on to decide on all such wants and interests, have more weight than little more than half or be blindly guided by interested parties .- that number. It is forgot that an Anglo-Amer-They could hardly ever be expected to assem- ican minority in Upper Canada, (which has ble from such distances, under such circum- been a majority some time since, and may be stances; and then the execution of their en- | so again,) would be united to a doubly disactments, and the responsibility of the persons contented Gallo-American majority in Lower entrusted with it, would meet with all the ob- Canada, both with no friendly feelings to Bristacles of "time and space."

out this extent of sixteen hundred miles were off," and in favor of "elective institutions," the same. If they were different in every similar to those of the United States. With thing, -in national origin, in language, educa- such an union of forces, that connexion could tion, habits, laws, customs and religion,-it is hardly be expected to hold out more than a utterly impossible that they could be united very few years. to treat of or affect all these peculiarities with stand thus : any degree of wisdom or justice. It is horrible to think of the injury to the feetings, the violation of right, and the confusion which must result from the doings of a local legislature under such circumstances.

When men get into disputes, they extin-· guish the light of reason, and contemn experience. When was it ever before attempted, even under the most favorable circumstances. to unite a population extending over a territory of sixteen hundred miles, under a local and subordinate legislature? Why, it exceeds the usual limits in which mankind have been able to keep together as nations. Look at the old | tented, whose numbers are never without im-British Colonies, and the present United States. They have been cut up into many parts, for fidelity to the established Government are the facility of local government and legislation. | loosened by important constitutional changes. We have seven of them along the line which is now proposed to be united under one Colonial Government, and twelve of them in a similar extent from north to south, and eight of them who have no communication with the ocean, excepting through other States,-the whole of their trade being regulated and conveyed from and to the ocean under the authoand regulated under the authority of the Brit- | tution as established in 1791. ish Parliament .- [Neilson's Gazette.

### UNION OF THE PROVINCES OF UP PER AND LOWER CANADA.

Quebec, 14th Dec. 1836. The union of the two Provinces of Canada is supported by many, not so much on the ground of any probable utility to either Province, as to accomplish a political object.

The obtaining a sea-port for Upper Canada is the advantage held out to the people of that Province. This advantage is more apparent than real; for Upper Canada has already the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the use of all its sea-ports, the same as the inhabitants of the Lower Province, secured by a British Statute. Montreal under her local jurisdiction could not, for all the purposes of much more under her controul than it is at hese must remain under the controul of th Imperial Authority. The Upper Canada Legislature might indeed lay some internal duties within the annexed territory, which it cannot do at present; it might make some favorable local regulations, and improvements, but none which the interests of Lower Canada does not equally prompt her to make. Without the union of the Provinces, Quebec, and a great part of the St. Lawrence would still remain between Upper Canada and the sea, and if the local Legislation of Lower Canada is so mischievous and dangerous, it would still have

The demand for a sea-port being urgent and nearly unanimous on the part of Upper Canada, its plausibility, and at the same time its utter impracticability, in respect to local position and the maintenance of the necessary power of the British Parliament for regulating trade, as well as in respect to the national faith and justice to all the King's subjects, it would lead to the union as the only substitute which could be proposed.

We have pointed out the incompatibility of uniting so vast an extent of territory under a Legislature constituted solely for local pur-

But considerations of this kind can have but little weight with those who ardently pursue a great political object and expect to obtain it by the union. This object is the destruction of the political power of the French Canadians, which, it must be confessed, has been most indiscreetly exercised both as regards the prosperity of the Lower Province, the accommodation of the Upper Province, and the maintenance of the King's Government in Lower

The power of the French Canadians in every thing that concerns their peculiarities of laws, language, and institutions, would no doubt be diminished or destroyed by the union. But would they the less continue to exist if their power in these respects were destroyed Would the two thirds or three fourths of the which would have brought this about, by what they would consider as a violation of their actual possession and public faith

