

THE HURON SIGNAL

Published every Thursday

BY GEO. & JOHN COX.

Office, Market Square, Goderich.

Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 20 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

Over ten lines, first in., per line, 0 0 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 20 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

Over ten lines, first in., per line, 0 0 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 20 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

Over ten lines, first in., per line, 0 0 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 20 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

Over ten lines, first in., per line, 0 0 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 20 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

Over ten lines, first in., per line, 0 0 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 20 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

Over ten lines, first in., per line, 0 0 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 20 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

Over ten lines, first in., per line, 0 0 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Any individual in the country becoming responsible for six subscribers, shall receive a seventh copy gratis.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post-paid, or they will not be taken of the post office.

Terms of Advertising.—Six lines and under, first insertion, 20 2 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 7 1/2

Ten lines and under, first inser., 0 3 4

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 10

Over ten lines, first in., per line, 0 0 6

Each subsequent insertion, 0 0 1

Huron Signal

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.

NUMBER XXXV.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT. Notary for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER. INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER. Office 27, Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W.

HORACE HORTON, AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto. Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

WILLIAM REED, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c. Lighthouse-street, Goderich, October 25, 1849.

HURON HOTEL, BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich. Attention Hostlers always on hand.

STRACHAN AND BROTHER, Barrister and Attorneys at Law, &c. Goderich, C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.

MISS E. SHARMAN, (From Manchester, England.) MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

WANTED. TWO good BOOTS and SHOES Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages.

VICTORIA HOTEL, WEST STREET, GODERICH. BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOHUE.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.

DR. HYNDMAN, QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road. May 1851.

JAMES WOODS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR. NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich.

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HOPE, BRIDELL & Co.) Auctioneers, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms.

STOKES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-street, Goderich. July 1850.

men, the baroness's chambermaid was kneeling before one of them—and instead of the mercy she implored, received the fatal stroke.

"And you have come at last!" exclaimed she, with a tone of joyful joy, and advancing towards her two assailants, with a haste that highly astonished them both.

"Speak! speak!" cried the whole company. "But be quick," added one of the fiercest of them, "for we shall not make much of your visit to us."

"Nevertheless, I hope you may, if you but grant me a hearing. Know then, that I am, to be sure, the wife of the richest gentleman in the country."

"My only friends in deep decay, Are slumbering in the grave; And o'er the sod that wraps their clay The lonely wild flowers wave."

And oh! 'er many years pass by, They'll all bloom o'er me, When I fall unremembered lie, In death's captivity.

CAST IN MY MITE. He who gives little from his store, If little be his means, Thrives on us far a heavenward shore, As he who gives ten times the more.

WANTED. TWO good BOOTS and SHOES Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, BUSTARD GREEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL, WEST STREET, GODERICH. BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOHUE. As attentive Hostlers at all times, to take charge of Teams.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.

DR. HYNDMAN, QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road. May 1851.

JAMES WOODS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR. NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich.

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HOPE, BRIDELL & Co.) Auctioneers, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms.

STOKES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-street, Goderich. July 1850.

we have finished above ground, and now we'll see what is to be done under it. Come along with me I say, into the cellar."

"Lend me that," said she, "I shall find the way sooner. Indeed, if we don't make haste, the morning might overtake us."

"He had already raised his cutles, but his comrade arrested the stroke: "Stop a moment brother," said he, "let us first bear what she would have."

"Nothing, but what is your pleasure brave comrade? You have made charming work here, I see. You are men after my own heart, and neither you nor I shall have any reason to repent it, if you will listen for two minutes to what I have to say."

"But be quick," added one of the fiercest of them, "for we shall not make much of your visit to us."

"Nevertheless, I hope you may, if you but grant me a hearing. Know then, that I am, to be sure, the wife of the richest gentleman in the country."

"My only friends in deep decay, Are slumbering in the grave; And o'er the sod that wraps their clay The lonely wild flowers wave."

And oh! 'er many years pass by, They'll all bloom o'er me, When I fall unremembered lie, In death's captivity.

