and he directly contradicted the statement as Upper Canada will immediately rescue the should only have been punished by your God!' to the letters having been carried off, adding British and Commercial interests from the exthat they were usually kept scattered about the clusive legislation of a French majority, and room, under the eye of Mr. Norton and every enable the British inhabitants of Lower Canamember of the family.

As to the intimacy with Lord Melbourne, it was well known that Mrs. Norton was not only a lady of great beauty, but of high literary reputation and great conversational powers, and that, in consequence, her company was bighly prized by persons of the most cultivated minds, who were her frequent visitors; and Mr. Norton, had he been so advised, might with equal justice have made the same chargo against twenty others. The learned attorney general concluded an able and eloquent speech in the following terms :-

"It is quite clear that Mr. Norton has been made a tool of. Suspicious have been infused into his mind without any reason whatever; he has been abused for political purposes, which any respectable member of the party opposed to Lord Melbourge would abhor and spura at. This is not their warfare; this is not the way in which a public man or party is attacked. So would have said Sir Robert Peel, and so I think he would say if he were associated with you in the jury box, and so would say any honorable member of the party honorably opposed in politics to Lord Melbourne. But it is quite clear that some persons have made Mr. Norton a tool, an instrument of shame; he has been persuaded to allow his name to be used, and used merely for party and political purposes. Before I conclude, I think it right, in the name of Lord Melbourne, to declare, as he instructed me to do, in the most clear, emphatic, and solemn manner, that he never had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Norton, nor did he ever do any thing in the slightest degree to abuse the confidence which Mr. Norton reposed in him. I allow that you must find your verdict according to the evidence, and that you must not allow yourselves to be swayed by the soleme declaration of Lord Melbourge. You must look to the evidence, I wish you to do so; but looking at the evidence, I say that it is utterly impossible to find a verdict for the plaintiff. Under the circumstances, how am I to call witnesses? It is impossible. I cannot call Lord Melbourne nor Mrs. Norton; one is the defendant, and the other wife of the plaintiff. It is utterly impossible that direct evidence can be brought forward; and this being the case, I willingly and unhesitatingly trust to the discrimination, the justice, and the impartiality of an English jury." (The learned gentleman sat'down amidst some cheering, which, however, was quickly suppressed.)

The lord chief justice then commenced summing up the case to the jury. That there bad been great familiarity, and the closest intimacy, was most undoubtedly proved; but that was not sufficient; the action was not brought for the familiarity, but for the actual fact of adultery, and they were to say upon the oaths they had taken if they were satisfied that from a just and necessary conclusion from the facts, the act of adultery had been committed. Certain circumstances had been brought in review before them, upon which they would have to form their deliberate judgment, none of which came down to a later period than the month of November, 1833, and the circumstance related as having taken place at that time was the strongest that had been brought forward. The counsel had made their comments upon the evidence of Fluke, as to this and other circumstances, and he had nothing more to offer than by calling their attention to the man's own account of himself, from which they might judge of the value of his testimony. He certainly had given an account of himself not favorable to his dealings as an honest man. When they were looking at the witness to weigh him, it was not immaterial to see whether he was a moral and bonest man in other points, though that did not come precisely to the question whether he was committing perjury or not. When asked questions as to circumstances of a late period, he did not answer very clearly. When asked whether he had not expressed that he had formed certain expectations, he had given answers that would induce surprise that he did not recollect. He said he had no knowledge, though he would not bring himself to say he did not say it. His lordship observed, in conclusion, that he was leaving the ease in very safe hands when leaving it in those of the jury. He should not give even the shade of an opinion of his own upon it; for he should be sorry to throw that weight, if so it could be said to be, into the scale in favor of either party. Besides, his doing so would be taking from them what the law had conferred upon them exclusively -namely, the power of deciding upon the subject. He therefore left it completely in their hands, confident that they would decide justly.

The foreman of the jury instantly addressed the court, and said-"My lord, we are agreed. It is my duty to say, that we have agreed to a verdict for the defendant."

