THIS ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN VERY POOR CONDITION

he argued that the House ought not to seek to disturb a measure passed in England, and very similar to the Sydenham Act. In answer to an enquiry from Mr Cameron, of Kent, Mr Prince related the circumstances connected with Mr Cameron's visit to Kent last year, and said that Mr Cameron did not venture to introduce any resolution on this subject, at any of the meetings he held. He (Col. P.) would like to ask the author of these resolutions how he, as a lawyer, attempted to disturb this question. They had often referred to the State of New York; he would refer to it now. Trinity Church property, in New York, was granted long before the revolution, and would remain as a monument of the liberality of even revolutionary violence. And, after all, what did these Clergy Reserves amount to? Why, according to the showing of the mover of the resolution, they would yield only £120 a year, as a pittance to a learned profession. He said, as a lawyer, that if the settlement of this question was disputed, a future government and Legislature might enquire into the tenure of the property of Roman Catholics of Lower Canada; such things had been done before. Henry VIII. the first English King who shed the blood of woman, had confiscated Roman Catholic property, and at this day the Duke of Bedford held his property by charter from Henry VIII. The protestants were divided into all sorts of sects; but the Roman catholics are united, metaphorically speaking, as they are in the House; but he hoped that they would not be united in this question, or if they were that it would not be in support of the resolutions. This question had been a vexed question for years past, and if these resolutions passed it would be a vexed question for years to come; it would be the stalking horse of parties at elections, producing trouble in the country, and probably leading to rebellion, which God forbid. The question had been settled by the House of Commons in England, and to attempt to rip it up would be injurious to the best interests of the commonwealth.

Mr Sherwood (Toronto) had voted for Lord Sydenham's bill at some sacrifice of feelings, and in the hope that the question would be settled for ever. If the question was again settled as these resolutions recommend, did any one believe that the present agitators would permit the recipients to continue to receive the amounts of which they are now in receipt? (a voice—yes) No; you would not; the next thing would be an agitation to deprive them of that amount; it would be kept as a little Clergy Reserve question; [no] that was what they were driving at; he could see through it. Although he consented to a division of the reserves, he would never consent to divert them from the purpose for which they were originally given. He went on to state that the Legislature has the power to take from the seminary of St. Sulpice, in Lower Canada, its property; but he denied that it has any power to deal with the Clergy Reserves because the question is settled by an Imperial Act.

Mr Papineau condemned the ministry for the manner in which this question was brought before the house. If the resolutions passed, the Government would have the power to prevent their having any effect by writing secretly to Downing street. In Upper Canada, the existence of the Reserves was very unjust, but in Lower Canada they were still worse, where the favored few were opposed in sentiment to the mass of the population. It made the condition of the Protestant ministry better than that of the Catholic ministry, who have almost the whole population belonging to their church. The member for Toronto had said, that the question had been settled finally ten years ago; finality in politics was so absurd that no man should utter it; there would be no finality in politics till doomsday. The Government evaded all responsibility on the question—and if it were lost, they would say to the people, "the House voted against your wishes." That was not the way to settle questions of such momentous importance. The church has been endowed in England to give fat livings to the aristocracy, and their attempt to carry their institutions into Canada had been the bane of the country, and the ruin both of the Church of England and the Family Compact.—He then referred to the history of the question in Upper Canada. The House of Assembly in Upper Canada made fools of themselves at last, and referred the question to England for settlement. What did Lord John Russell answer?—"Gentlemen, you do not know what you are about; I thought there was wisdom and virtue enough amongst you to settle the question; I shall not refer it to Parliament." Mr P. then referred to the passing of the present act by the Imperial Parliament, which he characterized as an unconstitutional assumption of power, with injustice in detail. Pronouncing an eulogium on the Popish Church Establishment of L. C., and animadverting on the injustice of taxing Catholics to support the Protestant Religion, Mr P. went on to say that the errors and vices of the present Clergy Reserves Act were such that there will never be peace in the country so long as it continues in force, even though all petitions on the subject should be disregarded—though the lips of the members of the House should be sealed—and though the ministry in their wisdom should say to the people, "We know better what you want than you do."