Canada are much attached to either the laws, religion or institutions of the French Canadiattached to, because they feel that is the only | Communicated .- [Ib. way to have their general support. After having, as French Canadians attached to their laws and institutions and to every thing Canadian, been so strongly supported by their uninformed Countrymen, will these leaders be been pleased to authorize the following Genless supported when it is found that all the ap- tlemen to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midprehended danger from the British Govern- wifery in this Province :ment and the British inhabitants of the Province are really come upon them or near at from the University of Glasgow-Licence dated hand? Will they not rather believe that they hught to have given their leaders still stronger support, when they warned them of the approaching danger, and believe still more in their penetration and regard for their welfare? They will tell them that they have no longer any hope bot in an union with the United States-that they cannot be worse and may be better under exclusively "elective institu-

It would be a strange legislation in the present times, in the British Parliament, which would be calculated to give a preference to any particular caste of free British subjects, in apportioning the representation. It is utterly inconsistent with justice, to disfranchise any portion of those having the common qualification. In the equal distribution of property which prevails in America, there is no established property qualification, which will not extend nearly equally to all, in proportion to their population. Nothing, in fact, excepting palpable injustice, can prevent a great numerical majority of the population, banded together by peculiar national feelings, having the majority in the representative branch of the Constitution; and this majority is still on the side of the French Canadians. Where, then, will be the annihilation of their destructive political power by the Union?

We would say it would still exist, and be rather increased for all mischievous purposes, although lost in regard to the preservation of their national peculiarities. The majority of the representation of a million of souls, would

tish connexion, both having made an open de-This is supposing that the people through- ; claration against "a Government 4000 miles

under one local legislature, drawn from their | The account in the elective branch of the different parts in any fair proportion, in a way | united Legislature, as now constituted, would

> Disaffected-Lower Canada, 80 Upper Canada, 18 Loyal-Upper Canada, 11 do. Lower Canada, - 55

Majority of disaffected, 43 No apportionment of the representation could be made to secure a well-affected majority, which would not be a marked act of injustice, and therefore add to the number of the disconportance, when the bonds of social order and

The verry inconveniences which would soon be felt by all parttes after the union, would tend to unite all of them in seeking the nearest and speediest relief.

in all the troubles that would follow, the honest and industrious among the people of all national origins and politicial opinions, would be the sufferers, without any reasonable prosriv of the General Government, as that of pect of their obtaining any benefit which is not every part of the British empire is carried on | within their reach, under the present Consti-

We trust that the people of both Canadas who can have no objects of personal political ambition, will reflect seriously on the revolutionary vortex in which they attempted, undesignedly we believe, to be plunged.

As things stand in Lower Canada, where political dissensions have the most rooted existence, the violent parties cannot much injure one another. They will eventually find it their interest and only resource, to agree, and make the most of their present political institutions, which are indeed the only ones for which the country is yet ripe.

England has little to fear from the present dissensions in the North American Colonies. She may despise the loyal warning of the factious, respecting the fate of her old Colonies. They were contending for the preservation of was read and referred to a Committee consistetrade and collecting and dividing duties, be their established Constitutions, while England ing of Messrs. Marks, Solicitor General, and was endeavouring to destroy them. Let her present. So long as we are a British Colony now maintain the Constitutions of her present Colonies, and she will find a cordial and suf-"Be just, and fear not," is the safest rule of

> Fatal Occurrence .- Last week, a young man named John Duncan, a native of Scotland, on crossing the Chats Lake, was drowned by the ice giving way. He was a lumberman, and on his way to work, when the unfortunate accident took place,-and was in sight of his companions when he went down, but who could render him no assistance .-

