Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12 h.

Last night after the reporter left, a message was received from the Legislative Council with a bill of their own, intituled an act to amend the act passed in the session held in the 14th and 15th year of her Majesty's reign, intituled an act to amend the act incorporating the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company; and also agreeing to the six following Bills without amendment:—Bill to remove doubts as to the power of the Junior Judges of the County Courts in Upper Canada; Bill to authorize the appointment of Assistant Judges in Superior Courts in Lower Canada in certain cases; Bill further to extend the period limited for certain purposes by the Montreal Registry act; Bill to amend the act providing for the summary decision of small cases in Lower Canada; Bill to supply an omission in Schedule B., in the Upper Canada Municipal Corporation Law amendment act of 1850. The bill from the legislative Council, intituled an act to amend the act passed in the session held on the 14th and 15th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled an act to amend the act of incorporating the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company was then read the first time, second reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, an address voted to His Excellency for a statement showing the amount received annually from the various Municipalities in Upper Canada towards the maintenance of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill to provide for the constructing of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Huron and Superior.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the 74th rule of the House was dispensed with in so far as it affects the Bill to incorporate the Grand Trunk Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr Fornier, a select committee was appointed to enquire into certain matters relative to the Magdalen Islands, and was instructed to make similar enquiries concerning the Western part of this province above Lake Huron.

On motion of Mr. Stewart an address was voted to his Excellency for copies of any appointments made since the month of September, 1849, when the 12th Vic. chap 37 came into force.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill to amend certain acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes connected with the administration of the Megill College.

Mr. STUART moved that an address be voted to his excellency for any despatches which may have been received concerning the views of Her Majesty's Government in reference to the composition of the Legislative Council of this Province and a substitution of other provision in place of those contained in the Act establishing the existing Government of Canada; and all other documents and information on the same subject; and to be informed whether it be the intention of Her Majesty's Government to summon any other persons to the said Legislative Council.

Yeas 19; Nays 26.

Mr. LAMAN introduced a bill to amend the Act to regulate the election of members representing the people of the Province in the Legislative Assembly.

To-day the following bills were read a third time:—To explain the Election Law to authorize the Montreal and New York Railroad Companies to extend their road; to amend Acts relating to the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

The report of the committee of the whole on the Port Burwell Harbour Bill was referred to a special committee.

On motion of Mr Richards, the house went into committee of the whole on establishing fees on suits in Courts in Upper Canada.

The bill to grant aid to the sufferers by the Montreal fire war read a second time and committed.

QUEBEC, October 13.

Last night on motion of Mr. Boulton, it was ordered that Wednesday in each week be set apart, after the routine of business has been gone through with, to dispose of private Bills, appointed for a second reading, which are intended to be referred to standing committees, or to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Sanborn introduced a bill for the better securing to occupiers compensation for improvements made by them upon lands in certain cases.

Consolidated Loan Fund.

The House went into committee on the bill to establish a Consolidated Loan Fund for Upper Canada, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

The bill to provide, by one general law, for the incorporation of Electric Telegraph Companies, was read a second time.

Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Boulton has given notice that he will ask the ministry, whether Dr. Scott, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, has been removed—if so, what has been the cause of his removal—whether any correspondence has taken place between the Government, or any department of the Government, on the subject.

This evening, on motion of Mr. Ridout, the petition of the Toronto Board of Trade on commercial duties were ordered to be printed.

A considerable number of private Bills were advanced a stage.

St. Marie College.

Mr. Young then move l the second reading of the bill to incorporate the College of St. Marie of Montreal.

Mr. Brown opposed the bill on the ground that it ought to be delayed till the general act of incorporation had been passed, and on the ground that the religious corporations were absorbing too much property.

Mr. Drummond begged the hon. member to postpone his bill till the general act had been disposed of.