At this announcement some one at the extreme end of the court exclaimed, "Bravo!" Several persons thereupon commenced cheering, which was followed by hisses from a different part of the court. The lord chief justice observed that this was most disgraceful conduct, and called upon the police to bring before him any person whom they could percrive guilty of this contempt of court. Silence was immediately observed in the court, but a similar expression of feeling took place on the result being made known to those who were assembled outside. The trial terminated at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Royals .- It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that the distinguished Regiment, the Royals, whose arrival is now daily looked for, has already been twice in this Province, and is identified with its history. in 1760, assisted at the capture of Montreal, with the army, under General Haldimand, which came by way of Lake Champlain. In 1812, the 1st Battalion of the Regiment came here, from the West Indies, and in the following year proceeded to Upper Canada, where it shared in several important hattles, and sufalways distinguishing itself for intrepidity dragoons was burrying through Nithsdale in and steadiness in the field on the most trying search of rebels. Hungry and fatigued, they occasions. The Fourth Battalion also came to Canada in July, 1814, under the command refreshment. Her son a lad of sixteen, dres- nell should not be allowed to browbeat and

command of the French troops in Montreal, all the kale. The poor woman was thrown in February, 1760; and of General Murray, upon the world, and died of a broken heartthen in command at Quebec :-

the least inclination to win your money; for I am very certain I shall have the honor to emhalf starved army for Europe, in British bottoms, before the expiration of the ensuing summer." - [Quebec Mercury.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

he manner in which it had been concocted; Morning Courier, to point out how a Union of of death, exclaimed, 'had you rued it you da to obtain their due share in the Representation. The present dominant party of French origin returns at least 76 members to the Assembly, all of whom (whatever may be their temporary differences) unite in opposing any measure tending towards the maintenance of the connexion with the Mother Country, and who have repeatedly avowed their wish for a separation. In Upper Canada there are about 15 members who, during the last session adopted the views and designs of the party in the Lower Province. Thus in a united Assembly, there would be 91 members out of 150 pledged to the 92 resolutions. Again, can a Union place in a better position the British intreal, the Counties of Two Mountains, Ronville, of the Eastern Townships, of Beauce. Quebec, Portneuf, Rimouski and others? Will they not remain as they have been since the Act of 1829 was passed, whereby the Counties were so distributed as in almost every one to insure a majority of French Canadian Elec-

Is it not to be expected that men whose sole importance is derived from their power to do mischief will willingly convent to see that power diminished, and it is evident that in a united House, the disaffected party would command an overwhelming majority, and would consequently prevent the adoption of any Law to improve the Representation .-Every reflecting mind," and "those who have any reason left" must be convinced that such would be the case.

QUERIST.

3rd August, 1836.

The Bank of British North America .- The more we reflect upon the introduction of this Establishment into this country, the more we are convinced of the heneficial results which will follow it. In a political point of view it has every claim to our warm support. Whatever has a tendency to strengthen our connexion with the mother country will be valuable to us; and the Bank of British North America, constituted as it is, (without being a political engine which may be converted to unworthy uses) will have this tendency. The introduction of British enterprise and British capital has been carefully watched by all who have in a covert way wished to separate that connection, as a death blow to their hopes of lions, or something under. If these statements are success; witness Mr. Papineau and his fac-

That Canada presents a fair field for Banking operations cannot be doubted, from the success attending these Banks already established, and the handsome return they have made to the Stockholders. And it is no less evident that the ground is far from being all PARLIAMENTARY CONDUCT OF THE IRISH AGIoccupied, for we find yearly applications from those Banks to our Legislatures for an extension of their stock. We also observe this field for Banking daily extending in the developement of public enterprise, seeking to effect great national improvements in the construction of rail-roads, and other undertakings of public utility. To give this spirit of enterprise fair play, only capital and an encrease of our circulation is required. And it cannot but be the case, that such an encrease of our paper currency as may be based upon one million of sound British capital, will do much to promote all such valuable undertakings, as well as afford additional facility to commercial one-

We would recommend Bytown as deserving the notice of Mr. Carter before he allocates the different stations for the Local Boards. The advantages this place holds out as a station for a branch of a Bank could be better detailed by those who have had agencies here, but it is not for them to give the information wanted on this point. We will only remark, that Bytown being the focusof our main branch of commerce, (the Lumber trade) draws into its vortex the greatest traffic in Provisions: on the state of its markets. There are extensive improvements carrying on, and to be carried on, in improving the navigation of the Ottawa River; to effect which, the supplies of men, provisions, and money must be drawn through Bytown .- Bytown Gazette.

A strange kind of Economy.-No matter for the title of that Scottish lord whom the prince regent used to mention as such a peacemaker that he would bardly speak ill of the 'deil' behind his back. On one occasion, an absentee was mentioned to whom the prince applied a very brief emphatic title, continuing, Even Lord -, there, cannot deny that the man lives upon lies. Come, my lord, is he not a liar?" "Indeed, your royal highness," answered this lover of harmony, "I'll not go so far as to say that; but I'm free to admit that the gentleman is a great economist of truth." George IV. often quoted this phrase with much zest; originality of expression was never unappreciated by him.

