

importance of the proper observance of the Sabbath or the Lord's Day, as it was termed, and he contended that it should be so observed by all the departments of the government.

Mr. Christie (Wentworth) did not understand that the government opposed the question as a government. He stated that he believed the Sabbath to be a natural right, and did not think that the legislature had the authority to take that right from any man—to prevent him from having that day of rest in heaven. It was in that light he viewed the question, and not as a religious one.

Mr. Drummond moved an amendment to the effect that the committee be named by the House. He took that step not because he had not the most perfect confidence in the gentlemen named in the motion, but because gentlemen from Lower Canada had been studiously excluded. He did not believe that the hon. member from Kent desired to exclude Roman Catholics from the committee, or that he desired to hold them up before the country as desertors of the Sabbath; but the effect of his motion was to do so.

Mr. MacDonald, of Kingston, remarked upon the inconsistency between the statements of the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary, and contended that the government had saved itself from defeat by foregoing its own statements.

Some conversation followed upon a point of order respecting Mr. Drummond's amendment, in which Mr. Brown stated that according to the terms of a rule of the House read by the Speaker, he was sure that no Roman Catholic member would consent to go on the committee, who could not conscientiously support the object for which it was appointed.

Mr. Laurin stated that Mr. Brown's remarks proved what had been rumored against him in the papers, namely that he regarded the Catholics with aversion, and the Jesuits with horror and abhorrence. The hon. member spoke with much warmth, which excited laughter.

The speaker decided to the effect that after the exception taken by a member, the committee should be named by the House.

The House divided upon this decision, and it was supported by a large majority.

The Committee was then named by the House.

The hon. Mr. Hincks has introduced a series of Resolutions for an address to the Crown on the subject of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and informing Her Majesty that if the wishes of the Canadian Parliament are not complied with, the refusal (of the Home Government) would be viewed as an invasion of the constitutional rights of the Colonists, and would lead to wide and deep-spread dissatisfaction among Her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Cauchon, M. P. for Montmorenci, who may be considered as the organ of the Roman Catholic Clergy, is strongly opposed to the desire to take from the Home Government all control over the Clergy Reserves, and rest it entirely in the Provincial Legislature. Besides his speeches in the assembly, the articles in his paper are strongly in favour of the Church of England.

On Monday last, a highly important discussion took place on the commercial prospects of the Colony. Mr. Merritt moved an address to Her Majesty praying for the imposition of duties on the agricultural, mineral, and forest produce of all nations which continue to impose duties on the like products of Great Britain or Canada. Though some members, who do not appear to realize the exact state of politics at home, were sanguine enough to express a hope of a return to Colonial protection, the House generally coincided with Mr. Hincks, in deeming the address simply useless. The Inspector General suggested the closing of the Provincial canals to American vessels, as a far more likely method of obtaining reciprocity; and while he forestalled the opposition by acknowledging the dissatisfaction such a policy would excite, and gave no distinct pledge either way, the tenor of his remarks was such as to render it not unlikely that the Cabinet will ultimately resort to that course, as the only coercive measure within their reach. There is little doubt that the cries of Oswego, Ogdensburg, the other western ports, and the railways, would arouse Congress from its indifference; and taken in conjunction with the amicable settlement of the fishery dispute, might lead to the granting of this long wished for boon. If Congress persisted in refusing reciprocity, the suggestion of the Trade Convention at Quebec might also be acted upon, and differential duties imposed on European produce imported via the States.

The total revenue of Canada, in 1851, was £842,134 5s. 2d.; of which amount the sum of £703,700 is derived from Duties on Commerce at Montreal, Quebec, and the inland ports. The total expenditure was £634,666 6s. 8d.—leaving a surplus of £207,617 18s. 6d.; rather a satisfactory state of things, and a sufficient answer to the gentry who are exultingly shouting in our ears "ruin and decay." The interest on the public debt is a main item of expenditure—it amounts to £223,651 14s. 3d.—or about twenty thousand pounds over and above the surplus at the disposal of the Inspector General—a sufficient proof that with our present taxation, which being indirect, no one feels, we could afford to borrow for public improvements as much more as we have already borrowed, did we need it. The next large item of expenditure is £85,143 for the "Administration of Justice." This strikes one as an enormous sum in proportion to the population, and some means should be devised to lessen it. —Quebec Correspondent Montreal Advertiser.

