## Colonial.

TRE LATE PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION .- IM-PORTANT DRAPATCH FROM LORD ELGIN. Copy of a Despatch from Governor General the

Newcastle. (No. 12)

Government House, Quebec, June 22, 1854.

(Received July 10, 1854.) My Lond Dunn,-I have the honor to enclose have LORD DURK.—I have the motor to enclose herewith the copy of a speech which I delivered from the throne this day in proving the l'ar-liament of the province, and I beg at the same time to solicit your Grace's attention while I state as succinctly as I can the grounds on which I formed the resolution which has given occasion for the delivery of this speech.

2. It may probably be in your Grace's recol lection that during the course of the last accasion of the Provincial Parliament, two acts were aterial changes in the constitution of the popu lar branch of the Provincial Legislature. former of these acts raised the number of par-Hamentary representatives from 84 to 130, this the House of Amembly being so effected as to equalize to a greater extent than is now the case population and representation.

By the terms of the Constitutional Act an act of this nature could not become law unless it re ceived in each branch of the Legislature, on the second and third reading, the support of at least this act through the Provincial Parliament these conditions were compiled with, and having received a notification of this fact by address in the spatch. No. 6 of the 15th instant, had virtually made measuribed by the theory. mode prescribed by the Constitutional Act, I o it in Her Majesty's name on the 1 ith by the administration.

3. The second of the acts to which I have referred was entitled "An Act to extend the Elective Franchise, and better to define the qualifications of Voters in certain Electoral Divisions, by providing a system for the regis "tration of Voters," and the intentions of the act, as stated in the title, were duly carried out

4. While these proceedings were taking place in the Provincial Parliament, the Imperial Parliament passed an act repealing the Imperial Statute which had regulated since the year 1840 the distribution of the fund community known as the Clergy Reserve Fund of Canada and leaving the future application of this fund. as a matter of local concern, to the determina-tion of the local legislature. This important statute having been duly sanctioned by Her Majesty, reached me shortly before the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament.

5. The course which the Provincial Government ought to take at this conjecture, whethe in reference to the measures of constitutional change which had been enacted by the local parliament, or to the act respecting the Clergy Reserves which the Imperial Legislature had passed, became necessarily at an early period of the recess the subject of deliberation in the of the recess the ampiec of temperatum in the provincial cabinet. Some members of this body were strongly plodged to the socularization of the reserves, and it was believed that a proposal to carry out a measure of this description be supported by a majority in the existing Amembly. After full consideration and discussion, however, my Executive Council arrived nimously at the conclusion that, apart altogether from the merits of secularisation, it would not be consistent with their duty to undertake to legislate upon this subject in the parliament as then constituted. The Clergy Reserves ques tion was one on which it was notorious that the public mind, in Upper Canada most especially, was much divided, and the imperial statute on the subject had been renealed for the expres purpose of facilitating a actiloment which should be final and in accordance with the deliberate views and convictions of the people of the pro rince. The attempt, therefore, to settle such question in a parliament which had been already clared by its own vote to be an imperfact re For wear with the accident that huther exercises Gorernment, was a course of proceeding obviously open to serious objection. In those views of the Executive Council I entirely con-

6. An immediate dissolution of Parliament was apparently the readlest mode of escape from the perplexities to which I have referred. n a difficulty presented itself. In order to give time for the completion of the system of registration, which formed part of the measure, the 1st day of January 1866 had been ing the franchise should come into operation To give effect at an earlier time further levisla tion was required. It was therefore finally re solved by the Government that the then subsist ing Parliament should be allowed to meet again for the purpose of legislating on this and other necessary matters, preparatory to a dissolution after which the opinion of the legislature, a constituted under the extended Representation and Franchise Acts, might be taken on these important questions, the settlement of which was auxiously desired by the people of the

7. In accordance with this determination i my speech from the throne, which I transmitted me Grace by the last mail with my Despatch No. 5 of the 15th instant, I recommended the passing of a law for bringing into early operation the act of the preceding seasion which had ex-tended the elective franchise, in order that a constitutional expression of opinion might be obtained as speedily as possible, under the system of representation recently established, the various important questions on which legis lation was required, and I invited legislation in the then existing Parliament on two other subjects only; the one of these subjects being the Reciprocity Treaty, to give effect to which it was desirable that an act of Provincial Parlia ment should be passed without delay, and the other the Tariff, in which the prosperous condition of the revenue justified certain reductions. ER. The first amendment to the address was moved by the Hon. Mr. Sherwood, a leading

member of the conservative party, who objected to the late period at which the parliament had been convened. The explanations on this head, however, were deemed sufficient by the majority of the assembly, and this amendment was accor-dingly rejected by 40 votes to 20. Mr. Cauchon, a French Canadian member, then moved that at the end of the fourth paragraph of the address in answer to the speech delivered at the opening of the session, the following words should be inserted:-"That this llouse sees with regret that His Excellency's government do not inter to submit to the Logislature during the present session a Bill for the immediate settlement of the seignorial question;" to which amendment Mr. Hartman, an Upper Canadian member, of the liberal party, moved as an amendment to leave out all the words after " liouse" and add the following instead thereof: - "regret that | the prevalence of cholera. His Excellency has not been advised to recommend during the present session a measure for the secularization of the clergy reserves, and also a measure for the abolition of the seignorial tenure." The ministerial and conservative parties concurred in opposing this motion, which was accordingly defeated by a majority of 64 to 16. Mr. Sicotte, another French Canadian member, then moved that the words "or one for the immediate sottlement of the clergy should be added to the end of Mr. Cauchon's amendment, and this motion was carried by 42 votes against 29,-the conservative members availing themselves of the ambiguity of the word "settlement" to join the party who were consuring the administration for not hav-

