THE CAFFRE WAR.

Plymouth, August 10.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's steamship Propontis, commander Thomas W. Glover, arrived here last evening about 7 o'clock. The intelligence by this mail is far from satisfactory. Disorder and danger exists all along the border and it is feared that the enemy is establishing himself in the mountains and forests near Uitenhage and Fort Elizabeth. General Cathcart has commuted the sentence of death on Cornet Andries Botha, the rebel Hottentot, into transportation for life with hard labor. The following summary of proceedings on the frontier is taken from the Cape Town *Mail*, of the 1st of July:—

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.—The events of the week are of a chequered character,—the dark squares, however, having greatly the predominance. Two more colonists have been murdered by Hottentot bandits and a third seriously wounded. One of these, an Englishman, was waylaid in Oliphant's Hoek, stripped naked, and had his brains beaten out with a bludgeon. The other, a man of color, was shot dead while resting in his own cottage in fancied security after his day's toil. The wounded man was returning to his home, and was shot from an ambuscade, but may possibly escape with life. If the information from Uitenhage be correct, which computes the rebel banditti in the Zuronberg at from 250 to 300 strong, then it follows that the main body of the Hottentot rebels on the Buffalo east have been, which attacked by Colonel Eyre and the gallant men of the 43d, weaker than usual, though then estimated at from 500 to 600 men.—Should this be so, then it very plainly marks the formidable character of the rebellion, and the importance of the whole country being aroused to a sense of necessity of the immediate and effectual suppression of this insurrection. If this be not done with a strong hand, the safety of the colony will be jeopardized, and the most disastrous consequences may ensure. The sacred attack on the rebel vans on the Buffalo, by Col. Eyre and the 43d regiment, relieves the dark features of the picture, and by exciting hope affords matter for congratulation. The attack was well designed, and would, there can be no doubt, had the different columns arrived at the concerted time, have been eminently successful. But in this country, to miss accurate time to a night march from different points, is a movement of extreme difficulty, and especially where there are men who would consider it as a misfortune to be last, and indeed a reproach not to be first in the presence of the enemy.

UNITED STATES.

The following items is from the Buffalo *Patriot & Journal* of August 24th.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.

The messages from the President relative to the Lobos Island question, did not communicate the instructions to the naval commander. They will, however, be sent before they adjourn.

Hon James Abercrombie, of Alabama, has left Washington for home, owing to ill health.

Dr. Smith appointed by Gen. Taylor a Collector for the Port of Galveston, Texas, and who was removed on the charge of being a secessionist it will probably be restored.

The sloop of war *St Louis*, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday, supposed for the Mediterranean station.

The *Pocahattan* has nearly all her stores on board.

Orders have been issued to immediately fit out the *Columbia* and *Allegany*.

The latter is intended for a survey of the China sea.

Further advices have been received by the War department from Fort Washington to Aug. 1, confirming the safety of Capt. Marcy and man.

SENATE.—A communication was read this A. M., from the Hon David S. Youlee, contestant for the seat of Mr. Mallory, of Florida, in which he combats certain of the positions assumed by the special committee on the subject in their late report, which it will be remembered was favourable to the claims of the sitting member.

A spirited debate arose on the communication, and it was finally laid on the table and was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—Resumed consideration of the Senate Bill, for the Better Protection of lives of passengers on board of Steam vessels. Several amendments reported by the Committee on Commerce were discussed and agreed to when the morning hour expired.

House then took up the Bill establishing an additional Land Office in the Territory of Minesota.

FROM MEXICO.—The *Herald* of Saturday has late and interesting advices from Mexico. The government had been wholly unable to quell the insurrection under REBILLEDO, who was carrying all before him. The Indians were also committing horrible depredations in Zacatecas; government officers were starving to death at Durango, in consequence of not being able to collect their salaries; assassins were overrunning the city of Mexico itself, and the general state of affairs was most deplorable in the extreme. What will become of such a miserable people?

We learn that there was another narrow run-over by the Lightning train on Friday afternoon near Rochester, he was intoxicated and upon the track. Accidents of the kind are becoming quite frequent, and exhibit a criminal recklessness on the part of those who presist in walking upon railroad tracks.