Yard of Tape .- It is said that the Rhode Island dealers at one time evaded the law against the traffic in ardent spirits, by constructing long tin tubes and selling it by the yard !- Just think of it-calling for a yard of gin or half a yard of brandy!

A Miracle of Honesty -At a party the other evening several gentlemen contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary things-a certain learned gentleman was appointed to be the sole judge. One produced his tailor's bill, with a receipt attached to it; -a buzz went through the room that this would not be outdone; when a second proved he had arrested his tailor for money lent him. 'The palm is his," was the universal cry; when a third observed, "Gentlemen, I can- Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to notice several Four companies, under Captain Merril, having | not boast of the feats of either of my predeces- of Mr. Walker's observations respecting the sors, but I have returned to the owners two failure of Emancipation, the Church question, umbrellas that they had left at my house. and Poor-laws. Mr. Walter's speech, he said 'I'll hear no more," cried the arbiter-this is | was not prepared for the House of Commons: the very ne plus ultra of honesty and unheard it was composed to be published for the miseof deeds; the prize is yours."

Singular instance of Retributive Justice .fered very severely both in officers and men, In the rising of 1745, a party of Cumberland's called at a lone widow's house, and demanded the existence of that connexion. Mr. O'Conof Lt. Col. Mulher, but it remained in the sed them up long kale and butter, and the good Lower Province, where fighting was then woman brought new milk, which she told them nearly over, and had not, therefore, the same | was all her stock. One of the party inquired opportunity of distinguishing itself. It is the with seeming kindness how she lived. "In- er." Second Battalion which is now destined for deed," quoth she, "the cow and the kale yard, wi' God's blessing's a' my mailen." He rose, Anecdote of the Marquis de Levi, then in and with his sabre killed the cow, and destroyed the disconsulated youth, her son, wandered "The Marquis de Levi, in order to display away beyond the enquiry of friends or the a little French humor and to raise the droop- search of compassion. In the continental war, ing spirits of his army, proposed to lay a wa- when the British army had gained a great and | ble. ger of five hundred Louis d'or with General signal victory, the soldiers were making merry Murray, That a French fleet would arrive with wine, and recounting their exploits. A here before a British one; to this he received dragoon roared out, I once starved a Scotch on his second defender. I think nothing can the following spirited answer:- I have not witch in Nithsdale. I killed her cow and des- be more flattering to him than the first-extroyed her greens; but, added he, she could cept the second; one, too, so expecially relive for all that on her God, as she said! 'And | markable for his exceeding delicacy and exbark your Excellency and the remains of your don't you rue it?' cried a young soldier, start- treme polish, which make him shrink from ing up, 'don't you rue it?' 'Rue what?' said any thing that belongs to the kennel." [Laugh-he, 'Rue aught like that!' 'Then, by my God,' ter.] cried the youth, unsheathing his sword, that Mr. Richards-"I rise to order, Sir. It is woman was my mother! Draw, you brutal not right to bring into this House the manners villain, draw.' They fought-the youth pas- of a blackguard, instead of those of a gentle-

ence, showing clearly its improbability, and your paper, to request "M. G. P." of the dy, and, while he turned him over in the throes

Great Failure at Buffalo. - The evening edition of the New York Journal of Commerce dated 6th inst., contains the following unpleasant intelligence. The news of the failure of Benjamin Rathbun, at Buffalo, which was received this morning, caused a very unusual sensation in Wall Street. His affairs have for months past been the subject of much speculation, and his notes, endorsed by some ten or twelve of the best names in that city, have been crowded upon the market at the enormous discount of three or four per cent, a month. They have served for the quotations of some of our neighbors in giving the condition of the money market. The credit of every body in Buffalo of course became deeply implicated, and it was said repeatedly that, if 'Rathbun failed, all Buffilo must fail.'

