privileges natural to every resident in this been only lately brought in. It had fore the House now for a long time.

It was a foul libel on the people of Lower Canada to say, that they are sunk they are equal to us. Instead of stigmatizing them in firebrand articles intended to imperil em in firebrand articles intended to imperil e. Union of these Provinces, we ought to eld them if it were necessary; but they do

The Cornwall Council Money's App not need it, for they are able to protect them selves. All that is necessary to perpetuate this union which has now lasted 15 years, and which has conferred on us the greatest benefits, is to carry ourselves towards them as fellow subjects, and to abandon this system of mittee of the whole on the Militia firebrand writing and speaking. The arguments of the member for Lambton, that one chair. man in Upper Canada is as good as one man in Lower Canada, and consequently that this union ought to be imperilled, because in his opinion there are now 60,000 people more in Upper Canada, and therefore that ada ought to have two or three members | cond time and referred to a Select Com more than she has at present. Admitting for consisting of Hon. Messrs Hamilton, St a moment that we have an excess of 60,000 and the mover. charge the people of Lower Canada with being sunk in sloth and ignorance, and claim a superiority of representation, while we enjoyed from 1841 to 1852 an equality of representation, although Upper Canada had only half the population of Lower Canada at the more than Lower Canada to turn round and Eive Bills were received from the L time of union. If that principle representa-tion by population were carried out fully in the British Empire, London would have a resbyterians of Ulster would be swamped by the counties of the south of Ireland. But the whole of the hon. member's grievances had the members of the Legislative only been conjured into existence three years since. Up to 1852, he had advocated all those measures which received the support of the Legislativ Assembly, and that the Lower canadians, and he had said in plain words that to the people of Lower Canada we owe all those measures which have made this country great. Yet within this short time the for Lambton had discovered several An Act to incorporate the Buffs nember for Lambton had inscovered several new grievances, and among others this of representation by population, which he urged now in consequence of his having made the discovery that Upper Canada has within three years plained an excess of 00,000 and that Lowe Canada should be swamped in this House by a majority of two votes against her. Such a course would be unfair on our part as Canadians, and fatal to our constitution, which, he most fervently hoped, would stand as long as

amusing to listen to the indignation and horror expressed by the Postmaster General, at the idea of an agitation being got up in the country, because he holds a position in the Cabinet. But if ever there was a time who a there was dissatisfaction in Upper Canada—that time is the present. and the hon. 1 ostmaster General must be quite as well aware of it as any one in the House for the dissatisfaction has resulted in consequence of the course which he and his colleagues had thought fit to pursue. He thought the reasoning of the hon. member, with regard to population in reference to England, Ireland and Scotland was most fallacious, for if his remarks were correpresentatives as ringland, and Scotland should have as many representatives as either of them. (No, no.) If there is any force at all in the Postmaster General's remarks, they go to say that representation should be equ these three countries. He supported the principle that representation should be by population, and if Lower Canada was less in population. ulation than Upper Canada it was not entitle to the same number of representatives. It is necessary that all doubt should be removed in reference to the relative position of affairs—
al they asked was that they might have a fair
opportunity of ascertaining what is the real
position of the question. If Lower Canada as as great a population as Upper Canada let them remain as they were. The hon-member for Montreal (Mr. Halton) although ne was seldom wide of the mark in anythi he said, was certainly, in a homely phrase, placing the cart before the horse in his remarks. He says, we should first affirm the principle of representation by population and they cause the census to be taken. But we want a census taken to ascertain the fact as it stands, and if it is shown that Lower Canada has a population equal to that of Upper Canada, there is an end to the question. Although to take this census would certainly cost a large sum of money, he considered that money ld be well spent in ascertaining the popu lation of the Provinces, and holding views, he would most cheerfully support the

the spirit of liberty existed. (Loud ap-

Mr. Patrick said it was certainly a little

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, May 14.
The Speaker having taken the chair, the routine business was transacted.
Mr. Solicitor General Ross moved,

the Bill to amend the Act 16th Vic. cap. 18, relating to Agriculture, be now read the third time; and the further consideration whereof was postponed till to-morrow.

