Lard.
. McDOUGALL,
nsulted at all hours, at
P. Gooding's, Front-St.
t. 13th, 1848. 33–

. EWIS,
t, SOLICITOR, &C.,
GODERICH.

D W. OTTER,
ent & Conveyancer,
OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.
ODERICH.
2–n25

STRACHAN,
AND ATTORNEY AT
LAW,
Chancery, Conveyancer,
ARY PUBLIC,
n West Street, Goderich.
January, 1850. 2v–n49

HOME LIZARS,
NEY AT LAW,
r, Solicitor in Chancery,
&c.,
is formerly, in Stratford.
nuary, 1850. 2v–n49
trachan, of the late firm of
zars, continues to act as
nsel for Mr. Lizars in all
to him from Stratford.

N & WILLIAMS,
ATSON of Goderich,
AT LAW, &c. &c. and
WILLIAMS, of Stratford,
lector, Weller and Williams,
ronto, having this day entered
, in the Practice, and Profes-
HANCERY and CONVEYANCING,
their Offices at Goderich and
vely, under the name, style
N and WILLIAMS.
N, Goderich. }
LIAMS, Stratford, }
849. 2v–n47tf

IASMYTH,
ABLE TAILOR:
FIRST-STREET,
GODERICH.
il 12, 1849. 2v–n10tf

GOODING,
CTIONEER,
SALES in any part of the
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ace, Light-House Street.
il 4th 1849. v–9n

EL GORDON,
ET MAKER:
t of the Canada Co's. Office,
ST-STREET,
GODERICH.
1849. 2v–n30

tokes,
and DRUGGIST,
T-STREET,
GODERICH.
). 2v–5n

. E. LINTON,
BLIC,
ner Queen's Bench,
ONVEYANCER,
TRATFORD.

ID H. LIZARS,
ntimate to the inhabitants of
od the surrounding country,
nced business as Conveyancer,
Accountant, and by assidu-
uracy, and moderate charges,
to such as may require his
wishing to employ him in any
aches will please call at the
Lighthouse street,
March, 1850. v3–n6

OHN HYDE,
E FROM EMBRO,]
CAL HALL,
STRATFORD.
2v–n26

M. REED,
SIGN PAINTER, &c.,
USE ST. GODERICH.
2vn38

DER WILKINSON,
L LAND SURVEYOR,
Civil Engineer.
Mr. ROBERT ELLIS'
ODERICH.
0. 2v–n52

OTICE.
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USE and WHARF belong-
s. Davenport, of this place
himself as a
D COMMISSION MERCHANT.
ommission from the Mer-
rich, will receive prompt
JOHN McEWAN.
ch, 1849. 2v–7ntf.

uron Signal,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
HAS MACQUEEN,
AND PROPRIETOR.
ET-SQUARE, GODERICH.
Job Printing, executed with
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URON SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-
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X PENCE with the expiration

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HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. } "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." { TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1850. NUMBER XV.

Poetry.

From the American Citizen.

THE TIME TO DIE.

BY MARY OF —— HILL.

When is it? when childhood is fresh and green,
And the silvery laugh rings clear,
And the sunny brow with its silken sheen
Is free from the touch of care,
Is that the time for the eye to close
And the lip be hushed in its last rose?

Ah no! for a gentle mother's grief
Would be shed o'er her early lost:
And the life of that flower would seem too brief
To be blighted by Death's cold frost,
When the spirit is free as the soft wind's breath,
Oh would it not chill at the thoughts of death?

When is it? when youth has subdued the glee
And gave it a gentler tone:
And the dreams of childhood have ceased to be
And the brow has more thoughtful grown,
And *mind* speaks forth in the beaming eye,
Oh! tell me, is this then, a time to die?

Ah no! for the youthful heart is warm,
And cold is the silent grave:
And the tempest rude, and the wintry storm
Would there in their wildness rave:
And many a lip would forget to smile,
If the loved were sleeping in death the while.

When is it? when age shall have dim'd the eye,
And furrowed the brow and cheek;
And the silvery locks which above them lie,
Of many a winter speak;
Would the worn one rest from his labors then,
And dwell no more 'mid the haunts of men?

