

# HURON

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.

NUMBER XVII.

## HISTORY OF THE CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION IN UPPER CANADA.

No. VI.

The laws of these transactions produced a burst of astonishment and indignation from every part of the Province, and it received fresh strength from the publication of Dr. Strachan's letter to Mr. Wilnot Horton. Meetings were held, resolutions passed, petitions circulated for signature, and every other constitutional mode of expressing popular indignation resorted to through the land. On the meeting of Parliament, the various petitions on the subject were referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Bidwell, Matthews, Thompson of Frontenac, Hamilton and Perry. The labors of that committee we find thus ably summed up in our hand, in the series of articles on the University, published some years ago in this journal, from the pen of John Macara, Esq.:

"This Committee performed their duties with the strictest impartiality. Before proceeding to the examination of the Letter and Chart, the Chairman transmitted to Dr. Strachan a copy of one of the petitions referred to them, and informed him that they would be happy to receive from him any information upon the matter submitted to their consideration. To this communication Dr. Strachan returned an answer, declining to avail himself of the Committee's offer to receive explanations, but adhering to the statements which he had made in England. 'For my opinions,' he wrote, 'I am responsible to no one. I had no desire to conceal them, and they were therefore publicly and openly expressed. No consideration could have prevailed upon me to deny or mis-state them; but in applying them, every candid mind will feel that the general expressions used admit the existence of exception. I desire it only to be borne in mind, that they were given from memory, a circumstance which Dr. Strachan took ingenious care to conceal from Mr. Horton. The Committee framed a list of fourteen questions, and examined all fifty-two witnesses. Among the witnesses were all the Members of the House of Assembly, whose testimony they could obtain; some Members of the honorable Legislative Council of long residence, high standing, and large possessions in the Province; various Clergymen of different denominations in York and its vicinity; and a few other individuals of high respectability.

"The questions put by the Committee, related, among other things, to the birth-place and education of the ministers of the various denominations; the tendency of the instruction and the fitness of the Clergymen throughout the Province; the asserted increase of the Episcopal Church; and the tendency of the population toward it; the wishes of the inhabitants of Upper Canada in regard to the establishments of one or more Churches or Denominations in the Province, with peculiar rights, privileges or endowments; the interference in politics by the Clergymen of the various Denominations; the proportion of the members of the Episcopal Church to the whole population of the Province; the opinions of the witnesses as to which was the most numerous denomination of Christians in the Province; the asserted ignorance of the teachers of the various Christian Denominations; and the accuracy of Dr. Strachan's Ecclesiastical Chart of the Province.

"The interrogatories elicited a mass of curious and interesting information as to the early Ecclesiastical history of Upper Canada—and in every important particular Dr. Strachan's statements were proved to be false by the most irrefragable testimony.

"The assertion in Dr. Strachan's letter that the 'people are coming forward in all directions offering to assist in building Churches, and soliciting, with the greatest anxiety, the establishment of a settled Minister;' and that 'the tendency of the population is toward the Church of England, and nothing but the want of moderate support prevents her from spreading over the whole Province;' were completely overthrown by the evidence. It was proved, that although the Episcopal Church had always enjoyed peculiar advantages in Canada; although it had been the religion of those in high office, and had been supported by their influence, and countenanced more than any other Church, by the favour of the Executive Government; that although its Clergymen had possessed the exclusive right of marrying persons of all denominations; and that although the Clergymen of the Episcopal Church had also been liberally supported, and their Churches partly or wholly erected and maintained from the funds of a Society in England; still the number of members of that Church had not increased in the same proportion as that of several other denominations, and the opinion of the witnesses was decidedly expressed that the tendency of the population was not toward that Church. On the other hand, the highest testimony was offered to the disinterested and indefatigable exertions of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and other Clergymen who had been called upon by Dr. Strachan's unfounded insinuations. Their influence and instruction, far from having been hostile to the religious and political institutions of the Province, had been conducive in the highest degree, to the reformation of their brethren from licentiousness, and the diffusion of correct morals, the foundation of all sound loyalty and social order. There was no reason to believe that, as religious bodies, they had failed to inculcate, by precept and example, as a Christian duty, an attachment to the Sovereign, and a cheerful and conscientious obedience to the laws of the country.

"Compared with the whole population, the members of the Church of England were found to constitute an extremely small proportion. On this subject the committee used every exertion to inform themselves with accuracy. Beside the answers from the witnesses to very minute questions, a committee was appointed to hold its meetings at York, called the Central Committee of Upper Canada, and was directed to correspond with the other parts of the Province, to suggest the appointment of District Committees, and to request that they would carefully collect and transmit the Central Committee at York, accurate information respecting the number of persons belonging to the religious denominations in their neighborhood. In consequence of these instructions, communications were received from the various parts of the Province, containing correct and full information upon this subject, obtained from personal knowledge or inquiry, and substantiated by the signatures of respectable inhabitants. A Chart was framed from the materials thus obtained, and presented, in the opinion of witnesses who spoke to it, a very complete and full view of the number of ministers and of the different religious denominations in the Province. The information conveyed by this Chart so completely and satisfactorily contradicted and falsified Dr. Strachan's statements, and bears so materially on the question, whether a Charter granted on false representations and calumnious insinuations, should not be set aside and cancelled, that we think it right to subjoin abstracts of the Charts framed by Dr. Strachan, and by the committee of the House of Assembly respectively:

ABSTRACT OF DR. STRACHAN'S ECCLESIASTICAL CHART FOR THE YEAR 1827.

Denomination	Number of Clergymen	Number of Churches	Number of Places of Worship
Episcopalians	39	39	39
Methodists	59	59	59
Presbyterians	45	45	45
Anglicans	2	2	2
Independents	6	6	6
Methodists	30	30	30
Ecclesiastical Chart—House of Assembly.			

ABSTRACT OF ECCLESIASTICAL CHART PREPARED BY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Denomination	Number of Clergymen	Number of Churches	Number of Places of Worship
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Ecclesiastical Chart—House of Assembly.			

"Navy—Messrs. Attorney General, Barnham, Clark, McLean, Scollick, Thompson, of York, Vancouver and Walsh—5.

"The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of fourteen, and the report was received and adopted, and the address read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Thursday next."

On Thursday, 20th March, the subject was resumed as follows:—

"According to the order of the day, the address to His Majesty on the subject of a religious establishment and University, was read the third time.

"Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. McDonnell, of Glengarry, moves that the address do not pass; but that it be now recommitted—which was lost.

"Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. McDonnell, of Glengarry, moves that the words 'and internal improvement' in the fifth page of the address, in the fifth line from the top, be expunged.

"On which the House divided, and the yeas and nays being taken, were as follows:—

"Yeas—Messrs. Beasley, Bidwell, Cameron, Leffery, McCall, McDonnell, of Glengarry, McLaren, Morris, Perry, Rolph, Thompson, of Frontenac, and Vancouver—12.

"Nays—Messrs. Baby, Beardsley, Barnham, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Horner, Jones, McBride, McDonald, of Prescott and Russell, Matthews, Peterson, Randall, Scollick, Thompson, of York, White, Wilkinson, and Wilson—18.

"The question was decided in the negative by a majority of six, and lost accordingly.

"On the question for passing the address, the House divided and the yeas and nays being taken were as follows:—

"Yeas—Messrs. Baby, Beardsley, Barnham, Bidwell, Coleman, Fothergill, Hamilton, Horner, Leffery, McCall, McDonnell, of Glengarry, McLaren, Morris, Perry, Rolph, Thompson, of Frontenac, Randall, Rolph, Thompson, of Frontenac, White, Wilkinson, and Wilson—21.

"Nays—Messrs. Barnham, Cameron, Jones, McDonald, of Glengarry, McLean, Morris, Scollick, Thompson, of York, and Vancouver—9.

"The question was carried in the affirmative by a majority of twelve, and the address was passed and signed by the Speaker, and is as follows:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

"Most GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

"We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, that we have seen, with equal surprise and regret, a letter and ecclesiastical chart, dated 16th May, 1827, and addressed by the honorable and venerable Doctor Strachan, Archbishop of York, a member of Your Majesty's Legislative Council of this Province, to the Right Hon. R. J. Wilnot Horton, at that time Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Lord Gosford, then at the head of the Colonial Department; as they are inaccurate in some important respects, and are calculated to lead Your Majesty's Government into serious errors.

"We beg leave to inform Your Majesty, that of Your Majesty's subjects in this Province, only a small proportion are members of the Church of England; that there is not any peculiar tendency to that Church among the people, and that nothing could cause more alarm and grief in their minds, than the apprehension that there was a design, on the part of Your Majesty's Government, to establish, as a part of the state, one or more Churches or denominations of Christians in this Province, with rights and endowments, not granted to Your Majesty's subjects in general, of other denominations, who are equally conscientious and deserving, and equally loyal and attached to Your Majesty's Royal Person and Government. In following honestly the dictate of their conscience, as regards the great and important subject of religion, the latter have never been obliged to have violated any law or any obligation of a good subject, or done anything to forfeit Your Majesty's favour and protection, or to exclude themselves from a participation in the rights and privileges enjoyed by Your Majesty's other subjects.

