clergy reserves are mentioned in the speech; and, as usual, some allodge that there is too much, and others that there is too little said. Does the hon. member for Kent desire for himself or the name of the county he represents, that the members of the government should pursue a course calculated to produce a collision between the Governor General and the Crown? Are we from parliamentery cowardice, or otherwise, to evade the collision between this House and the British government, and wantonly and uselessly throw it upon the representative of Her Majesty, who has had no other share in the past action on the question than to transmit past resolutions and an address to the Imperial authorities? What reformer could desire to provoke an eventful loss to the country, which the wide world could not adequately supply? The government was formed upon a distinct avowal, that in carrying out the well understood wishes of the people on this subject, we would stand or fall together. In the consumption we must be allowed to take the course by which we believe the public will can, under the existing state of the question, be most certainly carried out.—This is not the time to enter on the discussion; it must be reserved for the introduction of the intended measure. If the country extends its confidence in pursuing the course intended, he anticipated a no distant success. If that confidence is withheld, and a zeal without discretion is to guide our action, he should not be answerable for the consequences of the infraction or the indiscretion. Before, however, the question is discussed, the measure introduced and considered, we are told that a bill must be introduced. Let him (Mr. Rolph) draw the attention of the House to the views of the hon member for Kent, at a time when he felt the forcible dictates of duty in the honest and upright direction of public opinion during recent parliamentary action on this very point. Now he declares the only proper way to be by bill. During the election in Haldimand, Mr. Brown speaking on the question of the reserves, said:—"Mr Mackenzie attempts to show that the present ministry have been insincere in their avowed desire to settle this vexatious question. Such an insinuation would be simply ludicrous, if it were not so wicked. Do men after fighting twenty years to effect any object, give it up at the moment of victory? Do men who have lived a long life of consistency turn traitors in a day?—Gentlemen, believe it not; such base accusations should be treated with indignation." In the same address he said: "*He is no true friend to the settlement of these questions, who seeks to destroy the present ministry*"

On the 28th of May, the *Globe* said in reply to the *North American*, against the settlement of the question by bill:—"We can understand very well how an avowed annexationist like the *American* advocates a measure so likely to lead to a collision with the home government; but as the friends of British connection with no revolutionary aspirations, we cannot consent to trample on an Imperial Act—however strong may be the temptation to do so."

Again the *Globe* says:—"True, our Parliament might have passed a bill—a manly, straightforward bill"—in spite of the Imperial Parliament (as Mr. McKenzie says) and carried it out, whether they liked it or not. But you would have brought us into direct collision with the home government and would have probably ended in just such another explosion as that of 1837. * * * * How much more considerate was the course of the present ministry? They felt that the Provincial Parliament had no authority to set aside an act of the Imperial Parliament, partially authorized by themselves before passing—adopted after passing—and acted on for ten years. They feel that even if they had the power to pass an act, *the assent of the Imperial parliament must be had to* it, and they saw that it would be much more easily obtained by a courteous representation of the facts, and invitation to mild action, than by rudely attempting to force an act of their own down the Imperial throats."