Mr. Hincks could not give a silent vote. It was already evident that the resolutions would be opposed by two classes in the House. The member for Essex had opposed the motion on the ground that they proposed to interfere with vested rights. He [Mr. H.] would be very sorry to interfere with vested rights; but he denied the existence of the analogy that had been attempted to be instituted between the Reserves and the property of certain corporations in Lower Canada.—He could not see how it could be made to appear that the present settlement is just, when all Protestant churches, except the churches of England and Scotland, are deprived of any share. There was scarcely a statesman in England who did not admit this was a local question, that can best be disposed of by the Canadian Legislature. It had been said that this question should be settled by bringing in a bill, and he observed that one member had given notice of a bill. But it must be perfectly clear to every member of the legal profession, that we could not repeal an Imperial statute. On the one hand, they were blamed for proposing to continue the payments to the parties at present in receipt of the moneys; and on the other hand, the member for Toronto said they were insincere in proposing to preserve the rights of the incumbents. He declared that if he were unrestricted, he would not vote to deprive the present incumbents of their annuities. Many of them had come from England and Ireland, on the faith of the continuance of these annuities. Besides, it was clear that, without this provision, the measure would have no chance of success. The faith of the Crown of England was pledged to these parties for their lives, and England would never consent to break faith with them.

Mr. Wilson went over the present division of the funds. Either these appropriations were right or wrong. If they were right, why interfere with them? If they were wrong, why not sweep them off at once? If the church of England was to be stript of the property, let her be stript at once. If all the churches were stript at once, they would find the means of supporting themselves; and his opinion was, that they would all be better without it. [Hear, hear] He could not support the resolutions in their present shape.

Solicitor General Macdonald said, the question had been so much discussed, that in many parts of the country the people thought there was no necessity to petition Parliament on the subject. He warned the members for Upper Canada, who pledged themselves at the hustings last election to settle this question, that they would be rejected at the next election if they did not now endeavor to settle this question. The remark of the member for St. Maurice was very pertinent; he had rightly held that acts of Parliament are not final. Having argued at considerable length in favor of settling the question in accordance with the wishes of the public, Mr. Macdonald said, he did not agree with those who thought it would be right to take from the present incumbents their annuities, which they hold by no fault of theirs, and of which they believed it would be unjust to deprive them without respect to any attempt to pass a bill which he held that we had no power to pass. He was for those who were desirous of taking that course, consciously taking the very means to prevent the settlement of the question. He said the question had been settled, and said something that we did not distinctly hear, about the lands being vested rights.

Mr. Richards did not believe that the present settlement was satisfactory. Some members were desirous of settling this question by bill. If we had the power to do so, we should have to obtain the assent of the Home Government to the bill, and no time would be lost by proceeding by address. He thought that any one sincerely desirous of settling the question would not object to the proposal to continue to pay the present recipients during their lives.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood [Brockville] the debate was then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE GREAT CALAMITY ON LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 17, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—About 7 o'clock on Sunday evening I got on board the *Griffith* at Erie.—There were on board a great number of deck or steerage passengers, emigrants, said to be 256. In the cabin there were about 40 or 50, of whom perhaps about 12 were ladies. The crew, so the clerk told me, consisted of about 30 persons. This morning the boat took fire about the chimneys, or, as I was told at the time, "she was on fire in the pipes." I was asleep, but was awoke by the rushing of the hands overhead on the hurricane deck, I suppose they were endeavoring to extinguish the flames. A gentleman who slept in the berth under me jumped up and said there was something wrong. I told him no, that we must be near Cleveland, and the noise was owing to the men preparing to land. My friend ran out on the guard and instantly returned telling me "the boat was on fire." I got out pretty rapidly, pulled on my pants and took a small valise I had in my hand, with the expectation of getting into some of the boats; indeed at the time we were so near land I had but very little apprehension of danger. I don't suppose at this time we were over a mile from land, perhaps not so much. Of course there was much confusion; men who had wives and children, were in an awful state. There was no one on board I knew, or indeed that I had ever seen before, consequently felt less embarrassed than I otherwise might. As I have said, I did not at first perceive the terrible danger which was so rapidly approaching.

