

deficiency; and that gone he must struggle on afterwards the best way he can. His family meanwhile increases, his children are to be educated, and what end of these things is to be, is more than he can tell. He trusts God that better things may be in reserve than he can now foresee, and toils along under mountains of care, until, at length, continued anxiety has interfered with his pulpit preparations, and rendered him so unacceptable, that he must give place to some more popular man; or his burdens are too much for him, and his health giving way, he is compelled to resign his charge, and seek, as best he may, to recuperate his broken constitution. Or, amidst the complicated difficulties, his life is prematurely cut off, and he dies, leaving a helpless widow and children penniless.

This is no fancy picture, but sober, sad reality. The counterpart of it may be seen in hundreds of congregations at this day. We not long since heard a faithful minister, occupying an important missionary field in one of our largest cities, say that with a wife and five children to support, and no means of his own, he was compelled to live on a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars. A few years since, we heard another faithful man of God state, that he had a wife and nine children to support and had never received but two hundred and fifty dollars a year for his entire services. We doubt not that we could fill our columns with facts similar to these.

Now, we solemnly put the question to the churches, whether, or not, such provision—or rather non-provision—for the ministry is consistent with the value received from them in actual labour, with the honor due to the office they hold or with the obligations which the word of God has rendered incumbent on the people. There is no reason why it should be so. The Presbyterian Church is by no means afflicted with poverty. As a general thing, our people are the prosperous and well-to-do in the world. They lack but the willing mind, in order that the ministry should be provided for adequately and comfortably.

We are persuaded that this subject must sooner or later receive the attention of the Presbyterian Church. The Episcopal ministers in Connection pinched to the last extremity by their necessities have recently as a body remonstrated with their people, because their average salaries of four hundred and fifty dollars, are inadequate. The Presbyterian ministry, whose average salaries, taking the country over, are less than this, would be warranted in doing the same. Delicacy has long prevented them from speaking of the wants. They have patiently suffered on. But the evil is bringing forth its practical results. The life of penury these men of God have been leading is no longer a thing under a bushel. Their own sons have seen it; their daughters, amid the toils of their menial work, have felt it, and remember it, when they have sons of their own; the young men in the churches know it; and hence, when the Macedonian cries are coming up on every hand, for more laborers, the youth, to whom the Church might look for recruits, are not ready to respond to her appeals. Their piety, sincere though it may be, will not nerve them to encounter the toil and poverty which they know to be so much the lot of ministers of the gospel. We are not all sure, that the present dearth of ministers and candidates, may not be a direct judgment of God, on the Church, for the flourishing condition in which she has kept His servants Jesus Christ is jealous of his honour, and, "Inasmuch," said he, "as ye did it not to these the least of my disciples."—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

Again, the Episcopal Recorder, in noticing reports of Episcopal Churches in Pennsylvania, presents the following facts.

\* The Number of clergymen reported, is one hundred and forty-four. Thirty of these either have no parishes, or are assistant ministers. Sixty-five include in their parochial statistics, the amount of their salaries, as all are required to do, by a resolution of the Convention adopted May, 1849. The total amount of the salaries of thirteen clergymen, is two thousand and ninety dollars! There were in the diocese in 1850, five clergymen whose salaries were one hundred dollars, or less; eighteen, three hundred dollars, or less; thirty-five, five hundred dollars, or less; fifty-one, eight hundred dollars, or less; and only two of the eleven, out of the city and county of Philadelphia.

### Colonial.

Our Ministers seem to be fairly in a dilemma. They would not make the Legislative Council what the voice of the country demands it should be, and they dare not, nay, if they dare, they have not the power to make it what they would. Hence it is they have submitted to the country a project for the reconstruction of that branch of the Legislature with which they meant to amuse the public and which has excited the derision of all classes, but which as the question is now fairly started by them, may be stripped of its absurdities by the hands of their antagonists, and admitting as it does the necessity of change, may be made the basis of a reformed Elective Legislative Council in which property, character and talent will have due weight.

Ministers and their clear grit allies in all probability will not relish a change from their project which could give satisfaction only to the lowest *canaille* among their supporters whilst it must disgust all others. On this a collision will probably arise earlier at the eleventh hour they skulk from a divi-

sion to save their places. It may be well to see what are the chances of support for the ministerial project and what for the rational modifications of rational men.

In the first place they have opposed to them the whole Conservative body of Upper Canada and also the English Conservatives of Lower Canada who will never aid in setting a beggar on horseback, or a fool in the Council. At their hands they must expect such alterations to be urged as may make the measure a very different one from that which has been introduced by Mr. Morin.

Then comes the question will the same motives which have hitherto coerced the great body of the French Canadian members to support them with their votes while they condemn their measures, ensure their saving aid upon this occasion? We do not think they will.