CAST IN MY MITE. He who gives little from his store, If little be his means, Thrives on us far a heavenward shore, As he who gives ten times the more.

WANTED. TWO good BOOTS and SHOES Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, BUSTARD GREEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL, WEST STREET, GODERICH. BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOHUE. As attentive Hostlers at all times, to take charge of Teams.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.

DR. HYNDMAN, QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road. May 1851.

JAMES WOODS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR. NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich.

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HOPE, BRIDELL & Co.) Auctioneers, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms.

STOKES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-street, Goderich. July 1850.

as were. For a few moments they gave themselves up to the delirium of joy, and then—when the awful truth dawned upon them that, instead of saving them, were sending them to a more speedy destruction—There came a contrast no pen can describe, no tongue can tell.

"We worked with the hatched and the saw, with all the energy man is capable of, but could only cut the plank."

"Oh, hope long deferred, thus to dawn and ecstasy and sink in despair. They yelled they blasphemed, and they prayed. They looked the light of heaven which broke upon them the sooner to shroud them in eternal darkness, and then they fervently implored forgiveness."

"But be quick," added one of the fiercest of them, "for we shall not make much of your visit to us."

"Nevertheless, I hope you may, if you but grant me a hearing. Know then, that I am, to be sure, the wife of the richest gentleman in the country."

"My only friends in deep decay, Are slumbering in the grave; And o'er the sod that wraps their clay The lonely wild flowers wave."

And oh! 'er many years pass by, They'll all bloom o'er me, When I fall unremembered lie, In death's captivity.

CAST IN MY MITE. He who gives little from his store, If little be his means, Thrives on us far a heavenward shore, As he who gives ten times the more.

WANTED. TWO good BOOTS and SHOES Makers, who will find constant employment and good wages, by applying at the Shop of the subscriber, BUSTARD GREEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL, WEST STREET, GODERICH. BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOHUE. As attentive Hostlers at all times, to take charge of Teams.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.

DR. HYNDMAN, QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road. May 1851.

JAMES WOODS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms.

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR. NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich.

W. & R. SIMPSON, (LATE HOPE, BRIDELL & Co.) Auctioneers, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms.

STOKES, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-street, Goderich. July 1850.

ly by the diversion to other purposes of the only public fund, except that devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church, which now exists on the support of divine worship and religious instruction in the colony.

While it appears to her Majesty's government that under the distribution, authorized by the Clergy Reserve Act 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 78, of the proceeds of the sales of the Reserved lands, no ground is left for reasonable jealousy or complaint of undue favor to particular religious denominations they think it may be desirable on account of the changes which may be effected in the population, through extensive immigration or other causes, that the distribution in question should from time to time be reconsidered.

Any proposal of such a nature, Her Majesty's Government would be willing to entertain. But they are of opinion, that the only measure which would place it in the power of an accidental majority of the Colonial Legislature, however small, to divert forever from its sacred object the fund arising from that portion of the public lands of Canada, which almost from the period of the British conquest of that Province has been set apart for the Religious instruction of the people, with the most serious doubt and hesitation how far they should be justified in advising Her Majesty to give her consent to such an enactment.

These views on the part of Her Majesty's Government with respect to a proposal so deeply and permanently affecting the interests of Canada, cannot but derive additional strength from the numerous petitions, having many thousand signatures, which have been addressed, both to the Queen and to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, praying the existing Act, relating to the Clergy Reserves, may continue in force.

I have, &c. (Signed) JOHN S. PACKINGTON, The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, Sec. &c. &c.

Mercy's Hall, LONDON, May 3, 1852.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of an approved report of the Committee of the Executive Council of Canada, dated the 7th ultimo, which I have received by the last Mail.

