

their efforts to the contrary. He was also anxious, in accepting the situation of Chief Commissioner, to forward a plan for forming a sinking fund from the tolls, which should be appropriated to the discharge of the Public Debt. He had seen this done in New York State, and there was a good financial system. There they received no revenue but from the tolls, and small direct tax, which was a mere bagatelle, and not more than 10c. to every man. They had expended \$30,000,000 in Public Works, since 1817, without a single cent of customs duties, and had set an example worthy to be followed. In 1866, by the sinking fund, that which had been expended was paid, and the people were scarcely taxed at all. It was the duty of government to provide for the future, and with such a rival as New York, the Canadians ought to be on the alert. He would propose to the Government to set apart a certain amount, where with to pay for repairs, and then devote the remainder of the proceeds to the payment of the principal. He would borrow money to finish the canal, and pay it off from the surplus proceeds. There might be called a scheme, but he had a plan, by which the whole debt could be paid by 1866, the same period as that fixed for the payment of the New York State debt. He had another measure respecting the disposal of the public lands, by which the capital derived from them could be profitably invested. He would dispose of the whole of the public lands, and the funds derived from these sales should be loaned to the Railroad Companies, and the interest paid for the use of the capital could be devoted to school purposes. He was not favorable to taking these roads under government management, but would have a guarantee of the roads themselves for a period of the bond annuity. This plan was adopted in New York State, and found to answer well. He had something to say on Customs. He thought that Canada could dispense with them altogether. There were here no army and no navy to maintain, but only the government duties performed in the single States of the American Union. There the Customs went to pay for Mexican wars, and so on, but here England kindly assumed all such expenses, and there was no necessity to levy heavy taxes to banish trade from the country. He would, however, retain some customs duties, for a short time, to pay the interest upon the Provincial Debt. An association was formed that mixed up this question with the one he would make a few remarks respecting it. He regarded Annexation as a question to be gravely considered—not to be treated with ridicule as some newspapers had done. Men would look round, and think for themselves, and they had a right to fairly and fully argue the question. He did not think that Canada was annexed to the United States. It would receive any benefit whatever, but if it had to assume a heavy federal tax, and to levy duties on all goods but American. Free trade would certainly be secured on the continent, but it would be lost with all the rest of the world. He was convinced, however, that the only thing to stop annexation, was to remove the high Customs duties which tend to drive men into seeking and desiring it. He had pointed this out in 1846, before the question of annexation was mooted by the people. It was not the interest of Canada to be annexed. By remaining attached to Great Britain she would not have to live under Protection, but be enabled to get everything at the cheapest rate, and sell everything for the highest. All that the country wanted was patience, so as to act with judgment, and discrimination, not expecting all things at once, but understanding the means by which they were to be brought about. All would then be satisfied, and the people would have more in the government fitted for the situation (a voice "No.") He was obliged for the suggestion. He could not say that all the law measures passed last Session had his complete approval, but if he had resigned on that point, he would not have received the thanks of his constituents, and of the country, for neglecting more important interests. If he had disagreed on the question of trenchment he should have felt called upon to resign. He was himself in favor of increasing the jurisdiction of the Division and County Courts, and the Ministry had a measure in preparation for that purpose. He could not give the details, but thought that it would meet with the approval of the country. He concluded by requesting patience, and assuring his constituents that all the reforms demanded were carried into effect in a year or two.—"They must request that legislation be given quick time, but the time when all their wishes would be realized was not far distant. He thanked them for their attendance, and set down amidst loud applause. The assemblage then quietly dispersed.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST—Sinking of the Steamer Commerce, with a Detachment of the 23rd Regiment on board. By a telegraph report which has reached this place, addressed to Mr. Stanton of the Commerce department, we learn the painful intelligence that the steamer Commerce, which left Montreal on Monday, with a detachment of the 23rd Regiment for London—was run into by the steamer "Hesperath, McSwaine, master, from Port Stanley and bound for Buffalo. The collision took place some time during the night of the 6th inst., at the mouth of the Grand River, Port Matilda. The Commerce was laden with the men and baggage of the 23rd Regiment, and it appears sunk immediately after the collision. As near as can be ascertained, the loss of life numbers 38, and confined to the soldiers who had not time to save themselves on account of the rapidity with which the vessel sank after the collision. The "Hesperath," and those on board, escaped free of damage. The propeller, Earl Carhart was in company with the ill-fated vessel at the time of the disaster, with another detachment of the same Regiment on board, which she has hauled up at Port Stanley, and returned to bring up the survivors. It is stated that the Commerce had up war of £2000 in specie on board for the "Commissioner." She had likewise a few cases of merchandise for Hope, Birrell & Co. of this Town. We have not heard whether the vessel showed lights or not, but forms no opinion where blame may rest. The matter will no doubt be thoroughly investigated. A detachment of the 30th Regiment left here this morning for Port Stanley, en route for Montreal, to replace the 84th.—London Free Press.