Mr. Rathburn's business was enormously extended. In addition to large operations in real estate, in which he was constantly engaged, he was a conhabitants of the Cities of Quebec and Mon- tractor for erecting the great hotel, and many other buildings. In this line he had shops and establishments of his own for making bricks, and fornishing and working all sorts of materials for building. He had no less than four stores kept in his own name, three of which were one hundred and fifty feet deep, filled with valuable merchandise. He owned the line of stages from Buffalo to Batavia, and in fact almost all the lines running out of hat city, and for this and other purposes, owned six hundred horses. He employed twenty eight clerks, and two thousand other persons in the various departments of his operations. His skill and enterprise, sustained by a large number of well known fortunate speculations, gave him a reputation for talents and wealth by which, until now, he has been attle to carry on these diversified and almost limitless operations. But he has failed at last. From statements which are as good as can be had in such a case, we are led to hope that the consequences will not be run on so broad a scale as had been anticipated, it indeed there is any ruin at all. At any rate it does not appear that the citizens of Buffalo are likely to lose to any considerable extent.

Mr. Rathbun, we understand, represented th whole amount of his debts at a million and a half of dollars, and on more than a million of his paper he acknowledged that he had forged the names of rich neighbours. On a particular occasion he procured L. F. Allen and eleven others to endorse three of his notes for 5000 dollars each .- The transaction was generally known in Buffalo. - These notes with the endorsements thereon, he multiplied at his pleasure, and the forgeries passed unsuspected, as whenever a forged note was mentioned, it was taken for one of the well known and genuine notes. This forged paper was sold in Wall-street, in Canada, and wherever a market could be found for it.

To pay the million and a half of responsibilities, Mn. Rathbun exhibits a list of property which the has conveyed to assignees, valued at two millions and a half. Other persons value the list at two milnear the truth, it is to be hoped that the affair will not in the end prove seriously injurious to any one. Rathbun and a brother who is charged with having executed the forgeries, have fled to Canada.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[In the House of Commons, June 14, on a debate on the Irish Municipal Bill, the following scene took place.]

Mr. Walter then expressed his approbation of Lord Stanley's plan for settling the Tithe question; and remarked upon the failure of Emancipation to give the peace which was expected from that measure to Ireland. He considered that the House ought to attempt something for the relief of the poor, instead of meddling with such subjects as that now before

Mr. O'Connell said-" I object, Sir, to the introduction of the Church Bill and the question of Poor-laws on this occasion. On the Poor-laws we have already read enough in the Times newspaper. We had discussion after discussion upon them. The Times the mighty thunderer upon the Poor-laws; and the Honourable Gentleman, I believe, really thinks allowed to go on." that he is writing a paragraph instead of making a speech. [Laughter.] And then, as to the Church question-as to what he calls the robbery of the poor man-why, the first time that question was stirred in this House, it was by the Honourable Member for Tipperary; there voted for that spoliation, and one of the most prominent of them was the Honourable Member for Berkshire. [Hear and Cheers.] I have read his name in the list-the list published in the Times, so that he cannot ' renege from that. I wish to heaven the Honourable Member would take himself from this side of the House. I scented him in the past season as 'the last rose of summer' and yet he still remains amongst us. I wish he would go to the side upon which he votes and not remain | derly discussion. where he ought not to be. [Oorder, order, from Colonel Peel.] I now leave it to the Honourable and Gallant Colonel, whether he could think it right himself to act in this way? I leave it to him, as a man and a gentleman, whether be would condescend to pretend to be one thing and yet to be another? We have then his dissertation upon the church question. Why does he not in this conform with the columns of the paper I have referred to. [Hear, and cries of Order.] Has that paper observed the slightest decency towards me? and as an earnest of the wages of its iniquity, has it not done this, and shall not I now be permitted to

retort upon-" Mr. Witter and Mr. Kearsley rose to order

Mr. Watter gave way, and Mr. Kmrsley, amidst bursts of laughter, spoke as fallows—" Sir" said he, " if his Majesty's semants, for they are Ministers no longer-I say, Sir, if his Majesty's servants can submit-if they are so humiliated as to submit -to the bullying conduct of the Honourable Gentleman, I shall not submit to it. I wish to know, Sir is this proper conduct in this House? I'll divide the House upon it."

Mr. O'Connell wished Mr. Walter joy of his ally. There could not be two more completely suited to each other. What a constituency that must be which Mr. Kearsley represented rable purposes of party, in a paper which excited public disgust by, amongst other things, its political tergiversation.

Mr. Richards rose to order. He said that Mr. O'Connell had no right to connect Mr. Walter with the Times, as he had not proved ruffianize in the House.