Messrs. Cartier and Cauchon on the contrary desired him to persevere; and Mr. Papineau spoke in favor of the Bill, on the ground that the Catholic Colleges in general had done, and in this particular was likely to do much good to the youth of the country, and that the power and riches of the Church had reduced Spain and led in other Countries to a dreadful condition of misery and servilancy. The socialist spirit of Canadian society, the position of Canada towards England, and her geographical position of the States would always prevent any danger to the country from this cause. He contended that the religious Colleges of Lower Canada had instructed all classes at very low charges, without any attempt at proselytism, and that while the teachers sought the good of others, they gained nothing but privation for themselves. Finally, while he praised Protestantism for the freedom and happiness which it had conquered, not for itself only, but for humanity, in releasing the mind from dictation, in spreading enlightenment in suppressing the inquisition, its horrors and abomination, he held it would only lose ground on this continent by forgetting its own principles, and having proclaimed the right of free discussion, becoming the persecutors of others.

Finally, after a few desultory, remarks the bill was postponed.

QUEBEC, October 14.

Last night the hon. Mr. Morin presented a return to an address for copies of instructions relative to grants of land, and the return was referred to the select committee appointed to inquire into the system upon which lands have been conceeded and sold in the Township of Lower Canada.

The Committee on standing orders reported favorably on the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, and of Clark Gamble; and unfavorably on the petition of John Corbet.

The select Committee on the Prince Edward Petition had leave to adjourn till Wednesday.

Mr. Morin presented the report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the rebellion, and the report exclusive of awards, which relate to admitted cases, was ordered to be printed.

The following Bills were read a second time:—The Bill to incorporate the Pickering Harbour Company—Bill to vest the Harbour of Port Hope and adjacent premises, in Commissoners—Bill to convey a portion of a road allowance in Barton—Bill to amend the Act extending the powers of the British American Fire and Life Insurance Company—Bill to legalize the Municipal Corporation of Torbolton—Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company—Bill further to amend the Act incorporating a Provincial Mnutual and General Insurance Company—A Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Orphan's Home, Toronto—A Bill to authorise any company to construct a railroad from Hamilton to Toronto, or to authorise the Great Western Railway Company to protract their road to Toronto—A Bill to authorise the construction of a railroad from Galt to Guelph—A Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company—A Bill to enlarge the powers of the Municipal Council of Stamford—A Bill to amend the charter of the city of Toronto Gas Light and water Company—Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the City of Hamilton Gas Light Company—A Bill to incorporate a company for supplying Hamilton with water.—A Bill to incorporate the Hamilton Orphan Asylum—Bill to amend the act incorporating the Brtown and Prescott Railroad Company—A Bill to amend the Act incorporating Niagara Harbour and Dock Company, and a bill to amend 2 Acts connected with the administration of McGill College.

Mr. Morin gave notice of a Bill to render effectual certain proceedings under the Act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion. This evening the House has been occupied throughout the sitting in hearing evidence relative to the election for Montmorency.—Mr. Cauchon having preferred a charge of undue interference against the Returning Officer.

QUEBEC, 15th October.

Mr. HINCKS, in reply to Mr. Hartman, said the Ministry did not intend, during the present session, to propose any amendment of the Assessment Law of Upper Canada, with a view to make all kinds of property liable to taxation; and that it is their intention during the present Session, to propose an amendment to the Common School Act of Upper Canada, but not to shorten the time required by law that a School should be kept open to entitle it to any share of the Funds. Also, in reply to Mr. Boulton, that he was not aware that the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto had been discharged as his appointment rested not with the Government, but with the Commissioners. The Medical Superintendent had shown him an open letter, which had been addressed to an officer of the institution; and that he had mentioned the affair to his hon. colleague who was the writer of it. That gentleman had, thereupon, written for the letter, and obtained it, and it was now under the control of the writer, put into the hands of a legal gentleman at Toronto.

Mr. BOULTON then moved an address to His Excellency, for a detailed statement relative to charges of remuneration for effecting the sale of Provincial, Municipal, or Corporation securities in England, or elsewhere, received by any Officer of the Government.

Mr. HINCKS opposed it on the ground that the Governor General could know nothing about the private proceedings of members of the ministry. If it was right to say anything about this he would say that no member had received money in this way, at any rate if the hon member wished to do anything in the matter, the proper way was to introduce a set of resolutions, declaring that such conduct was improper.

