Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, October 19.

Montmorency Election

Last night, after the reporter left the House heard evidence in the case of Mr Cauchon against Mr. Lefrance The further hearing of the case was postponed until the 9th of November.

Desjurdin's Canal.

The Bill to authorize the Town of Dundas to grant its security to the Great Western Railroad Company, on behalf of the Desjardin's Canal Company, for certain improvements on the said Canal, was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, a committee of inquiry was appointed to inquire into the decrepancy between the dates of the order in council and the date of Mr Young's letter, with respect to the reduction of red pine timber.

Mr. Morin introduced a bill to render effectual certain proceedings under the act intituled "An act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose properties were destroyed during the Rebellion in 1837-8."

Elective Legislative Council.

The House went into committee of the whole on the resolution for making the Legislative Council elective.

Sir A M'Nab opposed the principle of the resolutions.

Mr. Morin spoke in reply to Sir Allan.

Mr. Sanborn is speaking in favor of the principle of election and opposing the resolution for membership, as proposed in the resolutions,—when the report leaves.

In the Legislative Council, last night resolutions of the hon. McKay, for making that body elective, were withdrawn without discussion.

QUEBEC, Oct. 20th.

Last night after the reporter left the House continued on committee of the Whole until its adjournment on the Legislative Council Resolution.

Messrs. Street and Brown spoke against the elective principle. Mr. Hincks supported the resolutions. Messrs Laurin Merritt, Rose, and MacKenzie supported the principle of election, but opposed the details of the resolution, especially the proposed qualification for membership.—the committee obtained leave to sit again on Friday next.

To-day Mr. Ridout moved an address to His Excellency for copious of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and the U. S. on the subject of reciprocity. Mr Hincks said there was no correspondence of the kind mentioned not any that could be made public without detriment to the public service.

Mr. Boulton inquired of the Ministry whether the present Commissioner of Crown Lands who had accepted office after the removal of the seat of government to Quebec, has received the sum of £100 from the Government as an allowance to Other Heads of departments who had removed to Quebec from Toronto and under what authority such payment was made. Mr. Hincks said he had received this amount that he had been appointed before the removal of the Seat of Government, and that the authority was a vote of Parliament.

Mr Boulton moved for a return of all sums that have been or will be refunded and that have been or will be remitted to parties engaged in the lumber trade, in consequence of the order in Council made on or about the 14th Sept. last.

Mr. Hincks said no such funds had been refunded and that none would be, except with the sanction of the House.

Mr. Boulton withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hincks stated in answer to Mr. Sicotte, that it is the intention of the Government to move for the concurrence of the Legislature to the bill relating to the Seigniorail Tenure introduced by Mr. Drummond.

Mr. Brown moved the following resolutions.

That it is expedient to prevent any new incumbents being placed on the list of clergymen, who receive an annual allowance from the Clergy Reserve fund, while the question of its final disposition is undetermined.

That a committee of five members be appointed to inquire and forthwith as to the best means of preventing any further addition to the said list of recipients from the Clergy Reserve Fund.

That the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to consist of Mr. Attorney General Richards, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Patrick, and the mover.

After discussion, the motion was lost, on the following division :—

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Mackenzie, and Amos Wright—3.

NAYS—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton, Burham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot Chapais, Chanveau, Christie (of Gaspe), Christie (Wentworth), Crawford, Dixon, Drummond, Dubord, Fortier, Fornier, Gamble, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Laterriere Laurin, Leblanc, Lebouthillier, McDonald, (Cornwall,) McDonald (Kingston), McNab Mallock, Merchildon, Mattice, McDougall, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Marney, Papineau, Patrick, Poulin, Robinson, Rolph, Rose, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Stevenson, Street, Stuart, Tache, Tassier, Valoise, Varrin, Viger, White, Wilson, Young—57.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.

Bills passed;

Last night after the reporter left a message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the following Bills without amendment :—To amend an act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway; and an act for the Relief of the Sufferers by the late fire at Montreal.

Grand Trunk Railway.

After a debate of five hours, the order of the day for the house going into Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and on the 4th report of the Standing Committee on the Railroads postponed till Monday.

Mr. Hincks pressed the going into Committee immediately, and opposed the amendment of M. Dubord in favor of postponing until the 4th November on the ground that it was important to have the question decided before Mr. Jackson left the country which Mr. Hincks said he was obliged to do on Monday next.