The following Bills were read the third

time and passed: Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the

Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Explor-Bill for the construction of Water Works

in the City of Hamilton;
Bill to vest a certain Road allowance in the Township of Stamford in the Township Coun-

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the following Bills,

Bill to amend the Acts imposing Duties of

Bill to vest in John Farley the younger, a certain allowadce for Road in the Township of

Darlington;
Bill to vest in James Taunton, a certain allowance for Road in the 1 ownship of South-

Bill to incorporate certain persons under the name and style of the Canada North West Railway Company;
Bill to amend the Common School Jaws

and further to promote Elementary E lucation in Lower Canada;

Bill to amend the Acts relating to La Banque du l'euple;
Bill to amend the Act incorporating

Stratford and Huron Railway Company.
The Bill to establish a Circuit Court in and for the County of Huntir gdon and part of the County of Chateauguay, (as reported by the Solect Committee thereon,) was again considered in committee, and reported amend-

The Stratford and Huron Railway Bill was also read a third time and passed.

The douse resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Law Courts' Acts Consolidation Bill, Hon. Mr. Hamilton in the

Hon, Mr. Boulton urged the postponement of the Bill, as the judges of the land had not been consulted on several important amend-

Canada do not enjoy their full share of the sidered this bill, it was not because be just as well to proceed at once with

After adopting a few of the ch

The Committee rose and reported

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, Ma This day, at four o clock, P. I Excellency the Governor General live Chamber, in the Parliament Ba

Lake Huron Kailway Compan power to purchase from the Brantford and Goderich Railwa pany their line of Railway and f

purposes. An Act to provide in a more certa ner for order in Enregistration, facilitate Enregistrations and Sin the Registry Offices of Low

An Act to change the name of Byron, Lyon, and or his family, ding the name of Fellowes. n Act to amend the Lower Municipal and Road Act of 18 to authorize the organizatio Municipal Council in the Villag

an Act to enable the Hamilton Company to increase their Capitand for other purposes therein n

cery, and the Courts of Queen and Common Pleas, in Upper to admst Henry Spencer Papps tice as a Solicitor and Attorney An Act for the punishment of the and Servants of Railway Co contravening the B,-laws of suc panies, to the danger of person perty.

An Act to incorporate the "Ontari

Company. An Act to separate the County from the County of Huron.

An Act to naturalize Hervey Kill An Act to authorize Henry Wuit Esquire, and, others, to construct bridge on the north-east brane River Nicolet, near the Church Parish of St. Monique, in the Nicolet, and to incorporate Henry Wulf Trigge, and other the name of the "St. Monique

An Act to make further provision Geological Survey of this Prov An Act to incorporate the lown Sound, in the County of Grey. An Act to rest a certain allows Roud in the township of County of Northum

Wade and Benjamin Seymour a Act to amend the Provincial propriating the moneys arising Clergy Reserves. An act to vest in Samuel Dool

Robert Johnson, a certain a for Road in the Township An Act to incorporate the Yown and to define the limits thereof An Act to revive, continue and

the Act incorporating the land Port Dover Railway pany.
An Act to amend the Act relating

ings Banks.
An Act to extend the line of Dalhousie and Thorold Railw

pany. An Act to amend the Act to pro the formation of Incorporate Stock Companies, for Manus Mining Mechanical and Chem

Laws, and further to promote tary Education in Lower Canad n Act to vest in James Taunton allowance for Road in the l'ow An Act to vest in John Farler, the

a certain allowance for Road Township of Darlington. Au Act to amend the Acts imposin An Act to amend the Act of Incor

of the L'Assumption River and An Act to incorporate certain under the name and style "Canada North-west Railway

Banque du People."
An Act to vest in Damel Burfit allowance for Road in the Tow An Act to explain and amend the

was pleased to reserve the follow for the further signification of the ty's pleasure thereon viz:
An Act to change the Constitute
Legislative Council by rende
same Elective.

LEGISLATIVE ASPENE Y.

Hon. Mr. Bellau explained the Life Rents
Bill. Bill read a second time and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Hon. Mr. Belleau, went at some length into the statement of the set to legalize a certain d'Arthabaska. Bill read a second time and

ion. Mr. Belleau moved that

eferred back to the committee.—Carried.