After some further discussion, Mr. Boulton said he was glad now to be able, on the hon. Inspector General's assertion, to believe that what had appeared in the newspapers was incorrect, but he had read in the Montreal *Herald* an account of his speech by Mr. Councillor Marchand, who had stated that the hon. Inspector General had, or was to get, one per cent. for negociating a loan of £100,000 for the Montreal Corporation.

Mr. HINCKS did not conceive that the motion contained any charge against him as head of a department. All he had done in the case alluded to had been published, and gave entire satisfaction to every body who knew anything about it in Montreal. He had no objection to any private transaction of his being judged by the House, except on the ground that the House had nothing to do with private transactions. He explained afterwards what had taken place between himself and the corporation of Montreal, stating that he had mentioned to the corporation, parties, who he thought would negociate a loan, and had written to these parties stating that the negociation was now broken off, but that there had never been any understanding whatever, that he would receive commission for his trouble. The motion was then withdrawn.

QUEBEC, October 16.

Last night after the despatch left, a debate occurred on the motion of Mr. Boulton, for a committee of inquiry into certain discrepancies of dates apparently in the copy of an order of Council, relative to the late reduction in duties on red pine, which had been handed to him by Dr. Rolph. This order reduced the duties on red pine from 1d. to ½d. and purported to bear date of the 14th Sept., but it appeared from Mr. Boulton's statement that on the 16th Sept., Mr. Young then in the Ministry, had written to Messrs. Gilmour to say that the reduction would not take place, hence Mr. Boulton concluded that the date of the order was wrongly given and that the order was really made on the day before, or the same day as the vote was taken on the Clergy Reserves Bill. Thus he said had led to statements that the reduction had influenced the votes of members on the Ottawa interest.

Mr. Young said that when he wrote his note, the Order in Council had not passed and that he was under the impression that it was in consequence of that note that the Government was pressed to pass it. The measure had long been determined on and only delayed because it was intended to couple it with a more general measure.

Mr. Hincks said that it was perfectly absurd to suppose that any corruption had taken place—the whole trade had long known that reduction was to take place.—There was some discrepancy of dates which would no doubt be explained when all the statements came down; at present the House had nothing official before it.—Ultimately Mr. Boulton withdrew his motion to wait for the papers connected with the matter.

The Montreal Fire Loan Bill, and the Middlesex Agricultural Society Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Dundas, Des Jarines Canal Credit Bill passed through Committee, and the House agreed to a set of resolutions to the following effect:

That the Imperial Act for the repeal of the Corn Laws deprived the British Provinces of protection to their agricultural products in the Home market, while it contained no provisions enabling Her Majesty to insist on the principle of reciprocity by foreign nations.

That by the Imperial Navigation Act authority is given to Her Majesty to protect British shipping, by imposing the same duties on vessels and cargoes of any Foreign Nation which are exacted from British vessels by such Foreign powers.

That in the opinion of this House the principle reciprocity adopted by the Navigation act ought to be extended to agricultural products of Great Britain, and Her Majesty's colonies. That this House is apprehensive that unless Her Majesty is enabled to act authoratively in the matter, reciprocity will never be granted by the United States. That the prediction contained in the address of this House to Her Majesty in 1846, that this in the commercial policy of the Empire would tend to the reduction of prices on Canadian productions below the United States, has been fully realized. That the Legislative Assembly of this Province have on no occasion, since the Imperial Act of 1846, addressed the Home Government for any exclusive favor in the markets in Britain neither do they now ask for any measure which will increase the price of Bread to the British consumer. That, it is accordingly desirable that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to enact, that Her Majesty may, if she think fit, impose the like duties on the production of those foreign nations who impose duties on the national production of Great Britain, or British North America, when imported direct from any seaport within those countries, and to repeal so much of the 12th and 13th Vic. as revises the fifth clause of 8th and 9th Vic., conferring advantages upon vessels of the United States, which they withhold from Canada.

The House went into committee on the Bill to provide, by one general law, for the incorporation of Electic Telegraph Companies.