### FATAL ACCIDENT. There is but a step between me and death.

On Sabbath last in the afternoon, a melancholy occurrence took place in the township of Ramsay. Three individuals were drowned in the Mississippi, opposite the residence of Jas. reading. Wylie, Esquire, one of them his own son Robert, the youngest of the family, a fine boy be-tween five and six years old. The names of the other two are Laughlin McLane of Ramsay, aged about 16, and - Bremner of Lam-

ark, apparently about 18. How the accident happened is unknown and probably will remain so. Mrs. Wylie, while bank above the river, having heard some cries, though in fact it takes place only on Mr. Nordesired a servant girl to run out and see what was the matter: she went accordingly towards the river, and sceing above the ice the head of the two lads, ran back and told the man servant, who reached the river only in time to see the last of them sink to rise no more .-What rendered it the more distressing, it was not for some time known or even conjectured that the little boy was lost, as he had been in Royal Standard offered, and were always prethe kitchen not more than 20 minutes before the accident occurred. It was only when his lifeless body was brought up with the others

that the sad truth was known. It is conjectured that the young men, who belonged to a lumber shanty, on the other side population of the Lower Province be then more of the river, had come down to the ice to amuse British than at Present? Would their feelings | themselves, and that the little boy seeing them be more friendly to the British Government, from the house, had in attempting to cross over to them fallen through the ice, and that they in trying to save him had perished also. The shoes of one of the young men were found It is not true that the leaders who have at the side of the hole, out of which all the brought things to their present state in Lower | three bodies were taken after having been in the water about an hour.

How loudly do such occurrences teach us ans. Although native Canadians, they are a to remember that in the midst of life we are in half European, half French philosophic and | death, and to number our days that we may revolutionary faction. Their most active par- apply our hearts unto wisdom! How forcibly tizans and supporters are not found among the | do they warn the living to keep in mind that steady and moral mass of the French Canadi- they must die! How sadly do they admonish This mass as was the case in France, us to boast not ourselves of to-morrow, since has been rather passive than otherwise. But | we know not what a day or an hour may bring the leaders and their co-operators put forward | forth ! How impressively do they say, rewhat they know the majority of the people are member the Sabbath day to keep it holy !-

# Governuent House,

8th December, 1836. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has

Colin A. Anderson, Diplom in Surgery August, 1836.

William Sutherland, Doctor in Medicine of the University of McGill College, in Lower Canada-Licence dated 9th September, 1836. Charles William Covernton, M. D. of the University of Saint Andrews, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London-Licence dated 28th September, 1836.

James Mitchell, he having undergone the usual examaintion before the Medical Board of this Province-Licence dated 4th October, 1836.

Mathew Campbell, he having undergone the Medical Board of this Province-Licence dated 5th October 1836.

Henry Osborne, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London-Licence dated 5th October, 1886.

Thomas Homan Mullock. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London-Licence dated 18th November, 1886.

FOR SALE, AT THE CHRONICLE BOOK STORE, A VERY NEAT AND USEFUL FOR

1337. Also,-A Quantity of Silver Pencil Cases. December, 1836.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1836.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. School Lands .- On the 7th inst. the House addressed His Excellency for a statement of the amount of monies that have accrued from the sales of School Lands in this Province, showing in detail the prices per acre at which the same have been sold, and the sum opposite the name of each Township respectively from which the same may be derived.

Life Insurance and Trust Company .- The House addressed His Excellency for copies of all correspondence since the last Session of the Legislature, between His Majesty's Government and His Excellency, relative to a Bill which passed during last Session, and which was reserved for the Royal Assent, establishing a Life Insurance and Trust Company at Brockville.

Canada Company's Lands to pay taxes .- Mr. McKay moved for leave to bring in a Bill to compel the Canada Company to pay such taxes as such individuals are by law compelled to pay upon all lands bargained for and set apart for which no deeds are issued.

Mr. Cartwright moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the laws of the Probate and Surrogate Courts of this Province.

Mr. Norton moved for leave to bring in a Bill to dispose of the Clergy Reserves for the purposes of general Education.

Roads and Bridges .- It was resolved there be granted to His Majesty the sum of £500,000 to defray the expense of constructing and improving the Roads and Bridges in the several Districts in this Province. Yeas, 52,-Nays, 1, viz: Mr. Alway.

A Bill was brought down from the Legislative Council catitled " An Act to make the remedy in cases of Seduction more effectual, and to render the Fathers of Illegitimate Children liable for they support," which was read a first time and ordered for a second reading.