CLERGY RESERVES & RECTORIES.—GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN TORONTO!

On Wednesday night, the 8th instant, a great public meeting was held in the hall of the Clergy Reserves property to the general purposes of the Province, and the abolition of the Rectories, took place in Knox's Church in this city. The Hon. Adam Ferguson, in the chair. The attendance was large and respectable. An amendment was offered by the Hon. Mr. Cameron, seconded by Dr. Burns, to one of the resolutions, but was eventually withdrawn, on the supporters of the original motion voting in its substance. It was contended for by the gentlemen who supported the amendment. At a meeting of the Committee of the association on Monday it was resolved unanimously that the Hon. Mr. Cameron should move a resolution, expressing the opinion that the Ministry ought to make the Clergy Reserve question a Cabinet measure and give it all the weight of their influence and position. Although this determination was unanimously come to by the Committee, it was proper to state that two members of the committee were opposed to this course, but they went away before the vote was taken. On Wednesday, however, Mr. G. Burns was contented for by the gentlemen who have signified themselves by personal hostility to Mr. Cameron, set to work to prevent his taking any part in the meeting.—We believe the Trustees of Knox's church were applied to assist in the exclusion, by a threat to shut the door against the meeting if Mr. Cameron should move the resolution and take part in it. The trustees refused to respond to this extraordinary application, but it was finally determined that Mr. Cameron should not move the resolution. It was well understood however that he would move the substance of the resolution as an amendment. Owing to the refusal of Mr. Cameron, Dr. Burns, Mr. Leslie, of the "Examiner," and Mr. Brett, who were to have severally spoken to resolutions, refused to go on the platform, as thereby they might appear to have rendered themselves parties to the unjust and vindictive exclusion. Professor Hurbut, whose views were also in favor of the amendment, differed from the other gentlemen as to the proper course to take, and went on the platform to second a resolution, in doing which he expressed himself strongly in favour of the views of Mr. Cameron, Dr. Burns, and the other supporters of the amendment, contending that the ministry were bound to use their influence as a ministry, by endeavoring to settle this great question by making it a cabinet measure. Mr. Cameron moved his amendment amidst the most unanimous applause of the meeting. Dr. Burns followed in a most powerful speech, in doing which he alluded to a speech delivered by Mr. Baldwin that the hon. gentleman had expressed himself strongly in favour of making this very question a cabinet measure. The exclusionists were fairly non-plussed. Mr. Leslie attempted a reply, in the course of which, to show that the amendment was superfluous, he referred to the fact the constitution gave the committee of association the power to make precisely such representations to the executive government as the amendment contemplated. Mr. Cameron met this quasi overture in a most generous spirit, declaring that if the Committee would give an assurance that they would represent to the executive government as the committee of the meeting, that the Clergy Reserves and Rectory questions ought to be made cabinet measures, he would withdraw his resolution. After some little discussion, this proposal was accepted by the committee, and the amendment was withdrawn. The object of the amendment was thus fully secured. The only difference between the amendment itself and the substantial opinion of Mr. Cameron received in exchange for it, is just this: the Executive Committee of the Association will now do what a deputation appointed by the meeting would otherwise have done.—Examiner Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