Ah, no! though the summer of life be past,
And time on the form hath told,
There is a spell o'er the spirit cast,
Whose influence ne'er grows old,
There is no age to the human heart—
Oh! when should it then, from its life depart?

LABOUR.

BY CAROLINE F. ORNE.

Ho! ye who at the anvil toil,
And strike the sounding blow,
Where from the burning iron's breast
The sparks fly to and fro,
While answering to the hammer's ring,
The fire's intenser glow—
Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And sweat the long day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye who till the stubborn soil,
Whose hard hands guide the plough,
Who bend beneath the summer sun,
With burning cheek and brow—
Ye deem the curse still clings to earth
From olden time till now!
But while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labour all day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye who plough the sea's blue field—
Who ride the restless wave,
Beneath whose gallant vessel's keel
There lies a yawning grave,
Around whose bark the wintry winds
Like friends of fury rave
Oh! while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labour long hours through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho! ye upon whose fevered cheeks
The hectic glow is bright,
Whose mental toil wears out the day
And half the weary night,
Who labour for the souls of men,
Champions of truth and right—
Although you feel your toil is hard,
Even with this glorious view,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do.

Ho! all who labour—all who strive—
Ye wield a lofty power:
Do with your might, do with you strength,
Fill every golden hour!
The glorious privilege to do
Is man's most noble dower,
Oh! to your own souls's be true!
A weary wretched life is theirs
Who have no work to do.

AGRICULTURE.

THE ASH OF PLANTS.

Condensed from a very valuable and elaborate article in Morton's Cyclopedia of Agriculture, now publishing by Messrs. Blackie & Son Glasgow.

"When ordinary wood, or coal, or any plant is burned, a certain amount of incombustible matter remains behind, especially known as ashes. These consist of the mineral materials, which the plants forming the wood or coal have taken from the soil, and retained within themselves.—In fact they are as indispensable to the growth of the plant, as the carbon and water which forms its principal bulk. Without their aid, many of the most important constituents of the plant could not be produced, and on their presence depends much of the value of a soil or a manure for the growth of crops. The composition and also the quantity of ashes is very variable, according to the kind of plants from which they have been derived; but, within small limits, they are constant for the same kind of crops. It does, indeed, sometimes happen that one ingredient is substituted for another; but in such cases the new substances has very much the same chemical characters and properties as that which it replaces."

The particular quantities of mineral food, which the different kinds of plants draw from the soil, are ascertained by the analysis of their ashes; but, "it would be of little practical value, if analysis only gave the ashes of the whole plant; because different parts of that plant are very differently composed in that respect. Thus, for instance, the tuber of the potatoe contains in it ashes as much as eighty-six parts in the hundred of the salts of potash and soda, while the herb contains only four parts of the same basis. The herb of the potatoe contain as much as fifty-nine parts of the salts of lime and magnesia, and thirty-six parts of silica; while the tuber possesses only fourteen parts of the former and none of the latter."

Again; suppose a farmer has removed twenty tons of turnips from an acre of his land, and desires to ascertain the quantity of mineral food they have abstracted from the soil, the simplest calculation enables him to arrive at the result. "Twenty tons are equal to 44,800 lbs.; now as a hundred parts or pounds of turnips contain 0·66 of ash by one analysis; 43,800 lbs must contain, in round numbers, 295 lbs of ash. The larger proportion of wheat consists of alkalies, there being about 124 lbs of potash alone."

"A good crop of barley is on an average forty bushels per imperial acre, though frequently more, the estimated weight of the bushel being fifty-two lbs; the weight of the straw is estimated to be one-fourth more than the grain.

In 2080 lbs of barley grain 49 lbs min. food,
In 2600 lbs do. straw 159 do.

Total 208 lbs.

"The produce of a fair average crop of oats may be taken at fifty bushels, weighing 40 pounds the bushel; the produce of the straw, being taken at two-thirds more than the grain.

In 2000 lbs oat grain, 58 lbs mineral food.
In 3332 lbs oat straw, 170 lbs do.

Total 228 lbs.