9. It will be obvious to your Grace, from the above statement of facts, that a most embarras-sing situation was created by this vote. It pledged the then existing parliament to settle the question of the clergy reserves, and it was carried by a combination of parties holding opposite views with respect to the terms on which the settlement should be effected. It was my decided opinion that no measure on this subject | 11. Nurses and others who attend the sick,

ing introduced during the then session a bill for

clarising the clergy reservos.

possibly have been carried through that House of Assembly, with the prospect, more especially, of an immediate dissolution hanging over the heads of its members. Against a measure of secularization carried under such circumstance the triends of religious endowments would, I conceived, have had good cause to complain. But if, on the other hand, out of the heterogeeri of Elgin and Kincardine to the Duke of neous elements of which the majority was comdministration, and with the aid of that adminstration to passes measure for perpetuating that adowment, I felt confident that, in place of settling this versel question, I should by so olng only have given the signal for renewe and more violent agitation. The advocates o secularization would never have admitted the permanency of a settlement effected by a parlia-ment so peculiarly circumstanced, and the ministerial party might reasonably have been expected to assert in opposition the views on this subject for which they had incurred the sacrifice

foffice. Moreover, the position of the House f Assembly itself, in reference to the point which had been raised, was an anomalous On the issue, whether or not it was seemly that a certain class of questions should be dealt with before the dissolution, which would bring inte-operation a more perfect system of popular representation, that body might be said to be a party to the suit. Its verdict, therefore, in this particular case could hardly be held to carry particular case could narmy be near to carry with it the authority which, under ordinary cir-cumstances, would attach to the decision of the popular branch of the legislature. It is further to be observed, that the Legislative Council, by

10. Under these circumstances, when the numbers of the Executive Council informed m hat they were prepared to ask the judgment of the country on the policy of the postponement if the clergy reserve and saignorial tenure questions which they had adopted with my ful approval and sanction, I did not think that ould be justified in refusing to act on the advice tendered by them, and to dissolve Parlia-ment for this purpose; and having obtained from the law officers of the Crown a joint opinion favour of the legality of the course recommended to me, I summoned the House of Assembly to the Council Chamber in the usual manner, and delivered the speech, of which the copy is

I have, &c. (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE To the Duke of Newcastle.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Quence, 12th August, 1854. -! am desired by the Board t orward you the accompanying packet of "Regu ations," and to express their wish that you through the medium of your clergy cause from to be made known to such of the poorer population within your discess as are likely to be more particularly exposed to the prevniling epidemi I have the honor to be

Your Lordship's ob't servant, Tuos. Beatherwick, Secretary.
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Hishop of Toronto, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, QUEBEG.

Thursday, 20th July, 1851. PRESENT: - His Excellency the Governor Gen

His Excellency has been pleased to approve of the following code of directions and regula-tions adopted by the Central Board of Health, under the provisions of the Provincial status 12th Viot. Cap. 8. — WM. H. LEE, C. E. E. CHAPTER 1 .- General and personal directions (

families and individuals. 1. Yards should be cleaned of all fifth; dungheaps, liquid manure, &c., should be removed without dolny; low and wet places should be drained, but if this be not practicable at the morlar, with a view to the absorption of the moisture. All premises around dwellings should he kept clean and dry. Privice should be thoroughly cleansed and washed, and their doors and covers left open to prevent the accumula-tion of foul air, and allow of tree ventilation.

2. Cellars which are inhabited, or used a kitcheus, should be kept dry and confortable by small fires, and a free circulation of the atmos phere, both by day and night, and their walls should be whitewashed twice a mouth during the prevalence of the epidemie; this also should done in old houses, especially those occupied by the poorer classes. The thours of all houses where earpots are not used, should be washed and seculdual twice a week.

3. Every house should be well aired chimns oards and stove-pipe stoppers removed, am the doors of all spartments left onen both day and night. A ventilator in one window of each room, particularly in old and low dwellings would much contribute to health. Night-chairs dirty water, Se., should be removed: and where practicable, the upper and most airy rooms should be selected as the sleeping apart.

4. The bolding of every family should be well aired overy day, and left uncovered and exposed for a few hours, so that the perspiration imblbed during the night may be completely evaporated. Under any circumstances it is well to adopt this custom. The doors and windows of schools as well as those of mechanics shops, where many persons are congregated together, should be kept open day and night.

5. Personal cleanliness should be strictly ob-served; a tepid bath taken two or three times a week, and the body rubbed dry with a coarse napkin will be found very useful.