New York, May 8.—10 A. M. The Niagara has arrived at Halifax. Captain a shade finer. Sails, 57,000 lbs. Flour dull. Corn has advanced 1c; yellow 38c a 39c 6d; white and mixed 28c. Coffee steady dull. Sugar steady and firm. Good brands beef, advance 1s and 2s. Bacon and Hams in good request, at previous rates. Lard and cheese dull, and lower. ENGLAND. The prospects of the crops throughout the kingdom are said to be promising. Wm. Wadsworth, the most distinguished of the modern English Poets, and Poet Laureat, died at his residence. He was born in 1770. A correspondent of the London Chronicle says that the election, as far as the opinion of the electors can be calculated upon, they are decidedly in favor of Eugene Saurin, the only candidate of the Democratic candidate. GREECE. The mission of Baron Sroff, from the French Government, has, it is said, proved a failure. Admiral Parker still retains possession of the Greek vessels. The difficulty with England was as far as ever from settlement. It is said that Prussia is seeking an alliance with Denmark, and that she has an object in view to avail herself of an opportunity to withdraw from the Schleswig district. The Dutchies have entered upon an independent negotiation for peace. Prussia is left them to their own resources. TURKEY AND AUSTRIA. The difficulty between Austria and the Porte has been settled. The Porte has sent autograph letters to the Queen of England and the President of France, in acknowledgment of their friendly aid in the extradition question. The troops are said to have commenced to evacuate the Danubian Provinces. COUNTY OF LEEDS.—We perceive that O. R. Gowan, Esq., has been selected as the "Conservative" Candidate for Leeds at the next election. The worthy gentleman is tolerably certain of success, if the radicals have any confidence in his professions, and if the real Conservatives of Leeds support a man who has gone far beyond Mr. Keble in his demands for republican institutions. Mr. Gowan is playing a familiar game. He seeks to captivate old opponents, and flatters that former ties will be sufficient to retain old friends. He should, however, recollect the fable of the man and his ass. It is possible that the radicals cannot be caught, and probable

that the Tories may be lost—in which case all chances for preferment and a seat in Parliament, will be sacrificed. Mr. Gowan has, however, been an admirer and practitioner of expediency all his days, and we must admit that his success heretofore has been quite equal to his deserts.—Hamilton Spectator.



HURON SIGNAL.
THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1850.
The Assizes for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, were opened on Monday the 13th inst. The Honorable Judge McLean presiding, and Becker Brough, Esq., acting as Crown Counsel. We regret to state that the criminal Calendar presented a more serious catalogue than the quiet, sober people of these Counties are accustomed to acknowledge. The criminal charges, we believe, amounted in all to six in number, on four of which the Grand Jury found True Bills. The most serious case was that of George Cary, a Blacksmith, of the Township of Williams, in the County of Middlesex, charged with the crime of Rape upon the body of Elizabeth Hodgins of the Township of Biddulph, in the County of Huron, a child of eight years of age. Although the child herself was the only direct witness, there were a number of circumstantial witnesses, and the trial lasted nearly the whole of yesterday. We still continue to entertain strong doubts as to the propriety or utility of laying the details of such atrocities before the public, and as the present case was one of those revolting acts of human depravity at which men do not blush but shudder, we think the morals of the community would not be improved by a recital of the particulars. The defence was conducted by Mr. Beecher from London, and Mr. Strachan of Goderich, who certainly left nothing undone or unsaid that could honestly be either said or done for the benefit of the prisoner. Mr. Beecher addressed both the feelings and the judgments of the Jury in a very earnest and emphatic manner. Mr. Wilson of London spoke on behalf of the prosecution, and certainly showed a number of heavy and some ugly cases against the prisoner, in such a clear, forcible light, that left the Jury no plea of ignorance in the matter. His Lordship then read over the evidence with some comments and expounded effectively the nature of the crime—the law as it stands in reference to this crime, and the duty which the Jury in such a case owed to themselves, to the country and to the prisoner. The Jury retired and in a short time returned a verdict of "Guilty." Henry Walton was tried for stabbing with intent to kill, &c., but was convicted of merely an assault. There are two or three less criminal cases yet to be tried, and the civil Docket contains a number of heavy and some ugly cases. We expect the remainder of this week will be occupied in getting through the business.

