favor of the present settlement,—which indeed confers on the Church of Scotland an income wholly beyond its requirements in Canada; while the majority of the Presbyterian Population, neither receive any share of the endowments nor desire to participate in it. While however I admit the respectablity of the petitioners, I think that I am justified in affirming that they do not represent anything like a majority of the population of Canada; indeed, the very fact that they on all occasions endeavour to accomplish their wishes by appealing not to their own representatives in Parliament but to the Imperial Parliament, is conclusive proof that they are themselves conscious that their views are not in accordance with public opinion in Canada. I forbear from entering into the consideration of the probable action of the Canadian Legislature on the Clergy Reserve question, because I am anxious to express upon Her Majesty's Government that, although there may be wide difference of opinion among the opponents of the present arrangement as to the best mode of settling the question, a vast majority of the people are agreed as to the necessity of its being effected by Provincial Legislation; and I aware that some of the best friends of the Church of England question on the soundness of the policy which has influenced the promoters of the petitions latterly presented to Parliament, to look for support for their views in England, instead of using their legitimate influence over public opinion in Canada.—I do not by any means desire to conceal from her Majesty's Government, that saving always the right of existing incumbents a very strong feeling prevails, especially in Upper Canada, in favor of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves; but I ought not to omit reminding them that although it is true that the portion of the public lands knows as the Clergy Reserves, was set apart for the religious instruction of the people at a very early period, and when there were very few inhabitants in the Colony, it is likewise true that power was expressly given to the Provincial Legislatnre to "vary or repeal" the clauses in the Act 34, Geo. III., setting apart these lands, that successful Houses of Assembly remonstrated against them, and that so firmly were the advisers of His late Majesty King William IV. impressed with the necessity of getting rid of this perplexed question, that Secretary Viscount Goderich, in a despatch dated 21st November, 1831, communicated the Royal instruction that a Bill framed in England should be submitted to the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of endowment. The people of Canada know well the cause of the failure in carrying out the intentions of His Majesty, as well as their own repeatedly expressed wishes. The opinions of the mass of the people have never wavered during the last twenty five years although circumstances have, from time, to time, induced them to pause in their efforts, in order to concentrate public opinion on questions deeply affecting their constitutional rights. I cannot, however, conceive, that any action which the Canadian Parliament may take, of the nature referred to in the despatch, could be correctly designated as an accidental majority. All the great questions which have been settled in England during the last fifty years, might be said with equal justice, to be carried by accidental majorities; and if a supposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government that any majority in the Canadian Parliament, expressing views antagonistic to their own, was an accidental one, were deemed a sufficient ground for resisting that majority, I would most respectfully submit that there would be no security whatever in constitutional Government. I am not aware that any public fund has been devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church of Canada whatever property may be in possession of roman Catholics has been attained principally by private donations or bequest, although in some cases there were additional grants from the French Crown, which were secured to the possessors at the Conquest. These grants were made to communities consisting of Ecclesiastics or Religious Ladies, either for Charitable or Educational purposes, or for the conversion of the Indians.—If I am correct in this statement, as I believe that I am, I must respectfully submit that such grants as those in which I have referred, bear no analogy to the Clergy Reserves, and can scarcely be considered as a public fund, devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church.

I should not discharge my duty to Her Majesty's Government, were I not to state to them with perfect frankness my views on another paragraph of the despatch. I refer to that in which it is intimated that Her Majesty's Government would be willing to entertain a proposal for reconsidering the mode of distributing the income of the Clergy Reserves. I have no hesitation in stating it as my conviction that the Provincial Parliament will not invite the legislation of the Imperial Parliament regarding the distribution of a local fund. Any such proposition would be received as one for the violation of the most sacred constitutional rights of the people. I am therefore convinced that the future action of the Canadian Parliament will be essentially the same character as that which has already been taken. I can assure you, Sir, that it is with deep regret that I find myself compelled by a sense of public duty, to urge upon you views which I fear will not meet the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, but I trust that I have succeeded in doing so in a respectful manner, and I feel assured that they will use the consideration which the importance of the subject demands, and that her Majesty's advisers will be guided in their final decision by what they believe to be for the best interests of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obed't serv't,

(Signed) F. HINCKS.