The Petitien of Thomas Kirkpatrick and others, praying to be incorporated into a Company for the purpose of constructing dams on the River Cataraqui, for Mills and Machinery,

Board of Works .- Mr. Prince moved for ficient support in the Colonists themselves, leave to bring in a Bill to erect and establish a Board of Works for this Province-such to be located in the City of Toronto or wherever the Seat of Government from time to time may happen to be.

> Mr. Prince moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the laws now in force relating to so many and such of the Roads, Highways and its warmest friends predicted; but as all calculations Bridges within this Province as are not existing under or by virtue of any Act or Charter granted by the Provincial Legislature, and to place the entire management of the said roads, highways and bridges under a Board of Works to be established in this Province.

The Caledonia Spring Company Bill was read the second time and ordered for a third

The Libel Law Amendment Bill was ordered for a second reading.

The Clergy Reserves .- By the latest accounts from Toronto, the House was occupied with the discussion of this question.

The debate, (says the Standard) on the setting in the house, which stands on a high Clergy Reserves may be said to continue, alton's Bill for the sale of lands, and seems to be conducted with the greatest forbearance and

We regret that it is out of our power to furnish the reports of the speeches, but from some, to us unaccountable cause the reporters (Mr. Fowler excepted) have discontinued furnishing us with the debates. The Proprietors of the pared to have given slips to the other newspaper presses, and it was so understood, but if we are not furnished with copies of the speeches, of course we are precluded from givare bitterly mortified that we are obliged to delay for another number, the important intelligence, which they would afford to our

### DEBATE ON THE WELLAND CANAL REPORT. (Continued.)

(Reported by Mr. Junkin.) Mr. Merritt said, that never since he had astonished than he was at hearing the speech estimate of what it would cost to finish it? hon, and learned gentleman mean to charge them also with deceiving the public in the reports they gave of it. What did he know conhad been lying out of the interest of their monoice, and learned gentleman mean to charge we should; and he (Mr. J.) would tell them previous notice, to say in that Bill, that it should no longer be held there; removing it could be of no advantage in the administration excellent speeches during this debate, and was end to the other, as the hon, gentlemen who nothing, while the Province had been receiv-Judge Wright, a man who stood eminent in property in the London and Western Dis- Court had been held there was, that the Dishis profession as an engineer, said the money tricts. The tolls even this year amounted to trict of Prince Edward and the County of possible. must have been judiciously and economically expended to do so much work for so small a that in 1837, when it would be in complete but now that Prince Edward was erected a sesum-and whether was his opinion or that of repair, they would be £10,000. He would parate District, there was no necessity for the hon, and learned Solicitor General to be say, let the Province now do something hon- it. Adolphustown was a very poor small place, with very little accommodation for and learned member for Durham, and says he who had for ten years been lying out of their travellers, and the Court House was a ruinous nagement of the canal, but would put it into other hands to remove any ground for suspi- stockholders have it. cion! Yet be professed to be a friend to the work! From such friends he (Mr. M.) would say, "Good Lord deliver us." (Laughter.)—
If the report of the committee did not remove every shadow of suspicion from the mind of every hon, gentleman, he would be williaged.

But he (Mr. J.) would say, the lic work, like the improvement of the St. Lawrence. It was the great highway to the west, and should be made a public highway. He complains of the failure of the estimates; but understood to say, that they should at least de-

sion. It had already cost £445,000; but the navigation in the ensuing spring. question for consideration was this, if it is the cheapest route from the western country to the ocean, would it not ultimately pay? Last year, when it was in efficient operation, it inimprovement of the Province, and which would all pay for themselves. Burlington Canal bly would not disgrace themselves by abandoning that important work.