FRAGMENTS OF THOUGHT.

The world is not war according to its age—Years roll on in fleet and silent succession only to chronicle, time after time, the same sad inflictions of our frail humanity, and tell us what perfect things we are. Amid that vast and motley throng that jostle onward all along life's path, few, few can boast of being what they ought to be. Few, few have lived a life of real usefulness, or marked their way with acts of common good. Pride, fashion, pleasure, selfishness and spleen devour their annual thousands, and each year finds successors to the thousands gone. This generations chase each other, and, in their heedless haste, strew the great thoroughfare of existence with the same vices, vanities and crimes. Yet surely, men do not realize on being; nor, surely willfully to waste their lives! They study not at all—but thoughtlessly plod on the self same path that all their ages, past, have trod, and stop not to enquire whence it leads. I envy not the man who thinks or believes that human errors are intentional—that men are evil from design, and strive and zealously desire to do no good! There may be honesty in such a creed, but it is harsh, narrow, stingy, and displays a lack of charity and fervent love which render it less amiable than thoughtless vivacity. Manhood, with few exceptions, pursues pleasure, happiness—something which, in early life, they learn to value, something which, with most men, the first and chief desire. A thirst for praise or approbation is the prolific source of Human actions. For this men struggle with incessant zeal, and bear and suffer toil and hardships dear—for this the warrior fights—the orator declaims—the prodigal wastes—the debauchee gets drunk—the profligate blasphemes—the pride sights piety—the hotheads sing and stave—yours, for splendor, even the devotee makes fast and prays, and the wild, ungodly fanatics in furious foamings, believe forth strange ravings of God's Word, and call it preaching! Perhaps 'tis not an evil but a good that men thus anxiously strive to please their fellows and gain their approbation. It would certainly be a sad world if every man set every other man's opinion at defiance, and live and act as though he lived alone. It is not the wish to please, but the means to gratify that wish, that is at fault. Public opinion is a sort of carnivorous monster that devours everything, and though it is changeable as the moon, it is always changes from its errors. The same extravagances, gew-gaws and frivolities that pleased the public opinion of an hundred years ago are fashionable now. The few who think may alter and improve our laws and language, may change our forms of labor, and use skill more strength was formerly employed—may introduce new arts and give a different aspect to the affairs of life.—But the little follies of the great crowd change not, because, the crowd have never learned to think. Of all the countless thousands that are hurrying along the vast pathway of existence, there are few whose movements are directed to the attainment of distinct and laudable objects. They have no definite aim. They are jostled and borne along by the pressure of the common current, and are

literally in pursuit of nothing. And of all the thousands that perish from the earth and leave behind no trace of usefulness—no mark or monument to tell they lived, perhaps a large proportion of them possessed talent and an inclination to do good, but became mere blanks, simply because they had no aim. Arise, then, ye youth—ye, even in boyhood cast these eyes abroad—see that there are certain objects, even in this bleak world, that are worthy thy ambition—know that respectability, honor, fame, independence—physical comfort and moral dignity, are things worthy of being owned—that they are things within the reach of man, and resolve with all the strength and fervor of thy soul, that they shall be owned by thee. All these lie within the limits of virtuous action, and may be possessed by energy and perseverance when properly directed. 