"Oats it will thus be seen extract a proportionately large quantity of inorganic ingredients from the soil. The ingredients are in the following proportions:"—

Potash	9.72	32.54	42.26
Soda	1.44	16.47	17.91
Magnesia	4.24	6.42	10.66
Lime	2.27	13.71	15.99
Phosphoric Acid	10.55	4.35	14.90
Sulphuric Acid	0.75	5.54	6.29
Silica	27.30	82.31	109.61
Peroxide of Iron and loss	1.92	8.65	9·27
Chloride of sodium	0.11		0.11
	58.0	170.0	227.00

These analyses confirm the notion of our fathers, that a crop of barley or bear was easier on the land than one of oats. They also enable the farmer to see at a glance, what he must restore of inorganic material to the land, in order to keep up its fertility. Of course, as the straw draws from the land by far the larger proportion of the inorganic meterial to the land, those who are in the habit of restoring great part of it saturated with urine, as a constitutent of their farm-yard dung, will require a much less quantity of inorganic manure than those who sell it off the land, or even consume it all—as the Rev. Mr. Huxtable does—as food. And, as to the urine, our opinion is, that the most valuable form in which it can be employed as a manure, is when absorbed in straw, chaff, and whatever debris the homestead affords; our great aim in our own practice is never to allow the liquid, in any other shape, to pass the bye-door. A great object with the farmer should be, by all means in his power, to increase the bulk, as well as the quality of his cereal crops: for in connection with abundant green crops, this will ensure abundance of the best manure, while a starved soil perpetuates starvation.

BUTTER MAKING FOR MARKET.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Mr. Editor:—You are aware that there is much difference in the quantity of the butter usually sold in our towns and cities: and we who make and, as well as those who buy, suffer great injustice and inconvenience, arising from the fact that many purchasers are not good judges of butter, and cannot distinguish the good from the bad, and but very few are willing to pay enough difference in price to compensate those who take extra pains to produce a really nice article. Then again butter often looks nice in market, when on trial it is found bad, and the buyer does not know the name of the maker or vender.

Now to remedy in part these evils, would it not be well if each butter maker would use a stamp by which to mark the name or the initials of the maker's name on the rolls, and always use the same stamp. This would excite emulation among the butter makers; and insure a better quantity of butter; and buyers would soon learn to discriminate between those whose stamp could be relied on for a good article of butter, and those of doubtful character. These stamps could easily be made by an ingenious mechanic, if there was a demand for them. What think you of that plan, Mr. Editor?

Respectfully, &c.,
M. B. CHOAT.

Millbrook, O., March 5, 1850.

REMARKS.—We think that the suggestion is first rate; and hope some of our good butter makers will start the practice at once; others will soon follow, and those who cannot or will not make a good article, will be shortly driven out of the market—we hope.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

IMPROVEMENT OF CLAY LANDS.

The change that has been wrought in the wet, tenacious clay soils of England and Scotland, by means of thorough draining, and treach or sub-soil ploughing is truly marvellous. These improvements have been going on most rapidly within the last dozen years, and the produce in most instances has been doubled, in some trebled, and even quadrupled. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Smith, of Deanston, who ranks among those enterprising individuals, that first wakened up the public mind to the importance and practicability of these improvements. Although in Canada, an expenditure so large as these operations cost in the old country, is not required, nor would it be profitable, yet much might be done,—and we think *must be done*,—in this direction, before our Agriculture can settle down under any intelligable system of correct principles, and fully remunerate our most intelligent and spirited cultivators.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

We are happy to learn that at the College of *Chambly*, measures are about to be adopted to ensure Scientific Agricultural Education. A farm of 54 acres attached to the College, will be cultivated on the best principles, and Agricultural Chemistry will be carefully studied.—This arangement we understand, is to take place from the first day of May, 1750.—*Montreal Pilot.*

ORCHARD,—Look well to peach trees, and see that the peach worm is not at work. Pour boiling water on the lower part of the trunk near the ground, and if a sufficient quantity be used it will cook the worm without any injury to the tree; we have tried it fairly, and are well convinced that even three gallons of boiling water may be used without any injury to the trees. Manure trees and recollect that they require cultivation. Attend to preparation of scions early and graft such trees as require it.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—Dr. Kennicott a leading nurseryman and fruit grower at Chicago, says for fruit trees and especially, the apple and quince, he has found barnyard manure half decayed chips, charcoal and ashes, mixed serviceable. He had tried lime but without benefit, except on small peaty spots. Yard manure alone, particularly for peaches, plums and cherries, is deemed injurious, and should not come in contact with the root of any tree untill throughly rotted.