No vote was taken either upon the motion of going into committee or the amendment for postponing, as, upon the point of order being raised Mr. Speaker decided that, in consequence of the requirements of a rule of the house, the question could not be considered until the report of the Railway Committee was printed in French and English.

Independence of the Assembly.

Mr. Cauchon moved, That the bill to extend the provisions of the Act for the better securing the independence of the Legislative Assembly be read a second time.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment that the Bill be read a second time this day 3 months which was carried. Yeas 24, Nays 22.

Tuesday Mr. Dubord moved an address to his Excellency for a detailed statement of the charges incurred upon Miscellanies in service of the Government since 1851 to this date.

Mr. HINCKS, in reply, declared he would never condescend to give information.

The motion did not find a seconder and the matter dropt.

Mr. Leblanc introduced a bill to amend the act for elementary Instruction in Lower Canada.

Mr. Boulton moved an address to his Excellency for copies of correspondence on the subject of local improvements and relative to the reduction of Crown Lands in the County of Huron; and also for the statement relative to the fund formed for roads or other purposes, by the appropriating 4s 6d per acre on the Crown Lands

The debate was going on when the reporter left.

QUEBEC October 22nd, 1852.

Last night after the reporter left the Bill for the incorporation of Electric Telegraph Companies was read a third time and passed.

On motion of a third reading of this Bill Mr. Hincks rose and said that in consequence of the postponement of the Trunk Railroad Bill he had received that day, for the first time an intimation that it was the intention of Mr Jackson to leave the country on Saturday so that there was not the same necessity to hasten the Bill as before.—He states that he had also been relieved of any responsibility which had incurred as a ministry of the Crown towards Mr. Jackson; also that he had been prepared to leave the Government if he could not carry the Bill but was now entirely relieved from the responsibility thereon. The cheering on this announcement being made was tremendous. The Inspector General went on to say that the Government would not press the measure as a Government, and he would merely confine himself to support it as a private member.

Mr. Macdonald (Kingston) expressed his surprise at the announcement of Mr. Hincks," in so solemn a tone that Mr. Jackson was gone home, and he could not conceive how they relieved the ministry from responsibility.

Mr. Robinson appreciated the tone in which Mr. Macdonald had alluded to Mr Jackson who had come into the country on the faith of a solemn engagement with the Government.

Mr. Murney could not understand the position of the affair at all. The announcement made by the inspector General, with a face as long as his arm perplexed him.

Mr Young understood Mr. Jackson had come to this country to build a railroad and tender for the work and if successful, put the Government to no expence.

Sir Allan McNab was anything but satisfied that Mr. Jackson should be suffered to go home without the consideration to which he was entitled. He would support the Railway measure believing it to be for the advantage of the country.

Mr Cartier contended that the Holton and Galt Company was a mere sham.

Mr. Brown considered the position of ministers as an extraordinary and humiliating one. He accused ministers of inconsistency and subterfuge.

Mr Ridout did not think Mr. Jackson had been treated with discourtesy, nor that his going away was proof that he would not undertake the contract.

Mr. Cameron condemned the attack that had been on Mr Jackson both in the house and by the press.

Mr Boulton's Bill to give mechanics a lien on buildings was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

Mr. Boulton's bill to prohibit truck payments in Toronto and Hamilton was ordered to be read this day six months.

To day after the transaction of routine business, Mr. Cameron moved the second readings of the Agricultual Bill, the debate is going on as the Reporter leaves.

QUEBEC, October 23, 1852.

Last night, after the report left after a long debate, the agricultural Bureau Bill was read a second time, on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Boulton, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie (of Gaspe) Christie (of Wentforth) Clampham, Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulins Egan, Ferguson, Fortier, Fournier, Hartman, Hinks, Jobin, Lacoste, Langton, Laterrier, Laurin, Leblance, Lebontiller, Femieux, McDonald (Cornwall) Mackenzie. Malloch, Maschildon, Mattice, McDougall, McLaughlin, Morin, Patrick, Poulet, Poulin Rolph, Rose, Shaw, Short, Sicotte, Smith (of Durham), Street, Stuart, Tassie, Valois, Wright, (of East Riding of York), and Young—51

NAYS—Messrs. Badgley, Brown, Cauchon, Dickson, Gamble, Lyon, McDonald (of Kingston), MacNab, Merrit, Murney, Papineau, Ribout, Robinaon, Seymour, Stevenson, Viger, and Wilson—17.

