

The Herald,

CARLETON-PLACE, APRIL 24, 1856.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

We believe this question has lost none of its popularity since the declaration of Mr. Drummond—the Attorney General East—that sooner than yield to Upper Canada, her reasonable demand of representation according to population, the people of Lower Canada would seek for another state of political existence. On the contrary, this threat has roused Upper Canadians to a sense of their duty; and the result is, that numerous signed petitions are pouring into the House from every part of the country, in favor of Representation based on Population. An exchange paper truly remarks that "the principle is correct and however much it may be opposed now, it must eventually be conceded. It is more important than any other question before the country, because it lies at the foundation of all. If we were right in supporting it six years ago, we cannot be wrong in supporting it now, when the population of Western Canada has increased by thousands and tens of thousands, and the popular voice is clamorous to be heard, and will not be silenced. A change is being made in the constitution of the Legislative Council; the House has affirmed the principle of popular election to our Upper Chamber; let that principle be carried out intact; carried out as the Conservative members of the present government claimed that it should be in the Representation Bill of 1850 and 1851. Let the people arouse themselves, if they wish that principle to exist in the bill. If they are silent they will be deemed satisfied. They can petition for a Maine Law, let them petition that through which all laws may be enacted—Representation by population. It is no party measure; all can unite upon it, as all have united. It has been a battle cry of Conservatives and Reformers alike; it claims the support of those who lean to the popular side on the one hand, and of those who desire tranquility and believe continual agitation to be prejudicial to the public peace on the other. The movement to be effected must be steady; it must be persevered in until the end is accomplished; and if there be combined action, that end cannot be far distant. There must be energy, concert, plan, petitions, public meetings, the press, all must urge it forward; and the result will be certain. The change in our constitution will ensure a change in our system of representation; and the law that declares to the people that the Legislative Council is elective, must also declare to them that the Representation provided by it is based upon POPULATION."

Our readers have already seen in our columns a lengthy portion of the Report of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary. From the statistical part of the report we learn that there are at present 507 prisoners in the institution. And it is a startling fact that of this number 497 are, previous to their incarceration, habitual drinkers of spirituous liquors; 307 of whom drank to excess; 82 were habitual drunkards, and 104 were moderate drinkers. Who can deny the language of the report that "intemperance from spirituous liquors, viciousness of mind, and idleness, are the main sources from which this institution is furnished with so many subjects."

The following is a comparative statement of the criminality of the different denominations in Canada:—

Churches.	Numbers.	Convicts.	Proportion.
Ch. of England	268,992	189	1 to 1421
Ch. of Rome	914,562	230	1 to 3900
Presbyterians	273,732	41	1 to 6711
United States	56,214	59	1 to 952
Methodists	288,846	15	1 to 3050
Baptists	12,077	2	1 to 6039
Lutherans	11,770	2	1 to 5885
Congregationalists	7,523	1	1 to 7523
Society of Friends	40,351	17	1 to 2373
No religion	66,548	1	1 to 66,548
All other denom.	66,548	1	1 to 66,548

Total 1,842,265 557 1 to 3307

The following table shows the comparative criminality of the different national origins residing in the Province of Canada:—

Nations.	Numbers.	Convicts.	Proportion.
England	93,929	63	1 to 1475
Ireland	227,776	190	1 to 1200
Scotland	90,370	23	1 to 3920
United States	56,214	59	1 to 952
Germany	10,348	4	1 to 2582
New Brunswick	3,464	3	1 to 1153
Canada	1,277,622	182	1 to 7020
Russia, Poland, &c	196	1	1 to 196
14 other origins	12,358	11	1 to 1123

Total 1,842,265 557 1 to 3307

Table showing the disadvantages of the convicts in early life:

Lost their mother when young.....	93
Lost their father.....	119
Were left orphans.....	49
Had no means of support except from daily labor.....	219
Had means of support.....	101
Left home when young.....	170
Born in slavery.....	35

Table showing the education state of these convicts before their admission to the prison:

Had been to school.....	189
Could read.....	187
Could write.....	177
Could cipher.....	125
Knew the Ten Commandments.....	179
Were partially educated.....	172
Have learned to read in prison.....	53
Refused to learn.....	8
Have improved in learning.....	171
Have learned to write a little.....	33
Have learned to cipher.....	20
Are anxious to learn.....	38
Attended Sunday school.....	187

Table showing the ill or vicious habits of convicts before their imprisonment:

Disregarded the Sabbath day.....	200
Never attended divine service.....	152
Occasionally attended only.....	61
Attended regularly.....	65
Use of tobacco.....	190

Were in the habit of gambling.....
Belonged to no church.....
Rash or hasty temper.....
Never baptized.....
Table showing the state of convicts before marriage:

Married.....	1
Married twice.....	1
Widowed.....	1
Had lived in illicit marriage.....	1
Had never been married.....	1
Had two wives.....	1
Had separated from their wives or husbands.....	3
Children of these convicts.....	3

The following is a statement of the distribution of the convicts on 31st Dec 1855:—

Stone-cutters and masons.....	1
Carpenters.....	1
Coopers.....	1
Tinsmiths.....	1
Tailors.....	1
Quarrymen.....	1
Shoemakers.....	1
Cabinetmakers.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	1
Agricultural instruments.....	1
Seamstresses.....	1
Barbers.....	1
Cooks.....	1
Laundrymen.....	1
Sick.....	1

Total.....

THE SABBATH.

Those of our readers who "remember Sabbath day to keep it holy," although joining to learn that peace has again been stored to Europe for a season, cannot but regret that the plenipotentiaries of the powers assembled in Paris, did not think it proper to respect the Christian Sabbath, and choose some other day for the signing of treaties. It is a pleasing fact, however, to observe that the Sabbath movement is becoming clear in various parts of the world, and that men are beginning to see that the appropriation of one seventh of their time, from his is not only a duty conducive of the highest interests, but according alike with reason and Revelation. The New York Central, the Hudson River and the New York and Erie railroads have now their Sabbath days. Locomotives and tender, axle and rail, wheel and iron, are in common with man, a day of six days service fills their appointed wear, as it does that of most of the laborer Christendom. There is an incalculable economy in the Sabbath. Machinery wears out constant use. Man's tissues are consumed by it—his vitality becomes feeble, eventually exhausted. In the course of abuse of his divine organization, his joy, sweetness, his courage, his hope, are worn until they are all worn out. The Sabbath is to weeks of toil, what the sleep of the tormented night is to the day's labor—recuperation of physical force, and requirement of new moral power. The Sabbath will reward the companies who institute it. Their employees will wear it out and work better. There will be fewer accidents upon the lines—fewer per cent less wear and tear of rails and machinery, and of expenditure and fuel, and waste. While the heated few who wear travel seven days in the week are fretting themselves and their passage money the Monday trains, the giant locomotives gradually sleeping in their darkened road houses. The Sabbath through their break quietly on their beds, images of power in state of rest, suggestive and admonitory to all.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Many of our readers will be startled to learn that the perambulatory system of Government is to end. The next move, our readers, is to be the last; and that is to be back again to Quebec! We had fondly hoped that some locality in Upper Canada would honor with the seat of Government. Such is not the case—Lower Canadian interests appear to be uppermost in the minds, only of her own representatives, but also many of those of Upper Canada. How can we account for the votes of many Upper Canada members in favor of Quebec.

RAISING THE TARIFF.

Our readers cannot but remember, when Messrs. McDonald, Cayley & Co. formally, attempted to manage the financial affairs of the country, they proved themselves to be inadequate to the task, and the Province on the verge of bankruptcy. We fear that matters are again assuming an alarming aspect. Mr. Cayley has at last brought down the public accounts, and it appears that there is a great falling off in the revenue for the year 1855, the surplus being only the nominal of £22,000, in contrast to a surplus for previous year of £400,000! And meet the demands upon the Exchequer the current year the Inspector General proposes to increase the tariff twenty-five per cent!

PEACE MADE.

The news of the week is embraced in an important announcement that a treaty of peace has been signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. We have not yet received anything to show the terms upon which the treaty is based.

THE NEPEAN TRAGEDY.

The Governor has called upon the Sheriff of the County of Carleton to make a full report of the circumstances connected with this case.

THE HON. JAMES MORRIS HAS INTRODUCED.

A Bill to protect married women in the enjoyment of their own property. It secures to her whatever property she may possess before marriage; and declares it shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, except in so far as to debts contracted before the passing of the Act, and also provides that a married woman may sue by inheritance, or otherwise, from any person except her husband, real or personal property, which she may hold to her sole use.

separate use. Married women, however, may not deed away property, or mortgage, without the consent of the husband. The "Pembroke Observer" records the death on the 10th inst., of Mr. James McLane of Westmeath, aged 21 years. He left home the day before, to assist a neighbor in making timber, and on Thursday morning arose in perfect health, and after taking his breakfast went to work—shortly afterwards he fell down and immediately expired without a struggle. His sudden and unexpected end has cast a gloom over the neighborhood in which he had resided.