I have learned through the medium of the Public Journals that Her Majesty's Government has determined to take no action on the question of the Clergy Reserves during the present Session of Parliament, and however much I may regret that circumstance, I am well aware that under the circumstances it is irrevocable. I have already had an opportunity of urging, during the interview which you were good enough to honor me, the importance of settling this long vexed question, as speedily as possible. It was my duty to state that the number of those who insist on the present settlement is very small, and I may now add that one of the leading opposition newspapers in Upper Canada, and in the interests of the Church of England, has come out distinctly for a new scheme of distribution. I would press on Her Majesty's Government more formally, what I have already urged in my conversation with you, that it, as has been alleged, the present Canadian Parliament is favorable to the views of the Church of England, this surely the best time for that Church to procure a settlement that will be regarded as constitutional. I can assure Her Majesty's Government with the utmost sincerity that there will be no end to agitation in Canada if the attempt be made to settle this question permanently according to the public opinion of England, instead of that of the province itself. I may add that it is well known that many who are opponents to the secularization of the Clergy Reserves are, on constitutional grounds, in favor of a settlement by the Provincial Parliament. I believe that after the assurance given by the late Government, it will be found impossible to protract very long the repeal of the Imperial Act, and I have no hesitation in affirming, that no interests will suffer more by the delay than those of the Church of England. If Her Majesty's Government desire, before determining on the line of action on this question, to ascertain the views of the present Canadian Parliament, I would respectfully beg to be informed of their decision.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient Serv't.

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

Colonial Office, May 7th, 1852.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary Sir John Packington to acknowledge your letter of the 3rd inst., transmitting an extract from an approved report of a committee of the executive council of Canada, dated 7th April, instructing you to represent to

Her Majesty's ministers the importance of carrying out the pledges of their predecessors on the subject of the Clergy Reserves. Sir John S. Packington, desires me to inform you that until the receipt of your communication, he was not aware of the existence of the report of which you now send him a copy. Lord Elgin not having yet transmitted it to this department. Being thus without information that you were officially instructed to communicate with Her Majesty's government on that particular subject. Sir J. Packington did not think it necessary to announce to you your determination upon it, as he unquestionably would have done, if he had been aware that your mission to this country was connected with it. I am now directed by Sir J. Packington to enclose you a copy of the despatch which he directed to be prepared on the 22nd ult., communicating the decision of Her Majesty's government.

I am Sir, your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) Francis Hincks, Esq., Secretary to Her Majesty's Hotel.

Her Majesty's ministers

the importance of carrying out the pledges of their predecessors

on the subject of the Clergy Reserves

Sir John S. Packington, desires me to inform you that until the receipt of your communication, he was not aware of the existence of the report of which you now send him a copy.

Lord Elgin not having yet transmitted it to this department. Being thus without information that you were officially instructed to communicate with Her Majesty's government on that particular subject. Sir J. Packington did not think it necessary to announce to you your determination upon it, as he unquestionably would have done, if he had been aware that your mission to this country was connected with it.

I am now directed by Sir J. Packington to enclose you a copy of the despatch which he directed to be prepared on the 22nd ult., communicating the decision of Her Majesty's government.

I am Sir, your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) Francis Hincks, Esq., Secretary to Her Majesty's Hotel.

Her Majesty's ministers the importance of carrying out the pledges of their predecessors

on the subject of the Clergy Reserves

Sir John S. Packington, desires me to inform you that until the receipt of your communication, he was not aware of the existence of the report of which you now send him a copy.

Lord Elgin not having yet transmitted it to this department. Being thus without information that you were officially instructed to communicate with Her Majesty's government on that particular subject. Sir J. Packington did not think it necessary to announce to you your determination upon it, as he unquestionably would have done, if he had been aware that your mission to this country was connected with it.

I am now directed by Sir J. Packington to enclose you a copy of the despatch which he directed to be prepared on the 22nd ult., communicating the decision of Her Majesty's government.

I am Sir, your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) Francis Hincks, Esq., Secretary to Her Majesty's Hotel.

Her Majesty's ministers the importance of carrying out the pledges of their predecessors

on the subject of the Clergy Reserves

Sir John S. Packington, desires me to inform you that until the receipt of your communication, he was not aware of the existence of the report of which you now send him a copy.