A'r. Draper remarked that there had been nothing said about abandoning it,-no such sentiment had been expressed, nor did he think it was felt by any hon, gentleman. He was of opinion that the proper question now was, having began the work, should they advance a sufficient sum to carry it through and mation from the Journals of the tiouse of Assembly, reports of committees, and such like public and official documents. He did not wish to make any reflections on any person connected with it; but he had found that a work estimated to cost £300,000, had already cost £450,000, and was yet in such an unfinished state that he heard to day that £150,000 more was wanted to make it such a work as would be of any service to the country. Looking at this, was forced to ask, where could be get information on which he could rely, now thit he was called on for the first time to legislate updi it? (" Go to the work," from Mr. Robinson.) Will, if he were to go there, what would be see? A wirk on which a great willing, when once he knew voat it would cost to finish it, to advance every shill ig of the sum required. He spoke not now of any temporary repairs of perishable materials; but would say, -let us know what it will cost to finish it in a permanent and substantial manner, so as to require no more except such casual repairs as all suci works require, and he was prepared to vote that sim whatever it might be. They were told it would yet be a profitable work; and he hoped it would is much more so than hitherto had failed, let them not plunge the Province any further in it, by buying on the stockholders, until they were sure from practical results that it would pay. His hon, friend opposit said there had been an increase of trade on the Willand Canal of three to one over the Erie Canal. But it must be in the nature of things, that a new work just coming into operation would increase must faster in trade for a few years, than one that has been many years in operation; but let both work be in efficient operation for some years, and they see which would do the most business ;-that would be the only proper criterion for judging which would ultimately take the western trade. This was the first time he had had an opportunity of express ng his sentiments on this subject; and in conclusion he would say again, that he would vote the sum necessary to fin sh the work,

but not with the information which he was now in

Mr. Jones observed, that the amount of the hon, and learned gentleman's argument was just this-that they should do nothing respecting the Welland Cagal until they had what he called correct info.mation. But what would he do? Leave it til next year? That | made been fulfilled? The work has been fininjury to the Province. The canal had been been. And who were to blame for it? The Canal, as he said when he was up before, uppersons in the management of it were compelled to proceed as they had done, because the benefit of the Province, as he would vote they were not sure what suith of money they could get, -they were under the necessity of asking the smallest possible sum that would be of any use to them when they came before The calculations of the hon, gentleman he lis-Legislature, or they would have got nothing tened to, and thought they might turn out to ing them either to the press or the public. We at all. The Canal had greatly benefitted the Province-even to the amount of the money they had all failed, and yet he flew into a pasexpended on it-and the hon, and learned gentleman had not attentited to controvert Did not every one in the Province know it? that statement. [Hear, hear.] It had been Then comes the hon, member for Leeds and stated that the debt of the rovince was such that the money could not be raised. But he was satisfied there would be no difficulty in that. Let debentures be issued, and no doubt but they would be negociated; and the tolls would pay the interest. He would ask the hon, and learned gentleman, if they were not able! Why, the hon, gentleman must be the honor of a seat in that House, was he more to make the necessary repeirs till they had an of the hon, and learned Solicitor General. As He [Mr. Jones] wanted the committee in the self or wishing to deceive others. leader of that house it might have been expect- first place to advance a sum of about 14 or 15 ed that he would have taken a statesman like | thousand pounds to put the canal in repair for | learned gentleman in his speech, by observing view of the subject now before them. But the ensuing spring, and to keep the present had he done so? He tells us we cannot buy locks in repair until permanent stone ones out the stock held by private individuals, but could be made. Then we wanted a further he would take the management of the work sum next year to go on with the work. The from them and give it to the Government- whole, he believed, could be finished in two that all confidence in the managers of the ca- years. But that was not the question now; nal is destroyed, because they have from time it was, whether it was to be a public work or to time made statements which have not been not? When that question was debated in the realized. That remark was intended, he supposed, to apply to him. But who, he would McKay) expressed the same opinion as had that the word Adulphustown might be re-inask, had been the managers of that work as been expressed by the hon, and learned mem- seried in the Bill (it having been struck out in far as estimates and calculations were con- ber for the City of Toronto- but on more ma- the second reading.) Hon. members should cerned? They were the engineers who had ture deliberation he adopted the opinions set bear in remembrance, that for the last thirty with great magnanimity, yielding with admit been employed on it. There had also been forth in the report. But the hon, and learned years, the Court House had been situated in rable grace to the general wish of the country commissioners appointed by that house, who member says, "should we pay the stocholders that village, in the heart of a well cultivated had a share in the management of it-did the before the Province has received any thing?" country, and it was now proposed, without any cerning the canal? Had he travelled from one ney for many years-they had as yet received of justice, and would seem somewhat harsh, formed the committee had done, and whose ing many advantages from the canal, espe- satisfactory to the people. report was now the subject of consideration? cially in the increased value it had given to Mr. Manahan said that the reason why the has every degree of confidence in the past ma- money. The hon, and learned member says, old building, near tumbiing down, which had leaving Quebec about the 6th inst. He wil

