I thinks however, that all the questions writing extending any and identify whatever in the existing laws of the lan constanted with the subject under constanted and the subject under constanted and beyond a simple repeal of the restraining act is the manner harestories stated, into be hatisfat lorify solved by recurring to a course.

the manner heretafore stated, may be satisfat torily solved by recurring to a general principle.

It is sating that the ordinary and proper banking business, esetting saide, for the present, the question respecting the issuing of bank notes, should be last us feet and open to every person, or association of persons, as any other braich of commerce whatever, but not that it should be placed on a bettery or different footing. There is no reason why persons, or associations of persons, should not be brainfitted to amount their contral and footing. or associations of persons, should not freely to the dealing in prommisory notes and bills of axchange; and the purchase; and sale of mercurial colorists of land or of any commodity whatever.

Nor is there any reason why any special provision about the made in favor of that particular branch.

Let, therefore, every across lorg, every person, or association of persons to sarry on that business, he pervail themselves, without restriction of

The develote every person, or association of persons disposed to early on that business, be permitted to avail themselves, without restriction of the existing laws they on the simple repeal above stated is suggested, either in order to guard against any danger apprehensed from the repeal, or for the purpose of facilitating bonking, less the propriety of sately modification be tested by the general principle, and none be adopted in reference to banking which may not properly be applied, and which alpall not, at the same time, be estended to every branch of commerce, and thus became part of the general law of the land.

Should my health and time permit, I will by so a subsequent letter to state the reasons which shall not to state the reasons which seem to me imperiously to forbid the repeal of the prohabition is issue bank notes, and will also submit to above some modifications in the formation of banks, and further restrictions on their operations which appear to me necessary both in order to be a move some of the well flux ded objections against those institutions, and for purpose of arresting the progress of excessing or unear issues of paper. Be pleased to state whether any part of what I have now writing requires further explanation.—You are at plety, to make any use you may think proper of his letter.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Devineral Vartlament. # SSEMBLY'S ADDRESS ON CURRENCY.

To this Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, K. C. H. &c. 8 .. &c.

May it please your Excellency.

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects
The Commons of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly request that Your Excellency will be pleased to inform this House, whether in consequence of the despatch addressed by the Right Han. Lard Glenelg, Colonial Secre-tary, to Your Excellency, dated 31st day of August, 1836, and transmitted by. Your Excellency to this House during the present session, Your Excellency will be prevented from giving the Royal assent to may Bank Bill. which may pass the two branches of the Legislature in future.

To this Address His Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:

To this Address His Excellency was pleased to give the following answer:

Gentlemen, the reply to the question contained in your Address, I have to inform you that I should cont deem it alvisable to give my assent to my Bank Bill which may pass the two branches of this Legislaure, until I shall have received from His May past by Government a specific explanation (which I will lose no time in requesting of the query contained in your Address.

I will lose no time in requesting) of the query contained in your Address.

As the despatch, referred to, appears to be intended to establish a uniform system of currency
throughout all the North American Colonies, the
inconvenience that may seall from a short delay
in a bill of the nature allied to—receiving the
Royel Assent is triding in comparison with the
spositive exils that might result from such bills heing first assented to, and subsequently disallowed.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS' HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

OF ASSEMBLY.

The Committee appointed by your Honorable. Heds.; to enquire into, and report upon, the state of the Land Granting department of this Province, beg leave to Report the following, as provisions of a Bill for regulating the disposal of Crown Lands, as their first Report.

1st. No free grants of Lands to be made, unless as hereafter provided.

2nd. The Lieutenant Governor in Council to have authority to reserve, appropriate and grant in

And. The Lieutenant Governor in Council for have authority to reserve, appropriate and grant in His Majesty's name, lands for the sites of Churches, and other places of public worship, schools, market places, and for other public purposes.

3d. All persons who, under orders in Council, or other regulations of Government now in force, have claims for free grants of land; shall be located by the Surveyor General, under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and shall receive their respective grants as at present.

Agent of the District, in which the purchases resistes, or in which the land nurchased is situated betty him distributed free of expense.

Alth. The Agents respectively to be furnished with lists of all lands open fot location, and that they receive and transmit to the office of the Communication, or other documents, applications for location, or other documents, necessary to be laid before the Executive Government, and receive and distribute to the parties concerned, Location Tuckets, Orders in Council, Letters Patent, and other documents, relating togrants of land, free of expense.