Four bills from the Legislative Assembly were then read a first time.

her committed themselves to an Opposition policy; and while six out of twenty Upper Canada followers evinced a decided hostility to the financial propositions submitted to the meeting, there was no practical decision arrived at. The Ottawa party, and their railway coadjutors, generally continue to delude themselves with the idea that some measure subsidary to the different schemes which they represent. the different schemes which they represent, They forget, that if they had such policy, they and are too weak and demoralized to carry it out. If any such thing is to be done for the the Provincial finances. We invite the attention of the country to the disclosure of the Committee. In the political history of this Province, there is nothing to compare with the rascality which the Report before us has brought to light. It appears from the evidence of the Deputy Receiver General, that the rule which requires the payments of the different Departments to be made through the Receiver General, has been violated to an alarming extent. The Deputy Receiver General has been violated to an alarming extent. The Deputy Receiver General has been violated to an alarming extent. The Deputy Receiver General has been violated to an alarming extent. The Deputy Receiver General has been violated to an alarming extent. The Deputy Receiver General has been violated to an alarming extent. The Deputy Receiver General has been violated to an alarming extent. The Deputy Receiver General has been violated to an alarming extent. The Deputy Receiver General has been made by the Bank of Upper Canada—without the knowledge of the Receiver General—to the enormous amount of Mr. Langton, as one of the great acts for which the Administration claimed credit.

The assault on Mr. Cayley made an ly without foundation. Mr. Cayley made and lividuals for whom was received by the House with hearty applayes, as was also Mr. Sidney Smith. Mr. Jackson was also Mr. Sidney Smith. Mr. Jackson of the House w the Receiver General's Department to be the amount on hand at the 31st of March last,

when we connect with it, the facts which are disclosed in the evidence of Mr. T. A. Begley, we shall see to what extent the public ley, we shall see to what extent the public may be robbed without their having any means of detecting the delinquent. Mr. Begley states that within the last two years the Board of Works have given out no fewer than thirteen contracts without inviting any competition. He gives the list of these works, many of which are exceedingly important and must have involved a vast expenditure of public money. Mr. Begley further states that the department sometimes increases the con-tract prices for public works without a refer-

ence to competition.

Referring to correspondence which Mr.

Langton has had with two of the Public Den has had with two or their accounts, we find in the Committee's Report lengthy extracts which show how gross is the mismanagement. In one part of the Crown Lands account with the Receiver General,

ting the Canada and Liverpool ing in all to one hundred and eighty thousand the Conservative party the credit of being the Mining Company, reported the bill with some verbal alterations. Hon. Mr. Moore explained these alterations. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and bill read a voucher for the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the infinity which he says are not susceptible of being audited. The Department supplies no voucher for the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the infinity which he says are not susceptible of being audited. The Department supplies no voucher for the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the infinity which he says are not susceptible of being audited. The Department supplies no voucher for the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the infinity which he says are not susceptible of being audited. The Department supplies no voucher for the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the infinity which he says are not susceptible of being audited. The Department supplies no voucher for the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the infinity was a supplied to the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort, the payment of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort of 227,809 for Ocean Steam Service; and in mort of egularity which appears to rei inces of the Public Works perfectly startling.

We must take occasion at

Report. Enough, however, is already Mr. Gordon presented a petition from Mr. Gooderham and others against the incorporation of the Miller's Association.

The act to amend the Militia Law, was read a third time and passed.

The Victoria Mining Company bill was ex-The act to amend the willitia Law, was read a third time and passed.

The Victoria Mining Company bill was explained by Hon. Mr. Ross, and read a second time, and referred to a select committee, composed of the hon. Messrs Boulton, Moore, and the mover.

Hon. Mr. Bellau explained the Life Rents

The Victoria Mining Company bill was explained by Hon. Mr. Bellau explained a second time, and referred to a select committee, when acts of corruption so glaring are perpetrated by the men they keep in power?

Leader.

THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT. House was engaged in a review of the school assessment in the parish of Christopher d'Arthabaska. Bill read a second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of hon. Messrs Christie, Armstrong, and the mover.

The Wilke's road allowance bill, Weller's telegraph line bill, Justice of the Peace qualification bill, Excise duties on spirits bill, and Notarial Profession bill, were severally read a second time and referred to select committees.