'Tis true, the world smiles on folly and frivolities, and loud applause is often lavished on fools and knaves; but, be assured that good men are pleased only with good conduct, and 'tis better far to win the approbation of one virtuous man than to be applauded by a crowd of fools. Remember that thou art a responsible creature—that thy powers to do good were given for a purpose, and that thou wilt be called upon to account for the application of them. Life is a state of progress, and thou, with every other man who enters it, art bound to furnish thy quota to the general progress—art bound to leave the world better, that is, farther in advance than where thou findest it. Strive then to be wise. Learn wisdom and intelligence, for these alone can enable thee to discharge properly the obligations under which, as a rational being, thou now standest. And, know, assuredly, for thy consolation and encouragement, that in fully discharging these obligations to thy God and thy fellow-creatures, thou wilt be most successfully promoting thy own happiness, even in this life. Inquirer.—An inquest was held on the 10th inst., in the Township of Biddulph, before Geo. McLeod, Esq., one of the Coronors for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, on view of the body of Humphries Hays, of the Township of Biddulph. It appeared that the deceased came to Biddulph on the evening of the 9th to transact some business of his own—when he died in a few hours—without the knowledge of any person. Deceased was a native of Ireland, about 30 years of age, and reported to have been a civil, sober man, though he drank some liquors that day, but not to excess. Verdict—"Died by the sudden visitation of God." Our Stratford readers will be anxious to learn the result of their case of "mightiest importance," viz: the case of the *Smut Machine*—for their information, then, we state that the Grand Jury could find "No Bill" against P. R. Jarvis, Esq. for removing his own *Smut Machine* from the *Grill Mill* of W. F. McCulloch, Esq. The North American has reached us—it is a goodly sized sheet and well filled. It starts upon the regular gauch-head principle, is likely to be conducted with much ability, and, if we mistake not, will be of much service to the cause of Reform. Our readers may safely take it for granted that the Provincial Parliament has met—that the Governor General has delivered a very sensible speech, and that the whole world—that is, Canada, will be filled with politics for the next three or four months. Received—money letters from Hope, Birrell & Co. London; from James Whyte, Grimby; John McIntyre, Esq. Fullerton, and Sheriff Dickson, Perth. We direct particular attention to the Circular of the Chief Superintendent of Common Schools, which we have copied from the *Journal of Education*. And although we are unable to offer any opinion as to the favorable or unfavorable results of the contemplated *Teachers' Institutes*, and have strong objections to the present machinery for managing the educational affairs of the Province, we feel satisfied that a multitude of attempts and experiments will be required to develop the true and efficient method of conducting popular instruction. And as we regard such education for the whole people as the first object of importance, we feel disposed to look favorably on every rational attempt that is made with a view to promote that object, and we, therefore, trust that the inhabitants of these United Counties generally, and the School Teachers and Trustees in particular, will take a lively interest in the Meetings which are to be held in Goderich on the 11th and 12th of next month. A BEAR KILLED.—On Friday last, the sons of Robert Bell, Esq., of Tuckersmith, killed a male Black Bear in the adjoining Township of Hay. The animal sprang one of their steel wolf traps, which caught him by a toe of one of his fore feet, and could not, therefore, well be got rid of by him without the loss of that member. The Gentlemen followed the track for several miles, more in hopes of recovering the trap than of capturing the Bear, and were on the point of abandoning the chase, when their dogs plainly told they had found him. A short course of excitement ensued, for Bruin did give in till he had received five balls, two of which were in the head, and two in the region of the heart. This animal measured 5 feet 10 inches from the tip of the snout to the insertion of the tail—2 feet circumference of the neck, close to the head—his fore leg, immediately above the knee, is 2 feet circumference—and notwithstanding his lean condition, incidental to all of his species at this season of the year, he weighs 362 lbs. It is seldom that such animals are found to exceed, or even approach, at this age, and had this one been captured last autumn, there can be no doubt his weight would have given a very different result. From the Globe.