I saw the mate on the starboard guard throwing the lead and directing the pilot how to hold her. The mate looked so perfectly cool I thought we must be pretty safe. The engine was still working, and we appeared to be nearing the shore rapidly. I asked him what was to be done, he told me nothing. The engine then stopped, but as the boat had a good deal of way on her she continued to approach the shore. This all occurred in I should think from three to five minutes. The flames were now raging in all the mid-ship part of the vessel. I saw now the thing was out; no boats were to be seen, having, as I afterwards learned, been all burnt up. I looked about me for an instant and tried to make up my mind what was best to be done. I determined to get out on the bow or stem alongside of the bowsprit. I did so and held on by the irons and chains about that part. By this time a good many had, imprudently as I thought, jumped overboard. The boat was still making considerable headway, and of course all who went over and could not strike out vigorously must have passed under the wheels. I held on, hoping she would strike in shoal water, (I then thought she did not draw over six feet of water, I understood afterwards she drew about 7½.) I kept my eye on the ripple as the water broke on the stem, saw she was losing her motion entirely, and all hope of her striking before the flames swallowed all up, was now gone. By this time there were any number of people overboard; as for the scene on board, it would be idle for me to attempt to convey any idea of it. The danger was so imminent, so overwhelming, that many I think were fairly stupified with terror. It certainly appeared to me that the passengers were more quiet, or at least that there was not such a horrible uproar as might have been expected. It may be, however, I was too much occupied with thoughts for my own escape to judge well of what was going on so near me; remember however I am describing or rather attempting to describe events all of which transpired in a few, a very few minutes. In fact, from the time I got out of my bed till I took to the water, I don't think that over 7 or 8 minutes had elapsed. Well, I now with the view of letting myself into the water as easily as possible got down to the lower deck, still keeping on the outside of the steamer directly under the bowsprit. I remained there for some time, perhaps a minute or more, still vainly hoping she would strike.

The water around the bows was now a mass of human beings, men, women and children, hopelessly struggling for life. The boat was moving, but barely moving towards land; as I had no hope of being able to swim more than a few rods, I determined to let her carry me as far as possible. She soon, however, stopped, or at least the motion was scarcely perceptible. On the forward part or bows of the lower deck the mass of people was immense; all crowded close forward, some madly plunging overboard, others throwing over their wives and children and rapidly following them to almost certain death. I still held on, and tried to form some estimate of the distance to land, and conjectured it might be about three or four hundred yards. I now felt that my chance of escape was extremely slight. In the multitude widly struggling in the water all around me, I did not see how even an expert swimmer could escape, and then people were dashing overboard in every direction. I now saw that I could not retain my position much longer, the flames were rushing forward at a fearful rate, in a few seconds perhaps that terrified multitude now densely crowded on deck and inside of the bows, would be driven over me and probably carry me with them to the bottom. Something occurred on board, what it was I did not perceive, but at any rate for an instant the attention or at least the looks of these people were directed backwards or towards the after part of the boat, at the same time I observed the water immediately under me pretty clear, those who a few seconds before struggled there having mostly sunk; a few had swam off. I seized the favorable moment and dropped over. I went under but found no bottom; I swam a little ways before rising, probably not more than six or seven yards, I then made a few strokes as rapidly as possible so to get clear of all others. I was apprehensive some one would lay hold of me, in which case I knew that with me all was over.

Fortunately I got off clear. I was in hopes some boat would pick me up, or that I might get hold of something that would enable me to float. Any relief of this kind I soon saw was hopeless, and my only chance, that of swimming to the land, appeared to me to be in reality no chance at all, but as I could do no better, I struck out as well as I could. The lake was alive on all sides with men swimming—some swam well and strongly, and were soon safe; many, however, sunk. I did my best, but everything failed me; I let my feet down in hopes I might touch the bottom, but could not. The effort of getting to the surface and striking out again exhausted me very much.—I was panting terribly; legs and arms would work no longer, all I could do was to paddle a little with my hands. Every minute or oftener I would go under. I watched as well as I could to see if any of those around me could touch bottom. I could see some one trying almost all the time, but as yet none succeeded. When I was about to give out, to have kept afloat one minute longer would have been utterly impossible—indeed, for some minutes I had been as much under water as above it; at this critical moment I saw a man somewhat in advance of me standing on the bottom. I immediately straightened up and reached the sand with head and neck clear. It was with the greatest difficulty that I reached the beach, then but a few rods distant. However, I got out, and lay for some time on the sand so completely exhausted that it was with the utmost difficulty I could breath. At this time some six or seven persons had reached the beach.—I saw nothing more untill all was over.

