

Provincial Parliament.

From the Globe, May 22. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On Tuesday, at Three o'clock P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building.

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In again meeting you for the discharge of our Legislative duties, it affords me much satisfaction to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the Province.

The crop of last year was abundant; the revenue from Customs, and the traffic on the Provincial Canals, are steadily increasing; and the securities of the Province command a high price.

The effect of recent changes in the Imperial Navigation Law is also beginning to be felt in the more frequent resort of Foreign Shipping to our Seaports. It is alleged, however, by persons connected with the Shipping Interest, that certain provisions of the Immigration Act are unfavorable to the extension of a valuable branch of our Import Trade.

The House was directed to open an account with the Postmaster for the postage of the letters of Members.

A Committee was appointed to perfect the Journals of the House.

Hon. Mr. De la Roche gave notice that he will, on Friday, move for a copy of the Charter for a College for the exclusive use of members of the Church of England, applied for by the Bishop of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Irving handed in a petition from the inhabitants of West Gwillimbury, praying to be joined to the County of York.

Wednesday, May 21. The only business done was the presenting of several petitions, one of which was from Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, applying for remuneration for superintending the printing of the Records of the House during the last three years that he held the appointment of Clerk of the House.

The House adjourned until Thursday (to-day) at three P. M.

Parliament has already given proof of its disposition to afford to undertakings of this description, which are calculated to be beneficial to the Province, such aid as can be properly given to them, without impairing the Provincial Credit, or encouraging improvident speculation. I feel confident that in any further legislation which you may see fit to adopt on this subject you will adhere to the principles of this judicious Policy.

A considerable increase in correspondence has, I am happy to inform you, taken place since the new Postage Law came into operation. This fact, which furnishes conclusive proof of the advantage accruing to the community from the measure, warrants moreover the expectation that the receipts of the Department will before long recover from the depression consequent on the adoption of greatly reduced rates of postage.

Under the operation of the measures which have been recently adopted by the Legislatures of the several North American Provinces, the intercolonial Trade is assuming proportions of increasing magnitude and promises to become a considerable branch of our industry. I shall lay before you a Despatch in which Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies submits for consideration a proposal for the construction of a railway between Halifax and Quebec or Montreal, which has an important bearing on this subject.

The dispute respecting Boundary, which has been so long pending between Canada and New Brunswick, has been productive of much inconvenience to both Provinces, and of no small hardship to those who are interested in the Territory which is the subject of conflicting claims. In accordance with a suggestion made by the Secretary of State, I requested the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick to meet me here last autumn, with the view of arranging the details of a scheme of arbitration for the settlement of this question. The report of the arbitrators, who were appointed in pursuance of the agreement entered into at that time, by the Governments of the two Provinces, will, I have reason to believe, be presented at an early period.

With the concurrence of the Executive of this Province, permission has been granted by Her Majesty's Imperial Government to erect a Light House on the Horse Shoe Lake in the Niagara River at the outlet of Lake Erie, which is likely to prove highly advantageous to the Shipping that frequents those waters.

It is yet too early to speak with confidence of the results of the great Exhibition which is now being held in London. From the reports which have reached me, however, I have reason to hope that Canadian produce and industry will be found to have been not unworthily represented on this interesting occasion. Much credit is due to those who have exerted themselves for the promotion of this object.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly. I have received a communication from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, which I shall lay before you, intimating that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously the Address on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, which you entrusted to me for transmission last Session—and stating the views of Her Majesty's Imperial Government on the subject of that Address.

I shall direct the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure and the Estimates for the year, to be laid before you, and I rely on your making the necessary provision for the exigencies of the Public Service and the maintenance of the Provincial Credit.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen. A measure will be submitted to you for effecting a reduction in certain charges

provided for by the Civil List Act of 1846, and I shall lay before you the correspondence which has passed between this Government and the Secretary of State on the subject.

I again recommend to your consideration the important subject of an increase in the Parliamentary Representation of the Province.