HISTORY OF THE CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION IN UPPER CANADA.
No. IV.
Dr. Strachan carried with him to London a new proposition for the future management of the Reserves, backed by a despatch from the Lieut. Governor, in which the Doctor was strongly recommended to the Colonial Secretary for his firm and zealous attachment to the government, and the

great benefit he has conferred on this Province, by his valuable services in the cause of education"—and Lord Bathurst is referred to him specially for information on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. The scheme which Dr. Strachan went to forward at Head-quarters, will be gathered from the following document enclosed in the Lieut. Governor's despatch:— "When the order for setting aside one-seventh of the land for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy was sent to Canada, some difficulty was experienced in complying with its spirit. The whole District of Niagara, a large portion of the Western District, and some townships along the St. Lawrence had been granted. The local government was therefore obliged to reserve blocks of land in the new townships that were nearest. Since that period, the Reserves have been chequered in every township as surveyed, according to a fixed principle. "The number of townships actually surveyed, appears to be 270, averaging, with a very few exceptions, 65,000 acres of land, one-seventh of which, 9,235 acres, equal 47 reserved lots of 200 acres each, consequently in 270 townships, their number of such lots exceeded 13,000, and contain more than two and a half millions of acres. "But as these lands partake of the quality of those around them, many lots with various causes, be found unfit for cultivation, so that the number of lots cannot be safely taken at present at more than 11,000, containing about 2,000,000 acres of land. "These numbers are only to be considered as the measure of the actual appropriation now made, but it goes on increasing as new townships are laid out and surveyed so that the number of lots and quantity of reserved land, will be in the end the whole province is under grant. "This provision, ample as it appears to be, and as it must be in time, should nothing interfere to prevent its natural operation, and the claims of the Reserves, very obvious, though not perhaps anticipated in their full extent by the distinguished statesman who advised the appropriation. "These causes are: "1. The great encouragement given to settlers of good character in bestowing upon them great portions of land at a very trifling expense. "2. The gratuitous grants given to such persons as retained their loyalty during the American Revolutionary war, and to sailors and soldiers who have served in the late war in Europe and America, as well as to the provincial militia. "3. So long as applicants can get lands for nothing, or for a small price, of the best quality and in the most convenient situations, it cannot be expected that many leases will be taken up, and accordingly 1,000 leases only have issued in a period of 21 years. "That they will now begin to be taken up more rapidly is probable. "1. Because the best lands are nearly all conceded. "2. The lands remaining are so far back that a lease near the market is becoming more desirable. "3. Emigrants are anxious to remain in good settlements: and as there are no grantable lands in such, they will take leases. "4. Parents are commonly desirous of settling their children near them, and as purchasing is not always in their power they will apply for leases. "But though leases will issue much faster during the next 21 years than they have done in the last, the difficulty experienced in collecting the rents, and the smallness of their amount, if strictly collected, prevent us from indulging the hope that the establishment will, under the present system of management, be able to keep pace with the wants of the people; for the whole revenue due at present from the leased Reserves amounts only to about £1,000 per annum, hardly sufficient, if all received, to support six clergymen; but scarcely £400 can be collected, without having recourse to legal process; so that as yet no clergyman has been borne on their proceeds. "That some attention in their management is necessary to make the Reserves sooner available for the purposes intended, is therefore very manifest, and will further appear from the fact that there are in the Province about 150 townships, containing from 400 to 500 families, in most of which a clergyman might be usefully employed, and nearly double this number will be required before the expiration of 21 years, and at the very moderate stipend of £200 sterling each, would require immediately £30,000 per annum; and in the course of 21 years, £60,000. But let us suppose only 50 clergymen immediately required, and 200 by the end of 21 years; this would require a present revenue of £10,000, and their support as to the favorable or unfavorable results of the contemplated Teachers' Institutes, and have strong objections to the present machinery for managing the educational affairs of the Province, we feel satisfied that a multitude of attempts and experiments will be required to develop the true and efficient method of conducting popular instruction. And as we regard such education for the whole people as the first object of importance, we feel disposed to look favorably on every rational attempt that is made with a view to promote that object, and we, therefore, trust that the inhabitants of these United Counties generally, and the School Teachers and Trustees in particular, will take a lively interest in the Meetings which are to be held in Goderich on the 11th and 12th of next month. 