The select committee to whom was referred the bill to enable Mr. Weller to hold or compared the laternational Telegraph line, reported.

House was engaged in a review of the whole ministerial career. The debate arose out of a motion by Mr. Holton, in amendment to that of Mr. Papin, declaring the non-confidence of the House in the general policy of the Government. The Opposition, speeches were made by Miessrs Papin, Holton, Galt, Patrick, Rankin, Mat Kenzie and Brown. The Ministry were defined by Messrs Cayley, Chabot, Bellingiam and Marchildon. And we believe we sate the case correctly when we say that so damnatory were the opposition speeches. vey the International Telegraph line, reported Rankin, which embraced a retrospect of the

may be the actual votes recorded against them, cannot recover. - Leader, May 16.

The House adjourned at one o'clock this material interests represented by the different sections of ministerialists, it must be done by a Government not only sustained by Paliamentary majorities, but sustained by the public opinion of the county. Schemes, however just in themselves, the people would distrust in the hands of the present Government; and the extraordinary developments made in the the hands of the present government; and against him by Mr. Spence; and Mr. Hollon the extraordinary developments made in the House last evening by the committee of Public Accounts show, in addition to the political errors of the Ministry, how utterly unfit they are to be entrusted with the management of

amount on hand at the 31st of March last, represented the true state of the account, Mr. Anderson is obliged to confess that it does not. He says, that sum only represents the apparent balance. It is merely a balance of recepts and payments so far as the Receiver General's Department is concerned. "But," he adds, "as I have stated, a large amount of it may be pledged for advances by the sank of Upper Canada, of which the neceiver General is not aware, and has not the means of informand.

The assault on Mr. Langton was, in truth, most discreditable, and must lead to that gentleman's resignation—an event which we shall not regret. For so valuable a public man is sadly missed from the floor of the House where incapacity and corruption run riot. Trucklers and time-servers hold the place which of right belongs to mer of Mr. Langton was, in truth, most discreditable, and must lead to that gentleman's resignation—an event which we shall not regret. For so valuable a public man is sadly missed from the floor of the House where incapacity and corruption run riot. Trucklers and time-servers hold the place which of right belongs to mer of Mr. Langton was, in truth, most discreditable, and must lead to that gentleman's resignation—an event which we shall not regret. For so valuable a public man is sadly missed from the floor of the House where incapacity and corruption run riot. Trucklers and time-servers hold the place which of right belongs to mer of Mr. Langton was, in truth, most discreditable, and must lead to that gentleman's resignation—an event which we shall not regret. For so valuable a public man is sadly missed from the floor of the House where incapacity and corruption run riot. Trucklers and time-servers hold the place which of right belongs to mer of Mr. Langton was, in truth, and the most discreditable, and must lead to that gentleman's resignation—an event which we shall not regret. For so valuable a public man is sadly missed from the floor of the House the most discreditable, and must lead to that gentle The assault on Mr. Langton was, in truth, He is too honest for the schemers who now hold the reins of Government; and when they set their hounds upon him, it is manifest with what real favor they view his continu-ance in the position of Auditor General.— Leader, May 17th.