"We humbly beg leave to assure Your Majesty that the insinuations in the letter against the Methodist Preachers in this Province, do much injustice to a body of pious and deserving men, who justly enjoy the confidence, and are the spiritual instructors of a large portion of Your Majesty's subjects in this Province. We are convinced that the tendency of their influence and instruction is not hostile to our institutions, but on the contrary is eminently favourable to religion and morality; that their labours are calculated to make their people better men and better subjects; and have already produced, in this Province, the happiest effects.

"While we fully and gratefully appreciate Your Majesty's gracious intentions in granting a royal charter for the establishment of a University in this Province, we are grieved to find that the insinuations in the letter against the members of the Church of England, they have been with grief that the charter contains provisions which are calculated to render the institution subservient to the particular interests of that church, and to exclude from its offices and honors, all who do not belong to it. In consequence of these provisions its benefits will be confined to a favored few, while others of Your Majesty's subjects, far more numerous and equally loyal and deserving of Your Majesty's particular care and favour, will be shut out from a participation in them. Having a tendency to build up one particular church to the prejudice of others, it will naturally be an object of jealousy and disgust. The influence as a seminary of

learning, will upon these accounts, be limited to a few. We, therefore, humbly beg that Your Majesty will be pleased to listen to the wishes of Your Majesty's people in this respect, and to cause the present charter to be cancelled, and one granted free from the objection to which, emboldened by a conviction of Your Majesty's paternal and gracious feelings to your loyal subjects in this Province, as well as by a sense of duty to the people, and a knowledge of their anxiety upon the subject, we have presumed to advert.

We would also beg leave to state that it is the general desire of Your Majesty's subjects in this Province, that the moneys arising from the sale of any of the lands reserved to the Province for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy, should be entirely appropriated to purposes of education and internal improvements—we would most humbly represent, that to apply them to the benefits of one or two Christian denominations, to the exclusion of others, would be unjust as well as impolitic, and that it might perhaps be found impracticable to divide them among all. We have no reason to fear that the cause of religion would suffer materially from not giving a public support to its ministers, and from leaving them to be supported by the liberality of their people.

Many works for the internal improvement of the Province, of great importance to its prosperity and to the ease and comfort of Your Majesty's subjects are necessarily neglected for the want of money in the Provincial Treasury; for although the taxes are only of a trifling amount, yet from the scarcity of money and the want of even a tolerable price for the productions of their farms, they are paid with great difficulty by many of Your Majesty's people; it is impossible, therefore, to raise by taxation the means necessary to undertake and carry on those works. It is the most desirable that a larger sum than is at present at our disposal should be employed to extend through the country the advantages of education.

We therefore humbly pray, that the moneys arising from the sale of the lands set apart in this Province for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy may be placed at the disposal of the Legislature of this Province, for the purposes we have mentioned.

JOHN WILSON, Speaker.  
Commons House of Assembly,  
March 29th, 1829.

The reception which this address met at home, we will show in our next chapter.  
(To be continued.)

## Provincial Parliament,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

DEBATE ON PETITION FOR INDEPENDENCE CONTINUED.

Col. GUGY said he could have no hesitation in assenting to a general rule in favour of the honorable member for Essex. At the same time, there could be no kind of doubt that the House had a right to interfere in certain cases where the welfare of the community appeared to be in danger. And in his opinion, if there was one question more than another calculated to agitate society—[hear, hear]—and if he might so term it, to permit such a constitution as would with-stand the shocks to which it would be subjected? Its independence would not last for 24 hours. He did not say that the country would be conquered by an armed force; but it would be conquered by the hands, feet and vagabonds from the neighboring republic. He did not wish it to be understood that he imputed to any man—and more especially to the hon. member for Essex—a doctrine to bring about such a state of things. He only spoke of the inevitable result, and he deemed it necessary for him at once, on this occasion, to assure the Ministry that whatever steps they took in order to carry out their object, should meet with his hearty support; and could assure them that he did not care what class of men stood up in defence of their allegiance, he would stand by that class, and support them through thick and thin. He had always said so in private, and he was happy of having that opportunity to make his opinions public. We are at this moment the freest people in the world. [Hear, hear, from Col. Prince.]—A good government with but slight taxation, and it appeared to him that we ought to take pride in the consideration that we are Englishmen, and can boast, as subjects of that great empire, that we have a thousand ships on the sea, and a hundred thousand soldiers with arms to protect us in the full enjoyment of our rights and privileges. He confessed that he looked upon this attempt on our liberty with the utmost indignation, and apprehended that the course taken by the government could not be objected to with any propriety. What would be thought of a man, who should rise in the Imperial Parliament, and propose that Great Britain should be annexed to Russia. Why, he would be looked upon at once as a candidate for the strangest and the darkest cell. And he held that that was a case precisely analogous to the present. Now, he did not rise to defend the Ministry; throughout his whole political life,

he had been opposed to them, and he still reserved himself that right, which he should think proper to exercise it, but he should be happy to know what bearing the remarks of the hon. member for St. Maurice had on the question. The Government may be damaged themselves in the opinion of that hon. gentleman, or of those who think with him, but that was not the question at issue. And it must be admitted that the government had reserved their right throughout the entire Province, and that the merchant, the mechanic and the farmer could pursue their different callings in peace and security, and that fact in his opinion ought at least to gain them some credit with the hon. member. He would conclude with observing that an intention to prosecute, was not always followed out, but he should not be surprised, and (looking directly at Col. Prince) he must say he would not be grieved to find that an example was made of some one.

Mr. CAMERON (Kent) was not prepared to say that he had been adopted on the present occasion. He stood in rather a peculiar position, and very possibly would be assailed with taunts and jeers for the course he was about to take; but he had never yet shaken from what he considered his duty, much less would he do so on the present occasion. The hon. Attorney General's motion, he confessed, took him by surprise. He had no doubt, however, that it was well considered by the hon. gentleman, whom he believed to be better acquainted with Parliamentary practice than any he had seen in the floor of the House; but from all he had read, he was firmly convinced that the subject had a perfect right to petition on any subject which he pleased. He believed that there was one precedent for an opposite course, derived from the practice of the neighbouring States, where the Senate once refused to receive a petition paying for an amelioration of the conditions of two millions of human beings, and he well remembered how every good heart honored John Q. Adams when he took the question up and insisted on the right of petition. The hon. gentleman then referred to the practice in the Imperial Parliament, which did not refuse to receive petitions in which the petitioners requested the repeal of a law, or in which the Creator was termed the "monstrous God." And, on a still later occasion, the petition of the Clergymen for "five points" was presented, Lord John Russell did not object to its reception although it involved a question which was eminently revolutionary. He believed that the mass were entitled to a particular day should be named for it, in order to avoid a tumult. Now, although this petition was no doubt revolutionary, the people had justly acquired the right of petition, and the hon. member who had spoken last, had to make use of a similar expression in the session of 1827.

Col. GUGY explained away the meaning of the words, which he was charged with using. Mr. CAMERON continued. He was acquainted with the petitioners, including Col. Prince, and they were all persons of respectability, but he was under the impression that in the Western Country there were not over 2000 of them, and he believed that in favour of independence or annexation. He had attended several public meetings in the county of Kent, and he argued against annexation, and he was grounded as the hon. gentleman who proposed it. But by some means or other the reporters had never given him credit for his testimony in the House, and he was obliged to repeat it. He had never given him credit for his testimony in the House, and he was obliged to repeat it. He had never given him credit for his testimony in the House, and he was obliged to repeat it.

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## DRAFT OF AN ADDRESS,

In answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General, proposed on Friday, the 17th May, 1850.

The following are the Ministerial Resolutions on the Speech, as moved by Mr. Ferguson:—

Resolved—That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, thanking his Excellency for his gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session of Parliament.

To assure His Excellency that this House cordially unites with him in deeply regretting the death of the Queen Dowager, a Princess whose many virtues endeared her to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects:

That the occurrences of the past year, and the necessity which had arisen for providing suitable accommodation for Parliament while in Session, having imposed on His Excellency the duty of considering, during the recess, the important subject contained in the Address of this House of last Session, relating to the place of holding the future meetings of the Legislature, His Excellency in giving effect to the prayer of that Address by summoning Parliament to meet at this place, has given additional proof of his desire to meet the wishes of the People, as expressed through their Representatives.