It appeared the hon. member for Kent laboured to place the question in its present position and supported the course which effected it. He was then in power, he was the official organ of the men in power, and received the due reward of his zealous and honest services. But he is now in opposition. Formerly he saw these things in the shade—circumstances alter cases, and the course, which had once so truthful an aspect, is discovered to be fundamentally—second thoughts are best. He recommended him a reconsideration of the subject, specially with a view to the question, whether the action, which he (Mr. Brown) has been so instrumental in bringing about on the clergy reserves, has not established such a relative proceeding between this parliament and the government at home, as to render a sudden or impatient deviation from it—unwise, impolitic and ill-calculated for success. He (Mr. Brown) has brought us into this position; and political honour and good faith demand from him a vigorously carrying out a successful issue.—Does he suppose a bill will be more palatable to Lord Derby, than he thought on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1851, it would be to Earl Grey? Did the Hon. Member think he would "thrust it down the throat of Earl Derby" any easier or through a more capacious channel, than down Earl Grey's? If it was hopeless formerly, it was far more hopeless now—and on that very account, it seemed intended to use the parliamentary licence to make use of any means to gain the end of ministerial embarrassment, by urging now what the hon. member had denounced as the most hopeless and objectionable course. In like manner, the hon. member insisted upon a bill for the abolition of the rectories. How will he get that bill "thrust down Earl Derby's throat?" It must go home lay on the table of the House of Commons and House of Lords thirty days before even receiving the Queen's assent. This after all, is submitting it to Imperial legislation. It is better than to pursue the legal remedy in progress? We may be said to know that these Rectories have no legal foundation to rest upon, and, therefore, that a decision against them is legally certain. But is it wise to leave this more certain course, for the less certain one of projecting it "down Earl Derby's throat," provoking in the British Parliament an interference with our domestic concerns, and raising against us all their prejudices in favor of Rectories and Ecclesiastical establishments and vested wrongs, and all this in the face of a new high Tory Government and a new high Tory Parliament, with a Bench of Bishops most devoutly conscientious and energetic in their opposition? For the present he should purpose the course which promises speedy success—the other course by bill will do better when we appeal to the British Reform Ministry; when our constitutional disabilities are removed and our powers perfected. Notwithstanding the attacks from the hon. member, he will find the government sincere in carrying out the reforms mentioned both civil and religious. The means may not suit him; but the end will meet the wishes of country. He (Mr. Brown) has tendered our unworthy government his support, in order he declares, to keep the Tories out; and if they are deemed worse than we are, how bad must they be in his estimation; worse than the worst. But the hon. member, not very long ago, held the hon. gentleman opposite in such high estimation that he would have hailed their advent together. Remember, Sir, the high compliments he paid the *Examiner* newspaper—to make its weight tell against us in what he regarded injurious quotations, he declared it the best and most truth-telling journal in the country—(Mr. Brown interrupted, that he said *ablest*)—well ablest, and so truthful, that he vaultingly adduced it as evidence against the government.

And what says this creditable witness of the hon. member's leaning towards the Tories—"that the hon. member had more than once declared to him that it was his aim and desire to see the hon. gentleman opposite in office for four years"!—(Mr. Brown interrupted—that he only meant that he would rather see them in power than the corrupt combinations going on. He (Dr. Rolph) must take the evidence of the witness accredited by the hon. member (Mr. Brown) himself the avowment is distinct, that the hon. member wished to see the Tories in power for four years. Here were so many tergiversations, that he was perplexed with them. The hon. member was at first warm supporter, advocate and organ for the last government—he next engaged in an open and bitter hostility to them—he rejoiced in their dismemberment—and yet opposed the reconciliation of the Reform party—he wished the Tories in power for four years, and uttered his maledictions against the new government; but he now thinks the Tories so much worse than they, that he hopes to keep them out, by keeping this very bad government in power; he pronounces the Speech from the Throne a bad speech, but he will nevertheless vote for it; he formerly thought it shameful to thrust Clergy Reserve Bills down the throat of British Reform Ministers, but he thinks it incumbent on us to do so with such high conservatives as Sir John Parkington and Earl Derby; he once thought the Rectories should be put down by law, but now thinks it better to throw a Bill for it down the throat of the British. He had no right to accuse him (Mr. Rolph) or his colleagues of inconsistency, when he affords so sad an example of it.—There was another point which it became him (Mr. Rolph) to notice. He accused the Government of the high crime and misdemeanor of reducing the price of land without consent of Parliament. The answer was simple. The Law left the regulation of the price at the discretion of the Government. That discretion they had lawfully, and they thought beneficially, exercised. He had adverted to those points which appeared more particularly to relate to him as connected with the Government; and if, in doing so, he had been betrayed into anything which might seem unparliamentary, or personal when not so intended, he hoped for the indulgent consideration of the house.

QUEBEC, 7th September.

Last night the house continued in committee several hours, on Merritt's resolutions.

Mr. Robinson spoke in favor of the resolutions and urged, upon the government the propriety of earlier trying to get the lower provinces to join an address to Her Majesty embodying the principle of the resolutions before the Committee.

Mr. Stevenson also supported the resolutions. He said that if the United States refused to grant us the reciprocity we ask, we could give them the same kind of reciprocity that they gave, and impose the same duty on every article of theirs that they impose on ours.

Mr. Gamble did not consider the resolutions of any use. He was in favor of building up a market for ourselves.

Mr. Brown demanded to know the commercial policy of the government. He learned from what he had heard on both sides of the house that the ministry were going to rush into protection, and as a retaliatory policy closing the canals. He contended that the line of policy they intended to pursue, or to say that the resolutions had their support.