The immense number of people in the water rendered it almost impossible for any one to get clear. That I succeeded in doing so, was, I suppose, owing principally to accident, and somewhat, perhaps, to my going under at first. on the whole, after taking all the principal facts into consideration, I cannot see how it could be expected, that many could have escaped.

As I have said, almost all who went over before the boat stopped, perished by passing under the wheel. After the boat stopped, the time was so short, not more than two or three minutes, that but few could get clear of the struggling and drowning mass.

Yours, WM. MARONCHY.

FURTHER ITEMS BY THE CAMBRIA.

ENGLAND.

The steamship *City of Glasgow* arrived at Glasgow on the 1st June, making the trip from New York in 11 days. The *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the same day.

The political news from Europe is of little interest. The English press have wasted an immense amount of ink and paper, relative to the invasion of Cuba, by Lopez; and it has given rise to long discussions.

The news from France and the continent is generally more pacific, and its commercial aspect more satisfactory than for a long time past. The Electoral bill passed the Assembly by a large majority, and without leading to any marked demonstration from the opposition.

The *Pacific* reached Liverpool at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Friday, June 7. A private despatch says, she was 13 miles from Liverpool, at 10 on Thursday night.

The London *Times* says it appears that the English ministry feeling itself hard pressed by the semi-hostile attitude of France, by the energetic remonstrances of other powers, and by an impending vote of censure in the House of Lords, resolved, at any sacrifice of dignity and consistency, to patch up the dispute with France. Accordingly an acceptance of the terms originally demanded by Gen. Lahite was despatched to Paris, and the stipulations agreed on in London were to be carried into effect as far as it might suit the French government and King Otho to accede to them. The latest advices from Paris leave no reason to doubt that the reply of Gen. Lahite will be satisfactory, and that diplomatic relations between the two governments will be immediately re-established.

There is nothing important from India.

IRELAND.

The agitation for tenant rights, or fixity of tenure to the agricultural population, is fast gaining ground. Ministers and politicians of every grade are said to be united to forward the movement.

FRANCE.

A bill has been laid before the Assembly by the Finance Minister, increasing the salary of the President from one million two hundred thousand to three millions of francs. A special commission is considering it. M. Thiers is said to be laboring to effect a reconciliation between the older and younger branches of the Bourbon family. The *Gazette de France* is openly bidding for popularity for Henry 5th, and promises he will restore universal suffrage. Private letters from Rome allude to the movements of the Austrian army in Italy, and of the march of reinforcements. It is said that positive information of an intended rising had been received in Vienna, and that it is intended to nip it in the bud.

PRUSSIA.

The King is rapidly recovering. Large military preparations are said to be in progress, and are supposed to have reference more to international than to external defence.

AUSTRIA.

Late advices from Vienna give assurance that there is not the slightest prospect of a rupture between Austria and Prussia. The Emperor of Russia had declined to interfere between them.

Provincial.

From the Globe of Saturday.

LOSS OF THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

The second reading of the Representation Bill was moved yesterday by Mr. Lafontaine. After some debate, Mr. H. J. Boulton moved an amendment that the bill should be read that day six months, the house being of opinion that the representation should be based on increase of population, giving to every county with 20,000 of the population, one member; to those with 30,000, two members; to those with 40,000, three members.

Mr. W. H. Boulton moved in amendment simply that the representation should be based upon population, and that the bill do not pass its second reading.