The The Lieutenant Governor in Council to be authorised to direct the expenditure of a sum of money in each Township in which the same shall seem advisable in the opening of Roads, Building of Bridges, and other improvements necessary in agent Townships, the same to be paid out of the preceded of the Crown Lands sold, such sum not to exceed in any Township in which the same, shall be considered necessary and advisable, in the erection of a Grist and Saw, Mill, or either of them, the same to be afterwards disposed of and sold in like manner us Crown Lands.

9th. The Commissioners of Crown Lands to find security for the faithful discharge of his duty and for due payment of public moneys.

20th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands to find security for the faithful discharge of his duty and for due payment of public moneys.

20th. The Commissioner of Crown Lands to account half yearly, and to pay over all monies secured by thim, deducting the expenses incurred in the payment of Agents, and the inspection and sale of faints, retaining as at present a sum of money to enable him to meet the contingent expenses incurred in the payment of Agents, and the inspection and sale of faints, retaining as at present a sum of money to enable him to meet the contingent expences.

We lose no time in presenting our readers with the following Report to the House from the Com-mittee on Clergy Reserves.

Copy.
To the Honorable the Commons House of Assembly The committee to whom was referred the report of the Committee of conference with the honorable the Legislative Council on the subject of the ter-solution adapted by your Honorable House ter-specting the Clergy Reserves, beg leave to report that they have passed the several resolutions here-with submitted in which they pray your Honorable House to concur.

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Signed) WM, H. DRAPER, Committee Room,) 11th Jan. 1837.

Resolved-That it is not expedient in the pre Resolved—That it is not expedient in the present circumstances of this Province to confine the
appropriation of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves to one Church only, but it will more conduce to the welfare of this Province, and to the
religious instruction of its inhabitants to apportion
them among the following Churches or bodies of
Christians—that is to say:—
The Church of England.
The Streng of the Prophytician Church is C.

The Sanod of the Presbyterian Church in Cana-in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and the United Synod of Upper Canada. The Roman Catholics.
The British and Canadian Wesleyan Metho-

dists.
The Baptist:
That the distribution and expenditure of the funds to be derived from such apportioning should be entrusted to such person, body or assembly, as by the canons, constitution, ordinances, or discipline of each if the said Churches or bodies of Christians is usually entitled to, and exercises the temporal and ecclesiastical control and jurisdiction thereof under the following restrictions—that the funds be devoted in such manner as to provide for the religious instruction of the people of this Province, and that annual accounts of the expenditure be rendered to the Governor, Lieut. Gov. or person administering the Government of this Province, to administering the Government of this Province, be laid before both branches of the Legislature.

administering the Government of this Province, to be laid before both branches of the Legislature.

That such endowments as have been directed or settled for the church of England but have not been as yet carried into effect should be completed in due form of law—the faith of the Government being pledged thereto.

That all the Clergy Reserves should be sold in like manner and under the same authority as Clown, Lands are or hereafter shall be disposed of, and that all accruing payments shall be invested in such public funds as his Majesty may from time to lime be pleased to direct, and that only the divideds and interest accruing from such investment, as well as the moneys now invested in the funds in England, be put at the disposal of the respective churches or bodies of Christians beforenamed:

Pavided that no more than one hundred thousand aces shall be sold in any one year.

That the proportion to be allotted to each of the said Churches, be left until returns can be obtaineer from the said Churches or bodies of christians of the numbers of their ministers, the number of their actual communicants, the number of their

f far mightier operation than a physical autrolling the elements of political disord a What is gotten for no coluc-

of far mightier operation than a physical force, in controlling the elements of political disorder."

AW hat is gotten for no calue, is rated at no value. What is gotten for no calue, is rated at no value. What may be obtained without cost in money is after counted interorty of ensigned in pains. What parents do not pay for the acquirement of, the counted in the source of the acquirement of. To be away from School, or to be idle at School, when not a matter, of communice. There is no doubt a loss of other advantages: but these under a loose, and gratuitous system of education, will be but held in capricious demand, and in slender estimation. The only way of thoroughly incorporating the education of the, young with the habit of families, is to make it form a part of the family expenditure, and thus to make the interest, and the watchlulness, and the jealousy of parents, so many guarantees for the diligence of their children. And for these reasons do we hold the establishment of free Schools in a country, to be a frail and impolitic expedient, for the object of their upholding a high tone of scholarship among our labouring classes, or of roudering the habit at all general, or of perpetuating that habit from generation to generation.