That this House trusts with His Excellency, that the important changes recently made in the Imperial Navigation Laws, and the improvements effected in the Provincial Canals, will tend to promote materially the commercial interests of the Province, and to attract to the route of the St. Lawrence, a considerable portion of the emigration of Europe to this Continent:

That it affords this House much gratification to learn from His Excellency that recent advances from England indicate a great improvement in the value of Canadian Securities in the British market, and they assure His Excellency that nothing shall be wanting on their part which may have a tendency to encourage such reviving confidence:

That this House is fully sensible of the great importance of these Colonies of placing the trade between the British North American Provinces on the most substantial footing, and they rejoice to learn that His Excellency has, during the recess, been in communication with the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and with the Governor of New Foundland, upon this subject, and to assure His Excellency that they are fully prepared to place such powers in the hands of the Executive Government as may enable it to meet the wishes of the several Colonies in a liberal spirit:

That this House is pleased to learn that a measure for the establishment of Free Trade between Canada and the United States, in certain articles, the natural products of each, corresponding to that passed by the Legislature of this Province at its last Session on the same subject, is now under the consideration of the Congress of that country:

That this House is glad to learn that by an Act passed during the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, the entire control of the internal Police in British North America is vested in the Provincial Authorities, and they are prepared to take such further action on this subject as may be necessary to secure for the inhabitants of this Province, the benefit of a cheap and uniform Postage rate:

That the expediency of effecting an increase in the Parliamentary Representation of the Province shall not fail again to engage their attention:

That this House will give its best attention to any measure that may be submitted for its consideration founded on the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct, discipline and management of the Provincial Penitentiary, and they feel that the increasing wealth and population of the Province, and the growing aversion to Capital Punishment, render it highly important that the system of discipline established in that Institution, and Gaols, should be made as far as possible effectual for the prevention of crime and the reformation of offenders:

That they will be happy to receive the communications from Her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry at all the Courts of the Province, and they feel the fullest confidence that the hope expressed by His Excellency that Canadian Industry and Produce will be fittingly represented on that occasion will not be disappointed:

That this House is happy to find that the practice and proceedings in the Court of Chancery in Upper Canada have been placed upon an improved footing, calculated to facilitate the business of the Court and lessen expense to suitors:

To assure His Excellency that they will not fail to take into their most deliberate consideration, as of analogous and perhaps even greater importance, the jurisdiction and practice of the Superior Courts in that part of the Province, with a view to the extension of their sphere of usefulness, and the lessening as much as possible the expense of litigation:

That the regulation of Municipalities and the construction of Gaols at Court Houses in Lower Canada, and the laws for the selection and return of Jurors, and those for the Assessment of property for local purposes in Upper Canada, shall also engage their best attention:

That this House will not fail to give their most careful consideration to the Accounts for the past and the Estimates for the present year, whenever they shall be transmitted to them by His Excellency:

That this House receives with peculiar satisfaction the recommendation of His Excellency to direct their attention to an enquiry into the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, and trust that the consideration of this important subject thus introduced under the highest sanction, will not fail

ADVERTISING RATES.

to be attended with beneficial results, as well as dispelling illusory expectations as to the adoption of every practical retrenchment that the efficiency of the public service will permit.

To assure His Excellency that he may fully rely on the readiness of this House to grant the necessary supplies for the public service, and for the maintenance of the financial credit, that which they feel no duty connected with the discharge of their legislative functions to be more sacred:

That this House fully concurs with His Excellency in the exercise of the prerogative with which he is entrusted, it was his duty to mark Her Majesty's disapprobation of the course taken by persons holding Commissions at the pleasure of the Crown who formally avowed the desire to bring about the separation of this Province from the Empire of which it is a part.

To assure His Excellency that the views put forward by such persons, and by those who act with them, do not find favour with any considerable portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

That the great majority of the people of the Province have, on the contrary, given at this juncture proofs not to be mistaken of loyalty to the Queen, and attachment to the connection with Great Britain; they look to their own Parliament for the redress of grievances which may be proved to exist, and for the adoption of such measures of improvement as may be calculated to promote their happiness and prosperity. And the confidence placed by them in the wisdom of Parliament will, this House is assured, be fully justified. While dealing unreservedly with abuses, they will not barter away for novelties rights dear to British subjects, nor abandon those principles of good faith, morality and constitutional freedom that direct adherence to which has enabled Great Britain, with God's blessing, to pass unscathed through many perils.

#### TUESDAY'S DEBATE TO 6 P. M.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, May 21. RESERVED BILLS.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON moved for an address to His Excellency for reports, papers, and documents relative to reserved Bills, of last Session.

Mr. BALDWIN said the correspondence between the Governor here and the Home Government were in the nature of confidential communications. He then read a speech from the Lord Chancellor in England, stating that it was not usual to produce opinions by Law Officers of the Crown like to (Mr. Baldwin) felt it his duty to oppose the motion. The papers asked were the property of the Home Government.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON wanted to hear all the opponents of the motion say what they had to say. He would like to know whether a Prime Minister in England would oppose the production of such papers. If the Home Government had given the Governor instructions to veto Bills sanctioned by both Houses of Parliament, our response to the Government would be utterly valueless. If there were such instructions, we ought to know what they were. It might be a most convenient mode of putting an end to opposition openly or advising its strongholds; and then to prevent the public knowing anything about it by alleging that the correspondence was private and confidential.

What he was moving for was not an opinion given by the law officers of the Crown for the advice given by the Provincial Ministry to the Head of the Government, and for which advice they have not made themselves responsible to the country. A Ministry might give no opposition to a measure during its passage through the House and yet afterwards scarcely advise the exercise of the Royal veto in respect to it. He contended that the Ministry should not be permitted to advise the withholding of the Royal assent in the House. If the paper he moved for were produced it was not his object to cast any censure on the Ministry for what they had done, but it would be his desire to get a resolution passed to prevent any Minister or Ministers from doing so again.

Mr. BALDWIN said if (Mr. Boulton) would make any particular measure of last Session a subject of discussion, Ministers would be prepared to defend the advice they gave to the Governor. The Hon. Mr. BOULTON contended that the confidence we placed in the administration entitled us to know the advice they gave on any subject.

The motion was then put and lost—Yeas, 21. Nays, 42.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET. Sir ALLAN McNAB made an enquiry of Ministers regarding the changes in the administration since the last session of Parliament—and in particular that they will afford to the House and the country some definite explanation of the circumstances which led to the retrenchment of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Works from office, and from the seats they held in Her Majesty's Executive Council. If no explanations were given they would conclude that those given in the *Examiner* newspaper were the correct ones.

Mr. BALDWIN said that ministerial explanations were not explanations of the Crown, and might be given by the Minister who had retired. The Ministry had no explanations to give; they conducted the government on the same principles that they did last session, when they enjoyed a large share of the confidence of the House. As to the individual members of the Ministry, five of them retained the offices they held before. If the members who had retired felt right to explain that this House was the proper place for such explanations.

Sir ALLAN McNAB asked if the explanations given in the *Globe* newspaper for the Ministry, and in the *Examiner* newspaper for Mr. Cameron, were on the authority of the government.

THE "SHIRLING SYSTEM." Sir ALLAN McNAB introduced a Bill to exclude persons from office, who have been concerned in creating titles, or increasing their emoluments. Second reading next Wednesday.

LAW REFORM. Mr. SMITH, of Durham, introduced a bill to simplify the practice, and reduce the expense of legal proceedings in Upper Canada.

PROMISSORY NOTE ACT. Hon. Mr. CAMERON of Kent introduced a bill to repeal the promissory note act of last session.

RETAILING OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. Hon. Mr. CAMERON of Kent introduced a bill on the subject of retailing spirituous liquors.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION. Hon. Mr. CAMERON of Kent, introduced a bill to protect the property of widows and orphans from judgment creditors, and to protect the Homeowner of insolvent debtors.

LAW OF LIBEL. Hon. Mr. CAMERON of Cornwall introduced a bill to amend the law of libel and slander.

FIXED TIME FOR MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. Hon. Mr. BOULTON introduced a bill to fix the time and place of the meeting of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN said there was more than a mere nominal difference between the monarchial principles of our government and those of a republic. It was the prerogative of the Crown to call Parliament. He looked upon it as an attempt to subvert, by bit by bit the institutions of the country. From a notion that had got abroad that Ministers wished to prevent the introduction of bills, he would not oppose the bill as being unconstitutional, and said he hoped it would be voted down at once.

Sir ALLAN McNAB explained how the Upper Chamber had been dragged down to Montreal in the winter season, but now in violation of a promise that we should have an early session, we had no session till now.

Col. PRINCE hoped the motion would be pressed: he wished to see the Ministry commit another of those disgraceful acts which they have already committed this Session.

Mr. SMITH of Durham made some remarks with the object of showing that a bill might be rejected at any stage.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON said it was a perfect farce to talk about the prerogative of the Crown, which was exercised by half a dozen Ministers. With respect to what has been said about subverting monarchial institutions, he had no hesitation in saying that many of the institutions of the neighbouring republic were much more suited to the condition of Canada than institutions copied from England. He went on to show the great convenience of having a fixed period for the meeting of Parliament.

