

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—It will be seen by the following extract, that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has passed through Committee, strengthened by several amendments not bargained for by the Government. Lord John will probably suffer another defeat on the third reading of this Bill, as he has declared his intention to oppose the 5th amendment, that giving the powers of prosecution to private informers. The *St John Freeman* in speaking of the Bill says:—

"Now all the chances are that it will become law; but when it does, it must in our opinion be inoperative. Unless the fires of Smithfield were to be re-kindled and the gates of Newgate opened to receive those who dared to hold an opinion contrary to Act of Parliament, a state of things not at all likely to come to pass, we can not see how the secular power can prevent the exercise of a power purely spiritual. The Ministry and Parliament have laboured hard and long to raise a monument of their folly *perennius aere*—more lasting than the Crystal Palace."—What an idea!

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock. The further consideration of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was entertained, and, as an amendment, an honorable member (whose name the electric telegraph does not furnish) moved the addition of a clause, to the effect that any person convicted of a second offence, after the first, may be required, by notice from the Secretary of State, forthwith to leave the kingdom.—Sir G. Grey opposed the motion, after which the House divided, and the clause was rejected by 140 to 101.—A clause moved by Mr Keogh, to the effect that nothing in the Bill should affect any provisions of the Charitable Bequest Act for Ireland, was, after some discussion adopted. Mr Keogh then moved a provision to the effect that nothing in the bill should prevent the reaction, as evidence in the courts of justice, of any document conferring ecclesiastical power upon a Catholic clergyman. The clause was negatived by 220 to 45.—Mr Keogh then moved that no proceedings shall be taken under the act except by the Attorney-General for England and Ireland, and the Lord Advocate for Scotland. The hon. gentleman complained in warm terms that, previous to the last division, he had been given to understand by the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Hayter, that this clause would not be objected to by the Government, and yet ten to fifteen hours afterwards he learned from the same gentleman that Lord John Russell had changed his mind, and that the clause would be opposed.—A very animating debate then ensued.—Lord John Russell denied that he had authorised any one to say that he intended to sanction the clause.—Mr Hayter confessed he had stated to Mr Keogh that the clause would not be objected to, but he had spoken confidentially, and not upon authority of any member of the Government.—After further explanation the House divided, and rejected the clause 232 to 71.—Sir F. Thesiger then stated several amendments which he intended to move upon this bill, and spoke strongly against the insolent assumption and insidious encroachments of the Church of Rome, and complained of the inefficiency of the bill to check the aggression or prevent future ones. The amendments were chiefly intended to strengthen the declaratory clauses, and to give the power of prosecution to private parties, with the consent of the Attorney-General.—The House then divided upon the first amendment, when it was carried against the Government by 135 to 100. The second and third amendments were agreed to. The fourth amendment, extending the penalties of the bill to procurers and publishers of bulls, &c., was then put.—After a speech in opposition from the Solicitor-General, the House divided, and carried the amendment against the Government by 165 to 109. Lord J. Russell then intimated that he should not at present divide the House against the 5th amendment, that giving the powers of prosecution to private informers, but would take the sense of the House upon it on the third reading. The third reading of the bill was fixed for Friday, and that of the Oaths Adjurament Jews Bill for Thursday next.

[From the Toronto British Colonist.]

THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

We publish in another column a series of resolutions to be proposed by the hon. Mr Merritt, on the subject of a Union of the British North American Provinces. We also published in our last issue, two resolutions of the hon. Mr Sherwood, having reference to the same subject. These two schemes will be shortly brought before the Legislative Assembly, and by which body, as at present constituted, we anticipate they will be thrown out, by a large majority; but, we fancy that the proposition of the Union of the Provinces will not be so summarily disposed of by the country, as we believe that the majority of the people of this and the sister Provinces are in its favour.

The project of the Union of the British North American Colonies is no new thing; but, from the earliest periods of colonial history it has engaged the attention of British statesmen, and of the colonists. By the former it has been the policy to condemn the project upon the principle of *divide et impera*, since the time that the old thirteen colonies rose in rebellion, and threw off their allegiance to the British Crown. The colonies have suffered much by the jealousy of the Imperial Government in this respect, but we will let that pass now. Matters have changed since that time. Opinions have changed with regard to the colonies, at home; and the feelings of the colonists have also changed. In place of a policy which formerly forbade the settling of the country on the frontier near the States; and, which isolated the colonists in small communities as the only hope of Imperial safety—it is but a few months ago that we were told by the Imperial Government, that it is now high time to cut the leading strings and provide for our own defences. It is not for us to object to this, if the Imperial Government wills it, but let it be in connection with a united provincial

system of government, possessed of extensive powers. The colonies have recently shewn that their sympathies are not for annexation to the United States. They possess extent of territory and means, (as Mr Howe eloquently shewed a few days ago in the St Lawrence Hall,) to become a vast nation, that will be proud of the old flag.

