

When we shall be sufficiently numerous to hinder such a combination to prevent Upper Canada from obtaining a large share in the representation, by the aid of the Lower Canada Tories, who, as they have always done, will willingly consent to sacrifice the French Canadians when we shall constitute a little more than a third of the representation. If I may so say, do what they may, by the very force of our efforts, we shall prevent them from undoing what the Union has done for us, and they shall not have a larger share in the representation, in spite of their numbers—then and each only, with our institutions, and our interests, will give amidst the storms and the tempests of the future.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ALBION.

The correspondence between Lord Elgin and Earl Grey on the subject of the contemplated Postal arrangement has been printed. The Colonial Secretary, speaking of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the several Colonial Governments on this question, says that the recommendations of the Commissioners meet the concurrence of the metropolitan authorities; but that an act of the Imperial Parliament is necessary to divest the postmaster General of his responsibilities as respects Colonial Postages. Such an act will be immediately passed, and the control of the colonial post offices, and every thing thereto pertaining, handed over to the respective Colonies. The commissioners, *inter alia*, recommended a uniform postage of 3s. on each letter—for which rate a letter would be carried from Halifax to Nova Scotia, to Sandwich in U. Canada, and the postage to be paid or not, as the sender may choose. I believe there is nothing said about newspapers. As far as I can gather, from a hasty perusal of the report, the plan of the commissioners is to have a uniform postage, and would be found difficult to be put in operation. For instance, the number of letters that now pass through the Canadian Post Office amount to 1,875,333 per annum; 1,875,333 letters at 2s. each will give gross revenue of £33,417,65. Now the present expenditure, within the Province, is £66,525 5s 6d, which would leave a loss of £33,107, 19s 0d. Merely to pay existing expenses it would be necessary to charge a uniform rate of 7d 1/4 per letter. I am inclined to think that to meet this difficulty recourse must be had to insisting on pre-payment in all cases, a system which persons conversant with this matter insist would be the expense of their post office establishment by at least one half.

A good deal of interest has been caused by a letter published, and which was written in December last, by the Inspector General, Mr. Hincks, to Messrs. Baring, Brothers of London. Mr. Hincks afterwards proposed to the agents of Messrs. Baring to become the sole Agent of the Province in England for the payment of dividends and the management of money matters generally, enters into an able defence of Canadian credit, and proves that the people of this Province have both the will and the power to meet all their engagements. I am so much pleased with this letter of Mr. Hincks, and he has treated his subject so cleverly, that I shall do what I am not in habit of doing, namely, give you a somewhat long extract:— This extract agrees with my frequently expressed opinion that our difficulties are only temporary, and that there is a good time in store for Canada, if we do not mar our fortune and prospects by our own acts. I am happy to add that the finances of this city, which for the past few years have been in a very unsatisfactory condition, are again flourishing, as appears by the annual statement issued a few days ago by the City Council.

THE TORIES THREATENING TO REBEL.

The Tory journals begin to smell dreadfully of gunpowder. "To arms" is the general cry of the organs of that disconsolate party. We apprehend, however, that their rebellion will be on a very small scale. It will not talk the loyal Reformers long to put down anything in the shape of a rebellion, which these loud talking Tories may get up. It is quite as well that the Reformers should know what their opponents are threatening. We give a few samples of their loud talk. The Montreal Courier, on the Indemnity Bill, says:— "The assault will never be forgotten nor forgiven, and, as we tell those who have perpetrated it, it is the words addressed by the Roman Posthumus, to the Senate of Tarantum, when his gown was defiled in their presence by a buffoon. 'Men of Tarantum, it will not take a little blood to wash this gown!' Men of Canada, of British origin, no sleep to the eyes, no slumber to the eyelids, until you have avenged this most atrocious, this most unparalleled insult!" The Montreal Gazette is equally ferocious:— "Anglo-Saxons of Montreal! The French are seeking to force upon your children a civil war! They are seeking to legalize the terms of a bloody strife in the country. It may come sooner, it may come later; but those Rebellious Debauchees of theirs will not reach maturity before you will have scattered those who issued them to the four corners of the earth, and the Debauchees will be worth—what they will fetch. Let your voices be once more heard! Show yourselves, so that they may count the number of 'bays' you have in your ranks. Go to the House of Assembly in thousands and denounce the schemes they are hatching for your oppression." The Standard even has actually become warlike:— "Let us prepare for the coming conflict with resolution, and a firm reliance in the integrity and justice of our cause; and though every manhood may be thrown in our way, by those whose whole scheme is made up of pride, perverseness and insolence, we shall stand firm. In every section of the Province we find the summons to arms in our country's defence has been sounded—and shall the men of Norfolk be last in taking up the echo—shall they remain indifferent spectators, while the work of destruction is going on—shall we tinkle ourselves with straws when we should be preparing for the great struggle?—shall we hear our brethren call for aid, and not be prepared to render assistance?" It is a curious way of trying to once "Country's defence," to talk of putting down the government by an armed rebellion.