DROWNED.—A person, supposed to be an emigrant, fell overboard from the steamer *Southern Michigan* on Wednesday evening, just as she was leaving the dock. The boat was stopped and every effort was made to recover the body, but all in vain. His cap was found—and was in the Gossamer style.

FATAL CASUALTY.—A casualty resulting in instant death occurred at the Queen City Mills, at Black Rock, Wednesday afternoon. Mr. George Smith, a laborer in the mill, while at work, in the second story of the building fell through a hatch-way, to the ground floor, strikes upon his head and instantly smashing his neck. Mr. Smith was an Englishman, and he leaves a Widow and six young children wadly bereaved.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—It is stated that four persons were run over and killed by the cars on Thursday night, between Albany and Buffalo. One of the cases occurred between Syracuse and Utica. A man was walking on the track, and seeing a freight train approaching him, stepped off the track upon another. The express train was coming up on that track, and owing to the noise made by the freight train, he did not hear it. The locomotive struck him on the back and killed him.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24, 1852.

Last night, after the Reporters left, the debate continued until the House adjourned.

The House adjourned upon the Report of the select Committee on standing Committees. The motion to ballot for Committees was withdrawn.

Mr. BROWN moved two amendments which were lost. The object of which was to place Messrs. Merritt and Gamble on the Committee to represent Western Interests.

The Railroad Committee as nominated by the Select Committee, was finally concurred in by the House, and the consideration of the remainder of the report was postponed.

The following is a list of the Standing Committees on Privileges and elections:—Papineau, Viger, Baby, Chabot, McKenzie, Smith, (of Frontenac) Poulett, Ferguesson.

On Expiring Laws—Chabot, Boulton, Short, Sanborne, Biard, White, Clapham, Lemoinier, Shaw and Tassier.

On Railroads, Canals and Telegraph Lines,—M'Nab, Hincks, Young, M'Donald, Cartier, Robinson, Cauchon, Smith of Durham, Egan, Johnson, Street, Crawford, Sicotte and Christie of Wentworth.

On miscellaneous private Bills,—Chabot, Merritt, Prince, Turcotte, Lacaste, Dixon, Malloch, Rase and Marchildon.

On Standing Orders—Laterriere, Levanc, Lemieux, Wilson, M'Donald, Cauchon and Hartman.

On Printing—Stevenson, Fortier, Bourdon, Burnham, Carrel, McDougall, Laughlar, Patrick and McKenzie.

On Contingencies—Seymour, Dubord, Page, Gamble, Valois, Brown, Johnson, Coates, McKenzie, Wright, (East Riding York) and Fournier.

On Public Accounts—Christie of Gaspe, Dubord, Street, Matthew, Egan, Wright, (East Riding York, Valois, Pouliu and Montgenas.

To day, on motion of Mr. McKenzie, an address to His Excellency was passed for a statement, relative to the Financial Affairs of the Province, and for a copy of the correspondence exchanged between the Incorporated Banks of Canada and the government, on the subject of the transfer of public accounts from the Banks of Montreal and British North America, to the Bank of Upper Canada.

Mr. Hincks said that Government would be glad if this correspondence could be laid before the House.

A Bill of Mr. McKenzie for the establishment of commission Courts was read the first time. Also an exemption Bill for certain articles necessary to Trade, professions, trades, tools from seizure, and a Bill to remove the acceptance of employments in certain cases.

A motion was carried for an address to the Governor, for a detailed report on the Clergy Reserve Fund, since the last report was before the House.

QUEBEC, 25th Aug.

Last night after Reporters left, the debate on the Address continued until about a quarter past ten when the House adjourned. No amendments were offered, nor any votes taken. The debate will be continued to-day.

Mr. HINCKS stated, in answer to an enquiry of Mr Brown that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill this session for the better regulation and inspection of pearl, and that they do not intend to recommend the establishment of penitentiaries for the important end of the reformation of juvenile offenders and the education of the third, dumb, and blind.

Mr. HINCKS stated that no agreement had been entered into by the Government of this Province with Wm. Jackson, Esq., in regard to the Great railroad through this Province.

Mr. MORRIS stated, in answer to Mr. Brown, that the Government had instructed the Board of Works to purchase a building in Montreal, to carry into effect the Act of last Session for the establishment of a Normal School in Lower Canada.