Mr. Cameron stated, in the course of the debate, that he would remove or remodify the 4th and 8th clauses of the bill.

On the motion to go into committee of the whole—Mr. Robinson moved an amendment to the effect that the Bill be referred to a Special Committee to report of an Agricultura. Bureau were necessary at all The amendment was lost and the House spent the remainder of the evening in committee on the bill.

To night Mr. Jackson left on Board the Montreal steamboat. He was accompanied to the wharf by the Inspector General the Speaker, and a number of the members of the Legislature and other Gentleman He was cheered as the boat started.

AGRICULTURAL ABSTRACT — UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

Lands, Produce, Live Stock, and domest. Manufactures.	Lower Canada.	Upper Cana'a.	Total.
No. of persons occupying Lands	94449	99860	194309
Of whom those held			
10 acres and under	13261	9976	23237
10 to 20	2701	1889	4590
20 to 50	17409	18467	35876
50 to 100	37885	48027	85912
100 to 200	18608	18421	37029
Over 200	5685	3080	7765
No. of acs held by			
the above	8413915	9823233	17937148
do under cultivation	3605517	3697724	7303241
do do crops '51	2072953	2274586	4347539
do do pasture	1502355	1367549	2870004
do gardens & orchards	30269	55429	85698
do under wood	4508398	6125509	[illegible]
do under wheat	432111	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do barley	42927	29916	72843
do do rye	46007	38968	84975
do do peas	165192	192109	357301
do do oats	590422	421684	1012106
do do buckwheat	51781	44265	96046
do do maize	22669	70571	93240
do do potatoes	73244	77672	150916
do do turnips	3897	17135	21032
do do other crops, fallow and idle	649703	600151	1249854
Produce in bushels—			
do wheat	3075768	12692852	15768720
do barley	668626	625875	1294501
do rye	341443	479651	821094
do peas	1182190	2873394	4055584
do oats	8967594	11193844	20161438
do buckwheat	530417	639384	1169801
do maize	400267	1606513	2096800
do potatoes	456111	4987475	9443586
do turnips	369909	3644942	4014851
do clover & grass seeds	18921	42460	61381
do carrots	82344	174895	257239
do mangel wurtzel	103999	54226	158225
do beans	23609	18109	41711
do in lbs hops	111158	113064	224222
do tons hay	965653	681682	1647335
do lbs flax or hemp	1867016	50650	1917666
do do tobacco	488852	764476	1253428
do do wool	1430976	2699764	4129740
do do maple sugar	6190694	3581505	9772199
do in galls. cider	53337	701612	754839
do in yars full'd cloth	780891	527466	1309357
do do Linen	889523	14955	904478
do do Flannel	860850	1169301	2030151
Live stock—Bulls,			
Oxen, and Steers	111819	193982	305801
do Milch Cows	294514	296924	591438
do Calves & heifers	180317	254988	435305
do Horses	236977	202300	439377
do Sheep	628027	969922	1597949
do Pigs	256219	569237	825456
lbs. of Butter	9637152	15976315	25613467
do Cheese	511014	2226776	2737790
bbls. of Beef	68747	817746	886493
do Pork	223870	528129	751999
do Fish	48363	47589	95952

The Grain Crops in Lower Canada are all taken in the Minot and not in the bushel, excepting the Townships.

Beef and Pork are very incorrectly given in both parts of the Province.

The Fish in Lower Canada is exclusive of the Gaspe and Benaventure Fisheries, of which there is a separate Report.