The Right Honorable Sir J. S. Packington, H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.

Last night Mr. Gamble moved a series of resolutions, of which the two first were carried.

The first proposed to allow municipalities to tax townships for improvements, to be effected in the localities so to be taxed.

The second gave power to Municipalities to levy rates for the maintenance of the indigent poor.

The third Resolution, for granting County Councils the right to appoint Sheriffs and other local officers, was resisted by the Government; and Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment, declaring the propriety of making such officers elective by the freeholders. Eventually the amendment and resolution were both lost, after a long debate. Four persons voting for the amendment, and six for the resolution, so that both were lost by large majorities.

Mr. HINCKS having moved his Resolutions on the Clergy Reserves, pressed upon the House the importance of applying to the Imperial Government respectfully but firmly to yield to Canada the right to legislate on the question. In the course of his remarks, he stated, that before the formation of the Ministry, he had ascertained that Morin was prepared to go with him to that point, but that he had not thought it necessary to go into the question of what should be done if the request of the Province should be granted, as no one could tell whether either Mr. Morin or himself would be in power when that time came.

Mr. WM. BOULTON then moved a set of Resolutions, in amendment, which the reporter abridges thus:—

1st. That the Governor General, in his despath to Earl Grey, of 19th July, 1852, accompanying the Address of the Provincial Legislature on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, declared that he deeply regretted the revival of the agitation on the subject.

2nd. That since the expression of the above language, by the present Governor General, he has not enunciated any opinion that it is desirable to revive the agitation which has heretofore produced discord, strife, and hatred.

3rd. That it is right to infer that his Excellency's views are unchanged.

4th. That this House has therefore the right to assume a difference of opinion between His Excellency and his advisers.

5th. That under Responsible Government, the responsibility of the Executive Council cannot be dissevered from that of the Sovereign's representative.

6th. That the Cabinet are responsible to Parliament for the acts of the head of the Government, and that being incumbents of office by their own consent, they must be bound to support those acts.

7th. That before discussing the resolutions on the subject of the Clergy Reserves this House should not only be made aware by the Government of their views, as an administration, as to the final disposition of these Reserves, but also be informed whether the Cabinet has the countenance of the head of the Government, or whether the Governor General's expressed opinion remains unchanged.

The question being put upon the four first resolutions, the House divided upon each.

YEAS.—Messrs. Boulton, Burnham, Christie of Gaspe, Crawford, Dixon, Durbord, Egan, Gamble LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of Kingston, Malloch, Macfougall, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, Street, Willson and Wright, West Riding of York.—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor-General Chauveau, Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Fergusson, Fortier, Gowin, Hincks, Langton, Latterriere, Laurin, McDonald of Cornwall, Mattice Merritt, Morin, Paige, Papineau, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards Rolph, Rose, Stewart, Tache, Terrill, Valois, Viger, Wright of East Riding of York, and Young.—37.

The question being separately put upon the three last of the proposed resolutions, the house divided upon each.

YEAS.—Messrs. Badgley, Boulton, Burnham, Christie of Gaspe, Crawford, Dixon, Dubord, Egan, Gamble, LeBoutillier, Lyon, Macdonald of Kingston, Macdougall, Robinson Seymour, Shaw, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, Street, Willson, Wright of West Riding York.—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Solicitor-General Chauveau, Christie of Wentworth, Chapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fortier, Gowin, Hartman Hincks, Langton, LaTerriere, Laurin, Macdonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Morin, Paige, Papineau, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General Richards, Rolph, Rose, Stuart, Tache, Terrill, Valois, Viger, White, Wright, of East Riding York, and Young.—41.