Mr. HINCKS stated, in answer to Mr. Brown, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this Session in relation to the Common School system of Upper Canada; but the provisions of the proposed bill he refused to state at that time.

Mr. RICHARDS stated, in answer to Mr. Brown, that steps have been taken to carry into effect the address of last Session, relating to adjudication the legality of the Rectories, established by Sir John Colborne; and that it is the intention of the Government to proceed with the said legal process, and not to abolish the Rectories by long statute enactment.

Mr. CAUCHON introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill to supply an omission in the Act to amend the Upper Canada Municipal Corporation Law Amendment Act of 1850.

Mr. TURCOTTE introduced a bill to amend the various Acts incorporating the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railroad, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROBINSON enquired of the Ministry if it is the intention of the Government to grant licenses for mining purposes on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, on more favourable terms than heretofore.

Mr. HINCKS stated that there had been no special instructions, but that he would be willing to concert any scheme with Mr. Robinson to facilitate the granting of licenses.

The debate on the address commenced a the reporter leaves.—*Globe.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 26.

LATE NIGHT.—After the Reporters left, the debate on the Address continued until the adjournment of the House. No vote was taken.

[illegible] Mr. HINCKS made a great length [illegible] the policy of the Government. He said that he received a letter from a respected friend in the Imperial Government, [illegible] the English Government [illegible] some change made in the Land Office Regulations [illegible] 1849, and he claimed that the right to purchase upon time so far back as 1849 was conceded to settlers.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave utterance to similar sentiments, and stated that his views in regard to making the Legislative Council elective were unchanged. He would not wish to escape from the charge, against the wishes of the House and country.

Messrs. H. SMITH and MACDONZIE strongly criticised the Government. The latter contended that the Speech from the throne was misleading, and the former that the Administration was composed of the most incompetent ministers.

To-day the adjourned debate on the address is continued, and some preliminary notices of motion.

Mr. GAMBLE rose and has occupied the floor about three hours. He was speaking in favor of *Protection.*

Petitions were received and read from the Municipal Council of the County of Simcoe, praying for the extension of the jurisdiction of County Courts and of Division Courts; also, that the County of Simcoe may control all county expenditures. Of the Roman Bishop of Montreal and others, praying for aid for the College of St. Therese. The Municipal Council of Lanark and Renfrew, praying for a loan of £75,000 to aid the Brown and Prescott Railway.

Several petitions for aid for religious establishments were received and read.

Also the following, in relation to Canals and Railroads; for the construction of a Canal to connect the river St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain; for the construction of a Canal to connect the Great Chaudiere and Chats Lakes; for an act to incorporate a Company to build a Railway from Goderich to the Great Western Railroad; An Act to revive the Act to incorporate a Company to extend the Great Western Railroad from Hamilton to Toronto and Hamilton Railroad Company; for an Act of incorporation to construct a Railroad from Guelph to connect with the Great Western Railroad at Galt; for the incorporation of a Company to construct a canal round the Sault Ste Marie Canal.—*N. American.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 27.

Last night the debate on the Address continued till near midnight. No vote was taken, nor was any amendment offered. Mr. Papineau occupied the floor for some hours. He attacked very bitterly the Ministry and our present system of Government, and declared in favour of Annexation. He reproached Mr. Morin for having changed his mind since 1836, and for declining as chimerical now, what he advocated as reform and progress then.—He argued in favour of making the Legislative Council elective, increase of the representation, and vote by ballot. He reproached the Ministry for sending the subalterns to interfere in the election of the County of Two Mountains.

Mr. Turcotte followed, making a bitter personal attack upon Mr. Papineau, and accused him of being the cause of the rebellion, and then leaving his countrymen to the consequences, while he himself escaped. Mr. Turcotte further argued that Mr. Papineau's principles, if adopted, would again lead to disastrous results.

Mr. Stevenson spoke in favor of Protection, and advocated our imitating what he termed the wiser policy of the United States.

Mr. Chabot referred to the question of the Seignorial Tenure, and declared that neither he nor the country would rest satisfied with anything less than the entire abolition of the Tenure.

To-night the debate on the Address is continued.