Mr. Henry John Boulton's amendment was negatived 51 to 19, and Mr. H. Boulton's by 61 to 10, and the original motion for the second reading of the bill was put, when there were for the motion, 51, against it, 21. Our readers will remember that this bill required, under the provisions of the Union Act, two-thirds of the 84 members of the House to give it effect; the second reading was thus lost by 5 votes, 56 being the number necessary. The following was the vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bell, Boutillier, Burritt, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Davignon, Dewitt, Drummond, Duchesnay, Dumas, Fergusson, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gugy, Guillet, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFontaine, LaTerriere, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald (Glengary), Marquis, Merritt, Methot, Mongenais, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Polette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sanborn, Sauvageau, Scott (Two Mountains), Smith (Wentworth), Tache, Thompson, Viger, Watts, Wilson—51.

Nays.—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton, (Norfolk,) Boulton, (Toronto,) Cameron, (Cornwall,) Cayley, Christie, Crysler, Dickson, Hopkins, Johnson, Macnab, Malloch, McConnell, MacLean, Meyers, Papineau, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, (Brockville) Sherwood (Toronto.)—21.

INQUEST.—On Wednesday the 29th ultimo, an inquest was held by Francis Hewson, Esq., coroner, on the body of Sarah Ann Brittlebank, who resided in the Township of Collingwood, No. 16, 12th Concession. From the evidence adduced it appears that on Thursday the 16th day of May deceased left home on a visit to a neighbor's house, and when on her return, the same day, lost the track. In consequence of her non-arrival at home, her husband gave the alarm, and the neighbors at once assisted in a search for her, and continued the search day after day, but it was not until Saturday the 25th that her body was discovered, in a swamp, about three miles from home, although she was tracked for fully twelve miles. During the time she was lost the poor creature had been delivered of a child. She had made herself a bed of bushwood and leaves, and upon this bed she was found, with the child upon her left arm. Both mother and child were of course dead.—Verdict—"Died by exposure, fatigue, and being delivered in the forest."

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF MR. WETENHALL'S DEATH.—The *Examiner* of Wednesday says:—"But there is a melancholy feature about this affair that the government press has concealed. We have very good reason for believing that Mr. Wetenhall's death was occasioned by his being stabbed in the arm by another lunatic; that the wound increased the erysipelas with which he was afflicted, and resulted in death. Is this the cause or is it not? Has any inquest been held? If not, why not? Will Mr. Roaf put the blame on the Medical Superintendent, as in the case of a former unfortunate, but much less horrible occurrence than this! This matter must not be allowed to be hushed up." We understand that the above statement is true, and if so, it shows culpable negligence in those whose duty it is to prevent such circumstances, The public will recollect the scandalous attempt of the Rev. Gentleman who rules the Government in the affairs of the Asylum to injure Dr. Parke for an accident of this kind. He succeded in his malevolent designs so far as to get the Dr. dismissed. Let us see how he will clear up the present case, and whether he will attempt to get his son-in-law dismissed.—*North American.*

NEW COUNTY OF WATERLOO.—The deputation to Toronto, on the subject of the new Division of Counties Bill, has just returned. They met the gentlemen from Guelph at Toronto, and we are happy to learn that an arrangement has been come to that will likely give satisfaction to all parties. The County of Waterloo will now consist of the Townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, Wellesley, Woolwich, (excepting the Pilkinton Block,) the north half of Blenheim, the north half of Dumfries, and the north-west quarter of Beverly.—*Galt Reporter.*

Monseigneur Charbonnel, the newly appointed Bishop of Toronto, was consecrated by the Pope in person, at Rome on the 20th May, and is shortly expected in Montreal on his return. The Bishop was for several years a resident of this city, and attracted large congregations in the parish church, by his fervent and powerful preaching.—*Montreal Transcript.*

ANTICOSTI.—From a source entitled to credit we learn there is some probability of the Imperial Government making overtures for the acquisition of this Island as a penal colony, not only for the United Kingdom but also for these provinces. The great advantages to British North America would be, that this island, which is now avoided from the great danger of the voyage, would become a place of safety, for by building a break water by convict labor, and making this a depot for coal, the gulf and river would be crowded by English steamers, and the voyage from Ireland to Quebec be safely calculated on at twelve days.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

The Council for the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton.—Met yesterday according to the notice, for the purpose of electing a Clerk and other matters. The Council decided to give Mr. Kirkpatrick, the present Treasurer, the enormous sum of £275 for performing both the duties of Treasurer and Clerk. It is rather singular that the same Council who, in Jan., 1850, thought the office of Clerk worth £200, when filled by a political hanger on, should now think it amply paid with £75!!!—*Ib.*

