

Mr. Hamilton explained the cause which induced him to turn his coat.

Mr. Fothergill moved an adjournment of the debate, and the Attorney General opposed it, declaring that the resolutions proposed by Mr. Peterson were unjust, and such as no honorable member would support.

Dr. LeFerté said the hon. member for Wentworth had TURNED HIS COAT, and he tells us that he changed because a new Governor had arrived. The present Lt. Governor gave us all we asked—and he hoped if the hon. member expected a seat upstairs, he would be disappointed.

Mr. Hamilton said the hon. member had made a most cowardly attack upon him, which he dared not to have done elsewhere—he would not meet him out of doors and make use of such language. It was true that he opposed the late administration, because he disapproved of their measures, and he supported the present because he thought their motives were pure.

Mr. Baldwin's resolutions were withdrawn, and those read by Mr. Peterson were put.

lives, and the character of a whole people. They found a *seizing officer* in the Court below—and the found the same *seizing officer* constituting the Court above.

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Committee rose and asked leave to sit again. The Speaker took the Chair, and the report was negatived by vote.

tion; no doubt he believed that he was stating what was true. He (Mr. M.) thought the observation just, and it was borne out by the conduct of certain individuals.

As to the subject before the house it appeared to him that its intention was to ruin the hon. Atty. General; when he (Mr. M.) left the house a few weeks ago that learned gentleman was attacked day after day with a degree of bitterness and malignity which was most improper.

Mr. Thomson said, the privileges of one member was the privileges of the whole—he hoped the Attorney would give the names of the persons he alluded to in his communication. If he would do so he should then have it in his power to vote against the resolutions.

Mr. Fothergill combated the arguments of Mr. Lyons, and declared that the petition entrusted to him was regularly signed by all the wealth and talent in the district, and that the one brought in by Mr. Lyons was gotten up in the most foul and rascally manner; that a false map was produced to the committee by Mr. Lyons to enable them to report in favor of Coburg.

Mr. Ewing thought Hamilton the most central situation, and he was opposed to removing the Court and Gaol to Coburg, and it would be a labor to him to have them at the latter place—he would however, if the country could afford to go to the expense of erecting new buildings, have no objection to the appointment of interested persons to decide where they ought to be erected.

More a division of my troops. At the sight of some thousand Frenchmen, determined to accomplish their noble task, celebrated country, too long ravaged, has been restored to peace and security.

A formal declaration, notified to the Porte, has placed the Morea and the neighboring islands under the protection of the three Powers. This solemn act will suffice to render a protracted occupation unnecessary.

The hope which I still retain of obtaining from the Dey of Algiers a just reparation, has retarded the measure which I may be obliged to take in order to punish him; but I shall neglect nothing to protect the French commerce from insult and piracy; and striking examples have already taught the Algerines that it is neither easy nor prudent to brave the vigilance of my naval force.

Such, Gentlemen, is the happy state of our relation with Foreign Powers. Whatever may be the events that the future reserves for us, I shall certainly never forget that the glory of France is a sacred deposit, and that the Honour of being the guardian of it is the fairest prerogative of my Crown.

Communications will be made to you on the state of our finances. You will be happy to learn that the estimates of the revenue for 1828 have been exceeded. This increasing prosperity has not relaxed the system of economy in which your Government must endeavor daily to advance farther, without, however, forgetting that useful expense is also economy.

the Communes and to the Departments a just share in the management of their interests; but it must, at the same time, preserve to the protecting and moderating power which belongs to the Crown, the full scope of action and force which public order requires.

Every day gives me fresh proofs of the affection of my people, and enhances the sacredness of the obligation which I have contracted to dedicate myself to their happiness. This noble task, which you, gentlemen, will assist me to fulfil, must daily become more easy.

Mr. Lushington then rose, and addressed their Lordships on the same side, and stated the circumstances which led to Mr. Willis's dismissal to be these:—Mr. Wallace Willis was one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Upper Canada; one of the Judges of the Court was absent; Mr. Justice Sherwood sat as the Court, and disagreeing in their opinion, the proceedings of the Court were interrupted, and Mr. Willis was induced from this circumstance to consult the Act of Parliament under which the Court is established, when, from the wording of a clause in the Act, which states that the Chief Justice, together with the two Puisne Judges, shall constitute the Court of King's Bench, he was led to infer that the Court could not be legally constituted without the presence of the three Judges, and that the Chief Justice Sherwood and himself had not the power to sit in *Banco* as a Court.

Mr. Willis received a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 26th June, dismissing him from his situation. Dr. Lushington contended, that, supposing Mr. Willis's view of the Act of Parliament to be incorrect, yet, if a Judge conscientiously believed that he had no right to exercise certain functions, he could not fill those duties without violating the oath he had taken; and the misinterpretation of an Act of Parliament had not sufficient ground for the dismissal of a Judge. Respecting the disputes which had subsisted between the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Willis, they were not relevant to the case. The prayer of the petition was, that his Majesty in Council would order Mr. Willis to be reinstated in his official capacity.

Mr. Galt, the author, who has hitherto acted as manager for the Canada Company, has been dismissed from his office by the directors. Mr. Galt's character is unimpeachable, but it appears that he was fond of having his own way, and this gave offence.

on very general satisfaction in the capital. The delivery of it was frequently interrupted by loud cries of approbation, and not one of the papers which we have received has any fault to find with it.

The Princess of Tarentum died at Paris on Tuesday, of inflammation, in her twenty-ninth year. Madrid dates to Jan. 17, mention that the Pope had appointed Bishops for the South American states. The Spanish Government is not pleased with this intelligence, as it is considered a recognition of the Independence of those States.

Mr. de Gaubert had had a conference with the Reis Effendi, and it was reported that in consequence of this conference, the Ambassadors of France and England were going to return from Poros to Constantinople. This news had caused a raise of funds at Vienna. The Prussian State Gazette mentions the authority of a letter from Odessa, that the Sultan had sent a large force to retake Varna and deliver Bulgaria, &c.

From the Quebec Star. OF EMIGRATION AND NEW SETTLEMENTS. The opinions which obtain currency upon this important subject, are generally those of men who have not themselves had any personal experience in relation to it, and are often very hastily formed.

Every bridge on the road of a certain extent, should form a separate contract, and be built according to a plan submitted, which plan should be particularly set forth in the advertisement and a convenient season and sufficient time should be allowed

ENGLAND.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—JUDGE WILLIS.

The Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council assembled at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Privy Council Chamber, Whitehall.

The Lords present were, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Chief Baron, the Vice-Chancellor, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Judge-Advocate-General, the Master of the Mint, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Vice President of the Board of Trade, the Right Honourable Sir John Beckett, and the Right Honourable J. W. Croker.

Mr. Horne addressed their Lordships at considerable length for the appellant, J. W. Willis, Esq. one of the Justices in the Court of King's Bench, in Upper Canada.

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FOREIGN.

KING OF FRANCE'S SPEECH.

Paris, January 27. To-day His Majesty opened the Session of the Chambers in the Louvre.

After the usual preliminary ceremonies had been gone through, and the Peers and Deputies had taken their seats, His Majesty delivered the following Speech:

Gentlemen, I am happy in seeing you every year assembled round my throne, to promote, in concert with me, the great interests of my people.

This session is the more lively on the present occasion as I have pleasing communications to make to you, and important labours to intrust to you.

My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly. The assurances I receive from my allies offer me a pledge, that notwithstanding the events which have desolated the East, peace will not be disturbed in the rest of Europe.

To hasten the pacification of Greece, I have, in concert with England and Russia, sent to the

The London Herald says—The Speech of the King of France appears to have given