Mr. Christie was in favor of assigning bounds to the fisheries, and stated, that if this could not be done, that it would not be much longer carried on.

Mr. Brown was speaking as the reporter leaves. He made a very severe attack upon the Ministry, and entered at length into a review of principles upon which it has been founded.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28, 1852.

Last night the debate on the address continued until half-past midnight, when it was adjourned until Monday.

Dr. Rolph and Mr. Malcolm Cameron spoke in reply to Mr. Brown. Dr. Rolph declared that the Ministry are founded upon progressive reform principles, and that it would stand or fall on the secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Dubord charged Mr. Turcott in having stipulated with the Ministry to vote for them if they would pay him £300 for salary due to him while he was Solicitor General of the Draper administration and which the late Ministry had refused to pay him. Also that he would vote for Mr. Papineau if they would not. Mr. Turcott denied that he had ever made such a stipulation.

Mr. Cauchon spoke for nearly two hours—he condemned the formation of the ministry, but said he could not vote against his countrymen.

RESOLUTIONS.

To be proposed in answer to the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the present Session.

"*Resolved*,—That an humble address be presented to his excellency the Governor General, to thank his excellency for his gracious speech from the throne, at the opening of the present Provincial Parliament.

"To assure his Excellency that this House will cordially unite its endeavours with those of His Excellency for the promotion of the interests of the province.

"That this House learns with much satisfaction that notwithstanding the deep interest occasioned by a General Election, the utmost tranquility has prevailed throughout the Province during the period which has elapsed since the last session of Parliament.

"That the house rejoices that his Excellency has been enabled, under these favourable circumstances, again to congratulate Parliament on the province, and is gratified to learn that provincial securities continue to rise steadily in value, and that the returns of the census recently completed furnish most satisfactory evidence of the advancement of the colony in wealth and population.

"That this house is glad to learn that the estimated deficiency in the Postal Revenue has not not exceeded, although greatly extended accomodations have been afforded to the public by the establishment of additional Post Offices and increased postal service, and that there is reason to believe that before long the receipts of the department will balance the expenditure.

"That this house is greatly concerned to learn that a heavy calamity has befallen the Province, in the destruction by fire of a large portion of the important city of Montreal, and it will bestow its best consideration on any measure that may be proposed to it, for the purpose of mitigating its effects.

"That the importance of placing the currency of British North America on an uniform basis, and of introducing the decimal system, having been frequently recognised by Parliament, this House will attentively consider any measure for promoting the accomplishment of these objects.

"That this House will give its best consideration to such consideration to such documents as may be laid before it by His Excellency to put it in possession of the steps which his Excellency has taken during the recess, with the view of giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature, embodied in the Acts passed last Session for promoting the Construction of railways, and which steps have, so far as circumstances permitted, being taken in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the Lower Provinces.

"That this House will attentively consider the position of bonds issued on the credit of Upper Canada, and though the security afforded to holders of such bonds, under the Municipal Act now in force in that part of the Province, is of a very ample and satisfactory description, it is probable that measures may be devised which, without materially altering their characte, may tend to enhance their value in the market.

"That the importance of establishing direct steam communication between Great Britain and the ports of Montreal and Quebec having been repeatedly pressed on the government by persons interested in the Commerce of the province, and the subject having an immediate bearing on the prospects of immigration, and the reduction of freights on the St. Lawrence, and having engaged the serious attention of his Excellency during the recess, this House will carefully consider any plan which may be submitted to it for the attainment of the object in view.

"That while the house deeply regret to learn that her Majesty's Ministers have refrained from introducing a measure into the Imperial Parliament during its last session for the Repeal of the Clergy Reserves it will give its best consideration to the despatch which his Excellency has received from the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies communicating the views of her Majesty's Imperial Government in reference thereto, and stating the grounds on which Her Majesty's Ministers have adopted such a course.

"That this house learns with much satisfaction that the condition of the Revenue is satisfactory; and such as to indicate general prosperity among the consuming population of the Province.

"That they will give their best attention to the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the province, and to the estimates of the year when laid before them, and that His Excellency may rely on their readiness to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the maintenance of the credit of the province, and the efficiency of the public service.