We learn from the *Spectator* that Mr. Kirkpatrick has refused the appointment, which has been conferred on Mr. C. O. Counsel, President of the Reform Association. The Council afterwards appointed a committee to negotiate with the Government for the purchase of the public roads in the United Counties, on a division, by a majority of 10 to 8.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The Halifax *Recorder* contains the highly important intelligence, that the Home Government have consented to guarantee a rate of interest of four per cent, on £3,000,000 sterling, for the purpose of constructing the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—We learnt by Telegraph from New York last night, says the Toronto *Globe*, that the *Ohio* had arrived from Chagres. A most destructive fire had occurred at San Francisco on the 4th May, reducing one-third of the city to ashes. The loss is estimated at $500,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

We are informed on good authority that the Lord Bishop of Toronto, now in England, waited upon the Duke of Wellington with reference to the object of his present mission—The New University—and that his Grace at once subscribed the munificent sum of £1000, and withdrew his Scholarship from the Toronto University, which was only given during the Duke's pleasure, and transferred it to the New University.—*St. Cath. Con.*

CLERGY RESERVES.—The *Church* gives the following analysis of the division on the 29th Resolution, which contained the pith of the question, namely, that the Provincial Legislature should be invested with the power of alienating the Reserves entirely from religious purposes, and which was only carried by a majority of two.

	Yeas.	Nays.
Ministers	7	1
Ministerialists	27	12
Anti-Ministerialists	2	21
	—36	—34
Upper Canadians	18	17
Lower Canadians	18	17
	—36	—34
Members of the Ch. of Eng.	7	17
Members of the Ch. of Rome	13	13
Dissenters	16	4
	—36	—34
French Extraction	10	12
Other do.	26	22
	—36	—34

CLERKSHIP OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We learn that the Finance Committee of the Council have reported to the House a resolution calling on the Government to remove Mr. DeLery from the Clerkship of the Council in consequence of the defalcation in his accounts referred to in Thursday's paper. This will of course be assented to by Government, and we hear, that in that event, the Finance Committee will be enabled to effect arrangements by which a saving in the expenses of the Upper House of between five and six hundred pounds per annum will be accomplished. Since the above was put in type, we have learnt that the Council yesterday passed an address to the Executive, calling for Mr. DeLery's dismissal. *Globe, of 29th ult.*

GUELPH HERALD.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850.

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

We congratulate our readers that Mr. Lafontaine's Representation Bill, the most obnoxious and insidious measure of the session, has been thown out on the motion for its second reading. Under the specious and plausible pretext of increasing popular rights, widening the franchise, and giving a more equitable basis to the Representation, this measure was so constructed as with the exception of some two or three electoral divisions, to throw the whole Representation of Lower Canada into the hands of the Dictator and his allies. The English sections of the country that were wont to return Representatives of kindred origin, views, and feelings, were systematically subdivided, and apportioned as mere appendices among the larger French constituencies in their vicinity, with the laudable intention of completely depriving them of all share in the Representation, all expression of opinion through Representatives of their choice—in fact, delivering them over, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of their learned, liberal, active, and loving friend, Jean Jacques Crapeau. Then, indeed, should we have had a very truthful exhibition, on a large scale, and to the prejudice of the innocent, of the fearful punishment awarded by the ancient Roman, when he bound together the bodies of the quick and the dead.

Nor would the injury inflicted by this abortion have been restricted to Lower Canada—as it provided for the return in perpetuity of an equal number of Representatives for either section of the Province, the one rapidly progressing in wealth, intelligence, and population, while the other, clinging to an antiquated and exploded system, progresses backwards, or is well content to retain the position, as regards intellectual or industrial pursuits, it occupied a century since.

The Bill provided the same number of Representatives for either section of the Province, on the assumed present equality of the population, making no provision for the anticipated increase in the population of the Upper Province, which, twenty years hence, will probably be double that of Lower Canada, but continued the same ratio, that of seventy-five members for either section, whatever might be the future numerical difference; and this iniquitous measure, if enacted, would have continued in operation while the French faction could command a third of the votes in the House of Assembly, or until the injury had been obviated in a manner more summary than by legistative enactment.—The progress of public opinion on the subject is shown by the circumstance that while this Bill was lost last session by a single vote, it has this session lacked five votes to carry the second reading.