CHESAPEAKE RAILROADS. The superstructure of the Industry Railroad to Rawdon is now completed and ready for the rails, the work will therefore be opened to the public in a few weeks from Rawdon to the St. Lawrence, a distance of twenty-four miles. The Montreal Herald says that the moderate cost of its construction is something startling, and most encouraging to the projectors of branch country lines to connect with the proposed grand trunk railway.

"The 10½ miles of road now nearly finished, between Industry and Rawdon, including two bridges—one across the Assumption and the other across the Red River—and the cost of the iron, will not exceed £750 per mile, and with engines, cars, &c., the expense will certainly not be over £1250 a mile. At this rate, what section of the country need to be without a railroad tapping the Grand Trunk? Their cost, where the country is favorable, will be little, if anything, more than that of a good macadamized road."

We (Montreal Courier) have just received intimation of the recall of Lord Elgin after the Session of the Provincial Parliament. The Government has been offered to Lord Harris.

We (Quebec Chronicle) know that the above news is false.

This is true, however, and now, Major General Gore has received the command of the forces in Nova Scotia. The Courier says that the Hon. D. Dal, (who is now in England on sick leave from his Governorship in the West Indies) gets the cross of the Bath, and the Governorship of New Zealand. The Chronicle says—glad to hear it.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pray, what can you do about it? Will you dispute the right of the Catholic equally with the Episcopalians, to have a "Bishop of Fredericton?" Nonsense.

The above is from the Halifax Sun, and is intended as a commentary upon our remarks on the recent dodge of creating Dr. Connolly "Bishop of Fredericton." In reply to the first question, we say laugh at it—the dodge is unworthy of more serious treatment. In answer to the second—we say emphatically yes, and that neither the Pope, nor any other foreign Potentate has the authority to confer any title of the kind. The Queen only is the fountain of honor. Such being the case, no Protestant or even loyal subject of any denomination, can over-assiduously recognize any other Bishop of Fredericton, than the one, who derives his title directly from the British Crown. In England, the first query would be replied to by referring to a penal clause of a good, wholesome act of parliament, and without further "nonsense."—St. John, N. B. Chronicle, Sept. 17th.

P. E. ISLAND.

The Gazette of the 20th contains the following correspondences:

H. M. S. S. "DEVASTATION,"
Charlottetown, Sept. 16, 1852.

SIR: I have the honour to intimate to your Excellency, that the American fishing vessels, driven from other parts more easily protected, are now flocking in vast numbers to the shores of this Island; no less than 110 having been seen off the North-Point alone, on Tuesday last. As, therefore, it will require the utmost exertion on the part of Her Majesty's cruisers to keep the intruders in check, my hands would be much strengthened in the performance of this very important and interesting duty, if I could leave boats, from time to time, at places along the shore most frequented by the foreign fishermen.

As the season, however, is now far advanced, the crews of such boats would require shelter; and I have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to authorize me to give orders for any trifling expense which may be incurred for the boarding of the men, to the people providing such accommodation.

From what I have seen, I feel sure that the Mackerel fishing round the shores of this Island might be a mine of wealth to its inhabitants, as well as those of the other British Provinces, and I trust if we succeed in our efforts, this will yet be found to be the case.

The water close to the shore is now absolutely teeming with mackerel, in the finest condition—and this entirely within three miles of the land; so that by keeping the foreigners at that distance, the shores become vast and valuable preserves for the fishermen of the British Provinces.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient, humble Servant,
COLIN Y. CAMPBELL,
Commander.

His Excellency
Sir Alex. Bannerman, &c., &c.,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
P. E. Island, Sept. 17, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, the information it contains confirms the statements I have already made to Her Majesty's Government of the importance of the Fishery around the shores of this Island. If the vessels belonging to this Colony, and those from the neighboring Provinces shall, as I understand they will, reap an abundant harvest within three miles of the shore, they will be indebted to the perseverance and unceasing vigilance of yourself and the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships on the station, entrusted with a delicate and difficult duty. It affords me great satisfaction to have the opportunity of bearing testimony, not only to the ef-

iciency, but to the prudence and discretion with which that duty has been performed.