LINCOLN ELECTION.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF THE HON. W. H. MERRITT!!!

From the Journal and Express.

On Saturday last, the day appointed for the Lincoln Election, we started for St. Catharines, to hear the speeches, see the doings of opposition candidates, (if any should venture so to stultify themselves,) and jot down such matters of interest as might chance to turn up. St. Catharines is one of the prettiest Towns in Canada, build on a high ridge, with the welland Canal creeping round its base. It possesses immense water power which is not wasted, several well-built churches which appear to be put to good uses, numbers of neat stores which are visited by plenty of customers, and an intelligent population not at all backward in improving the extraordinary advantages which nature and art have so profusely placed at their disposal. The Town Hall, just completed, is a fine building, and would be an ornament to a much larger place than St. Catherines. There are two newspapers printed there—the *Journal* and *Constitutional*, which are both very creditable specimens of the Canadian Press, and diffuse the usual weekly amount of political information. St. Catherines may, without the slightest exageration, be termed the Lowell of Canada, and promises yet to become as important a place, as that noted recepticle of all the marriageable maidens in the New England. On Saturday morning a drizzling rain set in, which continued until after 12 o'clock, and seemed to diminish considerably the numbers of the expected audience. At 12 o'clock W. KINGSMILL, Esq., Sheriff, for the United Counties of Lincoln, Welland, and Haldimand, ascended a platform erected in the Public Square, and read the Writ and Proclamation, after which W. WOODRUFF, Esq. proposed, and—LAMBERT, Esq., seconded, W. H. MERRITT, Esq., and no other candidate appearing, he was declared duly elected. The pelting rain rendered any attempts at speaking there, a matter out of question, and it was decided to go to the Town Hall, so that the member for Lincoln should have an opportunity of explaining his views, and those of the Government, upon the leading questions of the day. The crowd accordingly made a rush for the building mentioned, and after being opened it was speedily very well filled with such of the yeomanry of Lincoln, as cared to brave the storm. We should suppose that there were between 500 or 600 persons present. Before giving the speech of Mr. MERRITT, we would acknowledge the courtesy displayed by the good people of St. Catharines, in providing for the convenience of the Press, and we commend their example as worthy of imitation, by officials much more aspiring, and places possessing greater ideas of their own importance. W. WOODRUFF, Esq., having briefly again introduced the newly elected member:—