RETURN AND RESULT OF THE COUNTY DEPUTATION.—The Deputation to Government on the county division scheme, reached Toronto on Tuesday evening, and proceeding to the House of Assembly, had an interview with Mr. Hincks. It was at once ascertained that Mr. Fergusson's plan for dividing the county into Ridings for electoral purposes, in regard to which the county meeting was so urged to unanimity, not from a show of the proprietry or practicability of the thing, but simply because it was *the scheme* of the party, was found to be quite inadmissable. Reference was made to the county of York with its several Ridings as forming a precedent for the desired arrangement, but it was found impossible to persuade the Inspector Gen. that the pre-existence of one unwieldy, inconvenient, and anomalous division, tolerated in deference to the prejudices of the inhabitants for an antiquated system, formed a valid reason for the erection of another similar incongruity. It was stated that the inhabitants of Erin were desirous that their township should retain its connection with Guelph in place of being attached to Halton, and it was replied that if the Township Council petitioned to that effect, Government would not object to such arrangement. Mr. Baldwin having afterwards joined the party, in his usual *suaviter-in-modo* fashion expressed his desire that the affair might be amicably settled, and it was recommended that the deputations from Guelph and Galt should meet and endeavor to come to an agreement.—Next morning the deputation again met Mr. Hincks, when the Pilkington Tract, Peel, and Maryborough, were at once, in accordance with their representations, added to the proposed County of Wellington. The same day an interview was had with the deputation from Galt, Messrs. Cowan, Elliot, Klotz, and Wilson, together with Mr. Fergusson, when it was arranged that the proposed County of Wellington should consist of the following townships—Puslinch, Guelph, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, Garafraxa, Peel, Maryborough, Minto, Arthur, Luther, Amaranth and Upper Woolwich (the Pilkington Tract), the County to return two members, and the townships attached to Galt to take on them the responsibility of a just proportion of the debt in the ratio of the assessment of 1848; a minute to this effect having been drawn out and signed by both parties. It may be stated that Mr. Donaldson, the Reeve of Garafraxa, had in the interim arrived with petitions from his own township and Erin against the Government scheme of division. Having again seen Messrs. Baldwin and Hincks, and Mr. Price, and obtained the sanction of Government to the arrangement thus effected, the deputation left Toronto, returning to Guelph on the Friday evening.

By the foregoing arrangement, the townships of Waterloo, Wilmot, and Wellesley, with the lower half of Woolwich, will comprise the section of this county withdrawn to form the new county of Waterloo—to which will be added the north half of both Blenheim and Dumfries, and the north west quarter of Beverley—having Galt for its capital, and returning one member to Parliament. This is, perhaps, as fair a partition of territory as could, under the circumstances, have been anticipated, an arrangement certainly much preferable to the Riding scheme; such fanciful division being sure to be changed into counties in course of a few years. It was of course never anticipated by any sane person that Government would disunite any part of the present county, without assigning to such an adequate proportion of the debt contracted for the benefit of the whole:—Now, however, that the Representation Bill has been thrown out, the entire affair is of little importance.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

A highly interesting and respectable meeting was held in Knox's Church in this town on the evening of Monday the 24th ult., on the important subject of Sabbath Observance. After prayer, the Rev. T. Lightbody, Secretary of the Brantford Sabbath Association, delivered an instructive and appropriate Lecture; at the close of which, C. J. Mickle, Esq., having been called to take the chair, it was resolved on motion to appoint a numerous Committee, of those who were favorable to the cause of Sabbath sanctification, to consider what further steps should be taken, with the view of promoting this cause in the Town and neighborhood.

This Committee met on the following evening in the same place, when it was resolved to form an association, to be styled "The Guelph Sabbath Association." The following office bearers were then appointed,—John McLean Esq., President; Thos. Sandilands, Esq., Treasurer; Rev. John G. Macgregor, Secretary. A subcommittee consisting of the Rev. Messrs.