The fact is, this talk about rebellion is rank humbug and miserable bragadoocio.—The bragadoocio are not making themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the world. We wish people beyond the limits of the Province, distinctly to understand that there is not the slightest danger of anything in the shape of a rebellion from these boastful Tories. The loyal Reformers will understand, by the telegraphic despatch from Washington, published in the New York Journal, that Gen. Taylor's cabinet has decided in the event of the Canadian Tories creating a rebellion, to exact strict neutrality from American citizens. Gen. Wool, it is said, will, if necessary, proceed to the frontier to carry out this decision of the Federal Government. This is all very well, and just what we should have a right to demand in the event which the American Government affect to contemplate; but we can assure our neighbours that their precautions are quite unnecessary. Some of the New York journals contain articles almost daily on the prospects of an immediate rebellion in Canada. This is the language of a party of Canadian politicians is quite as meaningless as were their professions of loyalty in bye gone days.—*Examiner.*

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONTREAL, March 26. Twenty-seven petitions were brought up and laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the orders of the day for a number of bills—lost by adjournment of the House on Friday last—were received and fixed for to-morrow.

NIAGARA DISTRICT TOWN. The second reading of the bill to remove the site of the Niagara District Town, was received, and fixed as the first order for Monday next.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. The Inspector General delivered to the Speaker a message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting a statement of the probable revenue and expenditure for the year ending the 31st December, 1849, with estimates of the sums required for the service of the year. Ordered to be printed.

WAIT FOR SHERBROOK. On motion of Mr. McCook, new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the county of Sherbrooke, in room of S. Brooks, Esq., deceased.

HON. MR. BOUTON'S RESOLUTIONS. Hon. Mr. Bouton moved that the House go into committee of the whole on Monday next, on his resolutions to consider certain clauses of the Union Act, with a view to their repeal. The motion was negatived without a division.

KINGSTON WATER WORKS, &c. A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Kingston Water works bill, and the L'Islet Registration bill, without amendment.

MEDICAL BILL, U. C. Mr. Sherwood moved the second reading of the Medical Profession Upper Canada Incorporation Bill.

MR. PLINT moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The amendment was put and lost—Yeas 22, Nays 28. After some discussion the bill was read a second time.—Yeas 26, Nays 25.

TITLES UNDER NATURALIZATION ACT, U. C. On the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to secure titles to real estate to persons naturalized under a certain statute of Lower Canada, being read, Mr. Gigué moved that the bill be read a second time. Mr. Cartier moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Yeas 18, Nays 22. The main motion was then put and carried by a vote of 25 to 14. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

MONTREAL, March 27. THIRD READINGS. The L'Islet Municipality bill, and the bill to remove doubts and causes in forms proferri, were read a third time and passed.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The Quebec Teachers' Association Incorporation bill was committed for to-morrow.

QUESTIONS PUT TO THE GOVERNMENT. Mr. Fournier asked the ministry whether any measures were contemplated for the granting of a sum of money to the inhabitants of St. Thomas, District of Quebec, to enable them to erect an educational establishment for young ladies; also, whether the Government intended to cause wharves or piers to be constructed at St. Joliffe, in the said district; also, whether it was their intention to grant aid towards improving the wharves at St. Roch des Neiges, in the said district.

To all these queries, Attorney-General Lafontaine replied in the negative.

CUSTOMS ACT. On motion of Mr. Hincks, the House went into committee on the customs act, and passed a resolution, which is to be reported to-morrow.

PUBLIC DEBT. A bill for the better management of the Public Debt, was read a second time, considered in committee, and ordered to be engrossed.