The same paper tells us that David Brown, who was tried at the Quarter Sessions for an assault upon Mary Anne Fletcher, of Westmeath, and confined in Jail for non-payment of fine and costs, made his escape on the evening of the 12th inst., he managed to get off by tying a piece of stove wood to the end of a clothes line in the yard, throwing it over the wall and climbing to the top, reversed the stick and let himself down on the outside and so made his escape.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed an act to define the liabilities of the husband for the debts of the wife, and to define the liabilities of property received through the wife, for the debts of the husband existing at the time of the marriage. It provides that "hereafter, when persons intermarry, the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife further than the property received through the wife will satisfy, and that the property received by the husband through the wife shall in no case be liable for the debts, defaults, or contracts of the husband, existing at the time of the marriage."

THE WORLD'S SHIPPING.—The German Quarterly Magazine has an article on the world's marine, from which it appears that the waters of the earth are navigated by 145,000 vessels, of 12,948,687 tons. The U. S. has 5,500,000 tons of shipping, Great Britain 5,000,000, Germany, including Austria, 1,000,000, and France only 716,130 tons.

The London Times shows from history, that for the last 200 years in no case has the son of an occupant of the throne of France succeeded to the father. Bad precedent for the "Imperial Baby."

The State of Maine says that a citizen of Washington is about to ship a block of Seneca free-stone from the quarries on the Potomac river to Greenock, to form part of the projected monument to the memory of James Watt, the illustrious mechanic, and the inventor of the steam engine.

On the 12th inst. a great dinner was given to Sir W. E. Logan at Toronto. The Governor General was present and made a geological speech, the best we have seen on this subject from any governor of Canada. The company was large, and consisted of all the leading public men of the Province.

The "Medical Journal" asks, "What are we to do with our 3,000 lunatics, our 1,500 deaf mutes, and 570? Three years ago, by a spasmodic act of humanity, £10,000 were voted by the associated wisdom of Canada, for the erection of institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in Upper and Lower Canada." Not one step has been taken by the authorities towards the erection of these much needed establishments. The £10,000 appears in the estimates for the year 1853, and there is an end of the matter. What we have said in a former article with regard to the insane we would now repeat—monies are voted and, voted freely too, for the furtherance of various objects, but for the cause of the poor lunatic, the cause of him whom an inscrutable Providence has allowed to become the most pitiable and helpless of men, not one penny has been appropriated. Persons who have made insanity the subject of observation must be painfully impressed with the inhumanity of our Legislature knowing as they do that a large proportion of insane cases, if submitted to proper treatment at an early period, will be restored to their original vigor of mind, but the same case allowed to be confined and watched over by friends or the employees of a common goal, will certainly result in incurable insanity. It is a question pregnant with sorrowful and distressing reflection, how many of the 2,502 lunatics, at present within the borders of Canada, if properly treated, would be rejoicing in the possession of an unclouded reason, who are now furious maniacs, stolid melancholics, or drivelling idiots."

AWFUL DISPENSATION OF PROVIDENCE.

A private of the East York Militia was on parade a few days ago, at the camp at Aldershot, and being accused of talking more than once by the Sergeant, by whom he was treated that if he did so again "he would be reported to the Colonel, said he did not talk, and at the same time wished that "God might strike him dumb if he had." He was not spoken since. He has answered questions by writing, and stated that the moment he had uttered the last word "dumb," he became so.—Morning Chronicle.

INCREASED HOPE FOR IRELAND.

The symptoms of Ireland's recovery from the prostration of ages are still increasing. A Parliamentary return published yesterday states that the total number of paupers receiving relief in Ireland on the 1st of January 1856 was 73,082, a decrease of 13,776 from the corresponding day of 1855, being at the rate of 35-4 per cent. Only one county—Down—shows an increase of pauperism, and that is only one of about three per cent. In Fermanagh and Tyrone, the decrease is only a little over one per cent; but in Carlow, King's County, Queen's County, Galway, and Limerick, it ranges from 30 to 27 per cent.—British Banner.

PROTESTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Morris, the subject of the "Pembroke Observer" introduced a Bill to repeal the disqualification of the clergy from the right of suffrage, which was the power of presenting ministers to the rectories in the Church Society's within which the rectory may be situated. And also that an address be presented to His Excellency, praying that on the repeal of the said section of the Act, he will cause the suit now pending to be discontinued.

In amendment to Mr. Brown's motion, Mr. Morrison moved that it is inexpedient for the House to express any opinion on the subject, till after the decision of the Court. And in amendment to this amendment, Mr. S. Smith moves "that it is expedient to abolish the Church Society of the Church of England to present incumbents or ministers to Rectories in Upper Canada, which may become vacant by the death of present incumbents, and to discontinue the suit now pending in the Court of Chancery on the said Rectories."

You will perceive that by the amendment, and be amendment to the amendment, the subject is rather the mode of accomplishing the object aimed at, is rather complicated. But you may rest assured that there is a large section of the House, however, they may differ about the details, are determined to leave no reasonable means untried, to get rid of the Rectories, which they firmly believe were established by fraud, and misrepresentation. The fact was decided during the discussion, that in the suit now pending, the pleadings are closed, and the decision of the Judges may be expected, within a month, or two at the furthest.

The Prohibitory Liquor Bill, which was under discussion when I wrote last, was lost; which puts an end to this subject during the present session.

On Friday, Hon. Mr. Cartier introduced a series of Resolutions on the subject of superior education in Lower Canada. An attempt was made by some members to throw them out altogether by moving amendments; but a majority thought it would be better to get the Resolutions into committee of the whole, and there alter some very objectionable parts of the proposed scheme. It is admitted on all hands that in education, the Upper Canadian are very far advanced of their Lower Canadian friends. When Cartier's Resolutions came up before the committee, they will, I hope, be either amended or thrown out.

On Monday a long discussion took place about the affairs of the Canada Company, on a motion of Mackenzie requiring the Company to send a statement of their affairs. Now, although the House has no power to compel the Company to give the information required there is so much in asking for it; and the country ought to know something about the management and the affairs of a corporation holding millions of acres of the lands of the Province.

Some sparring had taken place, between the Inspector General, on the one side, and Messrs Galt and Young on the other, about financial matters, a few days ago. On cool reflection, they thought that discretion was the better part of valor, and consequently natural explanations and apologies were made on Tuesday, taking up a considerable part of the evening; and costing the country probably several hundred pounds. "All right," says a person near me, to whom I complained. But I say it is all wrong, for the waste of time, and consequently of public money, is outrageous.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.

Names of Clergy	Stipends.	Age.	Expectation of Life, Years.	Present Value	Total Currency
Alexander, J. L. 136	52	18	11,526		
Anderson, G. A. 120	29	36	11,738		
Arday, J. Y. 121	51	20	14,406		
Armstrong, J. G. 100	29	35	14,449		
Atkinson, A. F. 206	51	20	11,330		
Allen, Thos. W. 100	32	14	14,115		
Atkinson, A. F. 18	51	20	11,210		
Beck, J. W. 100	26	37	14,175		
Bethune, A. N. 206	54	18	10,655		
Do. do 365					
Blake, D. E. 206	17	22	12,517		
Blensdale, Wm. 121	37	29	13,165		
Boomer, M. 121	45	24	15,124		
Bower, E. C. 100	32	33	14,123		
Brent, H. 100	37	29	13,169		
Brough, C. C. 121	59	14	9,169		
Brettridge, N. 121	63	12	8,101		
Blakey, Robt. 206	63	12	8,177		
Boswell, E. J. 206	55	17	10,204		
Bousfield, Thos. 100	29	35	14,149		
Brown, Chas. 100	38	25	13,138		
Burnham, Mark 206	50	21	11,948		
Baldwin, E. 121	25	35	14,173		
Belt, Wm. 120	28	35	14,173		
Bull, Geo. A. 50	26	37	14,731		
Bethune, A. N. 121	54	18	10,131		
Campbell, R. F. 121	48	15	12,165		
Cooper, H. C. 121	48	22	12,140		
Clarke, W. C. 120	44	25	12,136		
Caird, A. H. 121	31	33	14,172		
Cor, E. G. 100	34	31	13,108		
Clarke, J. S. 120	48	22	12,148		
Creen, Thos. 206	55	17	10,204		
Cronin, B. 206	52	19	11,243		
Darling, W. S. 121	36	30	13,169		
Dixon, A. 100	42	26	13,167		
Demore, E. 206	51	20	11,230		
Elliot, F. G. 121	40	27	13,120		
Ellwood, E. L. 120	44	25	12,180		
Evans, Francis. 206	53	18	11,230		
Faucher, T. D. 100	39	25	13,135		
Feller, T. B. 121	44	25	12,157		
Flood, John. 121	42	26	13,158		
Flood, R. 121	41	26	13,158		
Garrett, R. 121	42	26	13,158		
Godfrey, James. 100	30	34	14,140		
Grassett, Elliot 100	29	35	14,140		
Greene, Thomas 121	45	24	13,134		
Gibson, J. G. 121	43	25	12,157		
Givens, Salter. 206	46	23	12,155		
Groves, F. T. S. 100	43	25	12,153		
Gunn, John. 100	40	27	13,132		
Gray, Wm. 121	45	24	12,132		
Greig, John. 206	44	25	12,132		
Gibson, J. G. 100	44	24	12,132		
Hallen, G. 121	60	14	9,147		
Hartley, R. 121	47	23	12,150		
Hicks, John. 100	46	23	12,150		
Hill, Arthur. 100	30	34	14,140		
Hill, Geo. S. F. 121	34	31	13,100		
Hill, Bold. C. F. 121	55	17	10,139		