After several other members had spoken, Mr. Hincks stated that the government were not bound to make an avowal of their commercial policy on the interpretation of the member. He repeated his argument that he approved of the principle of the resolution, but he did not think that England would grant it, nor that it was wise to ask for it. He said that he did not despair of reciprocity and was contented that we wanted an interest to obtain it. He remarked on the fact of closing the Canadian canals to the Americans, and contended that that would ruin a large portion of the western trade, and the city of Oswego and Ogleasburgh; besides effecting seriously the New England Railways. He believed that this would create an interest that would obtain us reciprocity. No party in the United States had any strong feelings in relation to the matter. The Committee finally rose and reported progress and the resolutions were referred to a select committee.

Mr. Boulton's Bill to repeal the act incorporating military pensioners as a police force was thrown out on the three months hoist.

Mr. Gamble's bill to compel joint stock companies to keep their roads in repair was read a second time.

Also a bill of Dr. Laterriere to incorporate the charitable ladies of Malace.

To-day the following bills were introduced.

Hon. Mr. Richards' bill to remove doubts as to the power of the Junior Judges of County Courts in Upper Canada.

Hon Mr. Cameron's bill to prohibit the manufacture, importation, or sale of intoxicating liquors in this province.

The House went into committee on motion of Mr. Laughton, on the subject of informalities in the by-laws of Municipal Councils in Upper Canada.

Mr Hincks stated that he would elect to sit for Oxford. A new writ was ordered to issue for Niagara.

The house is now discussing the subject of retrenchment on motion of Mr. Boulton.

QUEBEC, Sept. 8th.

Last night, after the reporters left, the House discussed, for three or four hours, Mr. Boultons resolutions on retrenchment, after which the member withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, an address was voted for copies of all correspondence in relation to steam Tug Boats on the River St. Lawrence, and discontinuing the accomodation afforded by them to the trade of the Province.

Mr. HINCKS introduced a Bill to establish a consolidated Fund for Upper Canada.

The following Bills were read.

To declare the intention of the law organizing the Notarial Profession.

To confer certain powers on Municipal Corporations to take materials to repair roads.

Mr. MCKENZIE moved the second reading of the Bill to restrict the acceptance of offices, in certain cases. The principal object of the Bill, was to prohibit Members of Parliament from re-accepting offices. A long debate ensued, which occupied the whole evening. Mr. McKenzie contended that Members of Parliament had only sought for seats, as a stepping stone to office for themselves, or their friends. He illustrated his arguments, by referring to the appointment of Messrs. Alywin Draper, Sullivan and Blake, and attacked bitterly the manner of their promotion to the bench.

Mr. HINCKS said it was most reprehensible to attack gentleman who were not absent, and he stated that the member for Haldimand had not dared to say a word about the capacity of the gentleman whom he had attacked, nor that they had not discharged with honor the duties of their offices. He attacked the principle of the Bill, and said it would be a disgrace to the Province if it were passed. He concluded by moving an ammendment, that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The motion of ammendment was finally carried on the following division.

YEAS.—Badgely, Barnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chaveau, Crawford, Dumolin, Fortier, Fournier, Godin, Hincks, Johnston, Lacoste, Langton, Lauran, Lemieux, McDonald, Marshallon, Mattice, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick Poulette, Poulin, Prince, Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Smith (Frontenac,) Stevenson, Sffrest, Tache, Turcotte, Varin, Viger and Wright (West Riding York)—45.

NAYS—Boulton, Brown, Christie (Westworth,) Clapham, Dubord, Gamble, Hartman, Jobin, McKenzie, Malloch, Papineau, Vadlis, White and Wright, (East Riding York)—14.

Today Mr. MCKENZIE introduced a Bill for the regulation of Marriages, to place on an equal footing all religious denominations.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, an address was ordered for correspondence between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto and the Superintendent of Schools.

Mr. DRUMMOND stated, in answer to Mr. Stuart, that it is the intention of the Ministry during the present session, to introduce a measure to insure the freedom of election of members of Parliament to represent the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and resort to the system of enregistration.

Mr. MCKENZIE introduced a Bill for the abolition of the office of Queen's Printer.

The same member moved the second reading of the Bill to establish Conciliation Courts; a debate is going on upon the Bill.

Mr. JACKSON has offered the Railway Committee to take stock in the great Trunk Line, and building the road, taking a sum sterling equivalent to £1,700 currency, for the guarantee of one half. This is to include cars and rolling stock.