Mr. MERRITT rose and said in substance as follows—

There were few men more fortunate in retaining the confidence of their friends than himself, and who enjoyed an equal forbearance from opponents. This was the second time he had been returned for Lincoln, and he felt highly the honor, but it was the first time that he had an opportunity of addressing his constituency as a member of the Government. Hitherto he had been before them as a member for Lincoln, but now every man from Gaspe to Sandwich felt interested in the result of this election. He did not come there to declare that public feeling was fully satisfied—he knew that there was great discontent throughout the Country—he knew this before he joined the Government at all—and told his constituents so at the last general election. But it was the duty of the people to act with judgement, not to look at the surface of things, and not to simply say this or that measure has created all the discontent. Men generally were not insane, and did not oppose governments without some cause. He knew that there were causes existent in Canada, and he would endeavor briefly to point them out. The Union Act was the first cause: it originated without the control of Canadians, and placed Upper Canada in a peculiar position. The People of the Upper Province had constructed Public Works at great expense, and then found another power interfering, and saying that there was absolute necessity on account of them, that the two provinces should be united. The Lower Canadians held the outlet to the ocean, from the great West, and this was the primary cause of the Union. When the Union Act was brought into operation, it did not contain the necessary checks, and was passed in England without the consent or concurrence of the inhabitants of this Colony.—Its greatest fault was in creating a large public debt. Before the Union any member cound rise in his place and propose a money grant—the consequence was that a large debt was incurred; but £1,100,000 were invested in good works, with the exception of about £250,000, and that sum was wasted. After the Union the power of originating money bills was conferred upon the Government. But this did not mend matters, for a pressure from without secured the passage of measures of this description and the result was seen in a heavy debt of £4,000,000 now hanging over the Province, which was really not worth more than £3,000,000. It was on this account that the country had to pay heavy taxes, and the Custom duties had been increased from 2½ to 12 per cent. to pay the interest of the debt. The Act, therefore, failed in producing the necessary checks, and discontent had followed as a matter of course. These institutions existed before the present Government came into power, and the mischief was worked before they took hold of the reins. A similar state of things had existed in New York, but there they had found a remedy by depriving the Government of power to originate a debt, without passing an act at the same time for collecting a sufficient sum by direct taxation to pay it. A wiser financial measure than this was never adopted under the canopy of heaven, and he would gladly see it copied in Canada. He wished distinctly to impress upon the minds of his hearers the important fact, that the heavy taxation, of the Province, had tended much to produce discontent. He was anxious to see Canada prosperous, to see her lightly taxed her best energies at work her resources developed, and hear the busy hum of enterprise ringing through the land, but her heavy debt must first be removed. He would proceed to point out a second cause of dissatisfaction. He alluded to the corn-law of 1845. That law was passed in 1845, and Canadians could express no opinion upon it until 1846. It removed all protection from Canada, but failed to do an act of justice to the Colony, in not securing reciprocity with the United States. He entertained the same opinions now in 1850, that he did in 1849. He then was in favor of removing all duties between Canada and Great Britain, to establish a complete free trade between them, and to put discriminating duties upon goods from the United States. He then saw that with the great public works of Canada, the free trade system would be much to the advantage of the country, and was strongly in favor of reciprocity, as the proper way of carrying it out. By raising a country to a par with others, was the only way to make it contented. It must possess equal advantages and have as good markets. To obtain these things was to make the Canadian people more satisfied with their condition and their government: until these things were obtained they never would be satisfied with any government. When he saw that Great Britain reduced Canada to equal competition with other nations, and removed the protection duties hitherto existing, he was convinced that reciprocity must be obtained, before she could be prosperous. He was not in favor of Protection in any way, manner, or shape, and thought that Great Britain had an undoubted right to remove the Corn Laws—it would have been presumptuous to have opposed it—but she had done Canada a grievous wrong, in not providing her right of access to the same market, as other British subjects possessed. He had ever sought since to remedy the error by endeavoring to bring about Reciprocity between this Country and the U. S. (Mr. Merritt here read an extract from a speech delivered by him in the House of Assembly in 1846,) He had replied to Mr Cayley then who said that wheat prices in Europe would sustain wheat prices in Canada, that experience was against it, and showed that Canadians could not compete with Russians unless admitted on favorable terms to the American market. (Read another extract containing these sentiments.) This was what he pointed out in 1846, and it had been realized. Cattle, wheat, pork, everything in fact, produced here, was now 20 per cent lower than on the other side. This was one element, among others, which produced dissatisfaction. Some said that if the American markets were opened to Canada, it would lead to estrangement from the Mother Country. He held an opposite opinion, and considered that Canada would be estranged only, by the American markets remaining closed. He