W. BOULTON said we were as republican as the United States. The whole was vested in the people, and he was sorry to see their representatives so much inclined to shun it. He showed that the Ministry had copied almost word for word the school bills, assessment bills and Municipal bill, and almost all others, from the State of New York.

Mr. PAPINEAU complained of the deposition of the Ministry to tyrannise over the House. The Ministry were departing from all that was English and constitutional. They had adopted principles for which there was no precedent in the English History.

On the motion being put, and the Ministry seeing a large majority in its favor, got up and voted with the Yeas which were 57. Nays, 7.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. The House debated Col. Prince's amendment last night till about 12, and then adjourned. Mr. Papineau spoke at great length, condemning the Ministry and the system of government. Mr. Hinks spoke in reply.

WEDNESDAY, May 23rd. THE ADDRESS. THE CLERK read the amendment of Col. Prince the abolition of the Court of Chancery.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON—Was not in favor of abolishing the Court of Chancery, because he had no objection to the Rules when they came before the House should be referred to a Committee to see what changes had been made. He was opposed to the amendment.

Col. PRINCE—Was surprised to hear objections from the hon. member for Simcoe. He would not have wondered had they come from the gentlemen opposite. They were advising in their shoes as to the result of this amendment. The hon. gentleman at the head of the Board of Works had almost been skinned alive, but he (Col. P.) had no doubt the gentleman would get up and vote for it. Not one honorable member of the House had ventured to get up and say that the tendency had been made of the ruinous character of the Court. He hoped the members from L. Canada would not vote against the proposed bill to abolish it. Public opinion was decidedly opposed to its existence, public notoriety said that there was a cure to the country go into any house, enquire of any person and he will tell you so.

Mr. SMITH, of Durham said, the new rules for effecting a reform in this Court had not yet been promulgated and it was wrong to propose to abolish it. He argued that such a Court was necessary and that if it was reformed would not be what it had been before.

Sir ALLAN McNAB could not vote for the motion, but he believed there was not now in the country a more popular subject than the call to abolish that Court. Public opinion was decidedly opposed to it. He looked upon the amendment of last session as a job and such was the received opinion of the country.

Mr. MORRISON stated several of the charges effected by the hon. member, and contended that this would effect a great reduction in the costs of the Court. Hereafter if any case in the Court should occupy more than six months, it would be the fault of the parties themselves. The idea of abolishing the Court six months after the improvements had been effected in it, was too absurd to be entertained. He had read a document by Judge Elmonds respecting the abolition of the Court of Chancery in the State of N. Y., he (Judge E.) stated that all the proceedings in the common law Courts were fast becoming chancery proceedings; and that Judge predicts that in a few years the people of the State of N. York would get tired of their present system. He (Mr. M.) contended that the business could not be done if equity powers were given to the law courts. The varieties of judges were constantly being brought before the country as excessive; but the Judges must be well paid or the business would not be well done. Litigation was on the increase in the State of N. York under their new system and would continue to increase. He spoke in favor of referring the matter to a Committee.

Mr. SMITH, of Frontenac, was not surprised to hear the hon. member for the First Riding of York, and the Hon. Mr. Durbin, speak in favor of the Court of Chancery. The latter gentleman was not, perhaps, personally interested in the continuance of the Court, but he had a brother who held a lucrative office in it, which was obtained through the influence of the hon. gentleman himself. There was only one opinion in the country respecting the Court and that was in favor of abolishing it. The mover of the amendment did not contain any abolition of equity jurisdiction. There was no reform so much wanted in this country as the abolition of this Court, and he hoped the independent members of Lower Canada would vote for that reform.

Mr. RICHARDS said he had once been of the opinion that if the opinion of the people of Upper Canada was taken on the subject, nine-tenths of them would vote for its abolition. But he now looked upon it as reformed. When the Judiciary bills were introduced last session, Ministers intimated that they might be left over till this session; but a representation from the members of the Bar here was sent down and under that pressure the bills were passed. Hon. Mr. Cameron, of Cornwall, said the law courts, if vested with equity jurisdiction, could not get through the business. He went on to defend the Ministry for the alterations in the courts, and the appointment of Mr. Blake, who so far as emolument was concerned, he had no doubt made a great reason for increasing the salary of the Chancellor over what the Vice-Chancellor had previously received, and for making it greater than the sum stated in Mr. Blake's pamphlet when he wrote on the subject. He contended that the business could not be done without appointing at least another common law judge. One judge in Equity he thought would be quite sufficient. So far as the Court of Appeals was concerned, he could see no necessity for two additional Judges. He thought the country would not be satisfied with the changes made in the Court of Chancery, notwithstanding the new rules. The courts that go into the fees had not been cut down. A great many cases, in which the Court of Chancery used to have exclusive jurisdiction, had been removed from it, and many other cases could be removed; and if the fees of the fee fund had not been cut down, that Court placed on that footing, the outcry that had been raised against it would cease. If this fund could not support three judges, it could support one, which was sufficient to do the business. We have seen proceedings taken place in that Court, within a very short time, which we cannot help feeling ought not to have been brought in that Court. He referred to certain decrees in Chancery, that had been reversed, and which were properly put in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor, by the other Vice-Chancellor changing his opinion and agreeing with the Chancellor. He considered this a reason for making complaints against the Court, and the country would not be satisfied till the pruning knife was applied.

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN acknowledged the spirit of candor in which the member for Cornwall had treated the subject. Referring to Mr. Blake, he thought him above all reproach, and that he had been impugned to him. He looked upon the practice of suspecting the motives of public men as calculated to degrade them, and he decried the public mind. He had consented to the trial of the charges, and he had got an efficient Court of Appeals. That matter he deferred to the opinion of the present Chancellor whom he regarded as the best qualified man in the country, for the trial of the charges. He had felt the necessity of bringing in as many fresh minds as possible, to sit on cases of appeal, for a judge who had once taken a view of a case, was not so open to conviction, as another who had no part in it. This would give a new trial to the cases, and he had felt the necessity of preventing a final appeal which lay to Her Majesty and the Privy Council, and which was very expensive and occasioned long delay. With regard to the proposition to give equity jurisdiction to one or two additional judges, which had been completely answered by the member for Cornwall, that it was scarcely necessary for him to go into it. That system had been tried in Pennsylvania and failed, and it would fail everywhere. In regard to the new rules, the Chancellor was of opinion they would reduce the costs about four fifths. If this Court were abolished, it would not alter the nature of the rights to be decided, but the decisions, which were the best advice, and would not prevent the best talent securing the best remuneration. The only way that the Court could be abolished, is to abolish both law and equity proceedings, and consolidate them into one as had been done in the State of New York. He then read the *New York Herald*, to show that all proceedings in that State were beginning to partake of a Chancery character, and that the dreaded one man power was being restored. He contended no reason why the salaries of the Chancery Judges who were to form part of the Court of Appeals should not be the same as those of the other Judges; if all were too high they ought to be reduced. He was perhaps dwelling too much upon the subject, but it was the more necessary that he should do so, from the circumstance that the Press that usually supported his part while in opposition, attacked the Ministry for those changes. A paper in this city recommended the principles of this very measure in 1846, but now condemned the changes as a job. The hon. gentleman then read from some paper, the *Examiner*, we understood, to show how the question had been pressed upon the Government to which the liberal party were then in opposition. The principle of the measure having been thus sustained by the liberal Press, while in opposition, as well as by leading politicians of that party, what could the Government do, but what they had done? He appealed to hon. gentlemen opposite, whether it was not most unjust to charge them with perpetrating a job in making the changes that had been made.

The Hon. Mr. BADGLEY could see no reason why there should be a separate Court to have a separate jurisdiction. He could not understand why the number of Law Judges should not be increased, and the Equity and common Law courts merged. He considered the cases of both classes could be equally well decided by either an Equity or common Law Judge, and both were well versed in the matter. He could not affirm that the Court had failed as a Court of Equity.

The Hon. Mr. BALDWIN entirely concurred in the opinion of the gentleman from lower Canada who spoke last. If Equity jurisdiction cannot be given to the

Common Law Judges as some think, they were incapable of forming any opinion on equity proceedings; and if so, they would not decide on cases of appeal from the Court of Equity. It would be like appealing from a watchmaker to a blacksmith. He would refer to a remark that had fallen from several members on the inconsistency of repeating the Session a measure that had been passed last session. But there was one bill passed about the same time as the Chancery Amendment bill—the School bill—which had never been acted upon, and he would refer to the country to learn the opinions of the people upon it. The inconvenience of the entire proceedings in the Court of Chancery could not be got rid of by the new rules that had been issued.