The Berald,

CARLETON-PLACE, MAY 22ND, 18 56. REPRESENTATION BY POPULA-

Our representatives in the House of Assembly have had another opportunity of voting on this important question. The subject of an adjustment of the Represent ation upon the basis of population was incident ally brought Mr. Langton points out that there is a sum of upwards of £10,000 for which there is no motion by Mr. Brown, declaring the expedipossibility of accounting. There is no such balance accruing from the account of the former year; and the outlay and receipts of the ada on the 12th January, 1857; and an department for 1854, Mr. Langton finds to balance without this insignificant item of forty thousand dollars, which Mr. Cauchon professes to have on hand. What are we to think ses to have on hand. What are we to think of such a state of things as this? But this is not all. Air. Langton tells us that in the account of the department for the exploration of roads in Canada East, the vouchers which purport to show that the payment has been made in full, supply no evidence as to whather the detailed account was ever sent in, or what the balance was. And the inspector of Agencies for Canada East condescends to supply few vouchers at all. Mr. Boutillier and his clerk are both above efficient and account to the Union to the Incomplete of the Incomple of such a state of things as this? But this is Attorney General MacDonald upon the ground the detailed account was ever sent in, or what the balance was. And the inspector of Agenties for Canada East condescends to supply few vouchers at all. Mr. Boutilier and his clerk are both above giving any account of their receipts or the contingencies of their office. The inspector West, Mr. Langton also complains, gives a most meagre detail of his labors or his disbursements—while his account for travelling expenses constitutes a properly laid down the principle which such count for travelling expenses constitutes a properly lest an and other countries 300,000. also complaints, gives a most meagre detail of his fabors or his dishursements—while is account for travelling expenses constitutes a princely item. Not only do the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no voucher to Moniscur Gauschout the Eastern surveyors furnish no vouchers and the Eastern surveyors furnish no vouchers and the Eastern surveyors furnish no vouchers and the Eastern survey for the Eastern survey for the Eastern surveyors furnish to the Eastern survey of the Eastern survey of the Eastern surveyors for Eastern surveyors that it is street the fortunate that it is street of fortunate that it is street to fortunate that it is surveyor where the survey of the Eastern surveyor to the Committed by the country that it is desirable to the Committee that it is street of the Committed in, which it is surveyor that it is desirable to the Committed for a supposed for a supposed to confer that it is desirable to the Mental that it is desirable to the Committed for a supp ments in the law. Besides he had not lad time an appearance to consider the measure.

The select committee to whom we stime to consider the measure.

How. Mr. Ross explained that the bill had been submitted by his late colleague, the hor postmanter in a road allowance in the township his pate colleague, the hor reported. Biff read a thir ceived their assent.

The bon, gentlemen and so the select committee to whom we stime to considerable and the successive the measure.

Clergy Reserves Act of 1854. We place with Lower Canada. Mr. Wilson exposed the whole of the accounts is personal to the interval to the inconsistencies of the bon, postmanter in the consistencies of the bon political to leave them without any sign of the inconsistencies of the inconsistencies of the matter that lay near, and immediately ignored that the skill with how consistencies of the postmanter in the successive the whole of the accounts is personal to leave them without any sign of the inconsistencies of the inconsistencies

first who advocated the principle of represenprinciple now, as his party had always been.

After some further discussion, Mr. Brown reolied to the Postmaster General at consider able length, when the vote was taken upon the endment, which was lost by a vote of 25 to 59. The Upper Canada vote 25 in favor of

the motion and 15 against it. Among those who voted against this sure we notice the names of some membe from whom we expected better. What wil the friends of Mr. Shaw, the member for South Riding of Lanark, think of this vote ? do not see Mr. Supples' name recorded either for or against the motion. It is a pity that members do not take sufficient interest in the ousiness of the House, to induce them to at-From the commencement of yesterday's tend and vote on such momentous questions. The following is the division :-

YEAS .- Aikins, Bell, Biggar, Brown Cameron, Church, Conger, Cooke, Foley, Frazer, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Jackson, Lumsden, Mackenzie, Murney, Patrick, Powell, Rankin, Rolph, Scatcherd, Wilson

Wright, -25. NAYS .- Mesers Alleyn, Brodeur, Bureau, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapuis, Chisholm, Clarke, C. Daoust, Jean B. Daoust, Darch, Dessaulniers, Dionne, Jean entire ministerial career, that ministers gladly B. E. Dorion, Oostaler, Attorney Genera availed themselves of the lateness of the sitting to move an adjornment of the House, for the purpose of collecting their shattered forces. They are opposed by nearly every Upper Canadian Reformer; and we do not know that Yesterday, the Ministry convened their followers in two separate conferences—for the purpose of submitting for their approval certain financial projects, which it is presumed are to be laid before the House. The result of the meetings was such as might have been expected. The retainers were invited to wait for the ministerial disclosures, before they lette, Poulin, Prevost, Price, Robinson, ROBobated to-day at a public meeting in LIN, Solicitor General Ross, SHAW. SPENCE, Stevenson, Tache, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, Whitney, Yielding .- 59.