Gentlemen connected with the Montreal Company were also examined, and are to make a proposition on Tuesday, till which time all decision is postponed.

QUEBEC, Sept. 9.

Last night after the Reporter left, the House debated until it adjourned, on Mr. McKenzie's Bill to establish conciliatory courts.

Col. PRINCE ridiculed the Bill and its author.

Mr MERRITT supported it as did also several other members.

The two Attorney Generals expressed themselves favourable to the principles of arbitration, but objected to the details of Mr. McKenzie's Bill. They were willing that the Bill should be read a 2nd time and referred to a select Committee.

This course was finally adopted.

To-day Mr. CHRISTIE brought up a petition of Dr. Painchard, praying for compensation for property of his destroyed by Col. Higgins in blowing up the barracks. A debate took place upon the propriety of receiving the petition, which lasted until the reporter left.

It is decided that the Petition be not received.

The *Mercury* publishes a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Mayor of Quebec, containing his Excellency's disallowance of the By Law of the Corporation in reference to a North Shore Railroad between Quebec and Montreal.

QUEBEC, 10th, 6 a. m.

Last night after the Reporters left Mr. Brown moved the appointment of a Committee to which to refer the subject of Sunday labor in the Post Office.

A discussion afterwards arose upon the motion which lasted several hours.

Mr. Secretary Morin opposed the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. BROWN said he was astonished at the opposition of the Government. He conceived it was common in the British Parliament to appoint their Committee year after year, on this very subject.

After several other members had spoken Mr. Attorney General Drummond stated that he was not opposed to the Committee, provided it was appointed by the house; as it was, the hon. member for Kent, who had carefully excluded from the Committee Lower Canadians that were Catholic members; and whatever might be his intention, the effect of that would be to procure a one-sided report, and to hold up Roman Catholics before the country as desecrators of the Sabbath.

Mr. BROWN replied that he had desired to have some French Canadians on the Committee, but he had been so laughed at, in replying to two or three, that he was quite discouraged. Several members followed, speaking on the principle of Sabbath labour.

Mr. SANBORN asked what were the views of the Government.—The Provincial Secretary stated, that he would oppose the motion; and the Attorney General stated that he would not object to a Committee, proposed by the House.

Mr. Attorney General Drummond made a few explanatory remarks to the same effect as before, and added that he thought Mr. Sanborn must have misunderstood the Provincial Secretary. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Committee be named by the House.

Mr. McDonald of Kingston, taunted the Government with inconsistency, and having saved themselves a defeat by foregoing their own statements.

A question of order was raised on Mr. Drummond's amendment, which Mr Speaker decided by saying that the exception was taken to Mr. Brown's motion for a committee; the committee ought to be named by the House. This discussion was sustained and the following Committee named:

Messrs. Brown, Malloch, Polette, Chabot, Cartier Sanborn and Patrick.

A Bill of Mr. McKenzie to exempt tools &c., from seizure under execution was read a second time and referred to a select Committee to-day.

Mr. Hincks stated in reply to Mr. Smith that it is the intention of the Ministry to appropriate a sum of money towards opening a road from the County of Frontenac to the tract of country now back on the Ottawa line and its tributaries.

Mr. Steward introduced a Bill to extend to persons being charged with criminal offences the right of being assisted by counsel.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate and construct a Railroad from Fort Erie to Goderich, via Brantford.

The bill to provide against illegal elections of municipal councils, in Lower Canada, was read a second time.

Mr. DRUMMOND moved a second reading of the the bill to authorize the appointment of Arch-Judges of the superior Courts of Lower Canada in certain cases. The bill is now about being discussed.

RESOLUTION.

To be proposed by the Hon. Mr. MERRITT, in Committee of the Whole House, on Wednesday next the 8th of September, 1852.

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, representing the disappointment of many of the Inhabitants of this Province, when they discovered that the hardest fought battle in Canada were not included in the General Order of the first of June, which awarded Medals for certain actions.

That Her Majesty's attention be accordingly called to the distinguished services of the Canadian Militia during the war with the United States of America, with a view of removing the invidious disinctinction created by the distribution of those Medals.

That on the 27th June, eighteen hundred and twelve, war was proclaimed by the United States against Great Britain, and on the 11th of July following, Canada was invaded by General Hull, at Sandwich, in the in the Western part of the Province, which was the commencement of the first campaign; at the same time, the American Town of Ogdensburgh, at the head of the rapids of the St. Lawrence, was strongly fortified in order to controul the navigation of that River.

