clear terms, and coming from such a quarter, conveyed to the house important information, inasmuch as it afforded a guide to legislation in this important respect. He did not desire to be understood, in proposing the measure as drawn up, thatit was not capable of improvement in its details; on the contrary, he had no doubt the experience of honorable members would render these more perfect and astisfactory. But what he felt it his duty to contend for was this, that the leading principles should be preserved, as a departure from them would be fatal to the measure. In his opinion these were, First, the disposition of the Clergy Beserves for the maintenance of religion abone, not consuming the principal, but appropriating only rent and interest; and, Secondly, making a fixed provision for the established churches of the Empire, on the basis of numbers in the Province; and without forcing on them the adoption of this voluntary principle, which was not in accordance with their system of Church Government. Thirdly, the appropriation of the residue to such churches, or denominations of christians as were recognized by the laws of the Province, in which the Rohan Catholide would be remaduded. With regard to this latter appropriation, the voluntary principle had been introduced principally saith a view to the expressed opinion of some highly respectable christian communities. If an appropriation, hased on aumbers, were preferred, he should not object to it. With regard to the United Synod they were blended with the Charch of Scotland, because he had understood that there was no fundamental difference between them in this Province, and there was a speedy prospect of their union. An honorable friend opposite, who was a Presbyterian of the United Synod, would correct him i

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minunity.

Mr. CHISHOLM of Glengarry, said it was with great he opposed any thing proposed by the Gov. General: but the way the Catholics were included the bill was so degrating that he should vote ginat the measure. As long as the proceeds of the bill was so degrating that he should vote ginat the measure. As long as the proceeds of the Reserver were applied under the Constitutional ct, the Catholics would have no reason to combain. But it appeared from the message of Histochemy on the subject, the period has arrived to accept that provision contemplated by the Andrhy that provision contemplated when the Bislope and degraded their sacred office so far as to go with mitro in their hands begging for coppers at

this subject.

Mr. THORBURN heard from a Mr. McDonnell when he was going away that the bill would be taken up; but he could not expect that a new measure would be introduced when more than one third of the members were gone; it was preposterous to suppose it would.

the members were gone; it was preposterous to suppose it would.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, the bill of last areasion was never abandoned; he knew it would come down, and he and his friends returned to their droines, and no advantage was taken of their absence. When the question was taken last year the nambers were as great as they are now. (Cries of no. no.) He 'Mr. Att y Gen'l.) always wished to settle the question, and there was no trick resorted to, to get members away. The members went home knowing the bill would be sant down the morning after their departure.

Mr. Nicka's denied all knowledge of the bill's being about to be sent down when he left here for his home.

Mr. MANAHAN declined all claim on the res n the part of the Roman Catholics—the reserves Mr. MANAHAN declined all chim on the reserves were on the part of the Roman Catholics—the reserves were to be applied solely to the Church of England. There was great ambiguity in the preamble: he wished to know it it was the intention of the hill to continue the sum annually paid to Bishop McDonnel and the £1000-atm of the rest of the Catholic clergy. (The Solicitor General saul they were placed on the same footing as others, and the strend and allowances would be continued during the lives of the incuspents.) Re-(Mr. M.) would not have say church established; and as to the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introded by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Catholica of the provision introduced by the bill for the Cat

decation; but if he could not get that, he would divide them among all denominations recognized by law, and not restrict them to four only.

Mr. KEARNES replied, that in his opinion the four mentioned had the first claim on the consideration of the house; but he was willing to give a share to all denominations.

Mr. BOCKUS could not support the preamble. When they interfered with the original intention of the Clergy Reserves, the question was effectually thrown open to such disposal as the legislature pleased to make of them. The proposition of the hom. member for one of the Rudings of Lincola, (Mr. Thorburn.), was the one he would vote for it was not to apply the Reserves to improving the roads, for education, or any other particular purposes, but to authorise their sale, and to place the proceeds at the disposal of the legislature, to be appropriated as the future wants and wishes of the country might require.

Mr. CAATWERIGHT said, that supposing he

untry might require.
Mr. CAATWRIGHT said, that supposing he Mr. CAATWRIGHT said, the what with ould under any circumstances waive what with firm was parameted that the Reserves were intended for the Church of England alone, but of which the Church of Scotland claimed a part—he what they should give up their right saiding saiding saiding saiding saiding saiding

would not stand upon a mere matter of detail, as to what quantity or amount any one church should have, unless he saw evident injustice in any proposition. Still he thought the question could not be satisfactorily settled here,—the legislature could not agree upon the distribution among the different denominations. He would now say, go on and settle this question if you can; but if you at last find that you cannot agree, do I entreat of you, lay aside for once all party considerations and (as I may have occasion to move,) unconditionally reinvest the Reserves in the Queen, to do with them as she pleases, (hear, hear.) Having thus expressed his opinious on the question, it was not likely he would trouble the house again, for in point of fact he had lettle more to say on it. He wished to see the question settled; and hon members would not find him throw any obstruction in the way of its being done.