We see strong indications that the French Canadians feel that the time is at hand when a sense of honor and duty alike compels them to a bold uncompromising and consistent course of both argument and action if they would wish to retain the favorable opinion of them which has been fast growing in the Upper Province, for though the few may understand the motives of their policy and even consider it for the moment excusable, yet the many are ignorant and may thus justly condemn their act. Yes, we repeat we see indications of a change of action by them, and so do the Ministers. When the "collision" resolutions were carried by their aid with the word "collision" omitted, Mr. Hincks flung his hat in the air in ecstasy, deeming that the French were all own his hereafter. But in a few brief hours he found his mistake. He would reward his French "friends in need" by the elevation of Mr. Cartier to a seat in the Clear Grit Cabinet as Commissioner of Public Works, but Mr. Cartier refused the very questionable honor, stating in the House as his reasons amongst others that he considered a qualification of £2000 real property necessary for the occupier of a seat in the Legislative Council, observing that "he thought property was the governing element of the world, and that property should be ruled by property," for in the fact that "man had acquired property was to be found the proof that he was industrious, intelligent, energetic, and moral."

These were the sentiments of Mr. Cartier, to which we can heartily subscribe, and when in their maintenance he refuses office and its emoluments, we may fairly give him that meed of praise of which he is deserving, and rank him among those independent French Canadian Members who prefer principle to party.

But the ministerial project for a Legislative Council is criticised by the Montreal correspondent of the *Journal de Quebec*, in such caustic but truthful language that we have translated it for our readers and give it in another place. It will be found both amusing in itself and instructive upon the question;—on the whole our readers will agree with us that the extent of support which the ministerial project is likely to receive from the French Canadians will be on a par with that which they are likely to receive from the Conservatives. By common consent the principle of an Elective Legislative Council will be recognized by a large majority—a suitable property qualification will be declared essential—and election for such a term of years as will ensure the independence of the body. Rather than incur a certain defeat by vain opposition, Ministers will probably accept the modifications thus made and retain their offices.—*British Canadian*.

What can be more humiliating than the degrading position in which Mr. Hincks has placed himself by his denials of the statements of Mr. Papineau, and his subsequent eating up of his own words! To give the lie,—to repeat it,—and then to confess that he himself is the liar is the lowest depth to which the humblest individual, much less the first Minister of the Crown could fall.—"But Gallio careth for none of these things" and Mr. Hincks submitted patiently not only to this, but also to the many other defeats which he and his colleagues have suffered within the past few days. Their plan for an Elective Legislative Council is exciting the derision of the House and the Country.—Their University spoliation measure is denounced on all hands, yet will Dr. Rolph persevere with it as we already stated, even at the risk of his seat in the Cabinet. The Agricultural Bureau Bill is denounced by both French and British Canadians, as containing clauses worse than an Imperial Ukase. Other measures emanating from them are almost as objectionable, but rather than risk a collision with their antagonists, they are ready to alter them so as to meet the views of the opposition, thus verifying the truth of our allegation that powerless as some contend the Conservative body to be, it controls the Ministry, if not for good, at all

events restraining their power for evil, or as the *Journal de Quebec*, coinciding in our views so happily expresses it, *Le Ministre regne et l'opposition gouverne.* **MINISTERS REIGN AND THE OPPOSITION GOVERN.—British Canadian.**

### THE CLERGY RESERVES.

We perceive that Mr. George Browne is resolved to keep the question of the Clergy Reserves before the Legislature, in one shape or the other, having given notice of his intention to move the following Resolutions:—

*Resolved.*—That the Constitutional Act, 31st Geo. III., cap. 31, directed that in respect of all grants of land made in the Province of Canada by the Crown, a quantity equal to one-seventh of the land so granted should be reserved for the support of a Protestant clergy, being one-eighth of each Township; that instead of this proportion, and in direct violation of the Imperial Statute forming the only authority for the Reserve, there was actually set aside in Upper Canada as Clergy Reserves, by fraud, or error one-seventh of all the land, or a quantity equal to one-sixth of the land granted; that the same violation of the Act occurred in Lower Canada, but to a greater extent,—a quantity equal to one-fifth of the land alienated having been reserved for the Clergy, instead of one-seventh; and that the public domain was thereby wrongfully divested of 300,000 acres in Upper Canada, and 227,559 acres in Lower Canada, or, in all, of 527,559 acres of land.