6. Flannel vests with sleeves, and drawers, should be wern next the skin, and persons subject to bowel complaints should wear, in addition, a warm swathe of flannel around the Alsiomen.

7. Strict moderation both in cating and drinking must be observed, and any excess of mental or badily fatigue excefully avoided. The diet should be of a light and nourishing nature, consisting mainly of animal food. Fish of all kinds should be eaten with extreme caution, and regetables should be used but sparingly, and has only to which the individual is well accustomed. Good mealy potatoes, steam-hoiled reasted, may be used as heretofore; bread should always be stale; rice should be used as much as possible; and green cooked vegetables, as peas, beans, callinge, &c., should be avoided. Those whose bowels are easily affected by yeal or fresh pork, or by boiled mosts, should not eat those articles. When fruit is eaten, let it be with the utmost caution, and none but the ripest and most mellow should be indulged in. Those fruits which require sugar to counteract their natural acidity, should not be used during

S. Those who from principle, or any other reason, object to the use of spirituous or fermented drinks at dinner, are recommended to take ten or toast water at that meal, but those who for years have been in the habit of using spirituous or fermented drinks, and in whom a sudden change in their mode of life might be attended with bad results, are strongly recommended to use these articles in small quantities, and of the very best quality.

9. Long fasting should be avoided. Those whose avocations oblige them to dine late, should take a wholesome nutritions luncheon. suppers and indulgence in several visuels at the same meal, should be avoided.

10. In the warm months of summer, the thirst generally very great, and cold and refreshing frinks are sought after with much avidity, than had nothing can be more dangerous. Cold and acid beverages, as eider, light acid wines, and brandy sipping, should be sedulously abstained from. Soda water, with an excess of alkali, or carners water, flavored with a little syrup of ginger, and tincture of ginger, mar be taken,

but in small quantities at a time.

not sleep in the apartments of those they are offensive odours.

theless convinced that, with certain precaution many cases may be prevented from becoming serious, and under this consiction, it offers to the public some advice calculated to protect, and give confidence during an epidemic of

13. Experience has proved that in a large majority of cases, cholera is usbered in by certain premonitory symptoms, such as loosener of the bowels, names, ones iness of the stomac colic, &c. There should be at once attended to, as in this stage the disease is easily control and it is believed that many valuable lives have been lost in consequence of neglecting these indications. It is therefore advised that every family should have in the house some dies recommended by their respective physicians, which can at once he administered, and further that the presence of the medical attendant be required without delay.

14. It is recommended that the sick should not be attended by a greater number of persons than is absolutely necessary, inasmuch as the crowd of persons in the room is prejudicial t the invalid, and predisposes the attendants to contract the disease.

15. The public are cornestly warned against the use of strong purgatives and emetics during the prevalence of cholera; and also against the indiscriminate use of the various mineral waters so much used at present. These latter remedies are most valuable in many diseases whe selected and prescribed for the patient by hi medical attendant, but as it frequently happen that the patient himself decides upon the quan-tity and quality of them he should drink, it is feared that much injury will result from practice, although small quantities of them may be used with advantage. The Board also considers it its duty to warn the public against the use of the many kinds of patent medicines s extensively employed.

16. The clothing and hedding used by cholera patients should be destroyed by fire; when parties object to this course, they should cer-tainly be exposed to a high temperature in an place, shall be opened with the utmost caution, even, and then be thoroughly washed in the oven, and then be following mixture:

Chloride of lime, one pound; Water, fou

As the disinfecting agent, the Board would recommend the chloride of lime, or the solution of the chloride of lime, for out offices, privies sewers, drains, night chairs, &c.; and of opinion that in the sick chamber, and other apartments in the vicinity of cholera patients, omntie vinegar or burnt vinegar will be found useful and agreeable.

17. In conclusion, the Board would warn the addie against unnecessary alarm, as, in its opinion, nothing will more certainly predispoto disease of any kind, then giving way to depressing fear. The Board therefore, while it condemns in the most unqualified manner the assembling together of large bodies of persons, as at balls, theatres, races, &c., would recommend cheerful society, by family or other small remnions, as calculated to keep up the buoyancy of the spirits, and thus dispel cessury despondency.

CHAPTER 2 .- General directions to Local Boar and other authorities.

The Central Board directs and orders: 1. That the local boards in all cities, town places, where the disease appears likely t-read, to adopt the system of daily medica spread, to adopt the system of daily medical domiciliary visits, throughout the city, town or place, where practicable, or, at least, in those parts of the city, town or place, lying low, o which are badly ventilated, and occupied by the poorer classes of society.

2. That small temporary hospitals should b opened in different parts of cities, towns or places, to which poor and indigent patients may be at one and indigent patients may be at one and indigent patients may be at a distance, a stop projudicial to the patient, and alarming to the citiens.

3. That there shall be established houses refuse in the non-infected districts, found so meful in Scotland and olsowhere, to which poor families, who may have lost any of their mem cholera, may be immediately removed while their own dwellings are being fumigated

4. The Board directs the attention of the loca hourds to the over-crowded state of the boarding houses occupied by emigrants and see at this season of the year, with a view to remedi this so fruitful source of disease.