MUNICIPAL INCORPORATIONS, U. C. Mr. Baldwin moved the second reading of the Upper Canada municipal incorporations bill.

MR. ROBINSON moved in amendment, that the farther consideration of the bill be deferred till the next session of the Legislature.—Yeas 12, Nays 42. The bill was then read a second time, and considered in committee—the committee to sit again on Friday next.

ELECTION BILL. The election bill was again considered in committee—further consideration on Friday next.

CORR. DISTRICT. Sir A. Macdougall asked whether the Government intended to introduce any bill during the present Session. Attorney-General Baldwin said it was not their intention to do so.

MONTREAL, March 28. PUBLIC DEBT. The bill for the better management of the public debt, &c., was read a third time and passed.

NATURALIZATION BILL, U. C. Some discussion arose on the 3rd reading of the bill to enable certain parties naturalized in Lower Canada to hold real estate. The bill was passed on a division—Yeas 29, Nays 22.

CAUGHNAWAGA CANAL. In answer to a question from Mr. Egan, whether the government intended to introduce any measure regarding the Caughnawaga Canal, Mr. Cameron said the undertaking was of too extensive a nature for government to enter upon, but the Ministry would render every facility in their power to parties who might engage in the work.

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL. A message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Weights and Measures (U. C.) bill, without an amendment. Also to the bill to incorporate the Canada Life assurance Company, with an amendment.

PUBLIC LANDS. Mr. Price introduced a bill to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of the public lands, and to limit the period for making free grants. Second reading Tuesday next.

NEW COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS, U. C. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill, upon a division, to provide for the erection of new counties and townships in Upper Canada. Second reading, Monday week.

INTERPRETATION ACT. The engrossed bill from the Council, relating to certain terms used in Acts of Parliament, was read a third time and passed.

CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENT. Mr. Beaubien reported the following resolution, passed by the House:—Resolved—That it is expedient to continue and make permanent the Act, Vic. chap. 24, for the management of the Customs, and to amend the said Act, by authorizing the Governor in Council to fix the rates of the Collectors at the ports of Quebec and Montreal, at the rate not exceeding £750,000, currency.

MR. HINCKS then introduced a bill to amend and to render permanent, as amended, the Act, which relates to the Customs. Second reading, Tuesday next.

ASSESSMENT BILL, U. C. Mr. Hincks moved that the Upper Canada Assessment Bill be now read a second time. After a long debate the motion was put and carried. On a division, yeas 29, nays 7. The Bill was then committed for Friday next.

THURSDAY, 22nd March. Mr. MORRISON moved that the petition of John Holmes and others, praying the House to employ every constitutional means to obtain the repeal of the Imperial Act, which imposes the duty of 10s. on the importation of iron, be referred to a special committee. From what he had heard during the present session, he was apprehensive that the Clergy Reserve question would be dropped, or at least that no action would be taken on it. Still he thought it was his duty to himself and his constituents to take some steps to press on the attention of the Government the question of the application of the Clergy Reserve for many years past. The principal source of that discontent was the manner in which those Clergy Reserves were managed.—The people to be sure were not consulted, and the cause of discontent and dissatisfaction for many years past. The principal source of that discontent was the manner in which those Clergy Reserves were managed.—The people to be sure were not consulted, and the cause of discontent and dissatisfaction for many years past. The principal source of that discontent was the manner in which those Clergy Reserves were managed.—The people to be sure were not consulted, and the cause of discontent and dissatisfaction for many years past.

MR. MORRISON thought the Government would do well to withdraw their proposal, and to settle this question; but if a Government possessing the confidence of the country cannot settle a question like this, the proper way would be for hon. members who thought so to withdraw their proposal. But the hon. gentleman, he knew, had confidence in the Government, and believed that it would take the earliest means to adopt those views, which from time immemorial have been expressed by the people of the country.

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years of hard toil, found that when they wished to purchase, the price was raised 25 per cent without the slightest notification. That was a great injustice that those people had to complain of. He had no doubt it would be said that the price was too low; but it would be borne in mind that those people have had great hardships to contend with, and that the sudden increase of twenty-five per cent, by an order in Council was not the best way of allaying previous excitement or discontent. It should also be borne in mind that those Clergy Reserves had at first been applied to the support of one religious body, but that after a great deal of wrangling and fighting, a division for party purposes had been made with another sect, and as many of the other sects chose to apply for a share. But the feeling against any union of Church and State, and the determination not to submit to such a union were so strong, that he did not believe a single one of those sects made the application. With such views he thought he would best do his duty to his constituents, by pressing forward his motion, and therefore hoped that the Government would not object to it.