The expediency of amending the School and Municipal Laws of Eastern Canada in some of their details, with the view of securing in a more ample manner for that section of the Province the benefits which these enactments are designed to confer, will probably engage your attention.

As the Province advances in wealth and population, and the authority of the local Parliament is extended and confirmed, the responsibilities which attach to Members of this Legislature become necessarily more onerous. The people of Canada, while they justly appreciate the requirements of an age of progress, are attached to their institutions, and faithful to their early traditions, and I am confident that you will earnestly endeavor, in humble reliance on the Divine blessing, to promote in this spirit their best interests.

His Excellency having retired, a bill relating to Common Schools was read a first time.

The Speaker then read the Royal Speech, and it was ordered to be printed in English and French—500 copies of each.

A Committee of Privileges and a Committee on Printing were appointed.

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ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The Africa arrived at New York yesterday; she left Liverpool on the 10th inst., and brings three days later news from all parts of Europe.

Cotton declined 1/4; sales of the week 32,700 bales; Consols 97 1/4 for money on account, and varies in advance.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 10.—There is more activity in Flour and Grain market; Corn more saleable at improved rates, with large quotations; White 33s. 6d. a 34s.; Yellow 30s. 6d.; Indian Meal dull and low.

Provisions.—Pork being scarce, transactions are limited; Lard has declined 2s. a 2s. 6d.

The Duke of Saldanha has been made President of the Council of the Ministry by the Queen of Portugal. The news arrived by electric telegraph, via Paris, that the revolutionary movement is completed.

We learn from Madrid, that the government, on the 1st inst., despatched a courier to Lisbon with new instructions to the Spanish Minister in reference to the success of the Saldanha insurrection. One of the Madrid papers announces that Count de Thomais is the accredited Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary at the Spanish Court. We learn also from Madrid, that the Spanish Government is actively negotiating for the adjustment of the line of boundary between the countries along the Pyrenean frontier.

From Naples the accounts state that the claims for damage done to various nations, in consequence of the war in Sicily, have been brought to a satisfactory arrangement.

There was to have been an *emute* in Paris on the 4th, but like many other predicted events it did not come off; perhaps, to the great disappointment of an interested party, the people had prepared for a *fete*, not for a fight; although the weather was unfavorable, they continued to be merry.

Emile Gerardin persists in his assertions that General Changarnier proposes to invade England with 120,000 men, and now states that the General sent a written proposition to Ledru Rollin to the same effect; Gerardin's partisans say he had the same in his possession. The charge has not been owned.

The King of Prussia and Emperor of Russia are, it is said, to meet at Warsaw during the present month.

Prince Schwartzberg is to leave Vienna for Dresden on the 12th inst.

The *Hellespont*, for Plymouth, left the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th ultimo. There had been some fighting, but nothing very serious. Some Cape mounted Rifles are said to have gone over to the Confederates.

The influx of visitors to the great Exhibition continued unabated. \$10,000 are taken for entrance fees daily.



TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1851.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Provincial Parliament has been opened with the usual formality of a Governor's speech, which, devoid of information as such documents generally are, affords less than usual matter for comment; indeed, what strikes the reader as chiefly noticeable in its composition, is the dexterity with which the matters to which it was anticipated the attention of the Legislature would be directed, are either merely hinted at or left wholly unnoticed.

The propriety of abating or removing the very preposterous tax recently imposed on immigration; and the recent Postal arrangements; and the announcement that some boundary line is likely to be settled and New Brunswick is likely to be settled at an early period; that the Yankees have got leave to erect a Light House on the Horse Shoe Reef; and that by and by we are likely to hear somewhat of the results of the "Great Exhibition," are in His Excellency's apprehension the matters chiefly worthy the attention of the collective Wisdom of Canada. The slightest possible glance is thrown in the direction of the Clergy Reserves and the Increase of the Parliamentary Representation.