Mr. BOULTON then contended that the majority for Upper Canada, alone, was in favor of his amendments, but this was denied by Mr. Hincks. Mr. Boulton proceeded to move the other resolutions in amendment, which have been already circulated throughout the country. His arguments were to this effect:—that the settlement of the question in 1841 was considered final by all parties, including Messrs. Baldwin, Price and Cameron, who, at the time when the Church of England had desired to obtain the control of her part of the Reserves by a report of a Committee and by their speeches in the House, declared it ought never again to do mooted. Secondly, that Mr. Malcolm Cameron had entirely changed his views, Finally, voting in 1851 for the passing of a law on this subject, and especially a law that would not save present incumbents, and now by agreeing with Mr. Hincks on the present resolutions

There was several other speakers. But their remarks contained nothing of novelty, and the following vote was taken on the 1st resolution in amendment:

YEAS:—Badgley, Boulton, Burnham, Christie, of Gaspe, Crawford, Dixon, Gamble, Le Boutillier, Macdonald, of Kingston, Malloch, MacDougall, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Stevenson, Street, and Wright, of West Riding of York.—18.

NAYS:—Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabit, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie (Wentforth). Clapham, Attorney General Drummond, Dumoulin, Fergusson, Fortier, Fournier, Gowin, Hartman, Hincks, Johns, Lemoine, Langton, La Terriere, Laurin, Lemieux, Macdonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Morin, Paige, Papineau, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Prince, Attorney General, Richards, Rolph, Rose, Stuart, Tache, Terrill, Turcotte, Valois, Viger, White. Wilson, Wright, Wright, of East Riding York, and Young.—50

THURSDAY, Sept. 15th September, 1852.

The House was again proceeded with at 10 A. M. The House was opened, and—Mr. Gamble proceeded to move in, amend—effect the resolutions, to the following

1st. That the Government and House deeply regrets that the discussion of their views, assumed from the expression upon their first, as a Government, issue of the question—the real

2nd. That the final settlement of this existing question, most consonant with the feelings of the people, would be the diversion of the Clergy Reserves from al Ecclesiastical purposes, and their application to the support of secular education.

3rd. That a select Committee be appointed to report a bill framed in consistency with the powers of the Parliament of Canada, providing for the sale of the reserved Lands, and the appropriation of the funds to the maintainance of Common Schools; also to report the draft of an humble address to Her Majesty, expressing the deep regret of this House at the contents of the despatch of Sir John Pakington, reminding Her Majesty that the settlement of the question is one so exclusively affecting the people of Canada, that its decision ought not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature. That the settlement provided for in the bill aforesaid, is the only one which will ever be held final. That consequences lamentably affecting the prosperity of this Colony may be apprehended, if the people are overruled by Imperial power and urging that the said bill may receive the Imperial sanction.

4th. That the constitutional Act directed that in all grants of land, one seventh of the land so granted should be reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy. That instead of this proposition there was actually set aside by fraud or error, one seventh of all the land, or a quantity equal to one-sixth of the land granted, that the same violation of the Act referred to Lower Canada, but to a greater extent: a quantity equal to one-fifth of the land alienated having been reserved, and therefore, that the said select Committee be further instructed to report a measure, providing for the recovery from the reserved fund of the money received in payment of lands so wrongfully set apart, and from the appropriation of such money to Common Schools.

The debate was proceeding when the reporter left.

QUEBEC, Sept. 16.

Last night the debate was continued on Mr. Brown's ammendment till about 7½ o'clock. Mr. BROWN himself spoke for nearly 3 hours.—He attempted to show by citation from newspapers and speeches, that Rolph and Cameron were pledged to legislate by Bill on the Clergy Reserves. He then contended that this was still the right course, and that if Ministers did not state at once what they proposed to do with the Reserves, it was only because they wanted to keep the door open for certain political changes, when they perhaps might not be able to whip up their supporters to the necessary point. He also blamed the use of the non "Commission" in the address, as a true revelation, ungrateful, but at the same time unmeaning.

In the course of his speech Mr. HINCKS explained the position of the ministry on its formation with respect to the subject. He said that Mr. Morin had agreed with him to apply by address, asking for the control of the Reserve, and to make that a cabinet question, and that he had declared his willingness to secularize them, when the control was secured.

Mr. CAUCHON declared that he could not vote for Mr. Hincks' resolutions, because he would not threaten Great Britain, which could recall nothing so much as the 92 resolutions. But if this were not so, he would still refuse to vote for them, when he heard that the Provincial Secretary was ready to make use of the Reserves for the purpose of secularizing them.