The whole disposable force above Kingston, at that time did not exceed six hundred men, (the 41st. Regt.)

That on the 13th October, the second attempt at invasion was made at Queenston, and on the 28th of November, the third at Frenchman's Creek, below Fort Erie, under Colonel Boerstler, and the fourth under General Smith, near Fort Erie, on the 2nd December; the first campaign ending by the capture of Michilimackinaw and Detriot.

That the most extensive preparations were made, by the Government of the United States, for invading Canada at different points during this year, 1813. Eight thousand men were raised to serve under General Hampton, called the army of the North; General Dearbourne commanded the Army of the Centre; and General Harrison, the Army of the West.

That the Campaign opened by the American Army of the North moving on Lower Canada by Lake Champlain, by the British forces under Colonel McDonald and Militia of the Johnstown and Eastern Districts crossing on the ice, on the 22nd of February, and capturing the Garrison of Ogdensburgh, and by the enemy's Army of the Centre capturing new York, on the 27th April, and Niagara, 27th May.

That the advanced Army of the West under General Winchester, was moved on as far as the River Raisin, as early as 22nd January.

That notwithstanding Canada was invaded by these formidable Armies at five diferent points, and the whole force concentrated in November to attack Montreal, the second campaign ended by the capture of Fort Niagara in the United States, on the 18th of December.

That the whole power of the United States was concentrated at the commencement of 1814 at Buffalo, opposite the Niagara Frontier, under General Brown; the tenth invasion was made at Fort Erie, on the 3rd July, and in December the same Army returned into Winter quarters at Buffalo, after leaving the entire Frontier a scene of ruin and desolation.

That the third and last Campaign was brought to a close without the loss of a single acre of Territory, the Canadian Militia having acquired, in common with the British Forces, a reputation for loyalty and gallantry of which their posterity may feel justly proud.

That Her Majesty be therefore prayed to be pleased to confer a similar Medal, as already awarded for the battles of Detriot, of Chrysler's Farm and of Chateauguay, on the few survivors who so successfully defended their Country, by the capture of Michilimackinaw and in the battle of Queenston, on the 13th October, 1812; the capture of Ogdensburgh, 22nd February, the ture of General Winchester and his Army at the River Raisin, 22nd January, York, 27th April, Beaver Dams, 24th June, Maumie, 29th May, Niagara, 27th May, Stoney Creek, 6th January, and the capture of Fort Niagara, on the 18th December, 1813, the battle of Longwoods, 4th March, Chippewa, 6th July, of Lundy's Lane, on the 28th July, and the seige of Fort Erie in the month of September, 1814.

That His Majesty King George the Third, ordered that the word "Niagara" should be inscribed on the colours of the Glengarry Light Infantry and the Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada, for their gallant conduct on that Frontier; and that if they deserved such marked distinction they surely deserve a Medal to commemorate it.

That although, from the length of time which has elapsed, but few of the gallant men remain who were then so conspicuously instrumental in saving this important portion of the British Empire, Her Majesty's faithful Commons humbly hope that Her Majesty will graciously grant the prayer of their loyal Address.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WOODSTOCK

On Wednesday morning last, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. H. P. Brown & Co., in this town which in a short time consumed the whole of the buildings occupied by them as a Foundry, Machine Shop, and general Ware Room, with the exception of a large brick wing, recently built, the roof of which, however, was much damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown, when first discovered the roof of the main building was in flames, and as all the buildings were all of wood, and had rendered exceedingly dry, and easily ignited, by the long continued drought, the progress of the fire was very rapid, so much so, that the books and papers of the firm were saved with difficulty together, with only a small portion of tinware, and perhaps a dozen of stoves.

Messrs. H. P. Brown, & Co., had a large stock of stoves and tin and coppers ware on hand at the time of the fire, nearly all of which have been destroyed, together with their stock of patrons, workmen's tools, and a six horse power Steam Engine and turning lathes, nearly new. Their loss is estimated at from $9,000 to $10,000. There was no Insurance on any of the property.