RESOLUTIONS,

On the Commercial policy of the country, to be moved in Committee of the Whole by the Hon. Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Brown, on Wednesday, 20th October, 1852.

1. That the rapid advance of this Province in population and wealth, and the prosperity witnessed in all branches of industry, are highly satisfactory; that the Commercial policy pursued, during the last few years has greatly contributed to that prosperity, and that it would be unwise to adopt any new policy, which on the mere hope of securing a prospective advantage, would coerce a change in the present currents of Trade, and might be attended with serious mercantile embarrassment.

2. That the only true policy of Canada is to develop the resources of Government, and reduce the public expenditure as far as can be done with due regard to efficiency; to remove all restrictions on Trade and Commerce, not rendered necessary for revenue purposes; and to use the great natural capacities of our Country, as shall best advance our own interests—without regard to the policy of other Nations.

3. That it is highly expedient to place the internal water communication of the Province in the best possible condition, without unnecessary delay. That with this view, Ship Canals to connect the waters of the River St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and Lake Superior with Lake Huron, should be forthwith undertaken as Public Works; that the Navigation of the St. Lawrence below Quebec should be improved by the Construction of Light Houses; and, that every other means should be taken to lower the price of freight on Canadian waters between the Far West and the Atlantic.

4. That it is inexpedient to impose higher Tolls on Foreign vessels passing through the Canals than are charged on Canadian Craft.

5. That it is highly inexpedient, and would be most unjust to the consumers of Canada, to impose heavier Customs duties on Foreign Merchandize imported inland, than when imported by the St. Lawrence.

6. That it is expedient that raw materials required for manufacturing purposes should be admitted into Canada free of Customs duties.

7. That it is desirable that the full control over the Navigation of the St. Lawrence, and other internal waters of Canada, should be transferred from the Imperial Parliament to the Provincial Legislature.

8. That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, based on the first six Resolutions.

5. That an humble address be presented to Her most Gracious Majesty, based on the seventh foregoing Resolution.

BILL.

An Act to remove all doubts as to the nullity of the Letters Patent intended to endow the Rectories established in Upper Canada with any portion of the Lands called Clergy Reserves.

Whereas the establishment and endowment of certain Rectories in Upper Canada, under colour of the Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the thirty-first year of the Reign of King George the Third, and intituled, "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America,' and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province," has caused great and just dissatisfaction; And whereas it is expedient to revoke all that has been done in the premises, and restore the land taken from the public domain for the said purpose, to the general use of all Her Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada; Be it therefore enacted, &c.

That the several Letters Patent passed under the great seal of the Province of Upper Canada, whereby certain lands, formerly known as Clergy Reserves, were set apart, or intended to be set apart, as endowments to be held appurtenant to the Rectories therein respectively mentioned, for the use and benefit of Clergymen of the Church of England, shall be and are hereby declared to be and to have ever been null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; And the several lands described and set apart in the said Letters Patent, as endowment as aforesaid for the said Rectories, shall be held to be vested in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors for ever, for the support of the Common Schools in Upper Canada; Provided always, that the several Rectors now legally in the possession of any of the said lands under the said Letters Patent, shall respectively hold and enjoy the same during their natural lives or incumbencies: And provided also, that the Governor of this Province by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council thereof, in all cases where Churches or Parsonages have been erected upon any of the said lands, may in his discretion grant and alienate for ever to the owner or owners of such Churches or Parsonages respectively, a quantity of the land on which such Churches or Parsonages have been built, to the extent of five acres for each such Church or Pasonage and no more.

CLERGY RESERVE FUNDS.

From a return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly dated the 24th ult., relating to the Clergy Reserves, we have a continuation of the returns sent down to the Assembly in 1851.

UPPER CANADA.		
Church of England	£12,646	7 11
Church of Scotland	7,114	17 2
United Presbyterian church	565	13 0
Wesleyan Methodist church	777	15 6
Roman Catholic church	1,696	13 4
LOWER CANADA.		
Church of England	£2,173	17 6
Church of Scotland	2,086	18 9

PRESENT STATE OF THE FUND.