Messrs. Turcotte, Fortier and Laterriere, declared for the resolutions, and Mr. Cameron endeavoured to show that Mr. Brown was the party who had acted, and was still acting, inconsistently in this matter. Great Britain was *warned* instead of *threatened*, by the resolutions.

It is impossible to give anything like a sketch by telegraph of so lengthy a debate, and it was resumed again to-night by Mr. Badgely who was speaking when the reporter left.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.

A number of petitions were presented yesterday and to-day, in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. The debate on Mr. Brown's ammendment to Mr. Hincks' resolutions was continued last evening till 11 o'clock, and resumed this afternoon.

From the Toronto Examiner.

THE CROWN LANDS.

There are few political questions in dealing with which, greater discrimination is demanded of the Government, than that of the disposal of the Public domain. So conflicting are the interests both of individuals and local communities in their estimate of the Public lands, that it is almost impossible to gather from any popular expression of opinion, a correct and reliable judgement of the details of a Policy, which would have any chance of general approval. Nor is this at all to be wondered at, when we take into account the influences which will be found to bias individual opinion. A subject, where the *theoretical and speculative* is immediately resolved into the *practical*, it makes a direct appeal to individual and local interest which is not ordinarly to be found in mere abstract theories of government, however important the ends to which they ultimately tend. In citing a case in point, it would only be necessary to take a comparative view of any of those prominent issues, on which the public mind has repeatedly found expression. By placing these in juxta-position with a public land policy—it is at once discoverable, that the principles which might lead to unanimity in a measure of Representative, Municipal or Ecclesiastical reform, would utterly fail to unite a party on questions of direct practical improvement. It matters not however honestly conceived, however well advised, or however carefully planned are the measures which a Responsible Executive may offer to effect a ready disposal and settlement of the public domain, the wisdom of their policy and the integrity of their motives will even be questioned by those who are known as party adherents. By this, however, we do not anticipate the claims of the Ministerial policy to public sympathy and support, but offer the remarks simply, as explanatory of the difficulties attending the adoption of means, the best calculated to attain the end in view—in harmonizing the interest of localities with those of the country at large, and this with the primary view to the melioration of the condition of the settler.

The proceedure of the Executive with respect to the disposal of Crown Lands involves a very considerable change in detail from that which has heretofore prevailed.—School lands in the counties of Huron, Bruce, and Grey, according to official announcement, are now open to actual settlers at the price of ten shillings per acre, to be payable with interest in ten years. Conditional on the acquisition of a deed are, actual occupation, a clearance of five acres annually during the first five years for every lot of one hundred acres, the erection of a house, &c: not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms. Additional to this, it has been reported, that a vote of £30,000 will be asked from Parliament, during its present Session, for opening up roads and other improvements in both sections of the Province. And a multiplication of inducements to settlers to occupy the public lands will be found in the determination come to, by the Executive, to fix the price of Crown Lands in that part of the Upper Province West of Durham and Peterboro, with some exceptions, at 7s. 6d. an acre, payable in ten years with interest. In the Lower Province the price along the North border of the St. Lawrence, also in the South district of Quebec to the East of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, will be as low as 1s. 6d. an acre. To the South of the St. Lawrence, and west of the places mentioned the price will be 2s. an acre; in the districts of Three Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, 3s.; and in the district of Gaspe, 1s. an rere.