Lord Elgin not having yet transmitted it to this department. Being thus without information that you were officially instructed to communicate with Her Majesty's government on that particular subject. Sir J. Packington did not think it necessary to announce to you your determination upon it, as he unquestionably would have done, if he had been aware that your mission to this country was connected with it.

I am now directed by Sir J. Packington to enclose you a copy of the despatch which he directed to be prepared on the 22nd ult., communicating the decision of Her Majesty's government.

I am Sir, your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) Francis Hincks, Esq., Secretary to Her Majesty's Hotel.

Her Majesty's ministers the importance of carrying out the pledges of their predecessors

on the subject of the Clergy Reserves

Sir John S. Packington, desires me to inform you that until the receipt of your communication, he was not aware of the existence of the report of which you now send him a copy.

Lord Elgin not having yet transmitted it to this department. Being thus without information that you were officially instructed to communicate with Her Majesty's government on that particular subject. Sir J. Packington did not think it necessary to announce to you your determination upon it, as he unquestionably would have done, if he had been aware that your mission to this country was connected with it.

I am now directed by Sir J. Packington to enclose you a copy of the despatch which he directed to be prepared on the 22nd ult., communicating the decision of Her Majesty's government.

I am Sir, your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) Francis Hincks, Esq., Secretary to Her Majesty's Hotel.

Her Majesty's ministers the importance of carrying out the pledges of their predecessors

on the subject of the Clergy Reserves

Sir John S. Packington, desires me to inform you that until the receipt of your communication, he was not aware of the existence of the report of which you now send him a copy.

Lord Elgin not having yet transmitted it to this department. Being thus without information that you were officially instructed to communicate with Her Majesty's government on that particular subject. Sir J. Packington did not think it necessary to announce to you your determination upon it, as he unquestionably would have done, if he had been aware that your mission to this country was connected with it.