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their income from funds deposited in London, must attach the present gradually state; their influence would be gradually spread; they would infuse into the population a tone and feeling entirely English, and acquiring by degrees the distinction of education, which the clergy at home have always possessed, the very first feelings, sentiments, and opinions of the youth, must become British. "That in a very short time sales of lots would be more frequent than leases now are, will not be disputed by any who consider the manner and habits of the people of this country; they dislike all tenures, except the fee-simple. It is therefore not extravagant to expect to sell 5,000 lots in the next 21 years, averaging 15s per acre; yet many some might at first sell for 10s, yet many more would fetch 20s. and all, except but lots, would gradually rise in price as the country improved and became full of people. New 5,000 lots, averaging 15s per acre, would yield a revenue of £36,000, and this added to the annual rents accruing from the leases would amount to more than £40,000, a revenue sufficient to pay nearly 200 clergymen. "The Clergy Reserves have never been broken in upon, are more numerous than those of the Crown, and therefore the result of the sales will be more favorable, and as many of the best Crown Reserves have been granted, the average price of the Clergy may be taken higher. "To secure the Reserves or their proceeds for the purposes mentioned, it appears necessary that the first section of the 31st of Geo. 3, be repealed, and that the alterations may be made by the Provincial Legislature, in their disposition and extent under certain restrictions and limitations. "Should any such alteration in the management and disposition of the Clergy Reserves, as is here contemplated, be deemed, after mature investigation, expedient, this appears a very proper time to propose it for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and to request the Clergy Reserves to participate in their advantages, and to be included in their full extent by the distinguished statesman who advised the appropriation. "These causes are: "1. The great encouragement given to settlers of good character in bestowing upon them great portions of land at a very trifling expense. "2. The gratuitous grants given to such persons as retained their loyalty during the American Revolutionary war, and to sailors and soldiers who have served in the late war in Europe and America, as well as to the provincial militia. "3. 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"That some attention in their management is necessary to make the Reserves sooner available for the purposes intended, is therefore very manifest, and will further appear from the fact that there are in the Province about 150 townships, containing from 400 to 500 families, in most of which a clergyman might be usefully employed, and nearly double this number will be required before the expiration of 21 years, and at the very moderate stipend of £200 sterling each, would require immediately £30,000 per annum; and in the course of 21 years, £60,000. But let us suppose only 50 clergymen immediately required, and 200 by the end of 21 years; this would require a present revenue of £10,000, and their support as to the favorable or unfavorable results of the contemplated Teachers' Institutes, and have strong objections to the present machinery for managing the educational affairs of the Province, we feel satisfied that a multitude of attempts and experiments will be required to develop the true and efficient method of conducting popular instruction. And as we regard such education for the whole people as the first object of importance, we feel disposed to look favorably on every rational attempt that is made with a view to promote that object, and we, therefore, trust that the inhabitants of these United Counties generally, and the School Teachers and Trustees in particular, will take a lively interest in the Meetings which are to be held in Goderich on the 11th and 12th of next month. A BEAR KILLED.—On Friday last, the sons of Robert Bell, Esq., of Tuckersmith, killed a male Black Bear in the adjoining Township of Hay. The animal sprang one of their steel wolf traps, which caught him by a toe of one of his fore feet, and could not, therefore, well be got rid of by him without the loss of that member. The Gentlemen followed the track for several miles, more in hopes of recovering the trap than of capturing the Bear, and were on the point of abandoning the chase, when their dogs plainly told they had found him. A short course of excitement ensued, for Bruin did give in till he had received five balls, two of which were in the head, and two in the region of the heart. This animal measured 5 feet 10 inches from the tip of the snout to the insertion of the tail—2 feet circumference of the neck, close to the head—his fore leg, immediately above the knee, is 2 feet circumference—and notwithstanding his lean condition, incidental to all of his species at this season of the year, he weighs 362 lbs. It is seldom that such animals are found to exceed, or even approach, at this age, and had this one been captured last autumn, there can be no doubt his weight would have given a very different result. From the Globe.