While we do not rank among those who believe, that indiscriminate inducements may always with safety to the individual, or advantage to the State be held out to actual settlers, it appears to be a sound and judicious policy, to render as accessible as it is possible, consistent with public economy, the unimproved territory of the Province. It is contended by a certain class of political economists, that in a new Country like Canada, it is prejudicial to inexperienced settlers such as newly arrived emigrants, and even to those who have been thoroughly acclimatized in the older settlements, to offer inducements for the occupation of wild lands, so tempting as to urge the pioneer to encounter those difficulties incident to backwoods life, which so frequently press upon the poorer classes. And a class of theorists less philanthrophic in their notions, tell us with much plausibility, that to create drainage of labour from the settled and populous districts into the uncleared forest, would have a dangerous effect on the social condition of the community, inasmuch as the capitalist, posterior to the exodus of labourers would have to pay a ruinous price for labour: consequently that the material condition of the country would suffer in a twofold measure by the cheap land system—first in the depreciated value of the public domain; afterwards in the ruin of the older settlements. It will, we suspect scarcely be generally credited, that arguments based on public men, and urged on public attention through the Press. It is unnecessary to stop for proof to refute such philosophy. With equal propriety might it be argued that to provide society with the means of advancement such as in the provision made for public instruction; the encouragement given to mechanics, and many other public institutions, we are creating means for the labourer to escape from his natural condition towards a position of independence and comfort—imitating thereby a social revolution that would upheave the foundations of Society. The community can never suffer from the prosecution of public measures for elevating the condition of its members so long as private rights and property are held sacred, and there is no one at this hour foolish enough to predicate the growth of communism, among an intelligent and self-dependent people; much less is there any ground of alarm that the channels of industry would dry up by making room for as many as can be found ready to labour, and possessed of spirit enough to be independent, within the public territory; the cultivators of fields which they can call their own.

The importance of the public trust which the Executive and in the school lands necessarily creates a separate interest in their disposal, from that which is involved in Crown Lands, which have not been appropriated for a specific object. The whole of the public domain is held for the public good, but the importance of securing for the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous supervision of the trust. In establishing the rate of ten shillings an acre, with easy terms of payment, conditional on actual settlement we are induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown sound policy for the Government to have instituted a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the real price for opening up roads into the new settlements. To the first proposition viz., payments on actual settlement, we have only this objection, that it places as effectual a barrier in the way of the occupation of the public domains, as the high priced system, which has prevailed. We may be ready to admit, that both the State and the individual would gain by making cash payments one of the terms of alienated: but at the same time, we are forced to the conclusion, that an effectual obstruction would thereby be made to the settlement of the public lands The very class of settlers whose interests it is the object of Government mainly to consult would find the lands in most cases as inaccessible at 7s. 6d. an acre cash, is at exactly double the sum. To give the settlers time is certainly a more important matter, than to offer him a tantilizing bargain which he cannot take the first step in getting possession of. At the same time, we look upon the matter in this light, that opportunity might with propriety be afforded to actal settlers, whose means would affard it to make cash purchases at a certain lower figure—instituting of course at the same time equal conditions as to settlement, building, clearing, &c., with the settler who gains occupation upon credit. As to securing a lien in favour of the necessary public improvements, by a direct approbation of a portion of the purchase money to opening up roads &c, or rather enabling the settler to redeem part of his purchase, by applying for this purpose the capital of labour, we think would be an essential element in any judicious system of land settlement. The success of new settlements is greatly dependant on the facilities which they possess for attaining access to market. Their progress must be retarded where they are jambed into an enclosure, that scarcely receives the light of day. It is in fact indisputable that the first duty to be performed either for or by an infant settlement is to connect it with the settled districts by a sufficient number of good highways. In opening up for a vast district, such as that extending from the Ottawa to the Georgian Bay, a connecting Trunk Road, a sytem of settlement by no means unworthy of the attention of the government, has been proposed. It is suggested that each settler should be put in free possession of a certain quantity of land say fifty or a hundred acres, on condition that he is to clear a certain portion of the main road free of sticks and stumps, 60 feet wide, and afterwards sow it down for grazing so that it might harden and become passible, at the same time that it is yielding a return in the shape of summer grass.—Of course such an arrangement would imply direct Government superintendence, in order to effect a fair adjustment and due performance of the labour required of each settler. The details of scheme would of course involve a vast variety of considerations; but it is one which in its general aspect is plausible; and if rightly entertained, might have a tendency to economize the expenses of survey, which have hitherto been ruinously extravagant.

RESOLUTIONS

To be presented by the Hon. Mr. Merritt, in Committee of the whole House, on Monday, 6th September, 1852.

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, in consequence of the omission in the Imperial Act 9 and 10 Vic., cap. 23, for the repeal of the Crown Laws, of the principle of Reciprocity, (since embodied in the 10th and 11th Clauses of the Navigation Act 12 and 13 Vic. 29,) the Government of the United States have continued to exact 20 per cent. duty on the productions of Canada, although the duty is removed in England on similar articles, the production of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That it is a well known fact that whenever Markets are higher in America than in England, the price of the productions of Canada are lower than in the United States; and that when markets are higher in England, the prices of Canadian produce still range as much lower as the charges imposed by the bonding system in passing through the United States; and so long as the present laws are in force, under no circumstances can prices be higher.