MR. PRICE congratulated the hon. member opposite on his liberal views, but he believed the hon. gentleman on reflection, would see the propriety of allowing the Government to take this matter up at the time when it should be found most proper to do so. He (Mr. Price) held it to be the duty of the government to settle this question, but surely the hon. member knew it could not be settled by the House; all that could be done was to negotiate the question with the English Government. For his own part he held, that preference to one religion was not to be called upon to pay the salary of any public functionary, however exalted may be his position, in whose appointment their Representatives are not consulted, and over whose conduct they have no control.

MR. PRICE then moved that the House do not assent to the appointment of lands for school purposes. It had been said that that appointment was merely intended to blind the great question—that it being carried would be an argument for not settling the Clergy Reserves. But should he not be told that he would not act against those who had the right to their property? The hon. gentleman could say so, but he knew that the hon. gentleman knew it was done the land would be sold. He thought the Government for the am'p' provision it had made for the education of the people, and the insinuation made relative to this subject could not be thrown out by a "Y" man, the hon. gentleman, he knew, had confidence in the Government, and believed that it would take the earliest means to adopt those views, which from time immemorial have been expressed by the people of the country.

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3. That the provision of the Union Act which declares that the presence of at least twenty members of the Legislative Assembly in the Province of Canada, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said Legislative Assembly, for the exercise of its powers is a minute and unnecessary interference with the internal course of its proceedings, which should be left free and unfettered to the judgment and discretion of its House, and be regulated by its own orders, and reports adrest of the discretion and judgment of the House, in the ordinary discharge of its high functions as a Legislative body.

4. That the provision of the Union Act that it shall not be lawful to present to the Governor of the Province of Canada for Her Majesty's assent any Bill of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the said Province, by which the number of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly may be altered, unless the second and third readings of such Bill in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, shall have been passed with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members for the time being of the said Legislative Council, and of two-thirds of the members of the said Legislative Assembly respectively, is an unjust and unwarrantable restriction upon the free voice of the majority of the people, through their Representatives, placing the majority, in the most vital point of constitutional principle, in the hands of the minority—a principle altogether inconsistent with, and diametrically opposed to every sound view of Responsible Government.

5. That the people of this Province ought not to be called upon to pay the salary of any public functionary, however exalted may be his position, in whose appointment their Representatives are not consulted, and over whose conduct they have no control.

6. That by the Act of Union, the several sums of £7500 and £100 of sterling money of Great Britain, are thereby appropriated in Schedule A, appended to the said Act, to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively, and who are respectively appointed at Home, upon the sole recommendation of the Ministers of Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

7. That upon all sound constitutional principles of free government, such approval of the laws which are made in the name of the Crown, should be by the hon. gentleman, he knew, had confidence in the Government, and believed that it would take the earliest means to adopt those views, which from time immemorial have been expressed by the people of the country.

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confidence that something will be done.—We may as well at once express our own views, as well as those of several hundred subscribers in the Mirror, Prince Edward, and Newcastle Districts, and also of several hundred in this western section of the Province, obtained since our coming to Hamilton, etc. of whom we agree with you on this subject; and we presume the Reformers in general entertain the same views, that unless these Reserves, and the Rectories also, are wholly taken and devoted to purposes which will subservise the interests of the people irrespective of religious views, the province will know no peace; indeed there is no use in touching the question at all.—Every vestige of Government support must be taken from every Church in Canada; the Reserves belong in common to the inhabitants of this Province, and they will demand to share in the proceeds, but not for religious endowments. The debate shows clearly enough that we need expect no favorable disposal of the Reserves and Rectory question from the Tories. It is our intention to give no discussion on the subject, as well as the communication of "Alpha," and a reply by "Omega," we have reserved but a very small space for editorial remarks in this number.—*Provincialist.*



HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT PRINTING.