had never argued for protection on higher prices than were given in the U. S., but for an equality of prices. When Canadians saw that their American neighbors were receiving more for their products than they, they became dissatisfied but when they saw that this difference arose from the legislation of man, they naturally directed their murmurs against the Government untill it endeavored to bring, or did bring, about a change. These were the two abiding causes of dissatisfaction here—the greater taxation and the lower prices, than were to be found on the other side. He was of opinion that Reciprocity would yet be obtained, however, and would give his reasons for thinking so. The Americans send to England, duty free, fifty times the amount of that sent from Canada, at a duty of 20 per cent. Great Britain can, as she is bound to do, carry out the principles of the Navigation Act, and virtually close her ports to all who will not fairly reciprocate with her, or her possessions. The Americans would be too sensible to remain under such a disadvantage, and would speedily agree to a reciprocity of trade with Canada. He would ask who paid this difference of price—these high duties—not the consumer, but the grower, the hard working farmer. Canada was a producing, instead of a consuming country, and her produce therefore suffered under the present system. He would not be surprised, however, to see the Reciprocity Bill passed before two months were over, without any attempt at coercion, and he knew that the Canadian and British Governments were using every effort to obtain it. He was convinced that Reciprocity must come at an early date either with coercion or without. He knew that no administration need expect to retain the confidence of the country, who neglected to use every possible effort to obtain a fair exchange of commodities with the U. S., and to bring about this desired reciprocity. The Anglo Saxon race would not listen to excuses—they would ask "are you successful," and if the answer was in the negative, they would try other men. But he was sure that the people would be satisfied with the conduct of the Government, upon this, and all other points, during the ensuing Session. It must be borne in mind that the Ministry had many difficulties to contend against last year, in addition to the bad laws made by their predecessors.—They had met extraordinary opposition, and he acknowledged that much had been left undone which ought to have been done. They all remembered the Indemnity Bill—its passage was a crisis in the History of Canada, and of Responsible Government. It had been accompanied by an attempt of the minority to rule the majority, and by unexampled violence; it had been debated in Parliament, both here and in England, and the result was a triumph of Constitutional Liberty, not only in Canada but in Great Britain. They had all read Lord John Russel's speech, and from it would be satisfied that Responsible Government was no longer a name, but a reality. To all intents and purposes they were now freemen. If an administration did not meet the views of the people, they could drive them from power, and put other men in their places. But they might ask "What are the fruits of Responsible Government?" and in reply he would ask "What do you want?" First they might answer, "Retrenchment." Well, he had something to tell them about that, which must meet with their approval. An idea seemed to prevail, that the Ministry were opposed to Retrenchment. There could be nothing more erroneous than this. All who knew him were well aware that he had always advocated cheap government—he did so still, and if he had thought the Administration averse to ecomony, he would have resigned long ago, and if he had supported an opposition to retrenchment, he would never have dared to appeal to his constituents again. He had given much attention to the subject, and was satisfied as to the result. Government must rest upon public opinion, and act in accordance with the wishes of the people. He had authority to declare that immediately on the opening of the Session, the Ministry would move for a committee, composed from both sides of the house—including Reformers, Tories and "clear grits"—and on which he would sit himself—to take up every item of income and expenditure, to ascertain the amount of every salary paid, and to report thereon to the House for action. (Mr. Merrit read a resolution proposed by Sir R. Peel in England.) The resolution here would be similar to that, and would be one of the first motions made on the assembling of the House. Every single subject relating to income and expenditure, would then be canvassed, and the greatest possible publicity be given to the subject. Whatever differences of opinion there might be as to the extent to which Retrenchment should go, there could be none as to the mode of bringing it about and they might rest assured that the Ministry would do all in their power to effect it. Much had been said about the Elective Principle, and it was rumored that there was a majority in the country desirous of seeing it carried out. They were aware that Lord J. Russell was about to give an Elective Legislative Council to the Australians, and if the Canadians wished for such a change it was not likely they would be opposed. They had now the power of regulating their own Government, and could adopt any form they pleased. For this they had the authority of the Premier, and there was no change, after being properly considered, which they could not effect.—But a duty devolved upon them to use this power with judgment, and as intelligent men, they ought not to expect everything at once—not to subvert everything at once.