But he (Mr. J.) would say, let it be a pubtimates would have been made larger. He seen such a thing. When it was commenced, them. He hoped the Bill might be re-com-

done, and the country through which the ca- \$20 to \$30, and labour bad consequently risen nal had passed, to enable them to form an to a dollar a day. He thought there was no

Mr. Macnab, thought the time had now arrived when the House must do something as they ought for the Welland Canal. He regretted that the hon, and learned member for reased three to one in business over the Erie Toronto did not give the House the benefit of tee, on the second reading. The hon. gentle-Canal. Could any one then doubt but it would his reflections and calculations at an earlier man from Northumberland (Mr. Ruttan) says ultimately pay? There was no risk in mak- period of the Session. The subject of the that the Court should not be removed from ing public works of that kind. The interest Welland Canal had long been before the coun- Adolphustown, until the County of Hastings. of the sum expended on them could be paid try-it had always been alluded to in the was set off as a separate District; that Counout of the principal for the first few years un- Speech from the Throne-it was so this ses- ty had two members in the House to protect til it became productive. (Hear, hear.) The sion, and yet be says it is the first time he has its interests .- the people of that County would proposition might be laug! ed at by some, but had an opportunity of investigating it, and rather go to the Town of Kingston, as would it was nevertheless a sound principle to go up- that he can now and no information on which also the people of Lenox and Addington, and on in works which must ultimately pay, as he he can rely. If that he the case, why did he there was not the man in the Midland Discontended there could not be a shadow of doubt | not at an early part of the session move for a trict who had raised his voice against the but that the Welland Canal would. If hon. Committee to make enquiry, and lay before amendment which had been made. The members wished to promite a spirit of public the House such information as he wished? question had been fully discussed before, and improvement in the country, they must go on A Committee was appointed to go over and unless the House was prepared so far to alter, with the Welland Canal. He had no fears examine the work, they were practical men, its opinion, as to agree to the suggestions of about our Provincial debt, and only wanted an and men of experience in such works-that the hon, and learned Solicitor General, it would opportunity of showing for what it had been | Committee was composed of Messrs. Jones, | be useless again to go into committee upon it. contracted, it had been on public works for the Cartwright, Chisholm, Robinson, Bockus, Air. Cartwright had always thought that Rykert, McKay, and Richardson; and he there was a necessity of altering the place for would ask the hon, and learned gentleman if | holding the Court, and considered the Napanee would pay for itself, so would the St. Law-rence Canal, so would the Welland Canal. gentlemen? He complains that the estimates phustown.—It would perhaps be better to wait (Hear, hear.) He hoped the House of Assem- have failed but he (Mr. Macnab) would like to until the County of Hastings had been dividask him what estimate of any public work in ed from the Midland District. Burlington Canal-look at the building they the hon. Solicitor General. No petition had ly as those for the Welland Canal. It was proceeding in a hasty manner in their Legisnot for them now to enquire whether the Wel- lation, and he establishing a dangerous precefinish it, or vote a small sum, as they had often done land Canal should be constructed. If, how- dent. He thought that the Court should still before, to make repairs which would be of no per- ever, the question was put to him he would remain at Adolphustown, not that he knew manent benefit? He had taken some pains to inform | say, make it. He thought it was commenced | that it was the best place, but that it had been himself on this subject, and he had taken his infor- too soon, before the country really required it there for many years. and that was the reason why it had not yet | Mr. Murney said that the people of Hastpaid. But it was commenced, and the ques- | ings had long very justly complained of havtion now was, what was the best means of ing to go out of the Town of Belleville to atpermanently finishing it? But the hon, and | tend the Court; and he believed he spoke their learned member for Toronto says he wants in- | feelings, when he said that they would prefer formation before he proceeds to do any thing. going to Kingston to going to Adolphustown. Well, if he (Mr. McNah) wanted information. There was no accommodation for holding the it would be none better than the hon, member | Court there, as the Court House was going to the failure of all past estimates and calculations, he for Russel, the hon, member for Grenville, or ruins, and he had seen from 40 to 50 travelthe hon, member for Simcoc-they were prac- lers sleeping in one room in a tavern there, tical men, and had examined the work, and | and if that was not inconvenience, he did not the result of their investigation was now on | know what it was-likewise, the last Grand the table. Could it be thought that these hon. Jury that had been summoned, had represented deal of money had been expended, and on which a gentlemen would take the trouble to go over the Court House there as a nuisance. great deal more was required; that he would not be and view the work and then draw up a Report . Alkman thought it would be establishable to form any correct opinion respecting it. He in favor of it, if they did not think it would ing a very bad precedent, to remove the Court they had all failed respecting this work, he was foreed to the conclusion that the combe them on which that degree of information being safety. He was they could rely, or proceed with safety. He was willing, when once he know and seeing it.