We cannot close our remarks without noticing the miserable inefficient state of Woodstock Fire Brigade. Owing to a difficulty between the principal officer of one of the Companies and the Town Council, that Company is in a disorganized state, and its engine was unfit for service at the late fire; having been sent to the founders, some time previously for repairs. The other engine did not arrive at the fire until after the roof of the building had fallen in; in fact, not until its presence, was useless, for the danger which had threatened Mr. Henry's House and the other adjoent buildings was then over, those buildings having been preserved from destruction, not by the Fire Companies, but by the exertions of a few individuals with pails of water. Water was very scarce, but fortunately the morning was calm, otherwise the destruction of property would have been much greater.—*British American.*

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

ALBANY, Sept. 5

Yesterday about half past 10 o'clock, when the steamer *Reindeer* had just made the Malden Landing, after the passengers for that place went ashore the return flue of the boiler, which was below deck exploded, and the steam rushing into the lower cabin, where a number of passengers were at dinner, killing or scalding every one in the cabin.

On entering the cabin after the steam cleared away, seven persons were found dead and a large number, some 50, scalded.

The scene was indiscribable. Scattered about were the dead and dying, scalded, lacerated and mangled.

Those still living were immediately removed to Livingston's Malden House, and nearly every room in the building was occupied. An express was despatched to Saugerties for assistance and the Coroner.

The following is a correct list taken from the Coroner's return, up to 4 o'clock P. M: Fred. Monell, of Hudson, Clerk of the boat. Francis Dunn, fireman. Peter Finch, waiter John Bowers, head pantry waiter. Jacob Roche, waiter. Solomon Savoy, coloredwaiter. Daniel Brown, of N. Y. Mrs. Bowers, Albany. Norman Platt Williamson, son of Rev. George R. Williamson, of N. J. Wm. Snell, Richmond, Va. John G. Kamfeldt, N. Y., clerk for the Danish Consul. D. P. Holdbridge, Albany. Thos J. Barnes, Richmond, Va. A German waiter, name unknown. A. B Cox, 2d Engineer. W. Riley, Richmond, Va. Estelle L. Loot, daughter of John Loot, of the Firm of Warner, Bliss & Loot, N. Y. Garwood Benneway, steward. Jas. Brown, deck hand. Rev. Geo. R. Williamson, N. J. There ar three others, names not ascertained, making a total of 25 dead, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Several others were in a dying condition, and the opinion of the Physician in attendance was that very few of the scalded would survive.

The following is a list of the scalded as near as can be ascertained.

David M. Bowers, Albany, badly scalded and not expected to live, when left.

Woods Baker of Princeton, N. J, attached to the U. S. coast survey severely scalded.

Capt. Dudley White, late of the steamer Oregon, wife, child and servant. Captain and Wife severly scalded but not dangerously.

Mrs. Geo. R. Williamson, severly scalded, and is reported dead.

Two Misses Andrews, Richm, Va., very badly injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Quigley and daughter very badly injured.

Mr. Lockwood, son and daughter badly scalded, reported dead.

A. W. Whipple of Lansingburgh; do two deck hands; do names unknown.

Mrs. Benneway, wife of the stewart, very badly injured.

In addition to the foregoing there were 6 or 7 others whose names could not be learned, having been taken to private houses, making in all from 25 to 30 scalded or otherwise injured; one half of which number, to speak within bounds, could not survive 12 hours. Many jumped overboard in the alarm and confusion, but were rescued.

A partial inquest was held, which was continued to-day.

The Reindeer left the one hour later than her usual time at Malden. It is difficulty to ascertain the cause of the disaster.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA

NEW YORK, 10th September, 1852.

The steamer *Europa* arrived this morning, with three days later news. Breadstuffs are the same as per the *Arctic*. Sales could not be made to any extent, but at a further reduction. No sales of Indian corn. Western flour 20s. to 20s. 9d Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s. Beef and pork dull, and nominal.

The *Europa*, on the 28th ult., off the Tusker, passed the *Niagara*, bound inwards; and on the 30th ult., in latitude 51° 33, longitude 41° 23, saw steamer *Pacific*.

ENGLAND

The *Hermann* arrived off Cows on Monday morning.

The emigration to Australia continues unabated.

The London *Times* published a leading article in relation to the Collins and Cunard steamers, which attracted considerable attention.

FRANCE.

The French Government journal announces the recept of despatches from Constantinople notifying the appointment of Faud Effendi to the frontier department.

Letters from Paris intimate that petitions in favor of the establishment of the Empire continue to be signed in most of the Departments. Some of them are couched in very strong language.

Louis Napoleon is considering the formation of a strong military reserve, which, with compromising the respect and dignity of France, would enable him to effect the economy which he desires to entr oduce into the Republic.