There were rules inherent in a Chancery Court that rendered it impossible that, in a country like this, justice could be rendered in them as well as could be done otherwise. He mentioned at great length the case of Mr. White, who had purchased a reeve for £30 of Mr. Bane, and afterwards a Chancery Suit was got up in regard to it. He described the various and almost endless proceedings, the costs of which to these two poor men amounted to £213 10s., which being a moderate amount induced many to vote for it. The fee fund was a tax upon certain proceedings and fell on a class of suitors, while it ought to fall on the community.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON (Kent) hoped the mover of the amendment would withdraw it for the present; not that he was opposed to it, but he thought this was taking up the case of Mr. White, which could be more efficiently dealt with another time. He referred to the passing of the bill establishing the Court of Chancery, at which time Col. Prince who introduced it, said that an outburst would be likely to cost more than £13 10s., which being a moderate amount induced many to vote for it. He (Mr. C.) opposed the establishment of the Court; and all the lawyers then in the House. Except Dr. Rolph, supported it.

Col. GIGLEY referred to the case mentioned by the member for Norfolk. He had a similar proceeding commenced in Lower Canada where no distinction is made between law and equity proceedings, it would have been disposed of in the simplest manner, and settled for ever. There was but one opinion of the enormous costs and evils of the Court of Chancery, and he considered it a duty of this House to yield to public opinion.

Col. GIGLEY said that the establishment of the Court of Chancery, there were thousands of cases which no Court could reach. Bonds were then quite commonly given for deeds, and this practice led to the greatest difficulties. He was very anxious to see the Court abolished, and he wished to do so at once what in the plenitude of power he had never attempted to do. With regard to the fee fund, he ridiculed the idea that the people instead of suitors should be the sufferers. He had seen a bill for getting an efficient Court of Appeals. That matter he deferred to the opinion of the present Chancellor whom he regarded as the best qualified man in the country, for the trial of the charges.

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chessy, Dumas, Ferguson, Frontier, Fournier, Piquin, Guillet, Hinks, Jobin, Labrie, Lafontaine, Attorney-General, Lacombe, LeBlanc, Levesque, MacKay, Marit, Methot, Moushon, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Paquette, Price, Richards, Ross, Sauvageau, Scott (two Mounties), Smith (of Durham), Tache, Thompson, Viger.—40.

Mr. ROBINSON moved an amendment to the thirteenth paragraph of the speech, which relates to the subject of building courts, houses and jails in Lower Canada, declaring that the expense of such works in both sections of the Province should be borne by the respective localities.

Hon. Mr. BALDWIN said this mode of moving amendments was entirely novel, and was never heard of in any other country than this. If amendments were to be moved in this way, the discussion would take up the whole of the session.

Yeas, 13; Nays, 37.

Hon. Mr. BOULTON then moved his amendment to the paragraph relating to the representation, to the effect that representation should be based upon population.

TUESDAY, May 23. The House met at three o'clock yesterday, and the question of an Elective Legislative Council was taken up on one of Col. Prince's amendments. The Colonel made a long speech, in which he avowed himself in favor of elective institutions, and annexation to the United States. He declared that he had been in favor of this change in our condition years ago, and called upon the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works to verify his statement, alleging that in conversation with him he had freely avowed such opinions. He did wish to see the present Government go out unless it entirely repudiated its present position, in which case he felt satisfied that an improvement would take place.

Mr. BADGLEY followed in a lengthy speech in which he declared himself in favor of elective institutions and denounced the Ministry for their dissimulation.

Mr. PAPINEAU made a very able speech of two or three hours long on the principles of republicanism and the unsuitability of any other system of government for this country. He was very severe on the Ministry for deserting the principles of their early life.

He was followed by Mr. CAUCHON, of the Journal de Quebec, in a most abusive speech, which excited disgust in all honorable minds.

Two or three other speakers followed upon the question. But nothing very important came out of the debate. We shall give the main points in our next number.—(North American.)

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS. The extreme length to which our report of Wednesday evening's proceedings has extended, prevents us giving any detail of the debate on Mr. GIGLEY's amendment, which was the subject of Mr. Henry John Boulton's various amendments.

Mr. Price spoke in his peculiar style for two hours; we are sure our readers will be amused with the way in which he was answered by Mr. Papineau. Mr. Papineau was rather more tedious than usual, and more violently displayed than ever before; for three mortal hours did he detain the House. Mr. Cauchon spoke very ably in reply; his remarks upon Mr. Papineau were forcible and telling. Mr. Henry John Boulton was taken on the first amendment in favor of elective institutions, when there were, for the amendment 13, against it 37.

Mr. Boulton's second amendment, on retrenchment, was negatived without debate, 44 to 20; and

all his trade, and he placed himself in the hands of the law. It is Mr. Mackay's intention to stand for the Council in the district of St. George's. He is a member of the G. M. S. B. S., who, though an agent, gave a frank and candid account of the moral to the Queen, and government officials. It is believed that he will appear on...

**LETTER FROM M. CAMERON.**

Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. regarding the proposed extension of the railway from the city to the shore. I am glad to hear that you are so interested in the project, and I am sure that the public will be benefited by its completion. I have discussed the matter with the relevant authorities and will do my best to expedite the process.

The steamship *Hibernia* Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax at half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 4th inst. The news is one week later. All quiet on the European Continent. The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince on the 1st of May. Beyond the fact that the ministry have again been left in a minority on a point of little moment, the proceedings of Parliament possess no general interest.

**ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.**  
**ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
**LETTER FROM M. CAMERON.**  
**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The overland mail has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to April 8, Calcutta March 23, and China March 27. The Bombay import market was dull; prices somewhat lower for the little business done. Exports also dull. Freight rates depressed—the rate of Liverpool was £3 for first class, and £2 15s for second class. Money was plentiful. The Calcutta imports were very quiet, and in some cases lower in exports. The activity has subsided. Merchants waiting for further advice. Freight rates and little change. There is but little change in trade at Canton. Market for manufactured goods rather lower, but expected to recover. Very little doing in tea.

**THE MARKET NEWS.**  
Cotton advanced one eighth to one farthing. Fair Orleans, 7½. Sales for the week, 91,000 bales, of which speculators took 43,000. Flour advanced one shilling and six pence. Corn in good demand, at about six pence advance. Provisions—Full average business. Beef advanced one to two shillings per cwt. Pork, no change, but new western less firm. Hams are in good demand, at previous rates. Bacon steady sales sixty tons. Lard is about three pence lower. Business in the manufacturing district continues quite as favorable as for some weeks previous. Freight rates were dull and a trifle lower—passengers and rates tending downwards.

**DEATH OF JUDGE SHERWOOD.**  
The Hon. Lewis Peter Sherwood expired suddenly at his residence in this city on Sabbath morning. Mr. Sherwood attended the Legislative Council on Friday evening, and went to bed that night in his usual health. His servant on entering the bed room in the morning, found the hon. gentleman suffering severely; medical assistance was immediately called in, when his malady was found to be a severe attack of epilepsy. All that medical skill could devise for the relief of the patient, was resorted to, but death, as we have stated, was the termination.

**A MURDER AT LARGE.**  
FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Sheriff of this District has received a notice that a man by the name of Patrick Sheed, late of Savannah, Georgia, has murdered a person by the name of Jones, and has made his escape to Canada. Sheed is said to be about 3 feet 6 or 8 inches high, fringed or pock-marked, light hair, with sandy whiskers, and when last heard of was a waiter in a hotel in Canada.—*Hamilton C. Advocate.*

**Graffitiing News.**—The Scotsman states that there is scarcely an able bodied man out of employment in Edinburgh, and that the houses of the poor are marvellously free from disease.

**HURON SIGNAL.**

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1850.  
THE CONCENTRATED WISDOM.