W C CROFTON,
Sec'y Board of Registration.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

Last night the second reading of Mr. Cameron's bill to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, came off. As was expected, from the tone of certain of the Upper Canada journals, considerable opposition was evinced by some of the members, though we were happy to find that the agriculturists of the House, the men who are most interested in the matter, and who are most interested in the requirements of that portion of the community, were unanimous in their support of the measure. The class of opposition against this bill, the style of argument made use of by its opponents was certainly below what we should have expected, as we had been led to understand that several members had come down to the House, brim full of reasons, and only wanting an opportunity to completely annihilate the government on the subject One of the main arguments adduced was, that the agriculturists of Upper Canada were opposed to the Bureau, that the present arrangement for the encouragement of agriculture was ample for the requirement of the people, and that any other arrangement would certainly prove abortive.—These reasons, if based on anything more than mere assertion, must have had great weight with the House, but our readers will perhaps be astonished to learn that the proof adduced in support of the statement was, that at the meeting lately held in St Lawrence Hall, Toronto, during the Provincial Exhibition in that city, the hon. Malcolm Cameron, the present head of the Bureau, was greeted by several persons with groanings and disgraceful names on entering the Hall, where it was announced that he should give explanations as to the views and intentions of the government on the subject of the encouragement of agriculture, and the establishment of a Bureau. The reception of Mr. Cameron at that meeting was, strange to say (perhaps not, for of late we are prepared to hear any thing from that journal,) by the *Globe* proclaimed as evindence that the farmers of Upper Canada were opposed to the establishment of this office. The argument, however, had not the shadow of truth about it. A larger and more enthusiastic meeting was never held in the city of Toronto, and never was a speaker more warmly greeted, than was Mr. Cameron.

It is true that one person, a painter by the name of Orr, who, we believe, was rather more than "three sheets in the wind" did attempt to get up a noise, but the attempt was a miserable failure, and his single voice only, was heard articulating sounds, which few persons, if any, could understand. But even if the meeting had been quite as noisy as the *Globe* represented it to be, even if Mr. Cameron had been greeted by hisses and groans, that would be no proof that the people of Upper Canada are opposed to the Bureau over which that gentleman presides.—The editor of that paper will probably remember the Clergy Reserves meetings held in the same room in 1851, and the noise and tumult there got up by a few persons "friends of religion to prevent an honest expression of opinion on the subject." He will probably recollect the evening when he and others were obliged to give up the platform to a band of rowdies, calling themselves gentlemen, when even age and the sacred office of the ministry was no protection against the low vulgar abuse of those said rowdies, and when a meeting called expressly for the purpose of eliciting an opinion in favor of the secularization of the Reserves, ended in mock resolutions in favor of their present settlement. Now we would ask the *Globe*, or the member for Kent, what would they have said, if that demonstration had been taken as an expression of opinion on the part of Upper Canada against the secularization of the Clergy Reserves? And yet, would it not have been quite as just as it is now, to proclaim the demonstration lately made of the low abusive, and vulgar language of the meeting in Toronto, as an expression of the farmers of Upper Canada against the Bureau of Agriculture? It is disgraceful then, to libel the people of Toronto or the farmers who were at that meeting, because one single individual did not know how to behave himself. We believe, and we think that we are sustained in that belief by the state of the case, that the Bureau of Agriculture had nothing to do with the noise at the Toronto meeting, but that to Mr Cameron's well-known opinions on political topics, to a connection with a party known to be in favor of progressive reform principles, and mainly to his determined hostility to church endowment, and to those alone is to be attributed the conduct of the individual that endeavored to abuse that gentleman, and who no doubt had been thoroughly trained by his old masters as to the part cular expressions to make use of.