"From and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for any Library Association or Mechanics' Institute incorporated under the

The Ottawa Gazette says that ter dividuals for whom warrants had issued as accomplices in the "? Tragedy" voluntarily surrendere present Court of Oyer & Te rminer there, trial, and one for fur other investigation They have since all been discharged, the Grand Jury havin' found "No Bill."

CAUTION .- A little boy died in Bangor Maine, on Tuer day, from the effects of using an old , obacco pipe to blow sorp bubbles with . His little sister who used it with him is lying dangerously ill. It is suppose d they were poisoned with the essentia, oil of tobacco, imbibed from the pipe w hich they were using.

The cable of the New York and Newfour dland Telegraph Company, which wa los' t from the steamer James Adger, weighed fiv re tons to the mile, had three conducting wires, each about as thick as a knitting-needle and a flaw of either of these was sufficient to stop the electric current from one end to the

The new cable now making in England Spirits, and more than one million of dollars will be made of small copper wires twisted to- for Tobacco. The first sum will average gether, and will not be more than half the about \$5, and the latter \$21 for every famickeness of the old cable. According to ily of five persons in the Province. the contract, this should be laid and in work-

ng order next month. The Trans-Atlantic cable will have but one conductor made like the above, and will weigh about three-fourths of a ton to the mile. The distance from St. Johns. Newfoundland to the nearest point on the southern coast of Ireland is 1.647 miles. The cable will be 2,400 miles long, and is to be laid by two steamers, each of them to have on board 1,200 niles of cable, weighing 900 tuns. After their separate places of destination. It is

Toronto Correspondence. Toronto, 16th May, 1856.

MR. EDITOR,

for the year 1855. The items are so numer- that to follow out this course Parliament would detail, but I intend to give a general state- because it is well known that there are no ment showing the aggregate amount, and also a personal rights-not even the semblance of number of items illustrating the progress being personal rights, which it would be the desire made in several branches of industry, as well of any Reformer to see invaded. The liber-

Iron and Hardware, pay-Do paying 21 per cent

Po- Iron £38,180 15 11 and for Wire for Tele- of the patents—could bave satisfactorily wipgraphs and Bridges £3,900 0 1.

Woolens, £813,741 11 7.

cop forts and elegance of life.

noticed. I give them in detail ;-Brandy£60,065 8 Gin..... 16,985 6 10 Whiskey 91,295 4 2 Wine..... 76,453 5 Ale and Beer..... 17,340 11 Cider..... 524 4 Wine for officers recess. 1,352 15 £269.891 2

Add duty 87,729 9 Tobacco, Cigars..... 17,703 5 11 Snuff...... 1,916 10 Unmanufactured 133,200 9

To the two last articles, that is, Spirits and Tobacco, may be added 10 per cent, at least, for smuggling, and then 33 per cent, for carriage, retailer's profit, &c. so that we pay up-

wards of two millions of dollars a year for

THE RECTORIES. From the Leader.

which is to sustain the legality of Patents. verdict which will sooner or later be rendered.