—The Elective Legislative Council required grave consideration—it was a new thing and might work well, or might not. It was a departure from the system of responsible government, and should not be hastily adopted. The form of Government here now was as democratic, as could be drawn by man; it was far more democratic even than the Republican form. In a Republic they elected men for a certain time, and were obliged to retain them whether they acted rightly or not, but here they could turn out a Ministry in an hour. He mentioned these things so that the matter of self-government might be seriously considered by them. He would come now to the Clergy Reserves. Last year he was applied to by several Committees from the Northern Townships to move in this matter, but he had advised delay, and they had coincided with him as to its propriety. He now thought that advice was good. He had lately paid great attention to this subject, and found that he had never thoroughly understood it before. (He then proceeded to show these lands were originally set apart.) By selling the lands now remaining at 10s. per acre, an income of £50,000 would be realized. Not an acre of the lands had been already sold, without investment of the proceeds in government securities. This fund was public property, and as such under the control of the people. He thought that Canadians owed a deep debt of gratitude to Lord John of Toronto, who had preserved that fund in its present state. Under other hands it might all have been wasted and lost. He contended that this fund was still under the control of the people, and he did not regard the Clergy Reserves as a settled question. He had always voted for the application of them, to educational purposes, and was one of those who voted against the bill for sending the matter home for settlement. But he considered it premature to agitate the question just now, and he had to inform them that the Clergy Reserves would not be brought in as a government measure during the next Session, but be left an open question, although to be brought in by a member of the government. When they looked back upon the lands sold—about 25,000,000 acres—without providing for education, they must think it a sad sight. He thought that the system of appropriating lands had been wrong from the very beginning. They had established the University first, whereas they ought to have provided for Common Schools first, then grammar schools in every District, and then the University. The Ministry had endeavored to remedy this gross neglect, by bringing in a bill last session, appropriating 1,000,000 acres of public lands, for the support of a thorough school system. After March 1st, 1851, no man would get an acre of Crown Lands, without the money being applied to the Common School fund. He thought the allowance of land grants to be a great mistake, and he would not wish to see a continuance of the wrong system of giving lands to the descendents of U. E. Loyalists, who lived 60 years ago. He would again express his hopes that the Clergy Reserves question would not be agitated until more important matters were settled. He had shown them that the people were losing none of the capital derived from the sale of the Reserves, and considered it proper, that such matters as the settlement of the other Crown Lands, and reciprocal free trade, ought first to be attended to. The Banking question, and that of Currency, he regarded as highly important, and although not likely to be brought in by the Administration during the present Session, it was probable that they would in the succeeding one. He would like to see the Banking Laws of Canada placed upon the same footing as in the United States. There any person wishing to commence a Bank, could do so by purchasing public securities—this raised the value of public securities to an extraordinary degree, and in some instances he knew, 12 per cent. premium was received on 6 per cent. stock. He would also assimilate the currency of Canada, to that of the United States—he would have a dollar worth a dollar, and not 5s 1d.—This would tend to make money easy.—He would ask why Canada should not be as prosperous as any other country? He saw some around him who were in the country before 1812. They would recollect that Canada was far more prosperous then than now. There were no restrictions in those days. Produce used to go down to Montreal from the West, money was plenty, prices better, and wages higher. Why was this? Because then there were no tariffs to shut out American goods, and no restrictions to ruin trade. Settlers used to leave the wilderness of New York State, and settle the Canadian Districts of Niagara, and Gore, and Home. Why should they not return to that state of prosperity again, by pursuing the same means? After the war of 1812 or rather after 1815, the restrictive policy commenced. Governor Gore came and determined to keep out the "Yankees"—restrictions were imposed—dissatisfaction commenced—the oldest and most respectable colonists remonstrated—and countries were settled all around, with a population and wealth thus driven from Canada. He would not say that Canada had not advanced, but she had not done so according to her deserts. He drew the contrast to show the effects of the two systems—freedom and restriction. Under the one the country prospered, whilst under the other it went down. To insure the old rate of progression, they must restore the old system of free trade. There were two great things necessary to make the country prosperous—1st, Retrenchment, to reduce taxes, and so allow the country to become well settled; and 2nd, the finishing of the great chain of water communication to the Atlantic, and the setting apart of a fund from their proceeds with which to pay off the debt of the country. He would show them how this was feasible. Some allusions had been made as to his acceptance of the office of Chief Commissioner of Public Works. He was obliged for the tenderness with which he had been treated by the Press,—and at the same time must say that he regarded it as the duty of the Fourth Estate to denounce roundly what they considered wrong—but he would state that his only object in accepting the office, was from a desire to see the Public Works completed, and made as remunerative as they ought to be. Every canal must be made to draw 10 feet of water, and when this was done, it could be shown that vessels might go from Prescott to Montreal in a night and a day, or over 200 miles in 24 hours. Such a navigation was not to be equalled in the world. The Mississippi might have a rapid current down, but that current, had to be ascended again, whereas in the St. Lawrence there was the advantage of the current down, and of the slack water up. When the chain was properly completed, the business would be taken from New York State in spite of all