3. *Resolved*, That the Legislative Assembly of this Province have on no occasion since the Imperial Act of 1846, addressed the Home Government for a return to protection, or for any exclusive favor in the markets of Britain, neither do they now ask for any such advantage, or for any measure which will increase the price of Bread to the British consumer for the benefit of the Canadian producer. Under the principle of Reciprocity, no duties will be imposed on the importation of the breadstuffs of Great Britain or Canada into any other Corn growing country, consequently the productions of all Foreign Nations coming in duty free, prices cannot be increased; and in order to remove all apprehension from the mind of the consumer on this subject, even the breadstuffs from the Western States can be admitted through Canada into England, duty free, in the same manner as before the repeal of the Corn Laws, in case the United States persist in continuing the present duty.

4. *Resolved*,—That it is accordingly desirable that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, most respectfully praying that she will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to enact that Her Majesty may, (if she think fit,) by Order in Council, impose duties on the productions of those Foreign Nations who impose duties on grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, animals, hides, wool, cheese, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds, gypsum in stone or ground, ashes, wood, and lumber of all kinds, the produce and build of Great Britain and Canada, when imported direct from any Atlantic ports within that country and to repeal so much of the first clause of 12th and 13th Vic., as revives the fifth clause of 8th and 9th Vic., conferring advantages on vessels of the United States, which they withhold from those of Canada,—the said duties and restrictions to continue so long and no longer than similar restrictions are continued by other nations.

5. *Resolved*,—That the only object entertained by this House in urging this measure is, that Her Majesty's subjects in Canada may be placed on an equal footing with the citizens of the United States.—This object, moreover, is in strict accordance with the past policy of the American Government, which, in 1831, in order to meet the provisions of the Imperial Trade Act, Geo. 4, passed the North Eastern and North Western Boundary Act, which removes all customs charges on vessels or other craft between Great Britain and the United States. Again in 1849, in order to meet the Imperial Act of that year, they admitted British Shipping into American Ports on the same terms as their own vessels, under the provisions of an Act passed some years previously; and had the same principle been introduced by the Imperial Government in the Act of 1846, the duty on Canadian breadstuffs would have been immediately removed; and no doubt if it be hereafter introduced, subject to the discretion of the Queen in Council, the American Government will feel it their interest to pursue a similar policy in this instance, and remove all duties on the productions of Canada. Neither do the advantages now sought for lead to any infringement of the commercial policy of the Mother Country, for so early as 1825, the 22nd clause of the Imperial Act 6 Geo. 4, cap. 114, imposed the same Tonnage Duties on American vessels importing goods into either the Province of Canada, as are or may be for the time payable on British vessels in the United States; and so late as 1849, the Act 12 and 13 Vic. before mentioned, secures to British ships and British trade the same advantages it confers on Foreign ships and Foreign trade, so far as relates to transportation.

RUMORED RECALL OF LORD ELGIN.

The *Daily Colonist* of Wednesday last, announces on the strength of a telegraphic despatch from the Seat of Government, that His Excellency Lord Elgin, has been recalled, and that Lord Harris is appointed Governor General in his place. Of course no reliance can be placed on this rumour, coming as it does from a quarter where 'the wish is father to the thought;' at the same time we do not look upon the event as very improbable, for it would appear that the Derby Ministry are determined to do all in their power to annoy Her Majesty's Colonial subjects on this Continent. The people of Newfoundland have been rudely refused constitutional Government, though demanded by a large Majority of their Representatives; the Canadian have *all but* refused the right to manage their local affairs in accordance with the privilege of the Constitution they are supposed to possess; to conciliate the neighbouring Republic, the interests of Nova Scotia and the other Lower Provinces are cruelly trampled upon in the settlement of the Fishery Question, and to complete the list, Lord Elgin must be recalled, because, we presume, he is well known to be the ablest and most popular Governor the Province has ever had. Canada will long remember the services which he has rendered her, and his recall, when it does happen, will be sincerely regretted by her native and adopted sons.