favor of the present settlement, which indeed confers on the Church of Scotland an income wholly beyond its requirements in Canada; while the majority of the Presbyterian Population, neither receive any share of the endowments nor desire to participate in it. While however I admit the respectability of the petitioners, I think that I am justified in affirming that they do not represent anything like a majority of the population of Canada; indeed, the very fact that they on all occasions endeavor to accomplish their wishes by appealing not to their own representatives in Parliament but to the Imperial Parliament, is conclusive proof that they are themselves conscious that their views are not in accordance with public opinion in Canada. I forbear from entering into the consideration of the probable action of the Canadian Legislature on the Clergy Reserve question, because I am anxious to express upon Her Majesty's Government that, although there may be wide difference of opinion among the opponents of the present arrangement as to the best mode of settling the question, a vast majority of the people are agreed as to the necessity of its being effected by Provincial Legislation; and I assure that some of the best friends of the Church of England question on the soundness of the policy which has influenced the promoters of the petitions lately presented to Parliament, to look for support for their views in England, instead of using their legitimate influence over public opinion in Canada. I do not by any means desire to conceal from Her Majesty's Government, that saving always the right of existing incumbents a very strong feeling prevails, especially in Upper Canada, in favor of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves; but I ought not to omit mentioning that although it is true that the portion of the public lands known as the Clergy Reserves, was set apart for the religious instruction of the people at a very early period, and when there were very few inhabitants in the Colony, it is likewise true that power was expressly given to the Provincial Legislature to "vary or repeal" the clauses in the Act 3d Geo. III., setting apart these lands, that successive Houses of Assembly remonstrated against them, and that so firmly were the advisers of His late Majesty King William IV. impressed with the necessity of getting rid of this perplexed question, that Secretary Viscount Godolphin, in a despatch dated 21st November, 1831, communicated the Royal instruction that a Bill framed in England should be submitted to the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of endowment. The people of Canada know well the cause of the failure in carrying out the intentions of His Majesty, as well as their own repeatedly expressed wishes. The opinions of the mass of the people have never varied during the last twenty five years, although circumstances have from time to time induced them to participate in their efforts in order to concentrate public opinion on questions deeply affecting their constitutional rights. I cannot, however, conceive, that any action which the Canadian Parliament may take, of the nature referred to in the despatch, could be correctly designated as an accidental majority. All the great questions which have been settled in England during the last fifty years, might as well be settled by the Imperial Parliament, as by the Provincial Legislature. I would most respectfully submit that there would be no security whatever in constituting a Government. I am not aware that any public fund has been devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church of Canada, whatever property may be in possession of Roman Catholics has been attained practically by private donations or bequest, although in some cases there were additional grants from the French Crown, which were secured to the possessors at the Conquest. These grants were made to communities consisting of Ecclesiastics or Religious Ladies, either for Charitable or Educational purposes, or for the conversion of the Indians. If an error in this statement, as I believe that I am, I must respectfully submit that such grants as those in which I have referred, bear no analogy to the Clergy Reserves, and can scarcely be considered as a public fund, devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church. I should not discharge my duty to Her Majesty's Government, were I not to state to them with perfect frankness my views on another paragraph of the despatch. I regret that it is affirmed that Her Majesty's Government would be willing to entertain a proposal for reconsidering the mode of distributing the income of the Clergy Reserves. I have no hesitation in stating, as my conviction that the Provincial Legislature will not invite the legislative distribution of a local fund. Any such proposition would be received, one for the violation of the most sacred constitutional rights of the people. I am fully convinced that the future action of the Canadian Parliament will be essentially of the same character as that which has been seen before. I can assure you, Sir, that I have deep regret that I am not supported by a majority of public duty, to support your views which I fear will not meet the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, but I trust that I have succeeded in doing so in a respectful manner, and I am assured that they will use the influence which the importance of the subject demands, and that Her Majesty's advisers will be guided in their final decision by what they believe to be for the best interests of Canada.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Sept. 14. Last night Mr. Gamble moved a series of resolutions, of which the two first were carried. The first proposed to allow municipalities to tax townships for improvements, to be effected in the localities so to be taxed. The second gave power to Municipalities to raise rates for the maintenance of the indigent poor. The third Resolution, for granting County Councils the right to appoint Sheriffs and other local officers, was rejected by the Government; and Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment, declaring the propriety of making such officers elective by the freehold ratepayers. The amendment and resolution were both lost, after a long debate. Four persons voting for the amendment, and six for the resolution, so that both were rejected by a majority of the Council. Mr. Hincks having moved his Resolution on the Clergy Reserves, pressed upon the House the importance of applying to the Executive Government, respecting the same, to yield to Canada the right to legislate on the question. In the course of his remarks, he stated, that before the formation of the Ministry, he had ascertained that Mr. Morin was prepared to go with him to that point, but that he had not thought it necessary to go into the question of what should be done in the event of the Province being granted, as no one could tell whether either Mr. Morin or himself would be in power when that time came. Mr. Wm. Bourke then moved a set of Resolutions, in amendment, which the reporter abridges thus:— 1st. That the Governor General, in his despatch to Earl Grey, of 19th July, 1832, accompanying the Address of the Provincial Legislature on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, declared that he deeply regretted the revival of the agitation on the subject. 2nd. That since the expression of the above language, by the present Governor General, he has not entertained any opinion that it is desirable to revise the Resolutions which have heretofore produced discord, strife, and hatred. 3rd. That it is right to infer that his Excellency's views are unchanged. 4th. That this House has therefore the right to assume a difference of opinion between His Excellency and his advisers. 5th. That under Responsible Government, the responsibility of the Executive Council cannot be discovered from that of the Sovereign's representative. 6th. That the Cabinet are responsible to Parliament for the acts of the heads of the Government, and that being incumbents of office by their own consent, they must be held to support those acts. 7th. That before discussing the resolutions on the subject of the Clergy Reserves this House should not be made aware of the views of the Government, as an administration, as to the final disposition of these Reserves, but also be informed why the Cabinet has the countenance of the head of the Government, or whether the Governor General's expressed opinion remains unchanged. The question being put upon the four first resolutions, the House divided upon each. Yeas—Messrs. Boulton, Barnham, Christie, Goss, Crawford, Dixon, Darbois, Eggs, Gamble, Lalonde, Fournier, May, Hincks, Langton, Lattierres, Laurin, McDonald, Cornwall, Mattice, Merritt, Morin, Pige, Pappas, Patrick, Pollett, Poirer, Prince, Attorney General, Rivest, Robt. Ross, Stewart, Tache, Terrill, York, Viger, Wright of East Riding of York, and Young—27. The question being separately put upon the three last of the proposed resolutions, the House divided upon each. Yeas—Messrs. Dalgle, Boulton, Barnham, Christie, Goss, Crawford, Dixon, Darbois, Eggs, Gamble, Lalonde, Fournier, May, Hincks, Langton, Lattierres, Laurin, McDonald, Cornwall, Mattice, Merritt, Morin, Pige, Pappas, Patrick, Pollett, Poirer, Prince, Attorney General, Rivest, Robt. Ross, Stewart, Tache, Terrill, York, Viger, Wright of East Riding of York, and Young—41. Mr. Boulton then contended that the majority for Upper Canada, alone, was in favor of his amendments, but that was denied by Mr. Hincks. Mr. Boulton proceeded to move the amendment, and a motion was made which has been already circulated throughout the country. His arguments were to this effect:—That the settlement of the question in 1811 was considered that by all parties, including Messrs. Baldwin, Price and Cameron, who, at the time when the Church of England had desired to obtain the control of the property of the Reserves, by a report of a Committee and by their speeches in the House, declared it ought never again to do so. Secondly, that Mr. Malcolm Cameron had entire charge of his views, in 1831, for the passage of the law on the subject, and especially a law that would not save present incumbents, and now by agreeing with Mr. Hincks on the present resolutions. There was several other speakers. Their remarks contained nothing of novelty, and the following vote was taken on the last resolution in amendment. Yeas—Dalgle, Boulton, Barnham, Christie, Goss, Crawford, Dixon, Darbois, Eggs, Gamble, Lalonde, Fournier, May, Hincks, Langton, Lattierres, Laurin, McDonald, Cornwall, Mattice, Merritt, Morin, Pige, Pappas, Patrick, Pollett, Poirer, Prince, Attorney General, Rivest, Robt. Ross, Stewart, Tache, Terrill, York, Viger, Wright of East Riding of York, and Young—52. The question being put upon the following resolution, the House divided upon each. 1st. That the Government should regret that it has not proceeded to move an amendment in favor of the Clergy Reserves, as a Government measure, in the House of Commons, the real