AUSTRIA,

We learn from Vienna that on the first 1st September, the Austrian press will cease to be subjected to military authorities—in other words, as far as the public press is concerned, the civil will supersede the military.

Marschal Haynau has been threatened with personal violence at the Brussels Vauxhall. That the military were called out, and a number of those who were most violent taken into custody. They being however, persons of position and character were immediately released.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Two returns from England and Wales, three from Scotland, and 21 from Ireland have been received this week, and when Orkney is decided the general election will be complete. Of these returns, the English have given Ministers a gain of one seat; the three Scotch returns have made no change except in the substitution of one Liberal for another in the Wick burghs the 21 Irish returns, amidst an extraordinary number of personal changes, have given Ministers a gain of three seats, and the Liberals a gain of four. With the returns which had been previously received, there are now 653 members elected, of these the Ministerial papers class 350 as Ministeralists and 217 as Liberals, which if true, would give Ministers a majority of 19. On the other hand, some of the Liberal papers class them as 295 Ministeralists and 367 anti-Ministeralists; while others separate from both parties the Conservatives who are known to be Free-traders classing them as follows: Ministerialists 289, Liberals 328, Liberal Conservatives, and doubtful, 36. These discrepancies will suffice to show how impossible it is now to form an accurate estimate of the political strength of parties. In regard to the personal changes which the past week has produced, the first to be noticed is that North Northumberland, where Lord LOVAINE, the nephew of the Duke of Northumberland, has displaced Sir GEORGE GREY the late Secretary of State. In Ireland the elections generally have been as disastrous to the Whig party as those of England were to the Peelites, not more than three pure Whigs having been returned in the whole country. In Leitrim the late Whig member Mr. CLEMENTS, has been displaced by an unknown Tenant-Leaguer Dr. Brady; in Wexford, the late Whig member, Mr. Gregan Morgan, has been displaced by the Conservative candidate, Mr. George; in Donegall the Liberal candidate has been defeated by the old Ministerial members and left at the bottom of the poll; in Meath, Mr. H. Grattan on the sole ground of his supposed attachment to the Whig party, has been defeated by an immense majority by Mr. Lucas, the proprietor of the Ultramontane *Tablet*. Two other candidates of the Church however, one of them being no less a personage than Dr. Grey, have been unsuccesful in Dublin and Monaghan, where they have been defeated by Ministeralists by large majorities. The Protectionists also have found little favour with the Irish constituencies. In Kildare, in King's County, and in Mayo, Sir B. Kennedy, Capt. Bernard, and Colonel M'Alpine, who stood on Protectionist principles, have been signally defeated; and in Longford, Galway, and Roscommon Mr Harman, Mr Daly and Mr Lloyd, the Protectionist candidates, retired from the field without a contest. In Clare, Tipperary, and Waterford county the Ministerial candidates Col Vandeleur, Capt Hutchinson were at the bottom of the poll; in Carlow the late Ministerial member Mr Bunbury was displaced, after the hardest of the general election, by the Liberal candidate, Mr Bailey; in Waterford city Sir H W Barron, the late Ministerial member, was displaced by the Liberal candidate Mr Keating; and in Sligo Mr Ormsby Gore the late Ministerial member, has been displaced by the Roman Catholic Sheriff of London, Mr Swift. Arksey election has terminated in a majority of 23 for Mr. Dundas, beating Lord Derby's Lord Advocate, Mr Ingles.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

TERRIBLE AFFAIR AT SMYSNA.—Letters from Smyrna, of the 26th ult., give an account of a terrible disaster which occurred at Adalia some days before. A furious wolf suddenly appeared in the midst of the market place, and bit several persons most severely, but, taking fright at the cries which arose on all sides, he jumped over a wall and got into a large garden where several hundred persons, who had come to town on account of the silk crop, were sleeping in the open air. Here he wounded one hundred and thirty-eight persons, but being again frightened away by the cries of the people, he got into a sheep fold, where he killed eighty-five sheep and wounded seventy-five. Unfortunately, the Governor had caused the whole population to be disarmed a few days before, so that the unfortunate people were without the means of defence; but on the following day arms were distributad and the wolf killed. According to the report of the physician of the place, the wounds inflicted by the animal are hideous, but the most horrible circumstance in this disaster, is, that several of the wounded have already died of hydrophobia, so that the whole populationis in the utmost consternation.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW. The New Postage Law has passed the Senate and been approved. Its essential provisions are:

1. Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars and other printed matter, weighing not over three ounces, pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, paid quarterly, or yearly, in advance. The same kind of matter weighing not over one and a half ounces, half the above rates.