5. The Board directs the attention of th proper authorities, particularly of Quebec auitreal, to the e ametal manner in which, o certain occasions, the stenmers trading between hose cities are overcrowded with steerage passengers. These people have just come off a long voyage, during which they often suffer many privations, are consequently already pre-disposed to disease, and, it is feared, often fall victims to cholera, upon being exposed to the night sir, or huddled together in large number

6. The Central Board, while it admits that the question of the contagious or non-contagious character of cholera is an open one, would novertheless recommend all local boards, or other authorities, to act upon the presumption that it is contagious; and would further suggest that the quarantino regulations at Gross Isle should be strictly enforced

7. The Board directs that, so soon as it shall become known that cholera exists in any city, town or place, the local board should cause the first few cases to be traced to their origin, which, with any other information that may be obtained with reference to the course of the disease or otherwise, shall be communicated to the Central Board. The members of the medical profession are also respectfully requested to communicate to the Board that line of action, which in their experience has proved most successful. The Central Board hopes thus to obtain much valuable information, and believes that the cause of humanity and science will, at the same time, be promoted.

7. The Central Board of Health do hereby direct, and the local and other boards and committees of health and health officers aforesaid are hereby authorised to see that the following directions and regulations be also strictly

8. That all putrid and unsound beef, pork, meat, fish, whether fresh or salted, hides, skins, all dead animals, animal exerction and remains, and every putrid, offensive, unsound or un-wholesome matter or substance, whether animal or vegetable, found in any street or other place, most effectually to secure the public health.

9. That all cellars, sinks, cess-pools, privies, and places containing unwholesome matter or substance, which require cleansing, emptying, altering or repairing, in order to preserve th public health, he forthwith so cleansed, emptied, altered or repaired, and abundantly sprinkled with lime, before and during the existence of any contagious disease or epidemic.

10 That all stagment water about dwellings, varily streets, and in cellars, bits, and vacant lots and other places, be at once drained off if practicable; and all hollow and wet places be filled up with fresh earth and sand; and all drains, sewers, and water courses, obstructed of the Colonial Government upon the Recistopped up, be at once opened, so that the waters procity Treaty. The fall trade is near at hand stopped up, be at once opened, so that the waters may flow freely and unrestricted; and where the public health is emiancered from the want of main drains or sowers in any street or place, that the proper authorities do forthwith cause be made, so as that all cellars, pits, and vacant lots, in which water remains, may be mmediately drained off.

11. That where swine are kept, if they occasion any bad or offensive colour, and especially our readers with the most reliable information, eyes and the top of the head, and also through if fed from the offel of butchers' sheds, or in regard to the time when the treaty will be the epening in the drupery of the status. The shaughter houses, they be immediately removed acted on in the educines, and if ratified, become, Regent's Park, or the top of Primase Hill, are

12. The Central Board, while it admits that science has not as yet discovered any specific for the cure or prevention of cholera, is never-believed, in such wire as not to offend their structures, C. W. j. 12. That butchers keep their premises partislaughtered, in such wire as not to offend their neighbors, or the public, with the bad odours resulting from the patril efforia, so abundantly given off from such substances. It would more over be desirable that no slaughter house be allowed within the limits of any city or town.

13. That all skins and hides, and the skulls, horns and hones albertoy to such skins and the hides in tanger's yards and premises, and all hoofs and horns and hones collected for or intended to be used in the manufacturing of neats' foot oil, shall not be allowed to accomuate, but in every instance, be removed before disagreeable whom arese therefrom, to such place, or be put into such a state as that the public health be not enlargered thereby.

14. That tanyards and tanneries be visited by the health officers, at least once a week, to see that hides and skins are not piled up in heaps, or in a state of decomposition; and that the scrapings of hides and skins and everything appertaining to them, in the raw, green or crude state, be ut once removed, and burned or disposed of so as to prevent the escape of bad odours from their decomposition.

15. That all hones and skins collected for shipment, manufacture, or other purposes, be at once removed, when they occasion offensive slours, to a place or places where they are not The Board also recommends that depots of these matters should not be allowed to exist within the limits of any city or town.

16. That all imported hides and skins be at once examined, and that such as have suffered Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt. from wet, or are in a putrid state, or commencing decomposition, be conveyed away or disposed of, no as not to prove injurious to the health of

17. That great attention shall be mid to the management of cometeries, and other barying places. No interment shall be permitted within the walls of a church, or the limits of any city or town,—care shall be taken to avoid any rowding in upon burying places, and closed

18. That during the prevalence of the epidemic, undertakers and parties in charge of funerals, shall adopt the shortest possible route to the intended burying place, thus avoiding the slarm caused to the public by the frequent appearance of such processions in the public thoroughfares.

19. That during the prevalence of the epi demic, the keepers of hotels, taverus, boarding houses, and other places of public accommoda tion, as well as citizens in general, to report or cause to be reported to the local Board of Health for the District, any death from cholera which may occur in their respective premises.

20. That the sextons or persons having the charge of any burial ground, or place where persons who may have died of Asiatic cholera hall be buried, shall once every twenty-four hours, during the prevalence of Asiatic cholera in their respective localities, report, or cause to be reported, in writing, to their respective local or other boards, or committees of health, or health officers aforesaid, the names of all persons who have been so buried within the ground or place whereof they may be so in charge.