We caution the Tories, in the meantime, not to be too sure that His Excellency's recall and the appointment of Lord Harris or any other Lord, will effect any change in the position of political parties that could place them in the ascendancy. They are in a hopeless minority in the House and out of it, and the principles, upon which they were once united, are growing obsolete even among themselves. Liberal ideas are every other day becomming more popular among all classes of the people, and a return to the old *regime* would be just as impossible at present as it is to bridge the Ontario. No Government will be anxious to imitate Lord Metcalfe's example while he has that of Lord Elgin to copy.—*Mirror.*

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Accounts for the past year have been submitted to the House. On the 5th January, 1851, the cash on hand amounted to £199,832. The Custom's receipts amounted to £703, 700, of which the sum of £398,304 were collected at the ports of Quebec and Montreal; £64,680 were collected at the Inland ports of the Lower Province; and £240,715 at the different ports in Western Canada. The sum of £53,513 5s. 8d. was realized from internal duties embracing excise, Light House duties, Bond Imposts, Militia Commissions, Fines, Casual Revenue, and Law Free Fund. The amount from Public Works returns is £65,008, 19s. 8d.; and from the Territorial Revenue £19,961 5s. 10d. The total receipts for the year amount to £842,184 5s. 2d., which, with the balance remaining from 1850, makes £1,042,066. The expenditure amounts to £561,666, including the interest paid, £223,561; Civil List, £62,778; Legislative expenses, £27,818; Miscellaneous, £217,505. The debt paid was £73,000, leaving balance of cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year of £407,400. We recommend this synopsis to the carefulattention of the miserable croakers the birds of ill omen, who cry "ruin and decay," with the utmost persevering and determined vehemence, in the face of such unequivocal evidence of progressive prosperity.

Our financial affairs exhibit the most healthy and flourishing condition unprecedented in the history of Canada, and we have every reason for confidence in their still further increased advancement, as the elements of prosperity which we amply possess, shall be developed under the judicious direction of a liberal and able administration.

The financial abilities of the Hon. Inspector General require not our feeble approbation; but we believe that every candid person must admit that the flourishing state, of the Revenue and the respectable position of the Provincial Credit, are much indebted to his able and judicious management. On the whole, we have ample room for gratitude for our present prosperity, and can look forward with hope and confidence for its steady progressive improvement.—*Mirror.*

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

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1852.

THERE is no man whose course of procedure we, in Huron, are more concerned in than that of the Hon. M. Cameron. The Conservative party have done their endeavour to lessen and divert, as much as possible, the warm feeling that has ever existed in the minds of the people of these United Counties towards him. There has ever been a strong disposition, with a portion of Mr. Cameron's political opponents, to leave no *stone* unturned that would have any weight against him—they have endeavored, to injure him by misrepresenting nearly thing that he every has either said or done for the last five orsix years. During the late general election, all that the combined conservatives in Huron, as well as those in other parts of the province, together with the efforts of the opposition newspapers, brought everything to bear, that their malignity and hatred could invent, and the agregate was considerable, to overturn his election. But all those efforts were put forth in vain. All the secret intrigues and devices of ambitious partizans proved harmless. And he now represents the interests and wishes of Huron in the Legislative Assembly of this Province. He not only represents the interests, but we may say, without presumption, that he represents the political sentiments of a large majority of the people of Huron, on many of the *all important* questions that have agitated the country for the last quarter of a century, some of which are now occupying the attention of the Ministry. It will be seen by the Parliamentary proceedings in to-day's paper, that the discussion has been both lengthy and bitter. And as might be expected, Malcolm Cameron and Dr. Rolph have been abused at the expense of the the country, by the *useful member* for Kent.