But, moreover, unlike the Clergy Reserve meeting to which we alluded, and at which the feeling was so strong against Messrs. Brown, Burns & Co., that no order could be restored, Mr. Cameron was listened to with marked attention, and as we have said, with enthusiasm; the reason being doubtless, that the farmers at the meeting were so large a majority, that Mr. Orr., and any friends who might have desired to encourage him, did not dare to interrupt while the hon. gentleman was speaking. After a great flourish of trumpets by Mr. Smith, about the farmers in his county who had but one opinion in the matter—and that opposed to the Bureau—and a feeble attempt to make out that Ministers had read their own bill, and therefore know nothing of its provisions. Mr. Street obtained the floor and in his usual lucid style, so cornered the hon. lawyer from Proutenac, that he had not a word to say for himself. Mr. Street is himself an agriculturist, the President of the Board of Agriculture in Upper Canada, and decidedly the most prominent and influential man among the agriculturits of Upper Canada.—Such a person we should judge, is fully competent to form an opinion as to the wishes of the agriculturists in this matter; and he stated distinctly that so far as the views of the different Agricultural Societies—so far as the opinion of the *Agriculturist* the only legitimate organ of the farmers in Upper Canada, could be taken as expressive of the wishes of the farmers—there was not a single dissentient voice from the principles of the Bill before the House. Mr, Street taxed hon. gentleman with opposing this bill merely because it emanated from the Ministry, and challenged them to produce a single tangible reason why it should not pass; whereupon Mr. Smith, said that according to the provisions of the bill, the amount to be paid to local Agricultural associations was reduced from £17 10s. to £10. Ah, said Mr. Street, that shows the hon. gentleman knows nothing about it.—And indeed it did shaw it pretty clearly, for according to the system at present in force, township associations are obliged to deposit £17 10s. before they can attach themselves to the general board, and the new bill proposed to reduce that deposit to £10 thus making it more easy for township boards to become incorporated with the general board. The argument, that the farmers of Upper Canada were opposed to the establishment of the Bureau having been completely set aside by the statement of Mr. Street, another argument had to be hunted up; and it fell to the lot of Mr. Robinson to come out with one of the greatest absurdities of the evening. He asserted that the agriculturists had but one view of the case presented to them, while, at the same time, he read a host of extracts from Upper Canada papers, papers that are read by nearly every farmer in Upper Canada, in which the Bureau is denounced with the most determined hostility. Mr Brown followed in the same strain. Oh, said he if both sides of the question were fairly laid before the farmers of Upper Canada, the result might have been different. That gentleman paid himself a very poor compliment by the assertion, for if the farmers have not had reasons laid before them why the Bureau should not be established, it has not been the fault of the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, a paper which Boasts of being read of 15,000, farmers. If but one side of the question was represented to the farmers, that side was the one opposed to the establishment of the Bureau. It is certainly amusing to hear lawyers and editors get up in the House and declare that the agriculturalists don't want a Bureau of Agriculture, while the farmers themselves in the House, and, if we may judge from their expressions, the farmers out of the House, declared themselves, not only in favor of the new Office, but anxious for its establishment. *He sutor ultracrepidum.* The farmers do not require to be told by the legal gentleman of the House what are their requirements. We fully concur with Mr Street in the opinion that the same reasons which induced certain persons to disturb the meeting at Toronto, is the only motive which induces hon. members in the House to oppose this bill—that is, because it emanates from the Government.—*Quebec Gazette.*

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ARCTIC.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP MOBILE.

(From the Liverpool Courier, Oct. 6.)

The American ship Mobile, Captain J. Tarbox together with about sixty-seven persons, including passengers and crew, sailed from this port on Tuesday last, having on board as near as can be ascertained fifty-three passengers, and a crew numbering twenty-three men, including officers. She proceeded safely until about half-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she struck on the Arklow Banks, on the Irish coast, and shortly afterwards commenced to break up. At the time she struck the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane from E. N. E., with a heavy sea running; the only sails she carried at the time being the fore and main topsails close reefed. Efforts were made to launch the boats shortly after she struck, but, owing to the heavy sea running this could not be accomplished. The scene on board the ill fated ship baffled all description, the poor passengers running about in all directions, crying piteously for help; and, at [illegible] number were washed off the wreck, until, in a very short time, all had disappeared with the exception of 8 seamen and one passenger, who had been able to lash themselves to the channels. In a few hours, after the vessel struck, the weather moderated, and continued so until Thursday morning, when about 11 o'clock two schooners hove in sight, and immediately bore down to the wreck. One of the schooners which was bound to Glasgow, took four of the sailors and a passenger and conveyed them to Glasgow, the other took the remaining four and conveyed them to Wexford.—When rescued, they were in a very exhausted state from cold and exposure. They were forwarded to this port in the Wexford steamer, and arrrived on Sunday evening, destitute of everything but what they stood in. It is said that after the vessel had struck none of those on board considered that there was any chance of being saved.

Captain Tarbox, the commander of the ill-fated vessel, together with all his officers, perished. He was well known and much respected in this town. It is supposed that the ship went to pieces on Friday, as great quantities of the wreck, cargo, &c., several water casks, and portions of a vessel, was passed on Friday night and Saturday. The Mobile was a fine vessel, of one thousand tons burthen, nearly new, and only making her second voyage. The four seamen brought to this port were taden in charge by the American consul, who provided for their temporary necessities, and placed them in a comfortable boarding house.