"That this House will give its best consideration to the various subjects referred to by his Excellency as being of much importance to the interests of the province, among which is an addition to the representation, which seems to be called for by its increasing population, and the rapid developement of some of its more recently settled districts.

"That this House will consider whether, through the instrumentality of the municipal system now in full operation in Upper Canada, and of the Assessment Law, it may be enabled to devise an efficient and inexpensive mode of registering Parliamentary electors in that part of the Province; and in connexion with this subject, the claims of certain classes of occupiers now excluded from the franchise, on whom, there is reason to believe, it may be conferred with advantage to the public interests, will engage its attention.

"That this house concurs in opinion with His Excellency that the interests of Agricultural are entitled to the special care and attention of Government in this country, where so large a portion of this community is employed in agricultural pursuits, and that is has long been a subject of complaint that no sufficient provision exists for obtaining correct statistical information respecting the productions of the country, and for diffusing knowledge which may be serviceable both to those engaged in agriculture and to persons proposing to become settlers, and this House will bestow its best consideration on any unobjectionable measures that may be suggested for remedying such defect, and for effecting the more speedy settlement of unoccupied lands in both sections of the Province.

"That the grievances which are alleged to exist under the Feudal Tenure that obtains in certain parts of Lower Canada, will engage the attention of this House, and in dealing with this subject, which is one of great delicacy, they will manifest a scrupulous regard for lights of property which have been acquired and exercised in good faith and with sanction, tacit or declared, of the legal tribunals of the Province.

"That this House regrets to learn from His Excellency that the arrangement's now in force in both sections of the Province for the maintenance of indigent patients consigned to the Lunatic Asylum, appear to be in some respects defective; and being of opinion that the care of these unfortunate persons involves consideration of humanity of the highest order, they will readily bestow their best attention on any measures that may be submitted to them for the remedy of the evil.

"That this House is fully assured of the gracious co-operation of His Excellency in all measures which may be adopted for the promotion of the interests of the Province, and for the happiness and contentment of the people, and will engage in its important duties with an humble hope that the Almighty will render its endeavours efficacious for the public good."

THE SPEECH AND THE RESERVES.

"In all the measures which you may adopt for the promotion and prosperity of the Province, and the happiness and contentment of the People, you may rely on my zealous co-operation."—LORD ELGIN'S SPEECH.

This is a noble resolve on the part of Lord Elgin. His Excellency knows that among all the measures essential to "the happiness and contentment of the people" there are none which stand out in such strong relief, and which above all others claim the decisive action of Parliament, as the righteous adjustment of the Ecclesiastical questions to which a bare allusion is made in the Speech. If His Excellency [illegible] "contentment of the people," as he declares he cannot more effectually do this than by his zealous co-operation in removing this most prolific cause of irritation, disquietude and commotion. The insane attempt to engraft the principle of Church and State permanently among the Institutions of Canada, has once brought the country to a violent revolution—has sown far and wide and deep the seeds of discontent, and has generated a spirit of intense and inexpressible abhorrence of Colonial Office tinkering with our local affairs, and a very general conviction, withal, that to be freed from our degradation we must seemingly be for ever released from our Colonial dependence. The return of every session of Parliament seems to confirm the truth of this wide spread opinion; this deep and pervading conviction.

After Sir John Colborne had perpetrated one of the foulest political crimes which had ever been committed against the liberty and peace of this Province, his language before Parliament savored of intense zeal for the promotion of our liberty and happiness!! The hypocrisy displayed on that occasion was but an appropriate appendix to the chatalogue of his crimes.—We do not mean to compare Lord Elgin to Sir John, for we believe Canada never enjoyed a constitutional Governor until his Excellency arrived amongst us; but we do mean to say that we have no faith in general promises made by the Governor or Executive when they are accompanied by a manifest neglect or denial of public rights and interests for which no rational apology can be given to the country.