21. That captains or masters of all ships, steambouts, crafts and vessels, arriving at any port or place within the province, shall report without delay to the local board thereof, any deaths that may have occurred on board during the vayage or passage, in order that precautionary measures, elsewhere referred to, may be

22. That the local and other boards and committees of health throughout the province, do report to the Secretary of the Central Board at state of the public health in the city, ton in power on which they are and the number of deaths.

DINNER IN HOSOUR OF J. W. GAMBER, Esq. M. P. P.—On Thursday last a public dinner was given in the Weston Hotel, Weston, by the onstituents of J. W. Gamble, Esq., in 1 of their newly elected representative. Upward: of 150 gentlemen from various parts of the Riding were present. John A Donablson, Esq., of Weston, occupied the chair, and was supported on the right by the guest of the evening and Capt. Armstrong; on the left by Hon. W. Cayley, M. P. P., for Huron, and Rev. W. Armstrong. R. L. Denison, Esq., and W. Wadworth, Esq., occupied the vice-chairs. The hall was guily festooned with evergreens for the occasion. The dinner was served up in good style and was freely discussed. The tables being clear the chairman called for a bumper, and in a few appropriate remarks proposed "The Queen" which was drank with all the mours. The company then sang the Queen's

The usual loyal toasts followed, and were

warmly received .- Colonist. J. H. Hind, Landon, has discovered another J. H. Hind, London, has discovered another, new planet. It is like a star of the touth mag-nitude, and situated almost exactly upon the ecliptic, about midway between two stars of fifth magnitude-29 and 82 of Hamsteed in Capricornus.

We publish this morning details of news from the latest British papers. Important news was hourly expected from the Baltic. The English squadron, with French troops on board, passes Gothland on the 27th of July. A telegraphic despatch from Stockholm states that a heavy cannonading had been heard, at interests, in the direction of Bomarsand. Roar Admiral Marlin, with nine ships, was watching lielsingtors. Rear Admiral Chads was to effect the combardment of Bornarsund as soon as the French troops destined to occupy the Aland islands should arrive. The main force of the allied fleet was at Led Sound, south of the Aland islands, on the 25th of July. A report was current in London, but believed to be premature. that Homarsund had been taken with great less on both sides.

We learn with regret that the whole block of storehouses, &c., on the Main street, Chatham, is now one mass of smouldering ruins. The is now of splendid bridge across the Thames is also destroved. The fire took place early on Wednesday morning. The estimated loss of property is \$80,000. The fire originated in an unocupied building used as a tannery.

We learn from the London Prototype that William Quinn, a highly respectable farmer residing on Lot 2. 1st concession, London town ship, was killed on Saturday last, the 12th instant. He had been engaged stowing away grain in his barn, and while so employed, fell from the poles above the threshing floor into the apartment below, and died instantaneously.

W., on Monlay last, a resolution was passed istructing the town solicitor to petition the Governor in Conneil to proclaim London a city. s it now contains the number of inhabitants which cities are required by law to have. The Pretorage estimates the number of inminitants of the intended city at about 11.000. gratified at such evidences of progress, and will be glad of the opportunity to write down " London, C. W. a City.

At a meeting of the Town Council of London.

From the charge Pimes THE RECIPROCIET TERATY.

Our citizens feel a deep interest in the action that Colony are both willing .- Message, and the Canadian crops are good, and if the provisions of the treaty can be brought into effect early in September, the advantages to 1: is contemplated to be of east iron, and one both countries will be beyond computation. It hundred feet high. There are to be three floors, will indeed be a commercial annexation, and in the sides of which it is proposed, shall be a lorn-regard to the material interests of this country, ed with bassirederi in cast iron, representing will be like adding a new and fertile state like all the chief scenes in the plays Ohio to our confederacy. With a view to furnish dramatist.

short of a measure of entire secularization could should take nourishment frequently, and should the inhabitants may not be annoyed by such correspondence between Mesers. Bronson A Crocker, and the Hon. Wm. H. Merritt :--Oswano, August 7, 1554.

DEAR Sig. - You will rejoice with us in the esage through our Legislature of the Reciproity Treaty. It has had a long struggle against tection policy. We doubt not that the measure come exceedingly popular in its practical operation; and those leading spirits who, like yourself, first moved the project and put forth the necessary effort to attain it, have great cause for satisfaction in the good they have achieved for our respective countries.

We do not precisely understand the plan which the Governments of your Provinces have for bringing about the necessary action there, or what delays may be expected in procuring Parliamentary action: or whether, after they have noted and concurred in it, the English Government will still have to act upon it. inquire, that we may understated as near as may be how much time will yet be required to carry it into effect, as the full business is now at hand, and it will be of great advantage both to your country and ours, if it can come into operation early next month.

We also in-luige the hope that after you Parliament shall have ratified they may be dis posed to follow it up by an early consideration of the subject of a double set of large locks on the Welland Canal, a measure so important to all the great commercial interests on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence.

BRONSON & CHOCKER.

Washington, Aug. 4.