Balance as per account rendered 3 January, 1852.	£5,521	1	0
Old Government Debentures paid,	2,724	5	5
Stock in Bank of Montreal,	4,203	3	5
Bonds in Seminary of Montreal	2,000	0	0
Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Bonds,	2,000	0	0
	£16,448	14	10

These were the balances previous to the present year, but £12,000 has since been voted as a building Masters, requiring Clches or perfecting titles to those already acquired.—*North American.*

PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA.

The amount of Debt due by the Province up to 1st August, 1852, was $4,635,997 8s 3d. Of this sum £1,107,403 8s embraces various grants for the construction of Public Works by the Legislature of Upper Canada, prior to the Union.—£177,138 13s 4d embraces Loans by Lower Canada, prior to the Union, for Montreal Harbour and Turnpike Trust, and £22,192 of it for Quebec Turnpike Trust. The Imperial Guaranteed Loan under acts 4 and 5 Vic., for Public Works amounts to £1,825,000.—Grants by the Provincial Leg slature subsequently for Public Works including payment of Welland Canal Share-holders, £1,475,619 11s 11d. The annual interest for this debt amounts to £226,568 8s 7d, averaging from 4 to 6 per cent, payable to the Bank of England, Glynn & Co., Baring & Co., and Beauanquet & Co.

FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE.

From a return relating to the Finances of the Province we take the following statistics of the cash at the credit of the Government in the various banks of the 1st August, 1852.

Bank of Upper Canada	£250,035	14	9
Bank of Montreal	119,428	11	1
Bank of British N. America	77,850	0	0
Banque du Peuple	39,032	6	8
Do do	69,825	2	2
Commercial Bank M. Dist.	54,354	9	9
Quebec Bank	15,083	2	8
City and District Savings Bank, Montreal	11,000	0	0
Gore Bank	3,097	10	5
City Bank	1,316	3	8
Total	£602,526	14	6

Of this amount £486,216 13s 4d bore interest at 3 and 4 per cent, and £116,310 1s 2d. bore no interest. This cash bearing interest is payable on demand. That on the Bank of Upper Canada, and in the Banque du People is also payable on demand. The cash in the Bank of Montreal is payable by six months instalments. The other money subject to 60 days notice of withdrawal.

THE REVENUE.

The following abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the year 1851, is highly indicative of the increasing prosperity of the country.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand 5th Jan., 1851	£199,884
Received from Customs	703,700
" Excise	20,160
" Lands and Timber	19,991
" Tonnage dues	937
" Bank Tax	15,832
" Public Works	65,008
" Fines	16,566
	£1,042,066

EXPENDITURES.

Paid interest	£223,561
The Civil List	62,778
Legislative Expenses	27,818
Miscellaneous	247,509
	£561,666
Debt paid—Sinking Fund	73,000
Cash on hand 5th January, 1852	407,400
	£1,042,066

[*North American.*

THE FRANCHISE.—This Bill introduced by Mr. Hincks, with reference to the franchise has been printed. All persons on the assessment roll to a certain amount are to be allowed to vote. The amount is left blank in the bill, and upon it will entirely depend the liberality of the measure. The system of registration will be almost perfect under the act, however, and elections will not in future entail one-half so much trouble as formerly. A simple oath that the voter is the person named on the roll, and that he is a subject of her Majesty is all that is required.—There can be no brow-beating or cross-questioning voters at the polls. No bullying, for "swearing all the oaths" to gain time, no asking "to look at the deed," and whether it was registered six months or only five months and twenty-nine days, will now be available for any purpose: the occupation of the lawyers in the polling booths is gone.—*Globe.*

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

The following are the divisions of Counties and boroughs proposed in the new Representation Bill:

The Counties of Perth, Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Brant, Halton, Waterloo, Wellington, Grey, Peel, Peterboro, Victoria, Prince Edward, Frontenac, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengary, Carleton, Renfrew, one member each,	25
The Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, Wentworth, Ontario, York, Simpcoe, Durham, Northumberland, Hastings, Leeds, Lanark, two members each,	22
The Counties of Huron and Bruce, one member for both,	1
The Counties of Lennox and Addington, one member for both,	1
The Counties of Prescott and Russel one member for both,	1
The City of Toronto, two members,	2
The Western Towns, comprising, Goderich, Chatham, London, St. Thomas, and Woodstock, one member,	1
The Niagara Towns, comprising Simcoe, Niagara, St. Catharines, and Cayuga, one member,	1
The Brant Towns, comprising Brantford, Paris, Galt, Guelph, and Berlin one member,	1
The City of Hamilton and the Town of Dundas, one member for both,	1
The Lake Towns, comprising Bellville, Cobourg, Por Hope, and Peterboro, one member,	1
The City of Kingston and the Town of Picton, one member for both,	1
The River Towns, comprising Brockville, Prescott, and Cornwall, one member,	1
The Towns of Bytown and Perth, one member for both,	1
	60

The Second reading of Mr. Brown's Bill for modifying the Usury Laws, was *Carried* by a majority of one. The prospect of doing away with those odious restrictions upon money, appears to be better this session than ever it has done before. Mr. Brown deserves much credit, both for his judicious Bill and for the ability and perseverance with which he pushes it in the House. The following is the vote on the second reading:

YEAYS:—Messrs Boulton, Brown, Burnham, Christie of Wentworth, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney Gen. Drummond, Egan, Fergusson, Hartman, Hincks, McDonald of Gornwall, McDonald of Kingston, Malloch, Mattice, McDougall, Merritt, Paige, Patrick, Attorney Gen. Richards, Ridout, Rolph, Sanborn, Shaw, Short, Smith of Durham, White, Wilson, Wright of E. Riding York, Wright of West Riding York, and Young—31.

NAYS:—Messrs. Badgely, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Sol. Gen. Chauveau, Christie of Gaspe, Clapham, Duberd, Dumoulin Fortier, Fournier, Jobin, Lacoste, LaFerriere, Laurin, LeBlanc, LeBoultillier, McKenzie Macchildon, Papineau, Pollette, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson Street, Stuart, Tache, Terrid, Turcottee, Valas, and Viger,—30,

The Bill was accordingly passed a second time.—*Niagara Mail.*

PROFITS OF TELEGRAPH STOCK.

There are now three Telegraph Companies from New York to Washington.—The whole number of wires between these two cities is 13. We extract the following from a recent report of the Morse line from the *N. Y. Tribune:*—

The annual receipts of this company, which was the first organized in the country, from its commencement to the present.

From Jan. 27, 1846, to July 1, 1846,	$4,228 77
From July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847,	32,810 28
From July 1, 1847, to July 1, 1848,	52,252 81
From July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849.	63,377 62
From July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1850,	61,383 98
From July 1, 1850, to July 1, 1851,	67,736 12
From July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852,	103,860 84
Total amount received up to July, 1852	$385,651 52

The capital of the company is $310,000. It has six wires from Washington to New York. The distance from Washington to New York, is two hundred and seventy-five miles.

The increase of business annually is wonderful, particularly when taken into consideration, that there are now two other rival lines on the same route, whose business has increased equally with the line above named. It appears that this line has earned £5,000 more than its capital Stock, on six years business.

Large as this may seem, the net profit of the Montreal wires have more than equalled it. The last annual report to the Stockholders says, that the profits for 1851, were 20¾ per cent., for 1850, 17¼ per cent., and 17 per cent. in 1849, with a capital of £15,000, there is a reserve in it of £3,925, equal to 27 per cent. The Stockholders have received 57 per cent. for 3 years business.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh lines have recently declared an extra dividend of 60 per cent., in addition to the annual dividend of 18 per cent.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

Balmoral, 5. September.