3rd. That the final settlement of this existing question, must consist with the feelings of the people, who by the decision of the Clergy Reserves from all Ecclesiastical purposes, and their application to the support of secular education. 3rd. That a select Committee be appointed to report a bill framed in consistency with the powers of the Parliament of Canada, providing for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the appropriation of the funds to the maintenance of Common Schools; also to report the draft of an humble address to Her Majesty, expressing the deep regret of this House at the contents of the despatch of Sir John Pakington, reminding Her Majesty that the settlement of the question is one exclusively affecting the people of Canada, that its decision ought not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature. That the settlement provided for in the bill, is the only one which will ever be held forth. That consequences immediately affecting the property of the clergy, and the interests of the people, are not to be considered as a Government measure, and that the Government should not be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 4th. That the constitutional Act directed that all grants of land, one acre or more, should be reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy. That in view of this provision, there was actually set aside by the Imperial Government, for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, a quantity equal to one-fifth of the land granted, that the same violation of the Act referred to in the above resolution, had been committed, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 5th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 6th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 7th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 8th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 9th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 10th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 11th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 12th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 13th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 14th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 15th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 16th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 17th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 18th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 19th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 20th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 21st. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 22nd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 23rd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 24th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 25th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 26th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 27th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 28th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 29th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 30th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 31st. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 32nd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 33rd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 34th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 35th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 36th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 37th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 38th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 39th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 40th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 41st. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 42nd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 43rd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 44th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 45th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 46th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 47th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 48th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 49th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 50th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 51st. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 52nd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 53rd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 54th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 55th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 56th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 57th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 58th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 59th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 60th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 61st. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 62nd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 63rd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 64th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 65th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 66th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 67th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 68th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 69th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 70th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 71st. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 72nd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 73rd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 74th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 75th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 76th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 77th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 78th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 79th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 80th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 81st. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 82nd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 83rd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 84th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 85th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 86th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 87th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 88th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 89th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 90th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 91st. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 92nd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 93rd. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 94th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 95th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 96th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 97th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 98th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 99th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure. 100th. That the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure, and that the Government should be held responsible for the consequences of such a measure.