"And such a system has not a more adverse in the control of the system."

and such a system has not a more adverse in-ence on the scholars than it has upon the teach-Let a man deal in any article whatever, and ets, 1.et a man deal in any article whatever, and there is not a more effective security of the good quality of what he deals in than the control and the guardianship of his own customers. The teacher of a free school is under no such dependence—It is frue, that he may be paid according to the proficiency of the learners; but the parent who can instaatly withdraw his children, is a far more jeal-ous inquisitor into this matter than the official examinator. 2.

The London Bank Bill was read the third time by producincy of the learners; but the parent who can anagasily withdraw his children, is affect more jeal-ough anglishy withdraw his children, is affect on the subject of earliers. On the subject aeriousing. Schools, the same author says—"Not leaving education without any tendemont, do the random, depression of demand and supply—not to endowing it, as to hold out a statististic sequence of the subject of municipal and interior management, in a general system of Common School Education, the same learned author says—weral distinct and independent bodies of management in a general system of common School Education, the same learned author says—weral distinct and independent bodies of management in a general system of common School Education, the same learned author says—weral distinct and independent bodies of management in a general system of common School Education, the same learned author says—weral distinct and independent bodies of management in a general system of common School Education, the same learned author says—weral distinct and independent bodies of management in a general system of common School Education, the same learned author says—were all distinct and independent bodies of management in a general system of common School Education, the same learned subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of municipal and interior management in a general system of common School Education in the field of agency is a subject of the subject of

and hereafter to be laid out, will be vastly increased by the great flow of the redundant, population of the Mother Country, so happily directed towards his Province, and for whose benefit, by affording the means of educating their children in the situations that may be allotted them, His Majesty will feel a paternal regard.

All which is respectfully submitted.

M. BURWELL.

M. BURWELL. Chairman.
Chairman.
Chairman.
Sth December, 1836.

To THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Provided that no more than one hundred thousand actes shall be sold in any one year.

That the proportion to be allotted to each of the said Churches, be left until returns can be obtained from the said Churches or bodies of christians of the numbers of their ministers, the number of their existing congregations, and of the members compaining the same, and of the estimated number of persons in the several Districts, being members of the said Churches respectively, to whom at present hey are unable to extend the benefit of religious instruction. Such returns to be made to the Governor, Lieutenat Governor, or person administering

To THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave, a paper of persons in the several Districts, being members of the said Churches respectively, to whom at present hey are unable to extend the benefit of religious instruction. Such returns to be made to the Governor, Lieutenat Governor, or person administering

We begin the server of their commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave, or approach Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave, or approach Your Majesty in the humble but confident assurance, that the Paternal affection which Your Majesty is most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons House of Assembly of Upper Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave, in a favourable manner, this our earnest supplication, respecting a matter upon which, above all other property and happiness chiefly dependent the provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave, in a favourable manner, this our earnest supplication, respecting a matter upon which, above all other property and happiness chiefly dependent the provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave, in a favourable manner, this our earnes

Jones submitted resolutions, which underwent a good deal of discussion, and were finally adopted, and the select committee instructed by charf and possed to the House a hill pursuant to them. The private stockholders are not to be hought out; but the several leans to the company by the Government, he still find it, throughout based upon the first and hom members would consider the report, that they would find it, throughout based upon the far preferable to sell the mill site, and if hom members would consider the report, that they would find it, throughout based upon the far preferable to sell the mill sary, ican to the purchaser a sufficient amount and he had no doubt that they would feel happy and he had no doubt that they would feel happy in giving it their support.

Ma. Marnitt said, with regard to the Sth clause of the report providing that all the lands should be subscribed by the Company at an estimate which must not exceed \$20,000. The locks are to be made of stone, 135 feet long and not less than 24.

States, he would see that there the greatest objective than that amount, that aine tenths of the purchased in the necessity for having them held by the would be. ander 50 acres. With regard in hom members would consider the report, that they would feel happy and he adopted upon the far preferable to sell the mill site, and if hom members would feel happy and he had no doubt that they would feel happy in giving it their support.

Ma. Marnitt said, with regard to the Sth clause of the report providing that all the lands should be support the report of the committee.

Mr. Thomson agreed with the hon. genile man from Brock-will would look to the system pursued in the States, he would see that there the greatest objective that it are the providing that all the lands should be support.