DEAR Sin,-It may be agreeable to you to know that the Reciprocity treaty was confirmed last evening by the Senate. I think the opinion of the country is decidedly in favor of the mea sure, not so much from commercial considers tions, but because it terminates all existing differences between the United States and Great Britain, and leads to the hope that the only contests between them will be a generous rivalry in all that ought to constitute the true progres

Respectfully Yours.

St. Cathanines, Aug. 10, 1854.

Messrs, Robinson & Crocker: GENTLEMEN-In reply to your favor of the instant, you will find by reference to the 5th article, the following words: "The presen treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonic which are affected by the treaty on the one hand and by the Congress of the United States of

(Not having an official copy, this is taken from the New York Times, who obtained the earliest published copy, which is generally

admitted to be correct.]
I apprehend the treaty cannot go into operation until the respective Governments of Canada, New Branswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Islands give their assent. The Canadian Legislature meet on the 5th prox. Any law to give it effect will pass immediately, by acclaimation. From the deep interest the Governor General has already taken in promoting the measure—no daubt he will summon or reques the different Governors to call a special session as early as practicable; therefore, I can see no good reason, under proper management, why the existing restrictions may not be removed by

the 15th of September. Under the British possessions act of 1847, the Provincial Legislature have the power t regulate duties; therefore, in my judgment, n law is required on the part of the Imperial Parliament to give immediate effect to the treaty

is far as we are concerned in Canada. Provinces, but it would be absurd, to suppos that a separate Government, composed of fron sixty-six, to two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, could successfully resist the onin ions of two millions-if so, the Imperial Parlis ment, who still retains independent power ove all her colonies, would soon exercise it. You will see from the enclosed letter from General Cass, that he aims at higher objects, it is noble sentiment and true nevertheless, unre stricted commerce is the highway to lead to the desired emulation for the benefit of lankind.

I entirely concur in your opinion that double set of locks should be commenced forthwith on the Welland Canal. One lift lock at Allanburgh, and one at Port Dalhousie, will bring the two lakes within five miles of each other, and the gradual construction of steamb docks on each separate end, would soon effect what Mr. Bronson and myself have long had is riew.

1 am Gentlemen. Your obed't serv't. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT.

The treaty signed was dated at Washington July 14th; and passing over so much of it as relates to the Fisheries, we find in Article 3 what will do for Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., in the way of trade:-ART. 3 .- It is agreed that the articles en

nerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall e admitted into each country respectively free

SCHEDULK.

Grain, Flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds nimals of all kinds: Fresh, smoked, and saited meats: Cotton, wool, seeds and vegetables Undried fruits, dried fruits: Fish of all kinds Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water : Poultry, eggs : Hides, furs, skin or tails undressel: Stone or marble in its crud date, slate; Butter, cheese, tallow; Lard, horns manures: Ores of metals of all kinds: Coal pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes: Timber, and lum-ber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unwhole or in part, firewood; nanufactured, in Plants, shrubs and trees; pelts, wood, fish oil Rice, broom-corn and bark, gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco;

4 .- The citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River t. Lawrence and the Canals in Canada, used for communicating between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, with their vessels, as fully as the Queen's subjects, subject only to the tolls and other assesments exacted of the Queen's subjects. The British government, however, retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving notice to the United States Government

If England stop the St. Lawrence, Welland, Se., free navigation, the United States may step the reciprocity agreed to in Art. 3, till iver and canals are reopened.

British subjects freely navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence by Ameriems shall continue, and the United States authorities engage to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the Queen's subjects the use of American canals on terms of equity. The treaty is to continue ten years in force, to include Newfoundland, if England and

Status to Shakespens, -It is proposed to erect a g gantie statue of Shakespere in London. Light is to be admitted through the to such a distance from any dwelling, so that law, we are permitted to publish the following suggested as fitting spots for its elevation.

Woodstock, rem. : Rev. J. S. C., Seymour

In M., Stamford; W. T., Landon, add. sub. and rein.: Rev. J. G., Hamilton, rein.; Rev. J. if. N., Lennoxville, rem.: Rev. W. C. M., Bertuler: Rev. C. R., Paris: Rev. G. J. R. S., More, rem. for vol. 15 for self and Capt. W.; R. Y., Goderich, rem.; Rev. R. L. S., West Hawkesbury, (the book not on hand at present but shall be sent for); J. S., Richibuctoo, N. B. rem. to No. 13, vol. 19; H. B., Bu, ritt's Rapids,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. Crombie's School re-opened Monday 21st Mrs. Beaven receives a few young ladies into

1st September. Mrs. Coscus re-opens her School 4th Sent. Mrs Poetter re-opens her School 4th Sept. Lett re-opens her School 4th Sept.

Clergyman wants an Assistant for his Professorship of Natural History and Chemis try, King's College, Windsor, N. S., vacant.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1851.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK WIll (D.V.) sume his visitations as follows: Oshawa ...... Monday Sept. Whithy, rear church Tuesday Whithy Harbour" .