Need we attempt to recapitulate the mighty wrongs to which the vast majority of the Protestant population of this Province have for thirty years been exposed with reference to the Clergy Reserves?—Need we tell the oft repeated tale that constitution, law, moral principal, and political rights have been and are now set at nought and trampled under foot by a faction—a minority of our population—backed by the power of the English Priesthood?—Need we tell that besides suffering a most degrading violation of their constitutional rights those denominations have been plundered of more than $1,000,000 in cash by that faction since 1824—that now the same faction are plundering their fellow citizens at the rate of nearly $100,000 per annum? That one or two religious systems which our population abhor are thus nurtured in the hot-bed of power while all others with the exception of the Roman Catholics and Wesleyans, (who participate a little of the spoil) are left to the voluntary sustenance of their respective adherents? Need we enter into details concerning this mighty and intolerable wrong in order to enlighten his Excellency or his Council? They require no such details. The facts are engraven upon the hearts of our population as "with a pen of iron and lead in the rock forever;" they are written upon the tablet of our country's history in characters of blood; they are fully known to Lord Elgin and his cabinet.

The speech tells us that a despatch from the Colonial Secretary concerning the Reserves is to be laid before the House.—Of this despatch intelligence has long since reached us: it amounts to nothing. We have been playing at the game of despatches with the Colonial office upon this topic twenty years too long. The legislature of the Province should have *disposed* the question by Bill long ago. The right constitutionally, is vested in the Provincial Parliament "to vary or repeal" the reservation of lands for "a Protestant Clergy," and if its members have any pluck they will now at once exercise it. The imbecile Peel resolutions were justly regarded as an impediment to our local action upon the question if the Russel administration had remained in power, because it promised in some form, to meet the imbecile demand with its restrictions; but now that Earl Derby is in power, and that he has declared he regards those resolutions as conveying no just expression of public opinion, as he imagines has been elicited by the election of a new Parliament, all difficulty in the way of decisive local action, on the ground of official delicacy, seems now to have been removed.

Earl Derby doubts public opinion as evinced by those resolutions, or at least we are told, expresses such a doubt: how then can we best give him a clear demonstration of the sentiments and feelings of the people of Canada upon this subject, while at the same time we express our determination to exercise our constitutional right, to settle this and other local questions by our local Parliament? BY PASSING A BILL *to settle the question at once forever!* This would best express public opinion, and show that we had also some intelligent appreciation of constitutional rights, and public spirit to exercise those rights. If the records on the Journals of the Provincial Parliament for twenty-five years, the testimony of Lords Durham and Sydenham, and the passage of a Bill, such as we suppose, should fail to awaken Earl Derby to the fact, that public opinion and the safety of the Colony alike demand the secularization of the Reserves and the abolition of the Rectories, he should advise Lord Elgin to dissolve Parliament that a direct appeal upon this one issue might be made to the Country. Let this be done, and we will cheerfully bow to the verdict,—for it would be such a demonstration, in our opinion, as would forever annihilate every vestige of the Church and State principle,—that is, were the monitions of that verdict to be regarded.

As the enactment of such a law is essentially necessary for "the happiness and contentment of the people," and as Lord Elgin virtually declares, that the Legislature may rely upon his zealous co-operation in securing its enactment, we sincerely hope that this course will be adopted, and that it will be carried to an issue as soon as possible. There is no denying the fact, that the political existence of the liberal members of the Legislature and Government from Upper Canada, depends upon their manly fidelity to the people upon this one question. No measures, however, valuable will ever be regarded by the people, as an off-set to the neglect of a measure to secularize the Reserves and to abolish the Rectories. If Imperial influence be still at work to resist the rightful demands of the Canadian people, to form their local institutions and to regulate their local affairs, let the fact at once be known, that the wisest and best remedy may be sought for and applied.—*Examiner.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1852.

ENGLAND.

It is announced that Mr. Thos. Baring of the House of Baring, brothers, has been appointed Special ministry to United States to arrange the Fishery and other question at issue between the two countries. The "Arrogant," a 46 gun ship "Dauntless," 33; "High Flier, 31, and "Encounter," 14 guns, will be sent to join Admiral Seymour's squadron. It is thought, however, that there can be no doubt of an amicable settlement of the Fishery question.

The Queen had arrived at the Scheldt. She was to have a magnificent reception at Antwerp.

A public meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, was held in London on Wednesday, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Great Fire at Montreal The Lord Mayor presided, and many of the gentleman present put down their names for sums varying from £100 to £200, and subscription books are open at all the Banking Houses. The *Commercial* has private letters of the highest authority which state that Mr. Baring positively declines any diplomatic agency in regard to the Fisheries. His visit to this country is on account of his own business operations though the *Commercial* has no doubt that Mr. Baring thoroughly understands the views and purposes of the British Ministry, has their entire confidence, thinks that he may by an unofficial talk with our government effectively remove the misunderstanding which has prevailed.