Mr. GOWAN would not rote for the presupple

wished to see the question settled; and hon. members would not find him throw any obstruction in the way of its being done.

Mr. GOWAN would not vote for the preamble for he had no hope that this bill would settle the question. They had been told, in a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, that if the legislature could not settle it in this country the government in England, upon being requested by both houses, would undertake the settlement of it. Then, why not reinvest the Reserves in Her Majesty? That appeared to him to be the only way of settling this long agitated question. And he would now say that much as had been said, and in his opinion unjustly said, against the bill of reinvestment passed last session, that had he been here when it was adopted he would have voted for it. He was opposed to the bill now under consideration for several reasons:—one was, that it included the United Synod Presbyterians with the Church of Scotland, which was putting them in a position in respect to other denominations which he did not think they deserved. They were no better nor any more worthy of such especial consideration than the Wesleyan Methodist, who could get nothing without they contributed a certain amount

Mr. Carwright's Address to the Queen, on the subject of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, was read the third time, and passed after a good deal of debate apon various amendments proposed. It has undergone so much alteration since it was first introduced, that it is impossible to tell precisely what it now recommends; but some of the principal recommendations are, that the Records of Law and Parliament be kept in the English language exclusively; that the seat of Government should be within the present boundary of Upper Canada; that the Election Qualification be the same as is now required by law in this Province; and that an extensive system of Emigration should be encouraged, in order to render these Provinces. British in fact as well as in name:

The committee of the whole on the Clergy Reserve Bill resumed, and the remainder of the day was occupied in discussing it. The second and third clauses were so amended as to require the investment of the proceeds of sales in the public debentures of this Province. When the adoption of the fifth clause was moved, Mr. Thomson proposed an amendment, to the effect that the monies to be exended under the Act should be divided among all denominations according to their numbers, which was to be ascertained by Commissioners. Each demoniate the ascertained by Commissioners. Each denomination to be left at liberty to apply its share to objects it deems proper.

On Tuesday the bill finally passed the Assentance by the following vote, giving a majority of favour of the Bill:—

YEAS,—Messrs: Armstrong, Burnitt, Chishel Halton, Chisholm of Glengarry, Ceok, Deferrie, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Joseph Wickens.—28.

Navs,—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Boulton, McLean, Morris, McCargar, Richardson, Richardson,

Sir George Arthur's services are dispens
The Governor General has received Her Majesty's commands to administer the Government of these Provinces in accordance with the well understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings as a service of the people, and the control of the people of understood wishes and interests of the people, and to pay to their feelings, as expressed through their Representatives, the deference that is justly due to them. These are the commands of Her Majesty, and these are the views with which Her Majesty's Command to the Majesty's Majesty Majesty's Majesty Maje

penditure and resources of the province for the year 1840, and we must confess that our affairs are in a most satisfactory state. There is only £90,000 of a deficiency to be provided for. Our annual expenditure is £125,000, and our resources 90,000. To such a state of things has the province been brought by the reckless extravagance of the present tory parliament. In 1837 the annual civil list was £9892, in 1840 it is £16,779, In 1837, the expense of the Government office and Secretary and Registrar's office was £2568. Sir George Arthur effected a reform in these departments by which the charge is raised to £4153. In 1837, the Executive Council office cost £625, now it is £1015. The Receiver General's £270. The Surveyor General's £270. The Surveyor General's £270. The Surveyor General's £270. The Surveyor General's £445. The soffice of Adjutant General is a new charge of £470, besides arrearages. Expenses of Criminal prosecutions are estimated at £400 for 1840, a new charge on the revenue, and there is £400 more for crearages. The government printing, and printing the statutes is estimated at £1750, for 1840. It used to be £1230. The annual charge for repairs of Government House was formerly £160, it is now doubled, besides sixty pounds for arrears. The contingent expenses for the public offices were formerly £650, they are now £800 besides £200 more for extras. We have felt it our duty to draw public attention to the foregoing facts, although we can hardly venture to hope that a House of Assembly which has reduced the Province to bankruptey will make any effort to economize.—[Examiner.]

census, in which persons not in connexion with any church should be required to say to what denomination they wished to give their support for the purposes of the Act; and that all grants of land heretofore made to any Church should be

accounted for as part of the dividend of such chur It will be seen that this amendment passed by majority of 2, but was afterwards expunged the original clause restored. Yet this amend embodied the only principles on which any division of the Reserves can take place, a taking in the value of lands heretofore grant provided for the past as well as the future.