Mr. O'Connell-"The Member for Berkshire has cause to rejoice in his second defend-

Mr. Walter rose, and said he hoped that Mr. O'Connell would not be interrupted, if he should be allowed to reply. The Speaker wished that Members would confine themselves to what occurred in the

course of debate. The following altercation then ensued, amidst noise and confusion almost indescriba-

Mr. O'Connell-" I only wish to congratulate the Honorable Member for Berkeshire un-

Sta,-Permit me through the medium of sed his sword twice through the dragoun's bo- man." [Long continued cries of Order.]

agree with him in thinking that expressions had been used on both sides which were not the Corporations. proper to be used in that House. He would conjure the Members, for the sake of that House, not to indulge in language inconsistent with propriety.

Mr. O'Connell-"I case not for his expressions. As to mine, I only talked of hopping over the kennel; and I thak it was not inapplicable to the occasion." [Hear and laugh-

Mr. N. Fitzsimon-" Ithink that the debate cannot continue. The Honorable Member for Knaresborough has used nost offensive expressions. He has made use of a word which I am almost afraid to repear, but which you, Sir, I am sure, must have heard, as every Honorable Member pear him has heard it. I must then request of the Hotorable Member for Knaresborough to withdraw, before this House, his exceedingly offensive expressions."

Colonel Peel-" The Honorable Member, Mr. Richards, I am sure, will withdraw the expressions; but I appeal to the Honorable Gentleman opposite, (Mr. O'Connell,) whether the tone in which he has conducted this debate is not calculated to call forth angry ex-

Mr. Richards-" As it appears I must have been under a mistake in the application of the word kennel, I am at once ready to withdraw

the expressions objected to." Mr. O'Connell-"I was arguing upon three points introduced into his speech by the Honorble Member for Berkshire-one on the Poorlaws; the other the Church, upon which he has voted against his colleggues; the third is the real question before the House; and I was proceeding to comment upon it when I was called to order by the Hosorable Member for Wigan, who was very disorderly in doing so, and who sat down extremely quietly, as he usually does when he is in the wrong. [Laughter.] I was then next called to order by the Honorable Member for Knaresborough, who got into that species of language which is so familiar, that until it was proved to him, he did not know it was immoper." [Laughter, and cries of Order.]

Mr. Scarlett rose to order. He really considered this manner of argoing a question, and this species of conduct were the best excuse that could be offered for the repeal of the Union. He appealed to Centlemen sitting on the other side, whether it was possible that *** guage of this description could be permitted to b used; when an Honorable Gentleman in speiking used language which was repudiated | known. by he House, he was immediately tollin was language-so familiar to him that he did not know it was improper. He called upon the Speaker: he begged for his interposition, and to use his authority at a time when he perceived that Honorable Members were becoming

Mr. O'Connell-" Behold, a third advocate ! Another cause for congratulation to the Honorfourth could really be found in this House. [Laughter.] The Honcrable Member for Knaresborough makes use of offensive expressions: I say that I do not require any apology for them; whereupon the Houourable Member for Norwich-"

Mr. Goulburn-" It is not for the purpose of making a commentary that I now rise to order; but I submit to you, Sir, wiether if this species of discussion is continued it is calculated to ensure respect to this House."

Mr. O'Connell-" I have done with the subject. I thought, indeed, a fourth could not be found. I forgot the Right Honorable Gentleman; I forgot that in this House a fourth could be found. [Laughter, and cries of " Order!"] If any gentleman calls me to order, I shall immediately sit down-to find a fifth is impossible. And now, Sir, I hope I may be

Mr. Sergeant Jackson here rose to order. Mr. O'Connell, (pointing to Mr. Sergeant Jackson)-"Oh, oh!" [Loud laughter and

Mr. Sergeant Jackson, having waited for the cheers and laughter to subside, said that he such the liberty of submitting to the Speaker whether such conduct as this should be persevered in? [Cries of "Order!"] If it was, be should certainly move that the House should adjourn the debate.

The Speaker explained to the House, how difficult it was for him to give a personal application to hasty words, when they, perhaps, were not intended, and would not but for his interference be considered as offensive. He implored Members to observe the rules of or-

Mr. O'Connell then proceeded. He exposed the error of Mr. Walter in supposing that the existing corporators of Ireland were the representatives of great Protestant interests; and then went on to allude to his connexion with the Times newspaper.

IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL .--- AMENDMENTS BY THE

House of Lords, June 27. Lord Melbourne brought forward the Commons' alterations of their lordships' amendments to the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, for the purpose of inducing the adoption of these alterations. He did not regret the own opinions and views of the ultimate workshould have made such extensive changes in the bill, actually altering its principle as well as its details; and he could not but think that, had the Commons made any similarly extensive and vital alterations in a bill originating in their Lordships' House, their Lordships would have rejected them. The Commons, in the desire of maintaining a good understanding with their lordships, had not insisted on their restoration of the whole of their bill, but they had named some of the corporations of Ireland, declaring that they could not consent to the entire destruction of the principles of the bill by the annihilation of corporations in Ireland-a sentiment in the justness of which he be again returned, immediate steps will, I unconcurred. He moved that the amendments

of the Commons be taken into consideration. Lord Lyndhurst, it will be seen, entered into a very full, clear, and eloquent explanation and vindication of his political career, especially as regarded his conduct on the Catholic claims, and his subsequent proceedings towards Ireland. He confessed that he had acquiesced in the full concession of the Catholic claims; but he must also avow that he had been grievously disappointed by the results. Instead of peace and satisfaction being the effects, the concessions had only given rise to new and extensive agitations, to the undermining and assaulting of all authority, and to That representation must be more equalizedthe advancing of the most extravagant and threatening demands. His Lordship, it will be-perceived, also pourtrayed his three most conspicuous opponents, Mr. O'Connell, Lord Melbourne, and Lord John Russel. For those likenesses we refer to the report. His lordship ikewise entered into very full explanation of the sense in which he had used the term "aliens"—declaring that he had only adopted the language heretofore uttered by those who were now the loudest to condemn him. With respect to the amendments to the bill, sanctioned by so large a majority of their lordships, he for one must adhere to them as requisite to the tranquillity and security of our Protestant establishments. His lordship resisted the mo-

After Lords Clanricarde &c., had spoken, Earl Grey addressed their Lordships, and in a very

The Duke of Wellington resisted the Commons alterations; he should adhere to the Bill as amended by their Lordships. Lord Melbourne replied, stating that he could not consent to defer this measure, and that he must

press forward the Bill, believing it to be just and

The House then divided. The numbers werefor the motion 78; against it 142; majority 64.

> AFFAIRS OF CANADA. House of Commons, June, 29.

Sir G. Grey brought up papers connected with Canada, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. Hume wished to know whether there would be any objection, in addition to those papers, to lay on to give a similar communication of why on the table of the House the address of the assembly to Sir Francis Head, respecting the Orange ludges, and his answer, stating that he had no intention to interfere in the matter?

Mr. Roebuck inquired whether Government had received any official copy of the address reported to to have been delivered by Sir Francis Head, expressive of his determination to dissolve the present Upper Canada Assembly, in reply to an address from the electors of Toronto, ending with these remarkable words-" In the name of every regiment of mi- American intrigue, when they agreed to with litia in Upper Canada, I publicly promulgate-let them come if they dare!" He also wished to know Upper Canada, 1820-1, and to be replaced by whether any and what reports had been received from the Canada Commissioners, and whether they would also be laid on the table?

Sir G. Grey said that no additional reports had been received from the Canada commissioners; and with regard to the document stated to be the answer by Sir F. Head to an address from the electors of Toronto, Government had received no official information. They only knew of it through the columns of the public newspapers. He had the same answer to give to the question of the Hon. Member for Mid- i ing of the Alien Bill, with other sures." dlesex; Government had received no copy of any answer to an address, refusing to interfere on the subject of Orange lodges, and he had no reason to believe that such an address ever had been given.

Mr. Hume said he had seen a printed copy of the address, and it certainly appeared strange that Government should be the last to receive it.

CHRONICLE & GAZETTE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836.

We extract copiously from letters received by Mr. Manahan, from Hugh Macgregor, and Moore Kelly, Esquires, dated London, 9th June, last, deeming the opinions contained therein as of some importance to be generally

"Governo: Theati is the men what thes m Head and a Heart 100. "The Editor of the Sun has sent me his eve-