In one, and sould vote against it. people of Oswego? It was the highway to Lake Erie. And what was Lake Erie? It was the great central water of the Western country, which was every year rapidly rising the Court House as there was no jail. It very in wealth and commerce, the immensely increasing products of which must find their na- | Court upon reaching Adolphustown, find the Sessions tural outlet by it to the Ocean. He did hope adjourned till the next week, to meet at the town of that House would do something for the Stock- Kingston. holders, and that the Province would take the The Solicitor General certainly should not have said one word more, if the hon, gentleman opposite (Mr. Merritt) had not taken of-

fence at the few remarks which he offered when he was up before. He had no intention of giving offence when he made them; but as it had been taken, he would repeat it again, that there was not one single prediction, of that hon, gentleman in particular, respecting the Welland Canal, that had not entirely failal) did not intend to impute to him any corrupt motive, but simply to state what was an indisputable fact. But then the hen, gentleman says with some appearance of feeling, into it? was there not enough last year." Why, he (Sol. General) was as free now as he was then to say, that the imputations made against him with respect to the funds of the predictions, however honestly and sincerely would be the ruin of the work, and a great | ished he has told us, but it has tumbled down, on the expeciation that it would pay; but for money to make or improve any great highway. He always thought it would justify the expenditure of half a million of the public money. be true or they might not; but it appeared sion when he was told of it. Why should he? | wood, Solicitor General, Wickens-35. says it will not only pay, but yield you I don't know how much upon your money; and yet he wants us to buy out the Stockholders, - pay them three per cent, the first year, and four the next, and five the next, and so in this way to buy off stock which is to be so very profiteither-I will not say what I was going to-("out with it.") He must be deceiving him-

[Mr. Macnab here interrupted the hon, and that it was five o'clock; and the Speaker took the chair, and declared the house adjourned.]

# From the Patriot.

HOLDING THE QUARTER SESSIONS, 3rd READING. his moderation and forbearance. Indeed we Mr. Solicitor General moved an amend-

The people from the County of Hastings

every hon, gentleman, he would be willing to spend three months again this session in investigation, in order that the House might be casualties frequently arose which could not be parated from the Midland District. Hon, town, until the County of Hastings were se- able articles on this subject, from the old Q satisfied. The hon, and learned Solicitor General complains that the estimates have failed—that the work has cost more than it was said it would do. Now could not the hon, and learned gentleman see that if there had been any intention of defranding the public the set.

only asked hon, gentlemen to look at the work | pork was only \$10 a barrel, now it was from | mitted, and that Adolphustown might be again

Mr. Shaver should vote in favor of the opinion of the manner in which the money had argument why they should not advance a suf- amendment of the learned Solicitor General. been expended. But what it had cost they ficient sum to make the necessary repairs on not because Adolphustown was the place should banish from their minds on this discus- the Welland Canal, before the opening of the | where he the (Solicitor) was born, but because he thought that to remove the Court House would be an inconvenience and an injury to the people of Lenox and Addington.