Our readers have already been informed, that on the 5th of March, the District Clerk tendered for the District Printing for the present year, and for our friend Mr. Giles, being twenty and a half per cent. below our offer, was acknowledged as the District Printer! We always entertain some kind of opinion of every human being with whom we come into contact. We have been in the habit of doing so on our very boyhood; and we suppose that long practice has, in this, as in many other instances, produced a sort of perfection. At all events, our estimate of human character, that is, of what a man will do, and what he will not do, is, in nineteen cases out of twenty, correct. And from this kind of intuitive knowledge, on the 5th of March, before leaving the Clerk's office, we ventured to declare in the presence of the Treasurer, the District Surveyor, and Mr. Don himself, that our friend Mr. Giles would not do the District Printing! Mr. Giles either believed, or wished to make other people believe, that he had got an exceedingly good bargain of the thing, and we have been informed that a standing press, a book binder's press and plough, and a new chaise, (machinery which would cost at least twice as much as all the District Printing for the year), were immediately ordered, and again a "smashing business" was to be done at the Gazette Office!—This "doing a smashing business" is a great crime in the world—it has nearly smashed ourselves. If you are a rogue and can persuade the public that you are doing a smashing business, your rogues may be rendered "more profitable" if you applied it in the way of pocket-picking. We do not, by any means, imply a dishonest intention to Mr. Giles. It is true, he published in his paper that he had got the District Printing at half thirty-two per cent. above our last year's contract! But we are willing to suppose that he believed so. We, however, deemed it expedient to bring the arithmetical facts of our last year's printing before the public—and, as there is no contending against arithmetical facts, the public were compelled to the conclusion that Mr. Giles had taken the District printing a considerable number of per cents lower than that what we had actually received for it last year! To be brief, the smashing business terminated as follows:— Mr. Don on entering his office one morning last week, found the Manuscript Copy of the Minutes, which had been in Mr. Giles' possession for about three weeks, safely lodged on his own Desk, without either note or comment! And on the last day of March, we received a letter from Mr. Don, requesting us to go down and engage to do what we could have done much better a month ago, viz—print expeditiously the Proceedings of last meeting of Council! We do not blame Mr. Giles for sending back the Manuscript, and refusing to fulfil his contract with the District. A man cannot do what he cannot do, and no law can compel him. Mr. Giles must have been perfectly aware, when he tendered for the District Printing, that he had no intention of doing it—that he had, in fact, no means of doing it! The whole affair is the result of a culpable infatuation, not on the part of Mr. Giles, we never suppose, and he is tenaciously consistent in the pursuit of it. But the District Council, or the party who, after thirteen months experience of the man, would trifle with the public interests by allowing him to tender for the District printing, or any other printing must certainly be laboring under a serious infatuation. The evil of this infatuation, in the present instance, is fortunately, not great, it merely is a delay of a month, and a little extra expense in getting up paper—in consequence of the present state of the roads; but the evil might have been a thousand-fold, and though it had involved the ruin of the District, Mr. Giles' responsibility would not have been one whit greater than it is now. Such a man must justly be suffered to insult the District Officers, the District Council, or even the whole population of the District with the same impunity that he would insult his own equal. There is no means of redress. He is not a responsible person, and therefore, those who are foolish enough to have any dealings with him must suffer by the consequences. We have no right, and no wish, to object to individuals entering into engagements with any person who pleases them, providing the engagements involve only their own individual interests; but we certainly have a right to object to public officers entrusting the public business to persons who are both physically and morally incapacitated for fulfilling their engagements. Mr. Giles, in his foolish and powerless zeal to injure the Clerk of the Peace, is injuring his own lungs in bawling loudly for tenders to be taken for the Printing belonging to that gentleman's office.—Now supposing that Mr. Lears at the request of the Magistrates should advertise for tenders to-morrow, we declare honestly that we would

MR. MORRISON'S MOTION. CLERGY RESERVES. We can hardly express the gratification it affords us to be able to place before our readers, to-day, the entire debate on Mr. Morrison's motion with relation to the Clergy Reserves. Such is the intense feeling which we now exist in the minds of the friends of equal civil and religious liberty on the subject of these reserves, that we have broken in upon the publication of the speeches on the Representation Bill which we commenced in our last number. The supporters of the present Administration were apprehensive, from various considerations, that Ministers were unwilling to touch the subject, and the thanks of the whole country are due to Mr. Morrison for eliciting the debate, and the intention of the Government with regard to the Reserves. Ministers are now fairly committed to the subject, and the country should wait till the next session of Parliament, in

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