ning paper which I now forward to you; he

is an old acquaintance of mine-a Highlander too-but a rank Radical Reformer, and until by the bye it just occurs to me to try and en lately a strong advocate for the Canadian this letter published in a London paper-if I grievance fabricators, from which you can fi- succeed I will send you a copy. gure to yourself the many battles which he and I often have on politics, both as regards home as well as Colonial; and notwitstanding all my efforts to convince him and other Editors of like kidney of the true state of things, and the cause which led to the present disorder and misunderstanding. Such efforts would have availed nothing towards the object had not the repeated demands of the grievance party themselves shown the cloven foot. Not a respectable newspaper now in England. of whatsoever party politics on Home affairs but what breathes the same sentiment with respect to the insulting and barefaced demands of the workers of mischief in the two Canadas. You have here an epitome of what I now assert, from the pen of a man whose leading article tells you what he is on other points, and let me tell you, that had your Papineau and Bidwell junto been wise enough acre! A lot at this moderate price is easily perto keep on agitating quietly in the Colony, chased by almost any emigrant; for when the keeping before them as much as possible their amount of the purchase is divided into the for their imaginary grievances, and even continue to find out two more for every one that might be ceded, they would without succeed, and in the end carry all their points, as the people here, and the press also, were strongly inclined to favor their view of things; but the moment that that party became intoxicated with their successive victories of wrong over right, of emigration to the Eastern Townships, where the wrung from a timid Governor through a weak | lands are chiefly situated. More than two there system, they very imprudently for their cause, resolved on laying a fresh string of grievances and complaints before the British public, through the British press; and these demands and complaints, (throwing aside the impertinent tone in which they were urged, even at the foot of the Throne) go, not only to show minions of Papineau are dreading the influence that no real grievances exist, but to convince which so many British settlers must naturally han the very public, whose support they might ere long in Canadian politics, and the Vindicale otherwise secure, that they were imposed upon by false agency.

"I must also tell you that the blunder was equally great on the part of those who contributed, so prematurely, through the press, to heap abuse on the Governor and his measures. It was enough to form themselves into associciations to ascertain their strength, and if necessary address the Home Government, respecifully, through the proper channel, keep- its rugged wilds and frowning forests into flower ing in view giving due credit to the good intentions of the Governor and his instructions, and at the same time dwelling firmly on their time that had intervened, as he hoped it had | ing of things. This would place them in quite tended to allay angry feeling, and to induce a different situation to that in which they are all to come to a dispassionate consideration of now made to appear. It was even remarked the subject. He grieved that their lordships to me by some of the leading characters here, that both parties were alike violent-the one | ter Province with regard to public lands, it were well jealous of the other. Instead of being thus if we would learn some useful lessons. While their characterised, and the opinions offered out of time and place, received with caution, if not with suspicion, consider the field now opened, through the over zeal of the opposite party, when their advice and opinions would come with double effect, and even be courted to help

to frame the new order of things. "I believe, however, that it would be agrecable news to the gents in office here, if Lord those offered by the sister Colony as considerable, Gosford followed Sir Francis Bond Head's and believe on the whole that our lands are the most plan of trying once more the sense of the peo- valuable, yet the diff-rence in the terms is evidently ple. If the same party with the same feeling derstand, be taken, and that a high handed one, if we can believe some of the officials. I have told some of them that any longer delay would only make bad worse, as it would prove the prices are too high. We question the propriety that the Ministers were afraid, which would of exacting from them, in cases of actual and ment, make the enemies of England more and more any thing like the full value of the public lards. and more bold, while the friends, the staff of the provinces, would become more and more indifferent, if not disgusted with the rule of the Home Government-that nothing but a decided stand, and that immediately, would command the respect and confidence (now on the wane) which the inhabitants always wish to cherish towards the Home Government .in fact that a new Constitution must be the end of all, and the sooner it is resolved on the better; otherwise, that I am convinced the British inhabitants will not sobmit much longer to be trifled with. I have ventured to anticipate every good result from a new election in the Upper Province, but none whatever from the Lower. Let them act with the proper spirit towards the Lower Province, and they will soon make as good boys in the upper regions.

pamphlets, &c .- the object is to gain strength tie manufactures, would in the end be infinitely more among their brother members, when the Canada question comes before the house; but others are as active as they can be to prove the present Assembly, who have devoted some at their object, and to check their revolutionary moderate tone. He thought that their Lordships to Hume a long string of grievances and other had been rather severe towards Ireland. He was most anxious to promote a compression carried into stories from Marshall S. Bidwell. I must to see some such liberal provisions carried into effect most anxious to promote a compromise, and pro- find him out, as he will, of course, be instruct- snon.