FRANCE

It is stated that the projected alliance between the President and the Princess Wasa has been broken off.

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

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1852.

OWING to the Parliamentary news and Railroad matters in our present issue, we are obliged to forego any lengthy comment for want of room. We did design to shew the Reformers of Canada, *particularly* the Reformers of Kent, the *contemptible* course pursued by George Brown of the *Globe*. So far Mr. Brown has shewn a factious opposition to the present Reform Government; and if a man is to be judged by the company he keeps, we would say save us from such friends and Reformers as George Brown of the *Globe*. We wish the Electors of Kent joy in their man.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE SPEECH.

Last week we published his Excellency's Speech for the benefit of our readers, with our remarks on the same. We were not in the least surprised, on receiving our exchanges, to find that a number of our cotemporaries looked upon the 'Royal speech' in the same light that we did. It must be truely gratifying to every Reformer in these Counties, to see the favorable reception and warm support it was hailed with from the Reform Press throughout the Province. As was long expected, the Tory journals, with the never-thing Toronto *Globe* to assist them, are out dead against it. The principal cause of their dissatisfaction being the manner in which the Clergy Reserves were treated by His Excellency in his opening speech. We here give a short extract from the Hamilton *Canadian*, as follows:—

"And in reference to an Elective Legislative Council and to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, expresses all that could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. We take it for granted that His Excellency is not an admirer of either of these measures—in fact, we presume that, on principle, his private opinion is opposed to both; and though, as a true constitutional Governor, he will not oppose his own principles to the acts or wishes of a popular Government—it would certainly be very uncourteous and unreasonable to expect him to come forward with a hearty recommendation of measures which he conscientiously disliked. For our own part, we *hope against* an elective Legislative Council, and were at a loss to understand how the Clergy Reserves question would be alluded to in the speech at all.—We believed that it *would* find a place in the document, but we were unable to devise the manner in which it could be introduced with becoming delicacy. And now, that it has been introduced, we feel satisfied—and have no doubt whatever that the Ministry will deal with it fairly, and will firmly adopt the most constitutional means in their power to bring it to a speedy and a satisfactory conclusion; and in their action, will, of course, be guided by the very despatch to which His Excellency refers."

The Toronto *Examiner* speaks in the following terms of the Speech:—

"As a literary production, the speech delivered at the opening of the first Session of the Fourth Parliament of United Canada will possibly bear comparison with the average class of state documents of a similar kind; a commendation, moreover, which a critical study of Royal Speeches would tend not a little to qualify. We are at a loss to understand, for instance, the necessity of a contrast between the "deep interest of a general election," and the "tranquility which has prevailed throughout the Province, since the close of the last Session of Parliament." Deep interest in anything so far from creating disturbance, will naturally *lead to tranquility.*"

The Brant *Herald* thus pointedly comments upon its contents:—

"All circumstances considered, we have no hesitation in declaring the present Speech to be by far the most satisfactory, liberal, go-ahead Royal or Vice Royal Speeches that Canada ever read. Such addresses are generally miserable, non-committal pieces of verbiage, recapitulating old facts and ending as they began without making anybody a whit the wiser concerning what the Government intended to do. The great merit or, in our estimation, *fault* of Royal Speeches is, that in them, Ministers generally endeavour to commit themselves to *nothing*. We say that such are Royal Speeches generally; but such is not the case with the Speech delivered by Lord Elgin last week. By it Ministers are *committed* and that to a large extent. They are *committed* upon great questions."