in the 31st year of His Majesty's reign, and the present gradually state; their influence would be gradually spread; they would infuse into the population a tone and feeling entirely English, and acquiring by degrees the distinction of education, which the clergy at home have always possessed, the very first feelings, sentiments, and opinions of the youth, must become British. "That in a very short time sales of lots would be more frequent than leases now are, will not be disputed by any who consider the manner and habits of the people of this country; they dislike all tenures, except the fee-simple. It is therefore not extravagant to expect to sell 5,000 lots in the next 21 years, averaging 15s per acre; yet many some might at first sell for 10s, yet many more would fetch 20s. and all, except but lots, would gradually rise in price as the country improved and became full of people. New 5,000 lots, averaging 15s per acre, would yield a revenue of £36,000, and this added to the annual rents accruing from the leases would amount to more than £40,000, a revenue sufficient to pay nearly 200 clergymen. "The Clergy Reserves have never been broken in upon, are more numerous than those of the Crown, and therefore the result of the sales will be more favorable, and as many of the best Crown Reserves have been granted, the average price of the Clergy may be taken higher. "To secure the Reserves or their proceeds for the purposes mentioned, it appears necessary that the first section of the 31st of Geo. 3, be repealed, and that the alterations may be made by the Provincial Legislature, in their disposition and extent under certain restrictions and limitations. "Should any such alteration in the management and disposition of the Clergy Reserves, as is here contemplated, be deemed, after mature investigation, expedient, this appears a very proper time to propose it for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and to request the Clergy Reserves to participate in their advantages, and to be included in their full extent by the distinguished statesman who advised the appropriation. "These causes are: "1. The great encouragement given to settlers of good character in bestowing upon them great portions of land at a very trifling expense. "2. The gratuitous grants given to such persons as retained their loyalty during the American Revolutionary war, and to sailors and soldiers who have served in the late war in Europe and America, as well as to the provincial militia. "3. So long as applicants can get lands for nothing, or for a small price, of the best quality and in the most convenient situations, it cannot be expected that many leases will be taken up, and accordingly 1,000 leases only have issued in a period of 21 years. "That they will now begin to be taken up more rapidly is probable. "1. Because the best lands are nearly all conceded. "2. The lands remaining are so far back that a lease near the market is becoming more desirable. "3. Emigrants are anxious to remain in good settlements: and as there are no grantable lands in such, they will take leases. "4. Parents are commonly desirous of settling their children near them, and as purchasing is not always in their power they will apply for leases. "But though leases will issue much faster during the next 21 years than they have done in the last, the difficulty experienced in collecting the rents, and the smallness of their amount, if strictly collected, prevent us from indulging the hope that the establishment will, under the present system of management, be able to keep pace with the wants of the people; for the whole revenue due at present from the leased Reserves amounts only to about £1,000 per annum, hardly sufficient, if all received, to support six clergymen; but scarcely £400 can be collected, without having recourse to legal process; so that as yet no clergyman has been borne on their proceeds. "That some attention in their management is necessary to make the Reserves sooner available for the purposes intended, is therefore very manifest, and will further appear from the fact that there are in the Province about 150 townships, containing from 400 to 500 families, in most of which a clergyman might be usefully employed, and nearly double this number will be required before the expiration of 21 years, and at the very moderate stipend of £200 sterling each, would require immediately £30,000 per annum; and in the course of 21 years, £60,000. 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