Mr. Thomson agreed with the hon. genile man from Brock-will would look to the system pursued in the series of the providing that all the lands should be support.

Mr. Thomson agreed with the hon. genile man from Brock-will would must not exceed \$20,000. The locks are to be made of stone, 135 feet long and not less than 24 feet wide. And the affairs of the company are to be managed by five Directors, two of whom are to be chosen by the private Stockholders, and three by the Lieutenant Governor.

Thursday, Jan. 12th.

The report of the Joint committee of the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, on the division of Districts, was submitted to a committee of the whole House, and, after a long debate, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again, this day six months. The report was received by the House, which of course throws out the subject for this session.

ply to an address of the House, informed them that he had received no Despatches from His Majesty's Government on the subject of the Casual and Territorial Revenue since last session, except one, which being private, he was not at liberty to companients.

The sum of £250 was granted in committee of the whole House to aid the Grantham Academy.

Friday, Jan. 13th.
The London Bank Bill was read the third time

A debate took place on a motion of Mr. Macm

The house went into committee of the whole on the address to His Majesty, praying that Montreal may be annexed to this Province. After a debate which did not vary in its leading arguments from that which took place when the resolutions were ductived, the address was adopted, and ordered to been gossed and read a third time to-morrow.

[Reported by Mr. Dalton, Juan.]

Report of the Committee on the Land Granting
Description—House in Committee of the whole—
Mt. Javis in the Chair.

M. Javis in the Chair.

M. Mackar moved the adoption of the Report.
M. M. McDoril. (of Glengary) observed, that
the report of the committee was such, as, he was
covinced, would constitute a great improvement
in the Land Granting Department, and the only
obsetion which he entertained to giving it his entin support, was a fear that it might preclude such
of the Militia of this Province as served in the
Flak Companies of the embodied Militia, during
the late war with the United States of America,
from receiving grants of lands for their services;
bu since the hore. chairman of the committee on
the Land Granting Department had stated that it

should find growing the large shall be indeed of the production of the street of the s

and he had no doubt that they would be in giving it their support.

Ma. Mennitr said, with regard to the 8th chause of the report providing that all the lands should be expased at public auction, before disposed of by private sale, that if the hon. gentleman from Brock-ville would look to the system pursued in the States, he would see that there the greatest objection to land sales, was, that speculators and their agents attended the public auctions and bought up the land, and that, instead of facilitating the settlement of the country, it retarded it, as the speculators had so raised the price of land that the poor man could not purchase it; and if they now wanted to settle the country, they must go back to the plan of requiring the purchaser to settle upon his the to the II the clause, allowing the executive to restrict upon it, or procure a settler. With regard to the II the clause, allowing the executive to restrict a given in the settler, the thought that such a provision would be entirely uscless, and the country, and if the casual and territorial revenue were about to be put under their control, they should endeavor to make the most of those lands.

He minent undertook to erect mills, it would be support the report of the committee.

Ma. Thomson agreed with the hon. gentle much imposed upon. With these views he a state with the non. gentlement to the country, it retarded it, as the speculators and their agents attended the public auctions and bought up der that denomination. He thought that mills, as there would be always persons for works upon them. The opening of roads would a much better object to which to apply a pust better to give him 50 acres in the first india and reserve a quantity of land equal to that sold, to be afterwards given to the settler. With regard to the II the clause, allowing the executive to reserve a quantity of land equal to that sold, to be afterwards given to the settler, he thought that it might perhap be the country, and if the casual and territorial revenue.

Ma. Manna said should endeavor to make the most of those lands. He thought that the clause of the report might be struck out. By another clause, the Lieutenant Governor was authorised to erect grist mills in the new townships; he thought it would be much better to grant the mill sites to enterprising men who would themselves erect mills; while if the government attempted it, the money would be squander.

ter to grant the mill sites to enterprising men who would themselves erect mills; while if the government attempted it, the money would be squandered, as the overseeing of the work would have to be managed by agents who would be in no manner interested. The only objections to the report which occurred to him, were, that it did not enforce actual settlement, and that it authorised the expenditure of a part of the purchase money in errecting mills and making other improvements.