2. Newspapers, &c, not weighing more than 1½ ounces, can be sent to any part of the State where published at half the above rates.

3. Small newspapers, periodicals and printed sheets, in packages of 8 ounces at least, to one address, if prepaid or to pay but half a cent per ounce.

4. Transient matter must be prepaid or charged double postage, or two cents for every short.

5. Weekly newspaper free in the county of publication.

6. Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payments of monys therefor, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers; but nothing else, and no writing or printing, inside a outside, except the address, under penalty of paying letter postage.

7. Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

8. Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce under three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent to be added where not prepared.

Under this new law, the *International Journal* will go free to any part of the County of Suffolk; to any part of the State of Massachusetts for 13 cents:—and to any part of the Union for 26 cents per annum.—*International Journal.*

☞ WILLIAM MATHEWS, Esq., of Brantford, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *Signal*.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1852.

MR. HINCKS' RESOLUTIONS ON THE CLERGY RESERVES.

These Resolutions have already created a considerable share of discussion in the public journals, both Reform and Conservative. The Honorable Mr. Hincks said in the House "that the Government would be prepared to come down with *strong resolutions*, upon which to found an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves." And we ever may be the opinion of those whose views are at variance with their true spirit, and whatever may be the tendency they will have upon the Imperial Parliament, towards forever settling the subject in question—we are led to think that these Resolutions are palatable to no small number of our readers in Huron. For there is no doubt to be misunderstood by the proposes—he wishes to convey to the British Government the wishes of the majority of the people of this Province, and demands what the Reformers as well as many Conservatives, consider to be their *constitutional right*. The language of the Resolutions are sufficiently clear, straightforward, manly and forcible, to dispel from the mind of any unprejudiced man, even the least suspicion of a desire on the part of Mr. Hincks or the Government, of keeping the country in the dark as to the course they intend to pursue in this matter.

The *Colonist* says that "these Resolutions are not Mr. Hincks' alone, but, that they imbody the deliberately formed views of the Government, upon the subject to which they refer; and, that they are proposed upon the responsibility of the Government." And then continues to show to his readers that they are couched in language too strong; and more particularly with regard to the third Resolution—"doubts the propriety of using such language as this, in an Address to Her Majesty, solemnly adopted by the Representatives of the people of Canada." We might remark in answer to the above, that the third Resolution contains the true sentiments of a *sweeping* majority of the people of this Province. And were they brought before the country for an expression of public feeling; the *Colonist* would, more than ever, be convinced that the language of the Resolutions is just the *thing*, and nothing beyond it. The people of Canada are heartily sick, yes, they loathe the disgusting system of *lick-spittle-legislation*—they do not desire to see their Representatives begging from the Imperial Parliament, what they consider to be their constitutional rights.—The Dunfries *Reformer* thinks that whatever step is taken it should be "by Bill as a great reform right, and nothing short of it." Now, with due deference, we would maintain that the course taken by the Inspector General, is by far, preferable. Our reasons for so believing were given in the last *Signal*.—Will the *Globe*, *Reformer*, *Spectator*, *Shield*, &c., seriously think over the following extract from the *Canadian*, on this subject?—

"In firmness of tone, and in manly, straight-forward independence, it is a very different production from the three resolutions.' There is no '*but* and *if*?'—no begging or cringing—no stipulations or conditions, or fair promises. It is an honest, patriotic avowal of Canadian rights—rights as vested by the [illegible] The right to legislate on the Clergy Reserves is not asked as a boon, to be acknowledged by doing as we are bid in exercising it. It is claimed as our own—claimed on the broad principle of the right to manage our own affairs. The Imperial Government is not informed nor consulted in reference to the settlement or appropriation intended—this is a matter entirely resting with ourselves. If we have a right to manage our own affairs, too, we have a right to build churches or schools, or railroads, or bridges, with the proceeds of the Reserves, or to apply them to any other purpose we choose, irrespective of the opinion or suggestion of the Imperial Government. This is the common sense view of the matter, and upon this view Mr Hincks has founded the following Resolutions.—They are every way preferable to a Bill, and have this one special advantage—*they*