Oakville ......... Wed'sday Wellington Square Thursday 104 A.M. l'alermo ...... 61 r.m. Milton ..... Friday Hornby..... Georgetown ....... "
Norval ....... Saturday Streetsville Springfield ...... Sunday Sydenham ...... Brampton..... Tullamore ...... Monday English Wilson's... Mono, St. John's ... "
St. Mark's .. Tuesday Lloydtown ...... Tecumseth ...... Wed'sday Bradford ..... St. Alban's Machell's Corners . Thursday Newmarket ...... "
Orillin ...... Friday ..... Saturday North Orillia ..... 17, 3 г.м. Oro ...... Sunday Shanty Bay ..... Monday 18, 11 A.M. 

 The first three here named were postponed from the former visitation. We thankfully announce that the fearful disease which has proved so fatal in many parts of this city is so much abating that we have every reason to hope, that with a few days of such beautiful weather as we have now, it will altogether disappear, in which case we doubt not a day will be appointed by those in authority for a general thanksgiving.

At the request of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, we publish in this number a copy of the regulations, &c. &c. forwarded to him by the Central Committee of the Raard of Health. It comes, we trust, too late to be of much present service, but that is not our fault.

We have just received our English papers by the America-they contain but very little news. We cut the following from the leading articles of the John Bull and the London Guardian.

"It is pleasing to see the altered tone of the public press with reference to Convocation.
With the exception of one or two journals, which assuma a Church affairs, and deem it right to persist in a wrongheaded view, it is very generally admitted that the report of the committees on the two important subjects referred to their considera-tion, is not only unolyectionable, but of great practical value. The Times itself holds lifferent language from what it did a year or two ago, -a sure indication of a vast change is public feeling with regard to this matter."

"There is hardly any perceptible movement among the hostile armies on the Danube, and the only reliable news we have from that quarter is sad news, relating to the deaths of three English officers, sacrificed, at the first crossing of the river, partly by their own adventurous gallantry, and partly by an error in judgment on the part of the general in command. The Turks have not pushed forward; they have contented themselves with getting a sure footing on the loft bank, and appear to be very cautiously feeling their way or. Nor have the Russians attempted the offensive on any considerable scale; they watch their enemies from a little distance, and block, or seem to block, the road to Bucharest. An assault on the trenches is reported, in which the Ottoman troops had, as usual, the advantage; but the rumour seems apocryphal, and the prospect of a pitched battle has disappeared as fast as it arose. Threatened in the rear by the great army which Austria is not yet quite prepared to use, Gortschakoff will hardly rist a decisive defeat; and it is probable that Onar Pacha will not challenge a general action without something more than the moral support of his Christian allies. Russians, Turks, French, and Euglish-we are all waiting for Austria. When she moves, the former cannot choose out go, and the latter will have nothing to do but to pursue a retiring enemy. Her active assistance, when we get it, will repay us for long suspense We are earning a right and noty false starts.

and n any false starts. We are earning a right to it by cantion and delay.

"The latest reports are that an expedition against the Crimea is actually preparing, and from the other quarter) that Admiral Charls has taken or destroyed the forts at Bomarsund. not without considerable loss, to provide a lodg-

ment for the French army.

"Since the triumph of the revolution in Spain, public expectation has waited on the movements of the dictator Esparters. He has post; and long his murch upon the capital, posy through indecision-perhaps staying to hext his strength and secure his position in the north-perhaps conscious that his impor-tance in the public eye and his power over the Curt grow with every hour of suspense. The city has been full of barricades, the people ready to proceed to any extremity, and the old scheme of a union with Portugal again in circulation and enjoying considerable favour. But the manment danger to the throne appears to have now present away. The Queen has submette k as submit she must, to his terms, verbuy conveyed to her by an officer of his suite: she taillores, as her proclamation expresses it. milete master for the moment of it and her. iong as O'Donnell remains in arms, he can hardly be said to be master of the country."

We regret that the Roy, Garrett Nugent, has determined upon returning home to Ireland. He and his amiable partner passed through this city en route to-day. Our prayers and best wishes accompany taken out of the carriage, which was drawn to a

LETTERS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 23. them. In another column will be four Mrs. L. G. G., Amhersthurgh, rem.: S. F., a copy of an address presented to him ! West members of the Barne congregation, gether with his reply.

On Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1854 the Sixth Annual Meeting of the St. Jane Parochial Branch of the Church Society was held at the St James' School House. Th Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rectur, in the chair. Oct space only permits us to make the following extracts from the able report which was read

The average attendance of papils at the The average attenuance of pupils at the Parish Schools for the last year has not exceeded 110, viz., 60 boys and 50 girls. This may be considered a small attendance where the pepalation is so large, but it must be remembered Mrs. Beaven receives a new young her house for education.