Since her Majesty's arrival at Balmoral she has been visiting the different improvements that have been made since last year upon the Balmoral and Birkhall estates, while Prince Albert has been busily engaged in the forest deer stalking. On Thursday when her Majesty drove to the Falls of Garawalt, accompanied by the Princess Helena, while Prince Albert went out deer stalking. On Friday her Majesty, and his Royal Highness went to Aberfieldie, to visit the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. On Saturday his Royal Highness killed a fine stag. On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal children and suite attended divine service at the church of Chathie. The Rev. Archibald Anderson, the parish minister officiated. The church was crowded, a number of strangers being present. On Sunday afternoon her Majesty drove out an open phaeton as far as Birkhall and called on Sir James and Lady Clark. The Royal party returned to Balmoral-castle in the evening. On Monday morning her Majesty and the Prince of Wales went with Prince Albert to the Forest, when his Royal Highness went out deer stalking.—Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales soon returned home. In the Afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, drove to Aberfieldie. On Tuesday the woods at Balmoral were driven for deer, in the presence of Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

On Wedseaday, the 8th, her Majesty drove to Gairn Shiel, the residence of Mr. and Lady Catherine Cavendish, while Prince Albert went out deer-stalking. On the 9th, Her Majesty and Prince Albert accompanied by the Prince of Wales the Princess Royal, the Princes Alice, the Princess Helena, and Prince Alfred, drove to Castletown to be present at the annual gathering of the Highlanders on Dee-side. The Royal party was received on the ground by the Farquharson, Duff, Airlie, and Forbes Highlanders fully equipped. Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Mr. Duff of Carrismuir conducted her Majesty to the tarrace of Braemar Castle beneath which the usual Highland games were carried on with great spirit. On the 10th her Majesty and the Princess Royal drove to the Balloch-bir forest where Prince Albert went out dear stalking. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert went to a "Baila dannsadh na leus," an open air torch-light ball, given at Carrionuizie by Lady Agnes Duff at which all the Highlanders of the Duff and Farquharson clans were present. Her Majesty remained about two hours. The earl of Malmesbery left Balmoral in the course of the day, and has been succeeded by the Earl of Derby, who will remain in attendance upon her Majesty. On Saturday her Majesty rode to Abergeldie, to visit the Duchess of Kent.—Prince Albert went out deer-stalking.—On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness attended divine service in the church of Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. A. Anderson. On Monday her Majesty visited several of her cottars and distributnd among them several useful articles of winter clothing. Her Majesty afterwards drove to Invercauld House, accompanied by the Princess Royal, Princess Alice and Princess Helena, and remained there during the afternoon. Prince Albert went out deer-stalking, and shot five stags the best day's sport he has yet had. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness were present at a ball given at Abergeldie by the Duchess of Kent to tenantry and servants on the estate. Archdeacon Tattam arrived at Balmoral, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. On Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert ascended Lochnagar although the snow was lying on it in some places pretty thick the weather having this week become very wintry in the north.

NEW PALACE AT BALMORAL.—It has been determined to build a new palace for the Queen at Balmoral, on a site between the river and the present castle, fronting the south. It is estimated to cost from 80,000l. to 100,000l. The architecture is to be modern, and to combine the ornamental with the useful. A new bridge is to be thrown across the Dee; and the public road which now leads through the forest of Ballochbine is to be shut up, and a better road provided along the south bank of the River. The old palace is to be entirely removed. The new palace is already staked out.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

AWFUL DEATH NEAR GUELPH.—On Thursday a party engaged in taking up potatoes in the vicinity of this town, having partaken of whiskey during the day rather freely, sent in the evening to a liquor store for a fresh supply, which was drank within doors, during the evening. At a late hour the other members of the party retired to the sleeping apartment above, leaving an Irishman of the name of James McTague by the fire in the sitting room. Towards morning a boy asleep in the room above was awcke, by McTage shouting that he was on fire. On decending the lad found the appartment filled with smoke, and the clothes of the unhappy inebriate burning. There was no water to be procured in the house and McTague was eventually induced to go and roll himself in the mud aud water outside (it was a rainy night,) until the fire was quenched when, after being washed by the now alarmed inmates, he resumed his seat by the fire it being found impossible to get him to bed. McTague died on Monday morning and it was given in evidence by the Medical attendent, at the inquest, that he had laboured under "delirium tremens," to the period of his disease, acting and talking in the most feerful and incoherent manner.—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect "That James McTague died from a severe burn, received when in a helpless state of intoxication." The deceased was only 27 years of age.—*Herald*

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1852.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A Railroad meeting was held on the evening of Tuesday last at the British Exchange Hotel, at which were present Messrs. Clement and Vanbrocklin, delegates from Brantford, and considering the little notice that had been given, the attendance of inhabitants was numerous and respectable, the Reeves of the various Townships of our Municipality were also present. John Longworth, Esq., being called to the chair made a few preliminary remarks, and then introduced Mr. Vanbrocklin.