Rectories would be included in the share Church of England. The amendment also vided for the defects of the census, by req those not in connexion with any church to what denomination should have their support the purposes of the Act, and thus all parties wo be judged by a common rule, applicable to all.

As this fair and honest amendment was reject we may see at a glance that there is no chance any fair division of the Reserves among the diff. ent denominations. On this account, there well as on account of the general voice of the ple, the only way to finally dispose of the pis to devote the Reserves either to educate the reserves either the reserves e is to devote the Reserves either to education, the payment of the public debt. Whatever she or name injust ce may assume, it will be researed and assailed until it is overthrown, and equal not and privileges established on the ruins of abhom monopoly. The Reserves are the property of the inhabitants of the province; they have be rendered valuable by the labour of all; and the must be devoted for the benefit of all. To set must be devoted for the benefit of all. To seek
the question on any other terms is now impossia,
The Bill received some amendments on the seek
reading, the principal of which are, that the
seeds are to be invested in provincial finds, set
the division among the different denomination
shall be according to their numbers, which are
be ascertained by Commissioners. Each denomination to be left at liberty to apply its share to any
objects it deems proper.

by the following vote, giving a majority of 8 favour of the Bill :--

favour of the Bill:—
YEAS,—Messrs. Armstrong, Burritt, Chisholm, Halton, Chisholm of Glengarry, Cook, Deta Ferrie, Hotham, Hunter, Jarvis, Kearnes, Maloch, Manshan, Mathewson, McCrae, McDael of Glengarry, McDonell of Stormont, McKin, McLean, Morris, McCargar, Richardson, Ruta Shade, Shaver, Sherwood, Solicitor Geneta, Wickens.—28.

NAYS,—Messrs. Aikman, Bockus, Boulton, Bewell, Caldwell, Elliot, Gamble, Gowan, Lendand, Caldwell, Elliot, Gamble, Gowan, Lendand, Caldwell, Elliot, Gamble, Gowan, Lendand, Caldwell, Elliot, Gamble, Gowan, Londonson, Rykert, Small, Thomson, Thota, Woodruff.—20.

ment, beseeching them not to consent to this five any similar measure. We hope they will a ceed, and then the question will be referred by the Legislature of the Use Province, which will make a very different a position of these lands and public property.

The following paragraph from the Putrol of Friday states the proceedings in Council on a Bill.

The second reading of the Clergy Res came on yesterday, and was moved by the lind. Mr. Sullivan, to be committed to the whole he to-day, upon which the Lord Bishop of Tom seconded by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, more

YEAS-The Lord Bishop, the Hon'bles Me YEAS—The Lord Bishop, the Horbles han DeBlaquiere, and J. S. Macaulay.

NAYS—The Horbles Messrs. Hamilton, On. Stewart, Sull van, McGill.vray, Radel.fje, Fur Fergusson, Morr.s, Adamson, Baldw.n.

The amendment was therefore negatived. It Bill will be in Committee this day, the Commetting at 1 past 10, for the purpose of alfordings for the discussion,) when a highly interesting the may be anticipated.

We copy the following from the Tor-nto li ror. Private letters say that Mr. Hagerman appointed a Judge, in place of Justice Sher who retires with a pension of £750 per anua-The appointment of Mr. R. Baldwin will be general sat sfaction, as he is a consistent refe Mr. Hagerman's friends are considerably motion because, though he be made a Judge, he suite great pecuniary loss, his salary, perquisites practice while Attorney General being worth ble his salary as Judge.

land. The Chief is talked of as being a man. We rejoice at the Government of Canada being entrusted to one who, it is cannot be made the tool of a party. Attorney General Hagerman got his wall paper, and some say his nose became straight in he received the doleful tidings. Draper was him as Attorney General. While to the his of the Governor General, he was pleased to any Robert Baldwin, Esq., Solicitor General.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE WIGWAM.

is not a single appointment that has been these five years, which will give more get The Governor General is about sharpening Compact a little—indeed they all look gus since handsome Kit lost the wig.