Mr. Jones understood that the matter had been finally discussed and settled in Commit-

this Province had not failed? Look at the Mr. Mc. Vab was in favor of the motion of were now sitting in, (hear, hear.) and see if | been presented for the removal of the Court, the estimates for them had not failed as great- and he thought that in doing so they would be

not now convenient to the inhabitants generally. Dobeen brought there to be tried, had to be confined to frequently happened that persons having business at

The amendment to recommit the Bill was adopted, when the House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Solicitor General moved that the word Adolphostown be insert d,after some discussion it was negatived, and the Bill passed as at first proposed.

## THE CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

We learn from Toronto, that after a few lays' debate this all important and all engrossing subject, was, on the evening of the 16:h instant disposed of, by the rejection of Mr. ed (ob, oh; hear, hear.) He (the Sol. Gener | Norton's Bill for the sale of the Reserves, and to appropriate the proceeds to the exclusive purpose of education. 'The following Resolutton, which was introduced by Mr. Solicitor "If any thing is suspected, why not examine | General Hagerman, was adopted by the House:-

"THAT IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THE LANDS COMMONLY CALLED THE CLERGY RESERVES, Canal were perfectly false. But what had AND THE PROCLEDS ARISING FROM THE SALES that to do with his remarks? Had any of his THEREOF, BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE PROMO-TION OF RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION OF THE PROPLE THROUGHOUT THIS PROVINCE." and we are called upon to build it up again. The Resolution was carried by a majority of completed, but not in the way it should have He (Sol. General) never voted money to the 14-say 35 to 21-the Yeas and Nays being

Yeas .- Aikman, Armstrong, Boulton, Burwell, Cartwright, Chisholm, of Halton, Corn-Wall. Drayer, Dunley, Elling, Festive, Goment. Hotham, Jarvis, Jones, Kearns, Lewis, Macnab, Malloch, Manahan, Marks, McCrae, M. Donell, of Northumberland, McDonell, of Glengarry, McKay, Murney, Powell, Prince Richardson, Robinson, Ruttan, Shade, Sher-

Nays .- Alway, Bockus, Cameron, Chisholm, of Glengarry, Cook. Detlor, Duncombe of Norfolk. Gibson, McDonell, of Stormont McIntosh, Merritt, Moore, Morrison, Norton, Parke, Rolph, Rykert, Shaver, Thomson Thorburn, Woodruff-21.

It was then moved by Mr. Jones, that the Resolution he sent to the Legislative Counci for their concurrence, and which was carried accordingly. A joint Committee will probably be appointed to arrange as to the details . the measure, keeping the principle of the Re solution in view.

We learn that the greatest credit is due to Mr. Solicitor General Hagerman, the worthy Representative of this Town, not only for his BILL APPOINTING THE TIMES AND PLACES FOR manly elequence on this occasion, but also for understand that the various members of the who considered these Reserves as by law ex clusively the property of their church, behaved and the expediency of setting forever at rest se

successful in exposing the sophistry of Docto

On Saturday we shall present our reader with as much of the debate on the question :

We understand that the Lord Bishop ( Montreal intends holding a visitation of the Lower Province this winter. We hear tha his Lordship will visit each Parish in rotation

We insert this for the information of severe of our clerical readers.

The union of the Provinces .- We beg leav to draw the attention of our readers to bec Gazette, which will be found in our P ceding columns.

The Weather during the last twenty-fo hours has been singularly variable. Yes any intention of defrauding the public, the es- fault of the engineer, nor could we have fore- would not be fair now to take it away from day was mild as summer with warm west winds prevailing. Last night rain fell in