The American consul was at Dundalk on the 2nd of October, from Dublin to look after the crew of the unfortunate ship Mobile He started at night to Arklow, to look after the wreck.—A collection was made by the harbour master and the Swedish vice consul, to provide little comforts for the poor fellows saved by the crew af the Mary Elizabeth. The Steam Packet Company with the greatest kindness, provided them with a passage, by the Pride of Erin, this evening for Liverpool, where they will be taken care of by the Swedish and United States consuls, for whom they have letters from the vice consul here and the American consul at Dublin. Captain Richards and his crew deserve the greatest praise for their meritorious conduct and charitable sympathy for their suffering fellow-creatures.

The following is the testimony of the four men landed at Dundalk by the Mary Elizabeth.

We, the undersigned, being part of the crew of the unfortunate ship Mobile, wrecked on the 29th ult., off Arklow Banks, beg to bear testimony to the kindness we received from Captain John Richards and the crew of the Mary and Elizabeth, of Nevin, who not only risked their lives in taking us off the wreck, but also supplied us with food, clothing and warmth, until we arrived at the post of Dundalk, and provided them with suitable clothing and board.—They must also bear testimony to the kindness they received from the Swedish Consul here, the harbour master, and the American consul, who posted at once from Dublin to render them assistance.—They wish to tender their obligations for all the kindness they have received.

C. WYATT,
JOHN DOLSTRUM—⊠ his mark,
JOHN BROWNE—⊠ his mark,
JOHN BISBURN—⊠ his mark.
Dundalk, Oct. 2, 1852.

GRAND TORCH LIGHT BALL AT CORRIEMULZIE COTTAGE.

In our last, we were merely able to notice that a grand fete had been given on the previous Friday at Corriemulzie, by Mr. and Lady Agnes Duff, at which Her Majesty and Prince Albelt attended.

Intimation having as we formerly mentioned, been conveyed to Lady Agnes Duff, through the Hon. Alexander Gordon, that, should the evening prove fine, it was her Majesty's gracious intention to honor the ball with her presence—arrangements were immediately made for the Royal party. The day was very fine, and continued so till about five in the evening, when clouds beginning to gather, the greatest anxiety was experienced by all, lest rain should come on. Shortly after six, however, the sky became clear, and the wind fell, and the evening could not have been more favourable, although it had been specially chosen for the purpose. The night was very dark which served to render the blaze of the torch more brilliant, and to heighten the effect of the whole scene.

The ball took place on a platform, constructed for the occasion on the west side of the cottage. This platform was surrounded by twelve large standard torches in iron gratings; in addition to which a large number of torches were held by Highlanders in full clan tartan standing on raised pedestals, the pedestals being each covered with a deer skin. On the left side of the platform, was erected a pavilion for the reception of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. It was covered and draped with crimson cloth, and decorated with stags' heads, evergreen (holly), heather, and flowers. Shortly before half-past eight o'clock, a large bonefire was lighted on the Carr Hill, which rises immediately above the road from Castletown to Corriemulzie, and whose bright flame, shooting up in the darkness, presented a striking appearance.

The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Dessart, the Earl of Derby, the Hon. Miss Seymour, and the Hon. A. Gordon, arrived with her Majesty's accustomed punctuality; and after passing under a triumphal arch, which was decorated with variegated lamps and banners bearing the arms of the Fife family, were received at the entrance of the corridor leading to the platform by Mr. and Lady Agnes Duff, and conducted by them to the pavilion, where Lady Agnes, by the Queen's desire, took her place on her Majesty's left hand. On each side of her Majesty's sofa was stationed a full dressed Highlander, with drawn claymore. Her Mejesty's reception was truly Highland, as the moment she descended from her carriage five pipers played "Her Majesty's welcome to Corriemulzie," composed by Mackay (the Queen's piper) for the occasion. The pipers consisted of Marr (Mr. Duff's own piper), Mackay (her Majesty's piper), the Hon. Col. Maule's piper, Sir Charles Forbes's piper, and Mr. Farquharson's piper. On her Majesty's taking her place in the pavilion, the pipes ceased, and the band of the 34th, quartered at [illegible] the Queen." This latter performance was very fine, and had all the more effect that, the men being hid from view, it was quite unexpected. The conclusion of the anthem was succeeded by long, loud, and continued cheering, which was most graciously acknowledged by the Queen and the Prince.