The Provincial Parliament has been now two weeks in Session, and with the exception of an announcement from the Hon. Inspector General that the Government Debentures had been ready taken up at par in the London Market, and that the financial affairs of the Province are now in a more flourishing condition than they have been for some time past, we regret that we cannot congratulate our readers on the value of the two weeks Parliamentary proceedings. We have no doubt that our readers and the friends of Reform, generally, will feel pleased to know that in the several Divisions which have already taken place in the House, the Ministry have been supported by large majorities. This is all very good in its own place, and we are very much pleased with it. But the country requires, and we certainly expect something better than the mere fact that the Ministry can command a majority! The people have been led to believe that there are certain practical reforms—certain measures which would produce an immediate and salutary effect upon the progress and prosperity of the country, and they are willing to pay for judicious legislation on these practical measures. But this is comparatively a poor country—it is a country where toil, to the great bulk of the population, a studious reality, and the novelties and novelties which are patronized in older and wealthier countries are scarcely tolerable in Canada. We are of opinion that if the whole items in the cost of our Legislature were added up, they would amount to, perhaps, two hundred pounds per day for every day the Parliament is in Session, and when we look at the proceeds of the past twelve days, we candidly declare that we have received but small value for our twenty-four hundred pounds. We are inclined to believe that notwithstanding the universal clamor that has lately been brought into existence in favor of retrenchment, the great majority of the people, and even a large proportion of our political economists have but dim conceptions of the real evil which they wish to remedy. The evil does not exist wholly in the large salaries paid to Officials, but in the regular old gin-horse system of shams upon which the business of the public is conducted. It may be vexatious enough to pay a man a thousand pounds for an amount of service that could be just as faithfully and as efficiently performed for five hundred; but it is still more vexatious to pay a thousand pounds for the mere paraphernalia—the fashionable formalities of Parliamentary etiquette which should have been thrown to the bats and moles at the close of last century. The Debate on the Address has occupied the greater part of the time the Parliament has been in Session, and we have no hesitation in saying that if the said debate was a negligible commodity, it would be found that every hundred weight of it contained at least one hundred and thirty pounds of sense. It certainly exhibits a large amount of a certain kind of twaddle, for the manufacture of which, Canadian industry is neither able nor willing to pay two hundred pounds per day! Col. Pincer, and Wm. Cayley, and Sir Allan McNab, and Louis J. Papineau have been talking against time, and talking over and over again the same stereotyped catalogue of Ministerial crimes, which the country has heard at least a thousand times during the last two years, and which is likely to be repeated another thousand times before the close of the present Session. The allegations of these four worthies, against the Ministry, are either true or false. If true, the people are already aware of them, because they have paid dearly enough for the information, and if false, the eternal repetition of them, cannot make them true, hence we assert that to occupy the time of the Legislature with such stuff, at an expense of two hundred pounds per day, is a flagrant and a profligate waste of the public money. And if we are really in earnest in our retrenchment professions, we would begin here—this is, in reality, the true starting point. It is vain to talk of extravagant expenditure or of effecting retrenchment, so long as we attempt or expect through the agency of a systematic arrangement of expensive Stanzas. Seven thousand pounds a year is certainly a large sum to be paid to a Governor General in a poor country like Canada, and there has been a great grumbling about it; but, thirty-five days of our Provincial Parliament, at two hundred pounds per day, amounts exactly to seven thousand pounds! And supposing the Session should last for thirty days, it may be safely taken for granted that at least thirty-five of that number will be spent in the same kind of cold, profitless, impracticable drivelling that has been exhibited during the debate on the Address. That is, the people will pay just as much for learned nonsense talked on subjects in which they have no interest, as they pay to the Governor General, and yet there will be no grumbling on this point, simply because the people are not awake to the enormity of the evil.

**A WONDERFUL MAN!**  
We have to apologize to our readers for neglecting to notice the fact that "Thomas C. Dixon, Esq. of London," the Ex-Mayor and genuine *Omnia* of Marystown, did, in his own proper person, honor Godrich while visiting the point out on us by a friend in the Court, and we do acknowledge that we felt a slight sympathetic shiver as if somebody had slipped a wedge into the back of our neck; and we thought of the sufferings of Husk, and Jerome of Prague, and John Olden—and the whole ponderous volume of Fox the Marystownian became visible at a glance. Mr. Dixon is, without a rival, a venerable-looking man. His head is considerably above the average size of the animal region of the brain, especially Combative, Destructive and Secretiveness are large—the perceptive faculties are well developed—Conscientiousness very moderate—Firmness large, and Veneration and Wonder sufficiently large to make a good stump-preacher on the Millstone or some other of the extravagantly marvellous items. Love of Approbation is fully developed but is checked by Self-esteem which is by far the largest organ of the Brain, and which, in conjunction with his large Firmness, Veneration and Combative, forms the prominent features of his character. In short, Mr. Dixon is one of those men who would adhere with the zeal and tenacity of a Martyr to any doctrine or cause which he had been taught to believe in, and his creed either in politics or religion will never be the result of external circumstances, rather than the fruit of intellectual investigation or philosophical reflection.

We have been informed that the business of the Ex-Mayor at Godrich, was merely to try the innocent experiment of inducing the Godrich Tories to entertain him at a public Dinner, and it is said that he canvassed for this purpose, with his usual industry and zeal. Now, we do not affirm that he actually invited the Tories to invite the Martyr to a dinner—but whether he invited them or they invited him, we are assured that a Dinner designated the "Martyr's Dinner" did get taken up at the British Hotel, on some evening (Friday we believe) of the week of the Assizes. It must be rather a mortifying fact to a man of Mr. Dixon's self-esteem and presumptions, that the aristocracy of our Godrich Toryism was either too high or too low to attend the "Martyr's Dinner," or to bestow any marked attention on the Martyr. The Dinner party we understand, consisted of eleven persons, exclusive of the Martyr! We give the names, as far as we have been able to obtain them, and we leave to the reader the privilege of measuring the laurels and triumphs which which the "Martyr's Dinner" is likely to derive from the list of names. Godrich! 1. Henry Hays, Baker. 2. Robert Cans, Farmer. 3. Ebenezer Woodcock, Printer. 4. Hugh Johnson. 5. B. W. Carter. 6. Dixie Watson, Barrister. 7. Colonel Morgan, Huron Militia. 8. T. G. Morgan, Esq. 9. T. B. Morgan, Esq. 10. Benjamin Beecher from London, and one other, whose name we have not heard, but we understand that he was not John Wilson Esq. M.P., although he is an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Dixon, and was actually in Godrich at the time!

**THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC LIGHT.**  
After a period of six years, employed in a series of experiments, conducted upon the most philosophical principles, and continued with indomitable perseverance, Mr. Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, has completed his "Magneto-Electric Decomposer"—an ingenious apparatus for evolving hydrogen and oxygen gases from water by the agency of electricity, generated by mechanical means. The gases thus obtained may be used for light, heat and motive power, and have been particularly tested for the two first named purposes on a considerable scale, with wonderful effect. At his residence on Tuesday evening, April 23, Mr. Paine exhibited the operation of his invention to a number of gentlemen in Boston and Worcester, some of whom have had considerable experience in the matter in plans and projects, having in view the production of artificial light at cheaper rates than it can be furnished by the means hitherto employed by gas manufacturers. Mr. Paine had his house brilliantly lighted up, although he used only one small burner for each room. The light was exceedingly strong and white, and so pure that the most delicate shades of blue and green in some colored paper could be instantly distinguished at a distance of several feet from the burner (a common gas burner), which was supplied with gas from a pipe, whose diameter did not exceed one quarter of an inch. At the same time that the light was being exhibited, the mode of using the gas

for heating was also shown. A small jet of pure hydrogen, between two plates of iron, raised a few inches from the floor, was lighted, and in a few minutes an equal and general heat was diffused throughout the apartment. Thus the astonished party had the light and heat together, supplied from the same source below, and their expressions of admiration were unbounded; nor were they satisfied when they were led down into the cell to examine the exceedingly simple machine by which the gas was made. The box containing it was about 18 inches square and 8 in depth. We cannot give the details of the interior of the machine, but will simply state, as its name indicates, it evolves magneto-electricity by purely mechanical action. From the above-mentioned box there ran first copper wires into the decomposing jar, which was about two feet in height and six or eight inches in diameter, and partly filled with water; in this jar, by the action of the electricity just spoken of, pure hydrogen gas alone was formed from the water, whence it passed into two gasometers or reservoirs, about the size of a barrel each. The pole, at which oxygen gas is liberated, on this occasion passed into the ground, so that hydrogen only was evolved by the action of the machine. The process of carbonizing the hydrogen for illumination is exceedingly simple, and was open to view; it is very cheap, so much so that Mr. Paine says that the cost of carbonizing the gas he has burned in his house in three burners every evening for a week has not yet amounted to one cent. The hydrogen used for the gas is produced by light and heat, and the oxygen can also be secured in a second jar, and may be used with the hydrogen to produce the "calcium light" for illumination. Mr. Paine has also discovered a principle by which he is enabled to store up great quantities of electricity to be discharged into the decomposing jar. A large machine has recently been perfected by Mr. Paine, of sufficient power to supply three thousand burners with the calcium light, and in Worcester, Exchange, and only occupies a space of three feet square by six in height. One cubic foot of water will make 3100 feet of gas, and a weight of 67 lbs. filling five feet in an hour, will make from this large machine 1000 feet of gas. The apparatus can be applied to gas work of any kind, and be used with any of the gas fixtures at present in fashion.

**ITEMS FROM CALIFORNIA.**  
The arrivals from the States, both by way of the Isthmus and Cape Horn, are beginning to increase largely, and the consequences are favorably felt among us. A number of immigrants have been landed on our shores from Sydney and the other penal settlements of England, and a great number of these have become frequent with each new importation. We have had several political meetings by way of preparation for the election, as well as a torch light procession, and a popular sort. The contest is hot, the stealing at stake being rich. The office of Sheriff is worth \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. The candidates for this are Col. Hays of Texas and J. F. Bryant. Bryant has had \$15,000 on his own election. He keeps one house night and day and spends his money "like a gentleman," and "swears by his God" that if money can elect him he will have the office.