from that which has heretofore prevailed.— Bruce lands in the township of Huron, Bruce and Grey, according to official announcement, are now open to actual settlement at the price of ten shillings per acre, to be payable with interest in ten years. Conditional on the acquisition of a deed are, according to the occupation, a clearing of five acres annually during the first five years for every lot of one hundred acres, the erection of a house, &c.; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms. Additional to this, it has been reported, that a vote of £30,000 will be asked from Parliament, during its present Session, for opening up roads and other improvements in both sections of the Province. And a multiplication of inducements to settlers to occupy the public lands will be found in the determination come to, by the Executive, to fix the price of Crown lands in that part of the Upper Province, Province of Durham and Peterborough, with some exceptions, at 7s. 6d. an acre, payable in ten years with interest. In the Lower Province the price along the North border of the St. Lawrence, also in the South district of Quebec to the East of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, will be as low as 1s. 6d. an acre. To the South of the St. Lawrence, and west of the places mentioned the price will be 2s. an acre; in the same vicinity of the St. Lawrence, St. Francis and Montreal, 3s.; and in the district of Gaspé, 4s. an acre. While we do not rank among those who believe, that indiscriminate inducements may always with safety to the individual, or advantage to the State be held out to actual settlers, it appears to be a sound and judicious policy, to render as accessible as it is possible, consistent with public economy, the unimproved territory of the Province. It is contended by a certain class of political economists, that in a new country like Canada, it is prejudicial to the interests of the Province, to receive emigrants, and even to those who have been thoroughly acclimated in the old settlements, to offer inducements for the occupation of wild lands, so tempting as to urge the pioneer to encounter those difficulties incident to backwoods life, which so frequently press upon the poorer class. And a class of theorists less philanthropic in their notions, tell us with much plausibility, that to create drainage of labour from the settled and populous districts into the unexplored forest, would have a dangerous effect on the social condition of the community, inasmuch as the capitalist posterior to the exodus of labourers would have to pay a ruinous price for labour; consequently that the material condition of the country would suffer in a twofold manner:—first in the depreciation of the value of the public domain, afterwards in the ruin of the old settlements. It will, we suspect scarcely be generally credited, that arguments based upon public men, and urged on public attention, to stop for a moment, is unnecessary to stop for a moment, to stop for a moment. With equal propriety might it be argued, that to provide society with the means of advancement such as in the provision made for public instruction, the encouragement given to the agriculturist, the promotion of the arts, and the creation of means for the labourer to escape from his natural condition towards a position of independence and comfort—imitating thereby a social revolution that would elevate the foundation of the community, can never suffer from the presentation of public means for elevating the condition of its members, so long as private rights and property are held sacred, and there is no class at this hour foolish enough to predicate the ruin of the community, as in the present and self-dependent people, a class is there any ground of alarm that the channels of industry would dry up by making room for as many as can be found ready to labour, and possessed of spirit to offer their own hands, and many of them territory; the cultivators of fields which they can call their own. The importance of the public trust which the Executive, and in the school lands, necessarily creates separate interest, and the importance of securing the public lands, which have not been appropriated for a specific object. The whole of the public domain is held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public domain in held for the public good, but the importance of securing the county the means of the public instruction, renders imperative a jealous appropriation, conditional on actual settlement, and the Government are not to be induced to believe the Government have acted with discretion. It may be contended that it would have shown more policy for the Government to have established a lower rate, payable upon occupation of the land—reserving a lien of the public