His Excellency need scarce have been so chary in his notice of these last, seeing that a place in the speech, not an alteration in the Statute book, is all they are likely to achieve. The one requiring a two-thirds vote, cannot possibly, in the present state of parties in the Lower House, be carried; and even the ultra-Radical *Examiner* asserts that the reference to it in the speech

"is only calculated to delude the public. No increase in the representation can be carried, and the Ministry know it; equalization of the representation could be effected, because it does not require a two-thirds vote. The result will mark our prediction—that no representative reform whatever will be effected."

Then, as the permission of the British Peers, Spiritual and Temporal, must needs be received ere any action can be taken on the other, an affair not to come off in a hurry, it will no doubt be "laid in lavender" to furnish capital for the Rads at next election, and subject matter for an item in the Governor's speech at the opening of the next Provincial Parliament.

Even the well-tutored *Globe* cannot help being "deeply grieved that the speech does not contain something more definite on the Clergy Reserve question." The address in reply to a speech so cautiously worded, and containing so little matter to provoke discussion, was suffered to pass in the Assembly without debate. There is no doubt, however, that although the Ministerial bill of fare is so exceedingly

meagre, a sufficient quantity of material will be introduced by the opposition, and by gentlemen who do business on their own hook, to allay the craving of the public appetite for legislative discussions, and to furnish matter for many weeks debate, whatever may be the result. Mr Mackenzie, it will be noticed, has taken his seat under rather questionable auspices, having been introduced by De Witt, a leader of the Lower Canadian Annexationists, and Dr Smith, a Clear Grit, selecting a seat on the ministerial benches, from which position, it may be, he supposes he will be able to "rake" his old friends and allies, and so more effectually to defeat or annoy them, than were he to assume a station in the adverse line. We observe as yet but one division, on the motion of Mr Henry John Boulton for leave to introduce a Bill prohibiting the Executive from expending public money for any purpose without the special consent of Parliament, and limiting the Pension List, when Ministers sustained a defeat, ominous, we may hope, of many such during the session. As members are never deemed committed even to the principle of a measure until they have voted for its second reading, it being thought requisite that its provisions should at least be known to the public, ere it be condemned; and, under existing circumstances, it seems impolitic for Ministers to hazard the residuum of popularity they may yet possess, by repelling from the threshold of the House a measure wearing at least a popular aspect, and which, even on their own showing, if it did no good, could do no harm. The following are the names on the division:

Yeas.—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton of Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto, Cameron of Cornwall, Cayley, Chauveau, Christie, De Witt, Dickson, Hopkins, Letellier, Mackenzie, Macnam, Mellick, McConell, McFarland, Merritt, Meyers, Prince, Robinson, Sanborn, Seymour, Sherwood, of Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of Durham, and Stevenson.—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Attorney General Baldwin, Bell, Bontlinger, Carter, Cauchon, Solicitor General Drummond, Dunn, Egan, Farquharson, Fortier, Fournier, Fourquin, Gaillet, Hincks, Jobin, Attorney General LaFontaine, LaTortiere, Laurin, Morrison, Pice, Tasse, Sauvagesse, Scott of Two Mountains, Smith of Westworth, and Tache.—25.

It will be observed that the name of the member for Waterloo, notwithstanding, has not been able to appear from the *Advertiser*, his having been able to reconcile, ere he left home, the wide-sundered dogmas of "thorough going Grits" and "moderate Reformers," to persuade both parties that he would do all that either required of him—appears ensconced among a crowd of Frenchmen, the opponent of a measure to give Parliament control over the expenditure of the Government; only three other Upper Canada members (exclusive of Ministers) to bear him company—and this notwithstanding all we have been hearing of the Hon Member's regrets for past delinquency, and promises to be a good boy in future. Never mind! Another round robin at the end of the session, denouncing the policy he has helped Baldwin and Co. to carry out, will set all right.

We give the report from the *Patriot*, of its being the intention of ministers to appropriate £40,000 more of the public money to pay the Lower Canada Rebellion losses. Bad as they are, we cannot believe it possible they could contemplate such another monstrosity.

PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION IN SCOTLAND.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of Protection to Home and Colonial Industry took place in Edinburgh on the 22nd ultimo, the Earl of Eglinton in the chair. Over 1500 of the elite of the Scottish agriculturists sat down to dinner in the Music Room, the largest public room in the city, and a variety of argumentative and animating addresses were delivered by noblemen, landholders, and farmers present. Perhaps the following extract from the *Manchester Guardian*, an ultra Free Trade journal, will best show the present apprehensions of the party, however some may see fit to scoff and sneer at the idea of the recurrence to a protective policy:—

"Within the last eight or forty hours, what has happened at Boston? We believe we are correct in saying that, so strong was the liberal party in this borough, only two years ago, when a vacancy occurred, that it could afford to have a contest between two Liberals, both thorough-going Free-traders. Now, a Free-trader is opposed by a Protectionist of the old sliding scale school; and what happens? After two days' canvass, Alderman Wire sees no chance of success, and quits the field, leaving Mr. Freshfield in uncontented possession of it. And what accounts does Mr. Alderman Wire give of his conduct? He was met by the old Liberal, Mr. Radcliffe, constituents, with a demand for a fixed duty on corn. 'Pledge yourself to support only a moderate fixed duty, and you shall have our votes.' Such was the language held to the Radical reformer, the honest Free-trader, who solicited the suffrages of the people of Boston—and that, too, by a constituency which, in 1847, returned the James Duke, and again, in 1850, returned the Hon. Capt. Pelham, both pledged to free-trade. Now it is not difficult to understand what this means in a certain class of boroughs nearly connected with agriculture, in the event of a general election. We may talk till doomsday at public meetings in manufacturing towns to little effect, if facts like these are changing the character of Parliament."

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.—The Council, at their meeting last week, passed several Resolutions and By-laws, among which we find the following:—Remuneration to be paid to Township Officers for the current year:—Collector, 4 per cent on moneys collected; Treasurer, 3 per cent on receipts; Councilors, 6s per diem when sitting in Council; Clerk, £25 per annum; Assessors, £11 5s each; Tavern Inspectors, £1 10s each, provided they visit the Taverns in compliance with By-law; Township Surveyor, £1 per diem while employed. By-law to repeal the By-law to prevent the Town's cattle from grazing in the township; to enable the Dundas Road Company to erect a tollgate at Neville's corner; to alter the line of Road from Bushlin to the York Road by School House No. 1; and to open a Road through the land of Mrs. J. Lamproy from the Dundas Road to where

Messrs. Gow & Orme propose erecting a Tannery. A petition was passed praying the Legislature to adopt measures for the speedy settlement of the Clergy Reserve question.

FAREWELL SOIREE. On Wednesday evening, a Soiree was given to the Rev. Messrs Spencer and Griffin, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, by members of the Temperance Society in town. Nearly 200 persons sat down to tea in the Temperance Hall, the repast having been furnished by Mr Geo. Mimmack, in a style much superior to any similar affair in Guelph. After tea, the Chairman, C. J. Mickie, Esq., President of the Guelph Temperance Reformation Society, offered some preliminary remarks in reference to the occasion of their meeting, and stated that the Society having resolved to present an address to their Rev. guests on the occasion of their anticipated departure from the locality, it would now be read by the Secretary. He was sure nothing was farther from the intention of the Society, nothing could be more repulsive to the feelings of their guests, than falshood flattery. Their desire was simply to record their acknowledgments of the services of their Reverend friends in the cause they had espoused, a duty for which they had Scripture warrant, and to encourage others in like circumstances to follow their example. The Choir having sung a Temperance hymn, the Secretary read the following address:—

To the Rev. Messrs Spencer and Griffin.