In regard to your suggestion about affording shelter to your boats' crews, in the event of their requiring it, I am most happy to authorize you to give orders for the payment of any expense which may be incurred for their accommodation by the people who may afford them lodging.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. BANNERMAN.

COLIN YONKE CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Commander of H. M. Steam Sloop "Devastation."

PLEASURE WITHOUT STIMULANTS.—The Sons of Temperance are determined to show, that rational enjoyment and suitable relaxation of the mind at proper intervals, are not prohibited by the rules of their order, but on the contrary if not enjoined are at least highly approved of. The excursion on Friday, in the Steamer Rose, was productive of the utmost satisfaction to all parties. After steaming about four miles up the Hillsborough, listening to the music and enjoying the view of the scenery on both sides, they returned, and passing the Block-house, took a turn in the Bay until about half way between the harbour's mouth and Point Prim, when it was judged advisable to tack about and make for home, reaching the wharf a little after sun down in high natural spirits, and much pleased with their trip. It is one proof among others of the spread of the Temperance principles, that larger masses of the population can be assembled under its auspices, for the purposes of enjoyment, than under any other, owing doubtless to the security afforded by the absence of intoxicating beverages. Upwards of 250 were informed were on board the Rose on Friday, the greater proportion of the gentler sex—without the presence of which there can be no real enjoyment of any description—and of children—whose bright and joyous looks added to the hilarity of the scene and promoted the pleasure of all around.

It has been considered that as the presence of so large a number of people at one time on the deck of a vessel of limited proportions might possibly be productive of accident, the committee in their next excursion, which they contemplate making in the course of a short time, intend to issue a certain number of tickets only, in order that those, who feel a sense of greater security in diminished numbers, may be enabled to enjoy the pleasures of their excursion with increased satisfaction.—Hazard's Gazette.

ANOTHER PRIZE.—H. M. Steamship "Devastation," Com. Campbell, made a prize of the Am. Schr. Caroline Knight, of Newport, on Monday the 13th, for a violation of the treaty. The prize is a very fine Schr. of about 100 tons, and is said to be worth about \$4000. She had on board about 250 barrels of Mackerel. The "Devastation," returned to Charlottetown, on Thursday evening, having left this port on Friday the 10th inst.

The American Schooner, "Florida," seized by Lieut. Chetwynd, and condemned by the Court of Vice Admiralty, for a violation, was sold on Saturday last by the Controller of Customs, together with her materials, furniture, fishing gear, &c., and bought by her owner for the sum of £473 currency.—Royal Gazette.

ITEMS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Cunard Company's screw steamship line from Liverpool to New-York, and from thence to Chagres, will commence running in December. The steamship Andes will sail in December, and the Alps in January. They will leave Liverpool every fourth Wednesday.

The London Times has an article urging the withdrawal of the grants to the Cunard and Collins' lines of Steamships, throwing open the championship of the Atlantic to free competition.

The reported marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess Vasa has been broken off, the father, Prince Vasa, being opposed to the offer, according to the Augsburg Gazette. The fair lady would pass the winter at the family estates in Austria.

Parliament has been prorogued to the 21st October, and the Convocations of Canterbury and York to the 22nd of the same month. It is not probable, however, that Parliament will meet till the first week in November.

The returns for proctors to Convocation, as given in the John Bull, show seventy-three in favor of the restoration of the active powers of that body, nine adverse, and five who have not declared themselves, and are classed as neutral.

IRVINGISM IN PRUSSIA.—The Supreme Ecclesiastical Council in Prussia has prohibited the Protestant Clergy from admitting Irvingites to the sacraments and other Church rites. A Protestant clergyman having in consequence refused to perform a marriage for a declared Irvingite, the Civil Court was appealed to, but declared itself incompetent in matters of a purely ecclesiastical nature. An appeal has been lodged to the Supreme Civil Tribunal.—John Bull.

THE JESUITS AT PADUA.—The Jesuits have been publicly installed by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities at S. Giovanni di Verdara, in Padua.—John Bull.