Lord Durham says in his report that, "the completion of any satisfactory communication, between Halifax and Quebec, would in fact produce relations between these colonies that would render a general union absolutely necessary." However this may be, we have very little doubt that the proposed railway, if it be completed will bring about the union, and, it seems equally clear that without the railway, a union would be nearly impossible in the present state of winter communication between the Provinces. We shall not enlarge upon the benefits that might reasonably be expected to result from union. These are patent, and have been treated of by many writers. Lord Durham in his report palpably brings many of them out; and it is only a short time ago since they were laid before the people of this Province by the League.

We understand that the Government will oppose the scheme, on the ground that agitation will injure the credit of the Province, and prevent our carrying out needful public works. We do not see this for our part; nor that the discussion of this question, and the expression of approval of it in a constitutional way, by the people of this and the sister Provinces, can produce any other effect, than to render them more respectable, and give them more consideration in the eyes of the world.

Since the preceding remarks were in type, Mr W. H. Boulton brought on his resolutions relative to the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. But Mr Catchour moved the "previous question," which prevented Messrs Merritt and Sherwood from moving their resolutions in amendment.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR,—According to appointment, the North and South Orange Lodges of Richmond met in the Irish Settlement, where they formed and marched in procession to the Scotch Corner; there they were met by a part of the "Old thirty-eight," with their colors, who came out to join their brethren of Richmond, as there was no procession in Woodstock. These gallant fellows were hailed with enthusiasm by their brethren when they made their appearance, not only for their kindness in coming out, but because they composed part of the Lodge which so valiantly fought and conquered on the memorable "twelfth of '47," when they restored peace and safety to this part of the Province, and set an example which other parts followed. The three Lodges then (with fife and drum, and a Highland bagpipe playing,) marched to the Church Hill and back to the new meeting-house, where the Rev. Thomas Todd preached one of the best Sermons that was ever delivered upon such an occasion. It would be impossible to do justice to the discourse by giving extracts from it. His introductory remarks previous to entering upon the Sermon displayed superior eloquence, and proved that he was perfectly acquainted with the subject in question. He showed plainly, that since the institution of Orangeism, it has been the bulwark of Protestantism in Ireland, where in times of danger the Orangemen proved their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and when England was surrounded by foes without, and threatened by rebels within, ready to attack her when her hands were engaged, and all preparing to overwhelm her—when dangers were imminent—she called upon the Orangemen to come to her assistance, and they cheerfully responded to her call, and nobly did they act in her defence,—and if ever Protestantism was in danger since the days of Luther it is now—a Popish Hierarchy about to be established in Protestant England—Puseyism making rapid strides there,—and what is Puseyism but Popery in another garb—what is a Puseyite minister but a Popish priest, wrapped up in a Protestant Surplice? A Puseyite minister working for the Pope, while he draws the pay, and eats the bread of the Church of England. Priests, Jesuits, and Puseyite ministers, all endeavoring to destroy Protestantism while there is none to stand up boldly in its defence.

But I find I am not doing justice to the gentleman by quoting from memory, so I must halt. He then went on with the sermon, but for the reason assigned above, I will not meddle with it. I may, however, say that many people there that day received information that they never knew before, viz. where *Purgatory* is. (I beg to remark, but not from the gentleman's discourse,) that the Church of Rome has never defined where *purgatory* is—no Council, nor even the Pope, St Peter's successor,—he who holds the keys of Heaven and Hell—he who is Christ's viceregent on Earth, has not been able to tell where *Purgatory* is. Strange that the Holy Father should be so ignorant of the place which adds so largely to the Exchequer of "Holy Mother Church!" The Rev. gentleman let them know that it was first discovered by a Pope, and that it now nowhere exists but in the Priest's Heads!!

After the Sermon, the three Lodges marched to the Church Hill with music, as before, and back to the Corner, where they gave three cheers in honor of the day, and three for the Queen; then the two Richmond Lodges marched back to their lodge-rooms, and partook of an excellent dinner, which the journey of the day made very acceptable.