In the course of the evening, a reel was performed before her Majesty of a most singular and striking kind, being executed by eight Highlanders (four Duffs and four Farquharsons), each man bearing a large torch in his hand.

The Queen and Prince remained nearly two hours, and expressed themselves highly pleased with everything.

Her Majesty and the Prince were conducted, on leaving, to their carriage by Mr. and Lady Agnes Duff, amidst tremendous cheering, and the band played the national anthem. After the departure of Her Majesty, the ball became general, and lasted till an advanced hour. The supper was elegant and substantial, and consisted both of hot and cold in great profusion.—*Banffshire Journal.*

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1852.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE, in all countries a highly important and valuable branch of occupation, is in Canada of necessity the most universal, and the productions of the Agriculturist are at present, and for some time to come, are likely to be, the staple commodities of our Province. Other countries have been aggrandized by their superior manufacturing and commercial facilities, but this, must at least while its population is but sparse, and its vast extent of fertile soil is yet unimproverished, be essentially an agricultural one;—its commercial advantages are many, but its commerce must be chiefly sustained by agriculture. How necessary then is it that this most honorable and useful employment, an which an overwhelming majority of our population (about four-fifths of the whole,) are engaged, and in the successful application of which all are interested, should not only be thoroughly understood, but that those exertions should be put forth in the most advantageous manner. Our Agricultural Societies and Associations, have done much towards improving the breeds of stock and in disseminating useful information upon the subject, but that they have done all they are capable of under a proper direction and unity of operation is still questionable. A vast amount of public money has been annually expended in this Province for the encouragement and advancement of Agriculture, but the result has not been generally in accordance with the hopes and expectations of its ardent friends.

The Bill introduced by the Hon. Malcolm Cameron for the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, and now under discussion in the House, will, when it becomes law confer many advantages upon the Agricultural community. The Bill makes it lawful for the Governor in Council to establish a Bureau of Agriculture to be attached to one of the Public Departments, the Head of which is to be styled the Minister of Agriculture, the said Minister to receive no additional salary, but may appoint a clerk or clerks, whose salaries shall be fixed by the Governor in Council.

The said minister is also to be *ex-officio* President of all Boards of Agriculture.—The Boards themselves are to be elected by the Agricultural Societies. The Bill also provides that the said minister shall receive and keep all records and models relating to patents for inventions,—that he shall be the Chairman of the Board of Registration and Statistics, and have charge of the Census and other statistical returns, and it is his duty also, to make inquiries and collect useful facts and satistics relating to the Agricultural interests of the Province, and to publish the same, in order to promote improvement within the Province; he is also to encourage immigration, and to prepare an annual Report of his proceedings to be submitted to Parliament; he is also responsible for the public money disbursed by the Boards of Agriculture. The Boards of Agriculture are to receive the reports of the Agricultural Societies and to see that they comply with the law, and with the approbation of the minister of Agriculture, to set in operation model and experimental farms in their respective sections of the country, and to manage and conduct the same, to obtain from other countries animals of new and improved breeds; new varieties of grain, seeds, vegetables and other agricultural productions; new or improved implements of husbandry, and to test the value and usefulness of the same, and generally to adopt every measure in their power to promote improvement in the agriculture of the Province, the said Boards also to keep a record of their transactions, and shall publish from time to time, in such manner and form as will secure the widest circulation among Agricultural Societies, and farmers generally, all such Reports, Essays, Lectures, and other useful information as the said Boards respectively may procure and adjudge suitable for publication.

These are some of the more prominent features of the Bill, the provisions of which when properly understood and carried out will have a beneficial effect in advancing the farming interests. The Bill was opposed at its second reading by a few Lawyers and Editors, who, in their animosity to the introducer of the Bill allowed their zeal to get the better of their discretion, but is warmly supported by the Agriculturists both in and out of the House.