Mr. Macnab was very glad to hear the hon. gentleman state his objections plainly as he had done, ind should now endeavor to answer them.—The hen gentleman had first mentioned the clause providing that the lands should be set up at auction before sold at private sale. In the Land Granting Committee of last Session, that question had undergone a great deal of discussion, and he then though that it would not he necessary, but he had since changed his mind, and considered it best, first toset the lands up at auction, and then sell theresidue by private sale, and at the upset price. The hon member had objected to the clause authorising the reservation of part of the land. Now he (Mr. Macnab) really thought it the most beneficial clause in the report. If a poor man comes her with only enough money to purchase 50 acres of land, (which is not sufficient for a farm,) a speculator may purchase the land adjoining his, and when the settler wishes to increase his estate, perhaps, having consumed all his fire-wood, the speculator may purchase the land adjoining his, and when the settler wishes to increase his estate, perhaps, having consumed all his fire-wood, the speculator may purchase the land adjoining his, and when the settler wishes to increase his estate, perhaps, having consumed all his fire-wood, the speculator may say to him—if you do not choose to give me \$\frac{4}{3} \text{ and the consequence would be, that the poor man would have to sell his land and leave the neighbourhoid. The hon gentleman neat objects to the clause in the report, auth bourhood. The hon gentleman next objects to the clause in the report, authorising the governments would be of ast advantage to the settler, and if, as the hon, antheman had said, that much money would be squandered in erecting these mills, still, when, in the course of a few years, they come to be sold they would, from the increased value in property, cover he whole investment; and if they did not, he beseft which would accrue from them to the oor settler would be quite an equivalent. He oped the hon, member, would, upon consideration, withdraw his objections to the report.

MR. MERRITT said, that the hon. gentleman has not yet enswered his objections. He says, as a reason for reserving a portion of the land, equal to that purchased by the settler, that a speculator may buy the adjoining l: nd, and refuse to sell to the food man except at an exorbitant price; but the saw and the provisions that all lands should be put up a auction before sold at private sale, he would up gest that some time should be allowed to elapse tween the bitto that the lands were put up a tastion and the period at which they would be one opposition of the sale? In the States, they had tried all means to facilitate the flow of population into the country, and been obliged, at last, to resort to the plan of compelling settlement upon the lands.

MR. Gowan observed, that the Land Grant
The report was then addited by and did not be generally in favoured the report. The report was then additional that would be suggested by an hon mean that it would be better to enforce payment a state it would be ellowed to pay farm by instalments, which that it would be ellowed to pay in that it would he to the f

boliges, at last, to resort to the plan of compelling settlement upon the lands.

Mr. Gowan observed, that the Land Granting System had, for a long time, been the subject of anxious attention as well of the people of the Province, as of the Legislature, and he thought that its should now be placed upon some proper footing and he regulated by law. The committee had paid much attention to the subject, and the report which they had now submitted to the house was entitled to its most careful consideration, and the zountry would have reason to thank the hon, chairman, (Mr. Macnab) for bringing the matter before them in a better form than it ever had been brought under the consideration of any former Legislature. In his opinion, the clauses pointed out by the hon, gentleman from Haldimand as objections to the report, were its chief advantages, which, if carried into effect, would be felt as a blessing by all parties in this Province.

CAPT. DUNLOY conceived it one of the best measures which had come under their consideration, and then the the Advances of the laws consideration, and the work the 4th laws can felt the consideration, and the with the 4th laws can felt the consideration, and the with the 4th laws can felt the consideration, and the with the 4th laws can felt the consideration, and the with the 4th laws can felt the consideration.

clause authorising the erection of Grist and Mills by the government, he thought that it be far preferable to sell the mill sites, and it is sary, ioan to the purchaser a sufficient amount movey to enable him to build a mill. If the eriment undertook to erect mills, it would be much imposed upon. With these views he a support the report of the committee.

Mr. Thomson agreed with the hon. gent from Grenville, that were they to give all possess under 50 acres, an additional quantity of

not be the same incentive to exertion, as if me in the manner proposed by the report.

Mr. Ruytan said, that no person could not that the government intended to modify the last the government of the person to make the government of the government lands. [Mr. Ruttan here read an amendmen a the repo facecordingly, which he intended to now, the had only, in his amendment, worided for a heads not families, and, he felt sure, that the could never settle the country unless some surprivision were made for the indigent enigrant. Mr. Burwell agreed with the hon gratemy that the structure of the settlement of the settleme

Min. Burwell agreed with the hon relievant that the government should be left in a make what granks of land they pleased.

Min. Gowan certainly concurred in the had fallen from the hon. gentleman. He had that many of the best settlers in the Johnston had were those who in the first instance he may Upper Canada in extreme poverty, but to income the man gentleman should recoilect that the Execute we now restricted from making free grants of unity a despatch from the Home Government.