" Adolphus," stating that the Township Off Act should be so amended as to allow coll to collect arrears after their period of service pires. Something should certainly be done in matter, for at present neither the collectors no public are fairly dealt with. The collectors not obtained their assessment rolls until 0d and yet were required to collect and pay a taxes on or before the third Tuewday in December 1 quired to make all their collections, and at son of the year when the roads are almost son of the year when the roads are almost as sable, and no man can take produce to make obtain money for his taxes. We heard of a rious instance of the difficulty occasioned by faulty system: Money was very scarce laid the roads bad. Several farmers were for their taxes, but could raise no funds. On their neighbours had a barrel of Potash, as agreed to pay him well if he would take the rel to market, and pay their taxes from the ceeds. Well, he started, and with great fix y reached the village where he usually as besides £200 more for extras. We have felt it our duty to draw public attention to the foregoing facts, although we can hardly venture to hope that a House of Assembly which has reduced the Province to bankruptcy will make any effort to e-conomize.—[Examiner.]

Eit Texallo.

**Eit Simportant that the money show that a collector shoul i clear off ouc year letter that the proceeds of the debate on Monday, Mr. Thomson moved an amendment to the effect that the proceeds of the Reserves should be divided among all derominations in proportion to their numbers, which were to be ascert med by a yearly census, in which persons not in connexion with the proceeds of the Reserves should be divided among all derominations in proportion to their numbers, which were to be ascert med by a yearly census, in which persons not in connexion with the obtained only \$14, and before he reached again he had been absent size day and for such a plate; and for such a plate; which his and for such a plate; which were such as the situation of the penyshe considered, and a longer time allowed in the econsidered, and to s

ner of Rear and Store stre ler, cabinet maker, Mr. and grocer, and Mr. Stile maker, were burnt down , and it was with great d ong gable end wall and snow y's house was saved. It exertions of the Volunte the command of Capt. Fos to all expectation, though me out offices were burnt. are and large stock of hard ed and sustained some dam by the Mutual Insurance egan in Stilman's shop, fi an hour before the fire, a and saw them putting by the arm-full, some of w the floor, and were stamp em the practice was dan il too late. The buildings ere any of the parties insure The loss is therefore con spread so rapidly that the o save any thing. The eny were early on the gro engine and exerted then with many of the inhabit engine was also brought Dock-yard and Artillery at first a deficiency of wa nes were frozen and had to could work, the thermometen degrees below zero. So he Royal Navy and men of the e posted to protect the prop reets. Sentries from Cap Artillery Company statione rehant shops effectually pre sary removal of property. battalion of Militia were all It was fortunate that the w th, and the houses around the rered with snow, or the fla k of water and buckets.

-The frame houses for

et shows the necessity of ose trades, or they must be f emselves. Township Meetings .- Res ose of the Richmond Townshi in our last, were passed at the gs of Whitchurch, Niagara, 7 nsbury, West Flamboro', and on the appropriation of the C ucation or public improveme at Township amounts to 2, ong to no religious denomin the case to a greater or less province, if the Reserves different denominations of tice will not be dispensed to

During the last seven or e occurred in Kingston, from makers', chair makers',

ps. Three of those fires wer

Some persons have been a parged with being concerned ainst the government. Some the "Patriot Army" were for he whole affair is probably or ons can be found to engage in w dollars. Sergeant Flood, ch horrible tales some time rvicted at the Home Distric ardoned, on the ground that ot sufficient to convict him.

ure of New York, dilates on o make another branch from ome point either on or just a ice, and we have received on on the subject.

"Mr. Editor, I hear that the

York State have determine places are con places are contending for its Ogdensburgh, French Creek, Now, it appears to be absurd place, although the Oswego or ple, as I am informed, are gri because, in the first place, it the Oswego Canal, (the pec course, like to have the new same disentenders to be. the Oswego Canal, (the peccourse, like to have the new same disadvantages as they if the next place, the new Canbour, would not be connected would thereby lose one-hair command. For put all sinist at the map, and see the ad Rideau and Trent canals woo one, if its termination was on for then the same barges con York, (which they could not ets Harbour, because of the leweld be opened up. Merchard and such barges as now nay out at French Creek or Ogde to Montreal or Quebec, return Rineau Cepal with goods to carge of lumber, and ptoceed Or when our Trent navigation of Qunite through the Treneturn with lumber, effecting of, I believe, 400 miles, besshipment. Now this could set Harbour, and lumber will every year. Now, Mr. Edited this new canal be on will be of great importance the Kingston, which, should continue, will rise in import might be said, but I defer it

P. S. Will the Ogdensbury We beg to direct public att advertisement of the Caledon The Springs are now in great king such improvements as a much larger number of vi keep in the country a large now goes to Saratoga &c , a from abroad. We understan will be run next season fre Fortune, by which passe springs in one day, and by dhas been successful in dispe Lower Province, and we support him in this. Every Ticket will be certain of a p blanks,) and it will be at lea and may be a wast deal more

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