lic cost ; but which, instead of serving a public end, now only exist for sectional and sectarian purposes, and may properly be dealt I promised to give you, this with as involving simply a question of public week, some account of the Imports of Canada, policy. No one has yet attempted to show ous, it will be impracticable to give them in be guilty of the invasion of personal rights as in the moral and intellectual progress of the ality of the Clergy Reserve Act shows how just is the popular sentiment on questions of The following is the aggregate of imports, acquired personal interest, and how jealous all classified under the amount of duty paid by parties are to see these interests protected Arguing therefore from the mode of settle ment in that case, we are fairly entitled to duty£1,477,432 9 8 assume the same liberality—the same sense of Do 30 per cent, do 4.114 11 3 honour—the same regard to justice—in the 743 14 7 settlement which it yet remains for the present Do 124 " do 4.305.071 2 8 or some future Parliament to make of the Do 21 " do 637,796 10 10 Rectories. For assuredly, Mr. Blake's de-Free Goods...... 2,596,383 18 3 cision-even were there no higher legal tribunals to which we could appeal-has not £9.021.542 7 3 disposed of the question. It will be referred Add amount of duty... 881,445 12 5 at no distant day to the arbitrament of public opinion; and however different to a righteous £9,902,987 19 8 settlement may be the present Government, or the majority who sustain them in office, it reing 121 per cent duty. £ 635,629 11 5 mains for us to see that an appeal is made to o paying 21 per cent a tribunal, in whose judgment the opinion of duty, viz:..... 420,544 10 8 special pleaders are held of little account, when balanced against the plainest principles £1,056,174 2 1 of political justice. The legislative error Of which amount £222,330 17 5 is for which permitted the creation of these Rec-Railroad Cars, and wheels and axles for Rail- tories can only be removed by a legislative way purposes. To the above amount should remedy; and no decision of a judicial tribuna also be added Steel, £22,432 7 2, for Pig -even had it been given against the legality ed out the disgrace which attached to their Two of the principal items for manufactured creation. A Parhamentary majority, session goods are for Cotton £851,973 12 9, and for after session, up to the time when the patents were issued, had declared the expediency of The following items shew some advance in abolishing Church and State connections in the intellectual condition of the country, Canada; and as often had the nominees of the Government in the Second Legislative Cham Books..........£133.287 6 C ber thwarted the operation of that principle Maps 5,013 12 1 In defiance of the public opinion thus consti-Drawings...... 11,625 2 2 tutionally expressed, were these rectory in Philosophical Instruments 1,469 2 0 stitutions foisted upon the country. And it Musical Instruments... 38,552 12 4 that fact is not recorded in the books consult ed by Mr. Blake and his judicial follows, it is recorded in the memory of the people. Nor £24,506 , 2 6 worth of Carpeting, £35, will the decision just given affect it. The 359 12 4 worth of Clocks and Watches, and Chancery verdict will be reversed, and with-£59,619 4 5s 1 10 worth of Jewelry and Plate out any violation of personal rights; for we shew hat some attention has been paid to the have no revolutionary populace to satisfy but a people as careful of the rights of others For tea, £426,414 12 3d, for Coffee, £52,- as hey are jealous of their own. For even 864 113, for Sugar, £450,802 5 0, and for were it to be so decreed at the hustings, as it Molasses, £92,840 15 0 have also been ex- has been in former general elections, that that abrogated, we doubt not that public generos count of their large cost, but on account of ity is such as to provide for its dependents their effect on the community, remain to be liberal indemnity for their altered circumstances. That which happened in 1851, happen again when the people learn that five years, and indefinite sums of public money have been consumed in arriving at the unsatisfactory verdict which we this day record. It it should be so-if in one popular contest two such Institutions as Chancery and the Rectories should be overthrown, we have the fulles confidence that every incumbent concerned would find Parliament sufficiently just to guarantee his personal claims - while vindicating the higher claims of the people at large. The decision now pronounced leaves the remaining questions of state policy in a much

£152,820 6 2 legal. In that case, an appeal would have Add duty..... 31,502 11 10 certainly been made on behalf of the rectors; and thus a great deal more time would have been wasted before the legal question could have been got rid of. No doubt Parliament might, at any time, have stepped in to cut the gordian knot; but the rectories' advocates would always have been armed with the argument that it was most unseemly to interfere with the regular course of the tribunals. But as matters stand, no such objection can be opposed to going at once into the question of state policy; whether, after Parliament has abolished the reserved lands out of which i was at one time contemplated to endow tories in every township in the country, and after it has affirmed the principle that it is de-Yesterday the Court of Chancery gave a sirable to effect a complete separation of decision on the Rectory Case, the sum of Church and State, the mere debris of a reli gious establishment shall be allowed to exist. We further learn that the opinion of the Judg- The rectories are therefore exposed to more es is unanimous. The result in no way sur- immediate danger by the actual decision, than prises us, and however much it may redound to than if it had been of an opposite character. the credit of the Court, in the judgment of the No longer will any one be tantalized by the profession, it can in no way affect the popular hope of a legal, side-wind solution of the popoints they are to connect, they will start for their separate places of destination. It is estimated that ten days will be required to accomplish this work.

Verdict which will sooner or later be rendered. In the mean time, the case may go through after the formality of an appeal, first to the full bench of judges, and afterwards to the Privy admit that the erection of the rectories was a Council—provided the necessity of a further legal act. Better, if that were the alterna-

better position to be dealt with than if the Court

of Chancery had pronounced the patents il-