**THE GOLDEN EMIGRATION.**—We publish our usual monthly statement of port statistics taken from the books of the Harbor-Master. The figures in every instance are below the average number and amount of arrivals: From Feb 25 to March 25, inclusive, there have arrived in 74 American vessels (19,228 tons shipping), 1,533 male and 55 female passengers. Foreign vessels 26, (3,314 tonnage), 2,208 male and 160 female passengers. Total—Vessels, 100; male passengers, 215; female passengers, 215.—[All in California.]

**AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.**—We are pleased to learn from Mr. Simmons of the "Nevada Ranch," that he has entered extensively into agriculture, and that his crops are looking remarkably well. His ranch is situated near Sonoma, and he has upwards of 60 acres of corn, potatoes, peas, onions, &c. under cultivation. He brought to market a large quantity of radishes, which went off briskly at shillings a bunch containing four radishes. His salad brought 7 or 8 shillings a bunch. The fair average yield per acre for potatoes and onions is 500 bushels, and he estimates that the crop which he will put to market will be 2000 at the present market price, \$70,000. Surely agriculture is the best mining in California.—[Pacific News, April 1.]

**Fall Wheat promises to be a good crop this season in this country; the quantity is large, however, we learn, is only moderate. It is also looking very well, and the farmers are "as busy as sailors" completing their spring operations.—[Wick Gazette.]**

**WOMEN AND THE WICK.**—Ladies don't know whether they like smoking or not; with special favorites, "they like it;" with general favorites, "they don't dislike it;" and with so favorites, "they detest it."

**Markets.**  
Buffalo, May 22.  
FLOUR—Holders are very firm to-day, and demand advanced prices, since our last day, and have sales of 2,000 bbls. at \$5. for good Wisconsin and \$5.12½ for good Ohio and Michigan, to-day there were sales of 500 bbls. of Prime at \$5.00—1200 A. B. Ohio a favorite brand at \$5.25 and 570 bbls. county Wisconsin 5.—300 bbls. Canadian private terms. Ohio and Michigan best brands are generally held at \$5.25.  
GRAIN.—There was considerable movement in wheat, and we notice sales of 10,730 bush. Kentsha at 93c. 9,900 bush. Upper Lake mill at 95c. Corn is rather easier to-day with few transactions, holders being unwilling to submit to a decline, and buyers to give the closing rates of last week. The only sale that came to our knowledge was 2,600 bush. at 51c. about 51½ was offered for a good sample of yellow, and refused.  
MONTEAL, MAY 22.  
Flour has advanced since the steamer news, superfine may be quoted at 33s. 9d. extra do, 34s. Ashes in demand at 23s. for pole, and 23s. for Pearls.  
Groceries are selling at auction very low.

Buffalo, May 14.  
FLOUR—The market is perfectly quiet except for the trade. Grains—Wheat is offered at \$1 for good and \$1.05 for Waukegan, but no sales came to our knowledge. Provisions are in fair demand at previous rates. Whiskey is doing better. There is not much inquiry but buyers and sellers do not meet; nominally, 21c a 21½.

Toronto May 21.  
Flour.—Per barrel, 125 lb. 18s. 9d. 23s. 9d. Oatmeal per barrel 106 lb. 17s. 6d. 20s. Fall Wheat per bushel, 60 lb. 4s. 2d. 4s. 11d. Spring Wheat per bushel, 60 lb. 2s. 9d. 4s. 4d. Rye per bushel, 55 lb. 2s. 8d. 3s. 3d. Barley per bushel, 48 lb. 1s. 9d. 2s. 2d. Oats per bushel, 54 lb. 1s. 5d. 1s. 4d. Potatoes per bushel, 60 lb. 2s. 2d. 2s. 9d. Potatoes per bushel, 1s. 6d. 1s. 9d.  
New York, May 20.  
Wheat.—The market easier for pearls: sales 40 bbls. \$5.56 a 5.63; pots in good request, sales 70 bbls. \$5.56.  
Flour, moderate demand, and an upward tendency for Western and State flour, prices 6½ better. Canadian western good quality, sales 300 bbls.: mixed brands, \$4.75. Rye of Western moderate, but No. 2 somewhat they are relatively lower, and the description is dull and without business: sales of domestic 5,400 bbls. \$4.63 a 4.81 for No. 2 superfine, \$4.37 a 5.56 for com. to strat. \$5.83 a 5.81 for mixed to fancy Michigan, \$5.68 a 5.66 for pure Genesee. Canadian Wheat, \$6 a 6.6 for pure Genesee.  
An Irishman who had just landed, said the first bit of meat he ever ate in this country, was a roasted potato—boiled yesterday. And if you do not believe me, I can show it to you, for I have it in my pocket now.

**Married.**  
At Stratford, County of Perth, on Friday the 24th May, by the Rev. Thomas McPherson, M. W. Eason of Stratford, (from near Cupar Angus, Perthshire, Scotland,) to MARGARET, daughter of Mr. Donald MacGregor of South Easthope, from Balleochreckan, Parish of Kirkmichael, Perthshire, Scotland.  
On the 27th ult. in London, England, Jacques, the wife of Alexander Trotter, Esq., and the sister of Alfred W. Otter, Esq., of this town.

**TO LET.**  
A two story Frame Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Acland, and immediately opposite his present residence. For terms and further particulars apply to ALEX. M. ROSS, North St. Godrich, May 23, 1850. v3n16f

**NOTICE.**  
I BEG to intimate to all that it may concern, that I have under a power of Attorney granted to WILLIAM STORIE, authorized him to collect all moneys due me, together by Messrs. Acland and Sons to persons for the same. And I hereby request all persons indebted to me forthwith to settle the same and save costs.  
JOHN LANCASTER. v3n17  
Godrich, 25th May, 1850.

**HURON BUILDING SOCIETY.**  
A SPECIAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the British Hotel, Godrich, on Saturday Evening, the 8th of June, for the purpose of disposing of two or more Shares. WM. BENNETT RICH, Sec'y, and Treas'r. May 29, 1850. 3v17

**NOTE OF HAND LOST.**  
ON or about the 11th of May inst., given by John Hillcock in favor of Edward Colwell or bearer, the sum of £17 5s. This is to forbid any person from purchasing the same; and any person returning the same to the Subscriber will be rewarded for their trouble in so doing.  
EDWARD COLWELL. v3-n17  
Godrich May 29th 1850.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THAT excellent lot of land No. 29, in the Township of Golden Bay, containing about 74 acres with 40 acres cleared, well watered, a Shanty and Log Barn on the premises, and within two miles of Saw Mill. Half of the land is to be paid, the other half in instalments.  
For further particulars apply to H. M. Byers, the proprietor on the premises, or to Mr. Alex. McGregor, Stratford, 29th May, 1850. v3n17

**NOTICE.**  
I BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Township of Golden Bay, Stanley and Colborne, that under a power of Attorney from the BARON DE TUILLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title Deeds for the same—and also to collect all Moneys due him, and to grant Discharges for the same—and I hereby request all persons indebted to the said Baron de Tuille, forthwith to settle up their respective debts.  
THOS. MERCER JONES. v3-n15f  
Godrich, 8th May, 1850.

**CAUTION.**—Whereas Margaret Roche, my wife, has absented herself from my bed and board without any just cause. This is to forbid the public giving her anything on my account.  
THOS. ROCHE. v3n16  
Wawaosab, May 16th, 1850.

**ATTACHMENT.**

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.  
UNITED COUNTIES OF B. v. HURON, Perth and Bruce. By virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY of MARCH, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, and to be directed, against the ESTATE, REAL and personal of ROBERT COOK, an absconding and concealed Debtor, at the Suit of HENRY DURY and THOMAS F. ABBOT for the sum of Eighty-Three Pounds, One Shilling and Four Pence.

I have seized all the Estate, Real and Personal of the said Robert Cook, and unless the said Robert Cook return within the jurisdiction of the said Court and put in Bail to the Action, or cause the claim of the said Henry Dury and Thomas F. Abbot to be discharged within Three Calendar Months from the first day of the publication of this Notice in the *Canada Gazette*, all the Estate, Real or Personal, of the said Robert Cook, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the Payment, Benefit and Satisfaction of the claim.  
JOHN McDONALD, Sheriff.