These remarks were written on seeing a leading article in that loyal *standard sheet*, the *United Empire*, upon "The Governor General of Canada, and the doctrines and foreshadowings of Revolution," in which the editor seems to aim at abusing His Excellency the Governor General and the Hon. Malcolm Cameron. His loyal feelings have been suddenly aroused to a sense of indignation—his long cherished ideas of *loyalty* have been pricked to the core, on seeing Mr. Cameron's speech in answer to the Address, where in speaking of the Clergy Reserves, he, Mr. Cameron, remarks "that he had always asserted, and ever would assert the right of Canada, to legislate upon the Clergy Reserves. He would assert this, even though it should bring us into collision with England." The *Empire* says on this alarming statement:—

"To view it in the mildest way—but inviting the people of this country to be ready, upon the contingency of the British Government refusing to acceede to Mr. Cameron's demands, to get into "collision" with it; to wrest out of its hands, by force, what it may refuse to yield to this kind of insolent and revolutionary bravado? Will any man with common reflection in this country, not, at once see, and feel, that this must be the ultimation of Mr. Cameron's doctrine's?"

"Collision" grits very hard—he repeats it again and again. Can it be possible that any man in his senses would subscribe to such *foam?* For be it known to the *Empire* and his colleagues, that these views of Mr. Cameron, are precisely what a majority of the Electors of Huron consider most sacred. They do expect him to use his influence and exertions in having this question settled—and so long as he takes the same independent stand, fearless of consequences, in the House of Assembly, his name will be held in greatful remembrance for years to come.—And should he again call upon the people of these Counties for their votes, they will, with more than usual warmth, give him the necessary support to insure his re-election. The people of Huron entertain feelings of attachment towards British connexion, as strong as those in any other portion of this Colony; they have is no wish to come into "collision with the England." But their constitutional rights they are not willing to yield up, without stating to the Home Government, throught their representative, what they as Canadians consider to be such. And after all that has been said by Mr. Cameron's enemies, on this subject, the statement does not look so warlike as the *Empire* would have its readers believe. After perpetrating the foregoing, the *Empire* then gives vent to his spleen by turning it loose upon Lord Elgin; hear what he says:—

"Yet, the guardian of Her Majesty's power, at present, in these colonies; and the captain-general and commande-in-chief, whose watchful eye should at once detect and mark so flagrant and so dangerous a doctrine gaining ground in this country—what does he do to mark it with withering disapprobation, and constutional disaproval? He actually invites its propagator to his feasts; he meets him every day in his councils; and make him the repository of the secret by which the flag of Britain may be hereafter maintained in America."

Wonderful, indeed! The *Empire* is quite outrageous at such conduct.—So far as Lord Elgin is concerned as Governor General of these Provinces, his administration has been constitutional and straight-forward. He is respected and beloved by nearly all the people of the province. But to think of him "feasting" and honoring Mr. Cameron—it must be galling to the *Empire*, as well as to many others of the same stamp. Well, they must bear it the best they can for a season.—Mr. Cameron occupies a high position in the present Government, and they cannot improve their own by showing a disposition to *kick* against him.

CLERGY RESERVE CORRESPONDENCE.—On our first page will be found "copies of all the Correspondence which has taken place between Her Majesty's Government in Canada, or any member thereof, and the Imperial Government, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, since the 1st of July, 1851." The correspondence will be interesting to our readers; for its appearance has been anxiously looked for, since its existence was announced in His Excellency's opening speech. It was sent down in answer to an Address moved by Mr. Christie, of Wentworth. The Inspector General's reply to Sir John Pakington convers, we venture to state, the most suitable, earnest and able remonstrance, in behalf of the present Government, that could be wished for by the people of Upper Canada. When we compare the course pursued by the present Ministry, with that of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry, we think there is a possibility of this question being settled—with the former Ministry there was no possibility of it. We see it going the round of the Canadian journals, that "when Mr. Hincks was in England on a former occasion, while a member of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry—so much lauded and so slavishly supported by the *Globe*—he was strictly enjoined not to mention the Clergy Reserve question." This was, truly, a strange mode of getting the matter settled. How different the course of the present *Progressive Reform Government*; they seem to be fully alive to the wishes of their constituents, and the country generally.—We leave the subject without further remark for the present.

The Rev. Mr. Dean will preach in the United Presbyterian Church East Street, on Sabbath first at 11 A. M., and at 6 in the evening.

☞ We have received the first number of the 4th volume of the *Musical World*, published by Oliver Dyer and Richard Storrs Willis, New York, price $3 per annum.