The Speaker was sure that the House must posed a plan allowing Corporations to continue, and cd to visit Downing street, in the double change in returning to ractor of Republican Agents. racter of Republican Agent, and one of his Majesty's loyal and most faithful subjects, &c. &c. Why did you not write to inform me of this mission,-the name, the rank, and general character of the party. This would to me be of importance, situate as I am; besides, when I knew my man, it would enable me the better to meet his statements at the Colonial Office, if he begins his nonsense. which, no doubt, he is instructed to do, by his LOYAL MASTER, MARSHALL S. BIDWELL. "I sent you a few weeks ago a long letter up.

der cover to Mr. ----, with a few gratuitous observations on Lower Canada rule, to the Colonial Office. I have since been called up may have come under my notice in Upper Canada—the reason why the majority in the Assembly are so disposed to favor Papineau's views, when the same cause cannot exist, but the same means used to influence electors. would enclose you a copy but it is too bulk for this packet. I traced a good deal of the blame, among other causes, to the Government, in allowing themselves to be duped by draw the British Methodist Preachers from others from the United States. Upper Canda, since that period, has swarmed with this class of preachers, who are both illiterate and illiberal in their sentiments, as regards religio and politics; and on the day of elections, or signing petitions, &c., and indeed the whole year round, influence the people on every occasion, and study to noison their minds against the British rule, &c., -then comes the work-

" Mr. Baldwin, whom you state is the rearesentative of the grievance party, arrived here about a fortnight ago. I understand they were prepared for him at the Colonial Office, as Sir Francis Bond Head sent the report of the committee of the House of Assembly with his reply and remarks on it, which arrived ten days previous to him. There have been rumors of Sir Francis' recall, but I give them no credence, as I believe the Downing Street gentry are determined to support him at all bazards: indeed the moderate men of all parties whom! have met here concur in opinion that if he carnot succeed in adjusting the differences that exist among you, it will be difficult to find a successor who will. I with much pleasure rend the venerable Bishop Macdonell's lener in reply to the calumnious attacks of that degraded fellow O'Grady and his confreres. It will, no doubt, do incalculable service to the cause which his lordship espouses, and latdently hope that the Irish will unanimouscome forward to support the constitutional principles which he so judiciously advocates:

"The action brought by Norton v. Lord Med hourne has been the entire topic of coarers tion for the last week : the honorable acquire of his lordship has given very general satisfact tion, and it is now almost quite apparent that it was got up for base political purposes, and that old fool Norton has been made a complex

EMIGRATION-PUBLIC LANDS. In the sister Province, the subject of Emigration

from the British Isles is receiving proper attention, and efforts are made to induce capitalists and other to settle upon the waste lands of the Cmwn. The system there pursued cannot fail to attain the object, in view. The crown lands are offered for sak in many Townships at the upset price of 2s. 6d. pr annual instalments, they are scarcely felt by the industrious settler, be his means ever so limited. The British American Land Company consisting of esterprising business men, friendly to emigration, chased a part of the public lands from the Brief Government, and have succeeded in turning the fel-Emigrants are said to have settled in this metil season, and others are still crowding thither. To the formation of this Company the rister Province indebted for this important accession to her popul. tion, and the improvement of her waste lands. The with its fiend like hatred to everything of Britis name and character, has been industriously labories to excite groundless fears among emigrants, and turn them to some other quarter. Papinean world rather see them settle in the neighboring states or remain in inactivity and want at home, then to have them purchasing the waste lands of the lower peorince, and by their enterprise and industry convenies meadows and fruitful fields. The splenetic efficient and insidious efforts of the agents of the disorgation ziar faction, however, prove innocuous, and the emigrants, we are happy to perceive, are still presing forward, regardless of artificial captions, ad From the excellent policy now pursued in the is-

lands are offered at the upset price of 2s 6d per are, how very different is the practice here! The upst prices for Crown lands for 1836, in this Province, will average in the settled Townships, 12s 6d, and in new Townships, 5s per acre. Now, although we consider the difference between the real advantages which this Province presents to the emigrant, and too great. Our lands should be sold on more liberal terms. They are no doubt well worth the price quired, and may often yield a certain profit to the purchaser, but etill as far as emigrants are concerned There may indeed be no injustice in the exchange of money for property on such terms, but this appear rather inconsistent with our professed anxiety to promote emigration. While these conditions are adhered to, the encouragements which we profess to hold out to cinigrants are not as generous as they should be. We have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that an alteration will soon take place with regard to our public lands, and he pe that the emigrant will profit by the change.

It would be advisable in our view of the questions to grant the waste lands of the Province to Emigrants, on condition of actual and immediate settlement, free of any charge. The benefit that would result to the Province from the improvements that would be thus effected would be great, and the increase of our population, the accession of industry, and the consequent additional demand that would "Hume and Roebuck are at work with their be created for our Produce, and British and domesproductive of public good than under the present system of management. Some of the members of tention to the subject, are advocates for this impor-