their beacons, and gauge their political and Protestant opinions by the sentiments boldly enunciated in the columns of the Globe. What news! The Presbyterians of McNab look up to neither of these beacons, nor to the beacons of Renfrew, as their beacons. No, they have always acted in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience, in their political and Protestant opinions, and in taking their stand at the late election gave presumptive proof that they could neither be bought nor sold.

Had they acted like the "beacon" in their midst, who, it is natural enough to suppose that to him they do "look up" who professed his unasked services to Mr. McDougall previous to the election, but when the "tag of war" was approaching, turned his back, deserted his ranks, and enlisted under the flag of Morris! we say had they made a revolution like that satellite! then they would have been applauded by "Pickwick" as a pious, Protestant people.

Pickwick "considers that the vote polled by Mr. Morris is a very respectable one," respectable it would appear in every sense of the word, "his voters were of a highly respectable class, being in mostly easy circumstances!" How amusing! Well may it be said that we live in an interesting age!

Mr. Supple polled 499 votes, Morris polled only 195, yet we are told that "the vote polled by Mr. Morris was a very respectable one." "Oh Consistency, Consistency whither hast thou fled!"

With regard to them "being of a highly respectable class" caps the climax! If broken down merchants add a shade of respectability to any party, we must admit that hitherto we were under a wrong impression. But on the other hand if they constitute "respectables of the higher class" then of the Morris party they formed no mean portion! because the Village of Renfrew itself we venture to say has produced more gentry of that caste, than any other town or village of its magnitude within the precincts of the British dominions. It is an old maxim "that a man's company is the true criterion by which his character may be judged."

Mr. McDougall and his party may not have been paid so many official visits by the High Sheriff and his retinue of subalterns, as Pickwick and his conferrers hence their lack of respectability.

The assertion that Mr. McDougall's party were the most "riotous and threatening" they exhibited not an infamous libel. They exhibited a spirit quite the opposite all through the contest and to their extreme forbearance (with the Morris party in particular) may be ascribed the quietude that prevailed throughout.

Yours, &c.

AN ELECTOR.

County of Renfrew April 15th, 1856.

CLERGY RESERVE COMMUTATION.

A RETURN.

Showing in detail the Parties and Bodies with whom Commutation has been made under the Provincial Statute, 18 Vic, ch. 2, sec. 3; and the amount of each Party or Incumbent, and the amount paid to them respectively; the date of Commutation in each case; also the amount of Stipend or allowance assigned or given to each Party or Body at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act, 16 Vic, ch. 21, and a statement of the manner in which such Commutation may have been invested or appropriated:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.

Names of Clergy	Stipends.	Age.	Expectation of Life, Years.	Present Value	Total Currency
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Names made to wearing orange and however, to slaughter r olutions being of the police	Names of Clergy.	Supp.
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E.	Alexander, J. L. 136 Anderson, G. A. 120 Arday, J. Y. 121 Armstrong, J. G. 100 Atkinson, A. F. 206 Allen, Thos. W. 100 Atkinson, A. F. 18 Beck, J. W. 100 Betume, A. N. 206 Do. do 365 Blake, D. E. 206 Blensdale, Wm. 121 Boomer, M. 121	