Mrs. Forster's Lodies' School and Finishing that with one teacher only in each school in would scarcely be possible to do justice to a much larger number, and if a sound and action with the second of the secon tural education can be given to these in street accordance with the principles of our Church the time and money devoted to the purpose will not be deemed misspent. The children, parti-cularly in the male department, have made most satisfactory progress, not only in secular knowledge, but in that also which is of incomparably higher moment. The scriptures are daily read and explained in the schools and the catechism of the church taught with the expen-tion published by the Church of England Bristal Tract Society, and the children are examined and catechised weekly by the Clergy. The Sunday School, which still assembles at 9 A. M. contains an average of about 250, and is taught by an effective class of voluntary teachers, who have much satisfaction with their pupils. To Mrs. S. Ridout, the zealous and indefatigable elatigable Superintendent of the Ludies School, who has unweariedly devoted her time and talents for unweariedly devoted her time and talents for many years to her interesting charge, the com-mittee desire respectfully to offer the tribute of their cordial thanks. If it were possible to open the school in the aftermoon of the Sabbath instead of the morning the attendance would undoubtedly be much increased, but the engage-ments of the Clergy preclude them from making

As these schools are mainly dependent upon the annual grant voted from the funds at your disposal, the committee have no hesitation in recommending that this grant be continued.

The Parochial Lending Library was opened The Parochial Lemming Library was opened for the use of the Parish and the public generally in December last. It contains nearly 500 volumes of useful and instructive works, chiefly of a religious character, to which additions continue to be made from time to time as means are afforded. To II. Rowsell, Esq. and Mrs. S. Lidout the committee are indebted for donation of books. The Library is open on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 12 for the delivery and exchange of books, and the committee avail themselves of this opportunity to commend it to the notice of heads of families. For a trifling subscription of five shillings per annum they can obtain the use of many interesting and valuable works turnishing profitable reading for themselves and their children.

The late ion. W. Allan, who proved himself a warm and zealous friend of the Church Society from its original foundation, and was one of its most active Vice Presidents, bequeathed to the Rector of the parish £100 in trust for ever, the the purchase of books for the use of the Sunday, and Parochial schools. Your Committee hope and pray that the example of their departed benefactor, whose name will thus be perpetuated in connexion with this seminary of religious education, and handed down in grateful remem-

brance to future generations, may have the effect of prompting others to similar deeds of love and mercy.
Your committee have to announce with feelings of lively satisfaction, that the debt on the school-house is now entirely extinguished. To several benevolent ladies of the congregation, who co-operated with them in raising the means for accomplishing this object, their warmest thanks are due; as well as to Captain Beresford gregation, whose contribution for this purpose (being the balance remaining after the exercions

above alluded to had been made) amounted to the liberal sum of £17 19s 1d (Appendix B). The late Miss Cameron, of Gore Vale, a lady. distinguished like Dorcas of old for "good works and almsdeeds," the fruits, as we believe, of an humble and living faith in the Lord Jesus and who had contributed most generously during her lifetime to the funds of the church in which she worshipped, expressed her desire amongst other charitable gifts that the sum of nid of the Cathedral debt, a request which her surviving brother and representative has in the most liberal manner directed to be carried into

The subscriptions to the funds of the Branch this year amount to £133 7s 6d (Appendix A), shewing an increase of £17 12s 6d over the collections of the previous year. This result is so far most satisfactory; at the same time we notice with regret the scanty list of subscribers names compared with the large number of members of the Church embraced in the sphere of operations of the Branch Society: and your committee are of opinion that if some means were adopted by which every member of the congregation should be called upon the sub-

scription list would be greatly increased.
In concluding, the committee desire again to render their devout thanks to the Giver of allgood for the measure of temporal prosperity so bountifully accorded to this Parish during the past year, and would carnestly impress upon the minds of each member of the Society and congregation connected with them, the duty of abounding still more and more in the work of the Lord, and contributing of their pecuniary, means as God has blessed them; remembering the admonition—"He that soweth little shall reap little; and he that soweth plenteously shall reap plenteously. Let every man do according as he is disposed in his heart; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth &

cheerful giver.

Toronto, August, 1854. It was then resolved, that the report be adopted and published, together with the prothe report be printed for circulation.

That the sum of £10 be appropriated toward the Parochial Library.

That the sum of £5 be appropriated toward the Sum of £5. the Sunday School fund. That the balance in the Treasurer's hands be appropriated towards the Salaries of the Master

and Mistress of the Parochial School attached to the Parish Church. And that the committee for the ensuing year de consist of Messrs. T. W. Birchall, P. Paterson, E. H. Rutherford, W. L. Perrin, Alex. Dixon, E. Goldsmith, J. H. Richey, A. K. Boomer, G. B. Wellie, Wm. Atkinson, George

Hamilton, and H. E. Bennett. OUT-DOOR PREACHING.

Having seen some printed notices, informing the good people in the neighborhood of the village of Carlton, on the Weston plank road, that the Rev. T. S. Kennedy would (D. V.) perform divine service and preach in the wood to the west of the road, on Sunday evening, if the weather were fine, we felt anxious to hear the result, and were much pleased to learn that the experiment had succeeded beyond the Rev. gentleman's most sanguine expectations. A friend has given us the for owing account:

"The site chosen was well suited for the purpase. It was retired, with two or three bushron leading to it, and the people were made aware of the whereabouts of the place of renderrous. most able and indefatigable missionary, by finding a placard tied with grass to the trank of a tree—so here they paused. When Mr. Kennedr arrived, he guided them to a rising ground partially cleared, which he had discovered the second partially cleared, which he had discovered the second partially cleared. covered in the course of the week. His horse was