In our own Counties Agriculture is but in its infancy, and it is generally admitted as a matter of regret that the annual exhibitions of the Society at Goderich, are rather retrograding than improving; this appears to be the result of indifference on the part of the farmers themselves, and we know of no way by which this can be overcome so expeditiously as that advocated at the last Annual Dinner of the Society, when it was urged that a considerable portion of the funds of the society should be devoted from time te time to the purchase of new and imported and improved stock, and grain and seeds of a superior quality.—Let the members of the society have the benefit to be derived from these at the lowest possible rates, and it will be found that the number of subscribers will not only be immensely increased, but tha each succeedingyear will witness a vast improvement in our County Exhibitions.

THE LOYALIST AGAIN.

We have no wish to devote much time this week to the puerile snappings of the *Loyalist*, considering them hardly worth our notice, but we cannot allow him pass entirely scot free. He acknowledges that there are *some* loyal Reformers, and refers us back to his *Prospectus* in proof of his assertion—this is something gained, but we are sorry he has nothing better to refer us to, for, as we are in the habit of comparing *conduct* with *profession*, we have long since discovered that the professions of the *Loyalist* including those in his prospectus are but of little worth. In his last confused splutterings he affords ample proof of this, for after making his confession, he enters upon a tirade of abuse against reformers in general. And, because we had stated that while the Reformers "manfully assert the right of the people to the full liberty of British subjects, they do not allow their loyalty to pass off in empty sound," he faithlessly in his interpretation states that we applaud "President Malcolm to the skies for *threatening* the country" with anarchy, probably he may see some connection between the two sentences, but we must confess it is not at all obvious to us. He then accuses the Reform party of aiming to bring about *annexation*, solely because the champions of the Public rights advocated rather warmly for the privilege of kicking our little cur and his arrogant friends out of the clerical manger, of which they have so long kept the possession; perhaps he thinks if such does take place his occupation will be gone, and that he will have to put his tail between his legs and annex himself to the neighbouring Republic—for we do not forget that a certain *conservative* journal in Goderich, and several of its brethern in various parts of the province not very long ago spoke very loudly and favourably of this same annexation.

The *Loyalist* also endeavours to criticise our remarks upon the Town Council, which he cannot confute, and he gives no *good* reason why the Tory Councillors refused to meet their colleagues for the despatch of public business—farther than that they desired to obtain *justice*; which had they obtained, would also have caused them the loss of their seats, equally with the expelled Councillors, and for the same reason. He then makes a rabid attack upon Mr. William Wallace, the Town Reeve, for disappointing them in their irregular and insulting proceedings, and perpetrates a great deal of nonsense about his incompetency, and such like—all we need say is that Mr. Wallace has proved himself more than a match for his opponents in energy and ability, and has done more for the welfare of the Town than all the Tory Councillors put together. If the Townspeople would put more men of Mr. Wallace's qualifications at the Council Board, they would have no need to fear for the interests of the Town.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

In our last we stated that the County Council had confirmed the By-Law appropriating £125,000 for taking Stock in the Fort Erie, Brantford and Goderich Railroad. They afterwards voted £5500 for a new Bridge to be erected over the River Maitland near the site of the one washed away in December last. The plan adopted is that of the Suspension Bridge, designed by Messrs. Molesworth and Percival, and we believe the contract is to be taken by Mr. T. Johnson, mason of this Town. The people of these counties have already suffered much losss and inconvenience from the want of this Bridge, its erection has already been too long delayed, and we hope their expectations will not be doomed to any further disappointment.

In our columns will be found a Demonstration, signed by the Warden and Reeves of United Counties in favor of Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., deservedly complimenting him upon his devotion to the welfare of the settlers, and to the best interests of the Canada Company,—also condemnatory of the unpopular course pursued by F. Widder. Esq. Mr. T. M. Jones is too well known and esteemed, to require that we should say anything in his behalf, for to our knowlege there is not a more popular gentleman, in the Counties, and we certainly think the course takan by him, especially on the Railroad question, to be [illegible] calculated to render the Canada Company eminent service, while the overbearing conduct of Mr. F. Widder, as recently exhibited, is only calculated to estrange that confidence which would otherwise be reposed in it.

STRATFORD.—The finishing of the Gaol and Court House, is proceeding fast to a completion. The contractor Mr. Daly, of Guelph, has not been idle,—he and Mr. Harrison who conducts the Carpentry work, have had nearly forty hands steady employed The architect, Mr. Ferguson, is the inspector.—COM.