Min. Mannahan thought that an addition had be made to the 4th clause, enabling the grantment to give a certain portion of land to all infigured to the state of the stat

MR. JARVIS wished to make a few observants before the question for the adoption of the sat was put. With regard to the 11th claus, is chief object was of course to encourage the sat the power of giving land to the settler, would be very dangerous power to vest in the Execut, one which he should be very sorry to grait is thought, that every industrious man could not thought. thought that every industrious man course of a few years purchase an addition bis farm. It had been suggested by an hon. make,

tion and the period at which they would be one to private sale—say six days, as it might one that from bad weather, or other causes the auch sale would not be attended.

The report was then adopted.

(Reported by Mr Fowier)

Mr. Sherewood was inclined to think the thour mover ought not to press his amendment, cause it appeared to him quite evident it coulse ver meet the concurrence of the house. It may red too much when it called upon a ma, let you rove he is poor, and then that he is hose.

Mr. Sol. General would not object to the dopping of the Report, because he thought the was a great deal in it which he would be disput to concur with. He supposed, however that (Reported by Mr Fowler)

to concur with. He supposed, however that it was one of those remedial measures, so he w several gentlemen who were commonly considered firm supporters of the Government in its laws, which future legislatures might be inclined to be

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA. as the capital Slock of the ca hich, the Bill was read a sec We have frequently been ion is likely to be made of it d some of our readers have see that we have into grades which was a faithful seeding which have been been a faithful seeding which have been seeding which have been seeding which seeding the Seeding of

shere a U. E. loyalist has not a will be worth at least £40 or a peculators in U.E. Rights, wil

as they are now.

at we have given a frattitude cedings which have be on it, during the Session of a we shall continue te-do a probable result of the delibe ly in us-to hazard an opinion; as great a diversity of senting the senting of will vote to exclude the Cin, would extend the division-tisde all the sects in the Pro-feror of throwing the who more fund; to be disposed of an time to time, to assist successes may petition for aid urches, &c., and some advo-ted in the Crown. How a are unable to predict; but also will only increase the dill disposition of the question is encumbered. With regard to the Report restand, that on presenting it.

with regard to the Report restand, that on presenting it, ad, that although he had significant of the Committee, he and was entertained by the "Covery clause in the Report, so the real adopted by a majority me of the members of it would be in duty to bring forward ame aport should come under disc." sport should come under disci atter stands at present, and in itudes it will be placed bef e cannot tell- time wiil sh hall be her chronicler.—[C The Werd

NGSTON, TUESDAY, J. We have given the Report

House on the Clergy Res at there is only small probab ing adopted by the House. th ago, the members who man's resolution are so mu selves on the question of v receive aid, that there is no ent number of them agreeing nat will command a majority in I members who voted against t probe any and every plan to dis a few of the year will negative ight before the House for appl religious purposes. The 2 ough to carry their own mea reserves to education; but ugh, aided by the divisions at its to frustrate any other plan this vexing question is as fa vex. Yet longer delay will or worse.

it is hard to decide.

the same time it must not dissatisfaction prevails amore people with the vote of the In this District, most e votes at the last elections leasure at the vote for a es to religious purposes, and p will not elect such member that the dangers which they osition of the Reserves ar They believe that if the m eive aid from these reserve completely subservient to the ss careful of their people's depended on them alone. The but little force. The aid th from the reserves would still nainly dependent on their peop of be so employed by devoting of places of worship &cc. as to the relation between minister ed, to employ this aid in this the people more than their n

ing them from a heavy char e new to meet in the erection o ersons whom we have me tisfied with the profuse grants of by the Assembly They in of silaties voted to the ent, the grant to roads, & supply bill there appears to be nasion. Mr. Elmsley, in the cil, stated that the increase of sa gether to £2,253 8s. 11d. who brought in the snpply bill to two of the head Clerks. ecount for this difference of statements, unless it be in th mbly reduced the salaries at nent Officers, and Mr. ed the present with the renabb with the previous unre e discrepancy arises. Be th achabb sisten that the only inc vote of £500,000 for road also to be misunderstood. It

that this amount of money as ely expended on roads, but on it as could be laid out to adv year until all was expended. by experience that the system ital grants for roads has prev of any general and comprehen all our mads in complete order management. It was not an would be continued, and it was to paton up and smooth the passas, headless of the say by dribbets is awasteful so