**BAYFIELD TANNERY.**  
ONE mile North of Bayfield on the Lake Shore. The subscribers will pay cash or leather for hides, and will tan on shares all hides so entrusted to them. And from having a thorough knowledge of the business, they can confidently promise the public a good article.  
WILLIAM HALL, BENJAMIN ROSEHL. Godrich, April 19, 1850. v3n15

**DANCING AND CALESTHETICS.**  
MESSRS. ROBERT AND THOMAS MACINDOE ROBERTSON, beg respectfully to intimate to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Godrich, that they have opened Classes for Instruction in Mr. Gustav's Hall, Huron Hotel, where, by a strict attention to the pupils entrusted to their care, they hope to afford the parents such satisfaction as will insure their patronage hereafter.  
Hours of attendance from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gentlemen's Class in the evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.  
Godrich, 26th April 1850.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and pay immediately to save costs.  
CHARLES R. DICKSON. v3n15  
Stratford, April 23, 1850.

**R. YOUNG.**  
BOOT and SHOE Maker, one door West of Mr. George Videss's, Blacksmith, Front street, Godrich, April 26th, 1850. v3n15

**DAVID H. LIZARS, AUCTIONEER.**  
Is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Registry Office, Lighthouse street.  
Godrich, April 11, 1850. v3-n10

**A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!!**  
THE subscriber offers for SALE his GRIST and SAW MILL, situated in the Township of McGillicuddy, on the Big Sable, within three miles of Flanagan's Corner. The Mills are now in operation, and newly built. The Privilege is the best on the River, and situated in the best Township in the County of Huron—well settled, and Roads opened in all directions to favour it. The Machinery and materials are of the very best quality, and put up by the very best Mechanics. For Particulars inquire of James Crumie, Esq., Proprietor, or apply to the subscriber.  
PATRICK FLANAGAN, Proprietor, McGillicuddy, 15th January, 1850. v3n10f  
The Galt Reporter will insert the above until forbid.

**NOTICE.**  
PERSONS desirous of settling on the Durham Road in the Township of Glenelg, Bentinck, Brant, Greenock, Kincross and Kincardine, must apply personally at the Office of the undersigned, and no locations will be confirmed except such as are made in accordance with this requirement. All assignments of interest in locations without the knowledge and approval of the Agent, will be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locattee or assignee.  
GEORGE JACKSON, Agent. Crown Land Office, Bentinck, County of Waterloo. v3n7  
March 14th, 1850.

**CAUTION.**  
THE public are hereby cautioned from taking or accepting two promissory Notes made by the undersigned in favor of James McGifferson or bearer, for the sum of twenty five dollars each, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1850, one whereof is made payable on the first day of January, 1851, and the other on the first day of August, 1851; as the undersigned has received no value for the same.  
JOHN GLIDDON. v3n7  
Stratford, 14th March, 1850.

**Spring Importations 1850.**  
JOHN PHILIPS  
IMPORTER of Dry Goods, 24 Dundas Street; will receive ex "Gladiator," "Eromong," "Cambrin," "Mary" and other ships, a large importation of new and choice goods, direct from the British Markets, which will offer to the trade on very favorable terms.  
The goods will be open for inspection about the 15th inst.  
London: C. W. 29th May, 1850. n4-n1m

all his trade, and he placed himself in the hands of the law. It is Mr. Mackay's intention to stand for the Council in the district of St. George's. He is a member of the G. M. S. B. S., who, though an agent, gave a frank and candid account of the moral to the Queen, and government officials. It is believed that he will appear on...

The steamship *Hibernia* Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax at half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 4th inst. The news is one week later. All quiet on the European Continent. The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince on the 1st of May. Beyond the fact that the ministry have again been left in a minority on a point of little moment, the proceedings of Parliament possess no general interest.

**ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.**  
**ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.**  
**LETTER FROM M. CAMERON.**  
**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The overland mail has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to April 8, Calcutta March 23, and China March 27. The Bombay import market was dull; prices somewhat lower for the little business done. Exports also dull. Freight rates depressed—the rate of Liverpool was £3 for first class, and £2 15s for second class. Money was plentiful. The Calcutta imports were very quiet, and in some cases lower in exports. The activity has subsided. Merchants waiting for further advice. Freight rates and little change. There is but little change in trade at Canton. Market for manufactured goods rather lower, but expected to recover. Very little doing in tea.

**THE MARKET NEWS.**  
Cotton advanced one eighth to one farthing. Fair Orleans, 7½. Sales for the week, 91,000 bales, of which speculators took 43,000. Flour advanced one shilling and six pence. Corn in good demand, at about six pence advance. Provisions—Full average business. Beef advanced one to two shillings per cwt. Pork, no change, but new western less firm. Hams are in good demand, at previous rates. Bacon steady sales sixty tons. Lard is about three pence lower. Business in the manufacturing district continues quite as favorable as for some weeks previous. Freight rates were dull and a trifle lower—passengers and rates tending downwards.

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The Hon. Lewis Peter Sherwood expired suddenly at his residence in this city on Sabbath morning. Mr. Sherwood attended the Legislative Council on Friday evening, and went to bed that night in his usual health. His servant on entering the bed room in the morning, found the hon. gentleman suffering severely; medical assistance was immediately called in, when his malady was found to be a severe attack of epilepsy. All that medical skill could devise for the relief of the patient, was resorted to, but death, as we have stated, was the termination.

**A MURDER AT LARGE.**  
FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The Sheriff of this District has received a notice that a man by the name of Patrick Sheed, late of Savannah, Georgia, has murdered a person by the name of Jones, and has made his escape to Canada. Sheed is said to be about 3 feet 6 or 8 inches high, fringed or pock-marked, light hair, with sandy whiskers, and when last heard of was a waiter in a hotel in Canada.—*Hamilton C. Advocate.*

**Graffitiing News.**—The Scotsman states that there is scarcely an able bodied man out of employment in Edinburgh, and that the houses of the poor are marvellously free from disease.

for heating was also shown. A small jet of pure hydrogen, between two plates of iron, raised a few inches from the floor, was lighted, and in a few minutes an equal and general heat was diffused throughout the apartment. Thus the astonished party had the light and heat together, supplied from the same source below, and their expressions of admiration were unbounded; nor were they satisfied when they were led down into the cell to examine the exceedingly simple machine by which the gas was made. The box containing it was about 18 inches square and 8 in depth. We cannot give the details of the interior of the machine, but will simply state, as its name indicates, it evolves magneto-electricity by purely mechanical action. From the above-mentioned box there ran first copper wires into the decomposing jar, which was about two feet in height and six or eight inches in diameter, and partly filled with water; in this jar, by the action of the electricity just spoken of, pure hydrogen gas alone was formed from the water, whence it passed into two gasometers or reservoirs, about the size of a barrel each. The pole, at which oxygen gas is liberated, on this occasion passed into the ground, so that hydrogen only was evolved by the action of the machine. The process of carbonizing the hydrogen for illumination is exceedingly simple, and was open to view; it is very cheap, so much so that Mr. Paine says that the cost of carbonizing the gas he has burned in his house in three burners every evening for a week has not yet amounted to one cent. The hydrogen used for the gas is produced by light and heat, and the oxygen can also be secured in a second jar, and may be used with the hydrogen to produce the "calcium light" for illumination. Mr. Paine has also discovered a principle by which he is enabled to store up great quantities of electricity to be discharged into the decomposing jar. A large machine has recently been perfected by Mr. Paine, of sufficient power to supply three thousand burners with the calcium light, and in Worcester, Exchange, and only occupies a space of three feet square by six in height. One cubic foot of water will make 3100 feet of gas, and a weight of 67 lbs. filling five feet in an hour, will make from this large machine 1000 feet of gas. The apparatus can be applied to gas work of any kind, and be used with any of the gas fixtures at present in fashion.

Buffalo, May 14.  
FLOUR—The market is perfectly quiet except for the trade. Grains—Wheat is offered at \$1 for good and \$1.05 for Waukegan, but no sales came to our knowledge. Provisions are in fair demand at previous rates. Whiskey is doing better. There is not much inquiry but buyers and sellers do not meet; nominally, 21c a 21½.

Buffalo, May 22.  
FLOUR—Holders are very firm to-day, and demand advanced prices, since our last day, and have sales of 2,000 bbls. at \$5. for good Wisconsin and \$5.12½ for good Ohio and Michigan, to-day there were sales of 500 bbls. of Prime at \$5.00—1200 A. B. Ohio a favorite brand at \$5.25 and 570 bbls. county Wisconsin 5.—300 bbls. Canadian private terms. Ohio and Michigan best brands are generally held at \$5.25.  
GRAIN.—There was considerable movement in wheat, and we notice sales of 10,730 bush. Kentsha at 93c. 9,900 bush. Upper Lake mill at 95c. Corn is rather easier to-day with few transactions, holders being unwilling to submit to a decline, and buyers to give the closing rates of last week. The only sale that came to our knowledge was 2,600 bush. at 51c. about 51½ was offered for a good sample of yellow, and refused.  
MONTEAL, MAY 22.  
Flour has advanced since the steamer news, superfine may be quoted at 33s. 9d. extra do, 34s. Ashes in demand at 23s. for pole, and 23s. for Pearls.  
Groceries are selling at auction very low.