*Resolved.*—That it is expedient forthwith to restore the lands so illegally set apart, to the use of all Her Majesty's subjects in this Province; that a select Committee of five members be therefore appointed to prepare and report to this House, a measure providing for the recovery from the Clergy Reserve Fund, of the money received in payment of the lands so wrongfully set apart, and for the appropriation of such money and of the land so wrongfully set apart, and yet unsold, to the maintenance of Common Schools. The said Committee to consist of Hon. Mr. Papineau, Mr. Smith, of Durham, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Ferguson and the Mover.—*British Canadian*.

### SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 9th October, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Horatio Nelson Patton, Esquire, of the Parish of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, Inspector of the Peace for the several parts of Parishes, &c., in the Districts of Quebec, Three-Rivers and St. Francis, through which the Quebec and Richmond Railway will pass, under the 8 Vic. cap. 6, and 14 and 15 Vic. cap. 76.

Messieurs Leon Ducharme, Charles Tenaier, David Bludette, M. A. Besette, and Pierre H. Lawrence, to be Commissioners of Small Causes in the Township of Stukely. [Commission dated 11th June, 1851, revoked.]

Quebec, 9th October, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint—

Alfred K. Dewson, M. D. James Dougall, James Cuthbertson, Samuel S. Macdonell, and Colin McEwan, Esq., to be Health Officers and to constitute a Board of Health, at the Village of Windsor, in the County of Essex, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a Licence to James Stephen, of the City of Hamilton, Esquire, Surgeon, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in that part of the Province called Upper Canada.

The following Bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor General, viz:

An Act for avoiding doubts which might otherwise arise from the Act making alterations in the Territorial Division of Upper Canada having come into effect since the last General Election.

An Act to repeal the fifth and sixth Sections of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act.

An Act to declare the intention of the law organizing the Notarial Profession with respect to the Study of that Profession.

An Act to confer certain powers on Municipal Corporations and Companies to take materials to repair roads.

An Act to authorize the City of Toronto to negotiate a Loan of One Hundred Thousand Pounds to consolidate a part of the City debt.

An Act to provide an efficient remedy against any inconveniences which might result from the destruction of certain Registers of the Parish of St. Louis de Lotbiniere.

### 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.

5. That the only true policy of Canada is to simplify the machinery of Government, and re-

duce 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 Merchandise 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 to the Provincial Legislature.

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

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

### THE FISHERY QUESTION.

A truly British feeling must animate the finny tribe on our coasts, if we may judge by the following passage in the *Boston International*:

"This sudden expulsion of our people is the more vexatious, that the forbidden waters are now teeming with fish in the most plentiful manner, within three miles of the shore all round. The late concessions to our fishermen were of very little value; the mackerel will not come to them, preferring, apparently, to aid the cause of the Colonists in this business. In fact, the discomfiture of our fishing interest is complete. While the people of the North are throwing their fish away for want of means to preserve them, our men are coming back empty-handed."

On Sunday morning another inquest was held upon the body of Theophilus O'Rourke, of Madoc, who while in a state of intoxication, fell from one of the Wharves into the river and was drowned. Verdict, "Died from drowning while in a state of intoxication."—*Intelligencer*.

On Friday, about noon, an accident happened on the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, on the unfinished part of the road between La Prairie and South Montreal, by the running off, from the track, of one car of a sand train, which carried with it all the following cars. There were six men (laborers) on the train, three of whom escaped unhurt; of the three others one Nicholas Bateman, aged 30 years, was instantly killed, and John Hasting had his left ear and part of the cheek torn off and had his lower jaw fractured, and the third, Walter Webb, had his left foot so severely bruised (crushed) as to require amputation of three of his toes. Hastings and Webb were both brought to the Montreal General Hospital in the afternoon, and are both doing well so far. Neither of them is dangerously hurt.

On Monday last, another accident occurred by the falling in of an embankment of a gravel pit near St. Johns, from which the contractors were taking gravel to fill up part of the new road of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, by which two men were instantly killed.—*Pilot*.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held upon the body of a negro, named Gooden, some day last week, who was drowned by jumping from a schooner in the River. It appeared from the evidence that he leaped for the wharf, but the night being dark, he missed it and fell in the water, and before assistance could be obtained, he was drowned. Verdict, "Accidental Death by drowning."

The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada have made the following answer to the invitation extended to take a part in the Grand Fair next year at New York. This matter could not be brought out under better auspices than under those of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, Sept. 15, 1852.

SIR,—I am instructed to inform that your communication to the President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada on the subject of the proposed Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be held in the City of New-York during next year, was laid before the Annual Meeting of the Association held yesterday, when it was resolved that the Board of Agriculture should be requested to communicate with the Minister of Agriculture, with a view of ascertaining the sense of the Government on the question, and what course of action, in relation thereto, be likely to meet with the approbation of the Legislature.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

GEO. BUCKLAND.

JAMES WHITMAN, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Secretary.