This gentleman, who appeared to be very conversant with Railroad affairs, satisfactorily shewed that a Railroad was a great equalizer, and went on to exhibit the beneficial effects this equalizing would have in the United Counties. For instance an ox worth $30 in Goderich, might be worth $45 or $50 in Buffalo. The expense of driving the animal to market would not only be considerable, but he would deteriorate by loss of weight; but by the Railroad the cattle buyers from Buffalo and many other places, (for there would be considerable competition,) would in a few hours reach our fairs, buy up the animals, and by the Railroad in from five to eight hours, could transport them to Buffalo without loss of flesh, leaving behind with the Huron farmers, the Buffalo market price, less only the cost of carriage. The beneficial results of this equalizing would also be manifest in the sale of every other article of produce, of which the speaker gave many happy illustrations. It appeared also from Mr. Vanbrocklin's remarks, that the people of Brantford had long looked to the city of Hamilton for assistance in Railway matters,—something as the people of Huron had done towards those of Toronto,—the aid from Hamilton not appearing the Brantford people determined to rely upon themselves, and in 1851 the Brantford and Buffalo Joint Stock Railway Company was incorporated. In September of that year they advertised, and let the contract for the sum of £100,000, which covers the grading and completes the Road, the Company only furnishing the iron. Although the contract was taken at that late season of the year, the work was immediately commenced with vigor, and by the spring of this present year a considerable advance had been made. Already fifty out of the seventy-five miles had been graded, and five hundred men, and one hundred teams were now employed upon the road. He then spoke of the road as a paying project, of the various lines in the States which would contribute to it, and of the Northwest territory, which would soon be of vast commercial importance, and to which this road would furnish the most direct route. He spoke of the rapid increase of population which would take place in the Northwest, upon the opening of a Canal at the Sault St. Marie, which project will not be long delayed—of the vast increase and accumulation of produce, and of travel in neighbourhoods where Railways were already in operation, all of which he proved by undeniable facts.

Mr. Sheriff McDonald then came forward, and stated that he wished to make a few observations, and brought forward his usual argument, that two Companies were better than one, and that the people of the Counties ought to encourage both, saying that when there are two Companies it is not good policy to take up with one. We felt rather sorry that our worthy Sheriff should have taken such a solitary view of the question, for it was quite evident that the people present failed to appreciate his arguments, and although his earnest zeal created much pleasant mirth, he certainly made no converts to the Toronto route.—He made several remarks about the funds of the two Companies, but failed to prove that the Toronto and Guelph Company was at all favourably situated with regard to this matter,—the Canada Company in England had promised to act as Agents for the negotiation of the Debentures of the Company, but that was no great boon.

Mr. Clement of Brantford remarked that if the Municipal Council confirmed the vote for £125,000 in the Goderich, Brantford and Fort Erie Railroad, in less than two years the cars would be in Goderich. Mr. C. also answered the Sheriff's remarks very cleverly, and stated that as the Sheriff had invested £50 in the Toronto and Guelph Road, he on that also invested £50 in the Brantford and Buffalo line, the per centage which he would then receive, would make up the loss he would inevitably suffer by the Guelph and Toronto road.—As to the cost of the Railroad, the greatly increased value of the land near which it passed, would immediately be more than commensurate with its cost, and reckoning 10 miles on each side of the road for the distance of 50 miles, to increase in value five shilling per acre, this of itself would be £160,000, which is more than the amount to be raised by the Municipality.—He also mentioned that in the States the interest was sometimes charged to what was called the construction fund, to give Municipalities a chance, until the Railroad was itself able to pay the interest, and he illustrated many interesting