REVEREND SIRS:—The Committee of the Guelph Temperance Reformation Society avail themselves of the present opportunity of acknowledging your services in aid of the cause they are lauded to uphold, during the period you have been resident in the locality; and they do so, they believe, in a fitting and to the best motives. Dedicating all merit to their own part for the performance of what it was their bounden duty to effect, they seek not to laud their fellow-laborers in this great moral reformation; nor are they ignorant that the conscientious conviction that you have humbly endeavored to do His work whose servants ye are, is the only meed ye covet. But the Committee desire that those who may hereafter fill the position you have so nobly occupied, and others in like circumstances, may know that the upholders of the cause of Total Abstinence in Guelph are no unobtrusive spectators of the conduct of those whom Providence has appointed to minister among us in holy things; and that they can distinguish not only between antagonists and supporters of their cause, but also between lukewarmness and zeal in its advocacy.

At the time you became connected with the Society, they were few in number, and without the overt support of any of the resident clergy members of the place—the objects rather of contempt and derision, than of dread or alarm to their opponents; and, under such circumstances, you were neither afraid nor ashamed to afford them all the aid you could supply, not tarrying until the progress of the cause might render such aid less hazardous if may be to yourselves, but certainly able, to them, to be of value. Your immediate, undaunted, and unqualified support, encouraged and animated the Committee to go forward with more zeal and energy in the work they had commenced; and now that the cause has achieved a signal triumph in the locality—now that it has become strong in moral power and influence—now that matrons and mothers thank God for husbands and sons rescued from the slavery and degradation of intemperance; now that you are enabled to do a duty to state that, under God, they ascribe no small measure of their success to your cordial support and co-operation.

The Committee cannot permit you to depart from among them without offering hearty thanks to Him whose servants ye are, and who has made you the honored instruments of sustaining and helping onward this great and good work; and they feel assured that wherever your lot may be cast, you will never have cause to regret the aid you have given in the overthrow of the abettors and upholders of inebriety in the County of Waterloo, but will be animated, by the success that has attended your efforts, to a zealous and fearless advocacy of the cause of Temperance in other districts of the Province, or in other lands.

We assured, Reverend Sirs, that the friends of the cause of Temperance in Guelph will ever be your persons with grateful feelings, and that, should Providence permit you to revisit the locality, the warmest welcome will here ever await you.

By order of the Committee. C. J. MICKIE, President. GEO. PIRIE, Secretary.

Guelph, 21st May, 1851.

Rev. Mr. Spencer said he felt placed in peculiar circumstances, occupying a position he had never before held, and which in some respects he never wished to occupy again. There were those around him who were well aware that it was a considerable sacrifice of his feelings he had consented to be present on this occasion. He was not particularly fond of these tea-meetings under any circumstances, more especially when, as now, the object was to bestow praise on individuals. He understood, however, that it was merely intended they should have tea together, and perhaps a little friendly conversation, and that there would be no end of it; but that their worthy very suspicious-looking document to their worthy President, and his attaching to it his signature, led him to suspect, and to fear that something further was intended. He really knew not how to reply to the address, but he felt that it was a duty he was bound to perform, and he felt that the conscientious conviction that duty was to be performed, the only acknowledgment to be desired by those who were laboring to promote the welfare of their fellow men; and yet there were perhaps few men more sensible of the value of the good opinion of those among whom they labored—none more desirous to attain it—than the cause of Temperance in the locality, he would claim no merit. In all great enterprises, there were prominent and subordinate positions to be occupied; and it had often occurred to him, that while those who stood forth in the public advocacy of a cause generally obtained all the applause they merited, the efforts of the less conspicuous, but perhaps more efficient laborers in the work, were left unnoticed, unrecorded, and unfallen man's pathway to heaven, to entreat them to give heed to the things that belonged to their peace; and he had long lived in the assured conviction that Intemperance, and all that tends to its promotion, are barriers in the way of the Gospel, the most difficult to be overcome. If, then, he had not done all in his power, and by the means he deemed most adequate to the end, to remove that stumbling block out of the way, he would be charged with Intemperance, and all that belongs to its promotion, are barriers in the way of the Gospel, the most difficult to be overcome. 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