It is admitted that there never was so large a congregation at the Scotch Corner, as many of both sexes besides the Orangemen were there—many of the most respectable females of that part of the County, dressed in their richest apparel, graced the assemblage with their presence, and all were well satisfied with the proceedings of the twelfth of July '51.

I am, with respect,

July 14, 1851.

A BROTHER ORANGEMAN.

To the Editor of the Carleton Sentinel:

SIR,—A wish having been expressed by some of the friends of the Grammar School, who were present, and took part in the Examination, that the successful Essay "on the use of studying the Latin Language," should be published in the *Sentinel*, I have therefore submitted it to you for insertion, if you think it worthy of a place in your valuable paper.

Yours, respectfully,

J. T. HOVEY.

ESSAY:

ON THE USE OF STUDYING THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

It is perhaps the aim of every student before commencing the study of any particular language, to enquire into its utility, in order to ascertain whether it will really contribute to the improvement of his mind, and assist him in the attainment of good language, to represent his ideas of things, properly, and with facility, which is not only one of the greatest ornaments, but one of the greatest blessings of life. Probably many of the difficulties which occur among men, arise from the want of a thorough knowledge of language by which ideas are represented. That a knowledge of the Latin Language greatly aids in the attainment of this desirable acquisition cannot be denied, from the fact that it is a language, the merits of which has not only secured its adoption to a greater or less extent by most of the European nations but has also become the living language of the learned world.

A celebrated Classical Scholar has concluded upon very just grounds, that nine tenths of the words now found in the Italian, Spanish, French and Portuguese Languages, are of Latin origin. And had it not been a copious language and one peculiarly fitted to impress the exact impressions of one man's mind upon that of another, it never would have spread so extensively as it did, forcing its way against national prejudice, and the ever natural aversion to foreign innovation.

Hence we can see the benefit of well understanding the Latin, in order to assist us in the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of those European languages as well as our own which have also come in for a pretty large share of Latin in the general distribution. And with regard to a critical understanding of these words whether genuine, or otherwise, a knowledge of Latin appears to be indispensably necessary, in order to obtain a correct comprehension of words, and parts of words, coming directly from the Latin language. Such for instance as *accepto*, derived from the Latin *accepto*, from *accipio*, *ad* and *capio*, to take. And public, Latin *publicus*, from the root of *populus*, people, that is people like. Also the word *ambitio*, from *ambo*, to go about, or to seek by making interest, of *amb* about and *eo*, to go.—This word had its origin in the practice of Roman candidates for office, who went about the city to solicit votes.

Another of the many reasons why we should be well acquainted with this ancient language, is that our ideas are so much more expanded, thereby enabling us to have larger views of language itself, unfolded to our minds; for no true theory of language can exist apart from the primary signification of words. And one must be able to accurately discern all the various meanings imparted by the words composing his language, before he can speak and write with ease and dispatch.

None but a person unacquainted with the beauty and symmetry of language, would for one moment deny the benefits arising even from this source, to say nothing of the advantages that may be gained, in being able to read the scientific books, written by the learned professors, which works have and still more or less, appear clothed in the Latin Language. And also in being able to obtain from the Roman poets and philosophers, those expressions, and sentiments, which very much tend to the enlarging of the capacity of the student's mind in a literary point of view, besides adding to his store of knowledge whatever useful kinds he can gather that would enable him to understand the various intricacies of art, to assist him in moving along the wheel of science.

It might be objected that their works could be rendered in English;—true indeed, but any modern translation would fail to give an idea of that brilliancy of style, and force of expression which rivets our attention, when perusing their valuable works.

The exercises in the Schools, which consists in translating Latin into English, not only increases the student's knowledge in that language, but by applying himself to search out English words synonymous with Latin, he gains skill in two languages at once.

An acquaintance with this valuable tongue in many instances, gives strength to the thoughts of writers, fluency and copiousness in speaking to orators, and helps to prepare them for the most useful situations in life.—In fact if the Latin language was more assiduously studied we would see men of greater minds filling places of usefulness in society, and consequently a new impulse given to the cause of truth.

Perhaps there has been few persons since the revival of letters, who have attained to much eminence, in the literary or scientific world without being masters of the Latin. And it is evident that some of our very best poets and orators, have, and still continue to be those who are well skilled in that language. Even this would seem to suggest the idea, that it is a language by which one can be variously, and greatly benefited.

It is to be regretted that some persons, appears to regard the acquisition of the Latin, as irksome, tedious and unnecessary; maintaining that while it occupies a vast amount of one's time and labour, confers but little useful knowledge. But that this view of the subject is extravagantly incorrect, must certainly appear evident to