The following extract is from the Dundas *Warder*:—

"It gives promise, however, of a few measures of stirling worth, which we trust will be faithfully matured. As to the Clergy Reserve matter, we must confess that the allusion to the subject is as much, if not more, than we expected. We never imagined that Lord Elgin would give utterance to any regrets, because we are constrained to believe that in reference to this subject, he has none; and, then, who could expect him to lecture the Crown of England (whose servant he is) for refusing to do what few true-hearted Canadians ever hoped they would do? Let us be rightly understood. We hold that the Price Resolutions were wrong in principle and degredatory to Canadian freemen, therefore, we desire no legislation by Britain, more particularly on a false basis. Now that the Derbyites have thrown those Resolutions overboard, we think we can see a settlement of this vexed question "looming in the future." as Mr. D'Israeli would say; and having now some faith in the result, we will leave the subject in the hands of the Ministry and Parliament for the present, with this warning, which neither should loose sight of, that the man who is false to his trust in this behalf will be universally execrated as the worst enemy of his country."

The Kent *Advertiser* makes the following remarks:—

"The Speech is very satisfactory in every way. The Finances of the Province are declared to be in a very healthy state, and such as indicate its continual prosperity.—The deficiency of the Postal Revenue has not exceeded the estimate and there are grounds for hoping the receipts will shortly balance the expenditure. His Excellency speaks of a plan of Decimal Currency which will be submitted to the Legislature, which we are glad to observe, for the convenience of Commerce, spoken of. The Lunatic Asylum, also, claims attention, and it is to be hoped some provision will be immediately made for the admission of pauper Lunatics, who by a late Resolution of the Directors are now excluded. The Speech is more than ordinary interesting, at the same time being longer than usual, as containing allusions to many excellent measures which the Government intend to bring forward. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers."

The Western *Progress* says:—

"On the great question of the Clergy Reserves no decided action is announced. Until the promised despatch is made public, it would be premature to speculate on the subject. From the manner in which the subject is alluded to in the Speech, it is difficult to understand whether the Imperial Government has refused in toto to cede the right to legislate on it to the Provincial Government, or that they decided *during the last session only* to recommend such a measure to the Imperial Parliament. The country will await with some impatience the solution of these queries. On the whole we apprehend that the character of the speech will give satisfaction to the liberal portion of the community generally."

The St. Catharines *Journal* says:—

"The most fastidious and foult finding, as it regards Royal and Vice Royal speeches, will, we trust admit that the speech of Lord Elgin, at the opening of the present session of the Provincial Parliament, is not negard in words or measures. The programme is rich and full of promise, and we will add, the *cast* of the political party appointed to carry out the propositions is most adequate to the undertaking. We trust that those who hitherto impeached the recent Government with an intention of merely submitting a few practical questions on which all are agreed, will frankly admit that everything considered the programme announces quite enough for a long session. There is no fearful timidity evinced by the speech, but a boldness based on a consciousness of the righteousness of the measures propounded, though touching the very basis of the constitution. This, however, is accounted for by a thorough conviction on the minds of those to whom the government of the country is entrusted, that the extension of the Elective Franchise is only the strengthening of the constitution, giving a wider basis and more solidity to the structure than it had before."

RAILROAD MEETING.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Goderich and neighborhood, was held this day at the Exchange Hotel, Goderich, to take into consideration a Petition to be presented to the House of Assembly, relative to the extension of the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad to Goderich, and other matters connected with said railroad.

The Warden of the United Counties, [Dr. Chalk,] was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. Ritchie, requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman addressed the meeting, when a Pettition to the House of Assembly was read, it was then moved by Dr. Hamilton, and seconded by Mr. Longworth, and

Resolved, That the Petition now read be adopted.

Mr. Kydd read a letter from Mr. Clement, of Brantford, when he proposed and Mr. Stewart seconded, That a Delegate should be sent to Quebec, to forward the extension of the Brantford and Buffalo Railroad to Goderich, and obtain a charter for the same—carried.

Moved by Mr. Kydd, seconded by Mr. John Clark, and

Resolved, That Mr. Lewis be sent as a Delegate to Quebec.

It was then moved that Dr. Chalk do leave the Chair, and that Mr. James Watson, take the same, when it was moved by Mr. Wallace, and seconded by Mr. Longworth, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Warden for his conduct in the chair—carried.

D. H. RITCHIE, Sec.

Goderich, 31st Aug., 1852.

☞ We have received the second number of the *News of the Week*, a new weekly paper, issued from the *Colonist* Office, by Hugh Scobie, Toronto. It contains all the reading matter of the Daily *Colonist*. It is very neatly got up, and cannot fail to ensure a large circulation.