[illegible] rather that such evils should be endured rather than an [illegible] law should be enacted. We have the [illegible] in extenuation for our [illegible] that we act at the same time. The law was and must be mechanicable and unalterable. It is true there had been cases where parties had been attached for trespass, or during some popular excitement, as great public danger, the law may for the moment have been dispensed with, and it may have been thought necessary to pass such a law as we have alluded to to meet the occasion, but such deviations are exceedingly few, and always looked upon with great and well merited jealousy and suspicion.—Now, hon. gentlemen, to come to the principle of this bill;—nothing is said in its preamble as to the necessity for this bill except that doubts have arisen as to whether *certain acts* of the Late Province were in force at the commencement of the present session. I have shown, hon. gentlemen, that no such doubts do exist, but if you begin to pass such laws as that which is proposed by this Bill, where are you going to stop? And it is intended also to apply to the future as well as to the past, for it proceeds to give *certain members* thirty days in which they may enter into those *formalities and requirements*, which is stated to have rendered necessary certain acts, the existence or non-existence of which is uncertain.—But, said the hon. gentleman, in such a case as the present you are depriving persons of rights which have been given to them under the solemn guarantee of law, they have taken their seats without opposition, and the party now applying for this Bill having taken no steps to prevent them, they say, we are satisfied with our position, we have done all that the Law requires, and no earthly power can dispossess us. Look to the English journals of the House of Commons, and imagine for a moment that such an attempt should be made there, where the most minute points of practice are examined by men of the greatest acumen in courts of law. But we [illegible] this case arose out of [illegible]

their wish, of which we have no recent evidence.—Because while we are willing to vote for a general Law of Naturalization we would extend its benefits to such aliens only, as should by Petition make known their desire to have the privileges of British Birth conferred on them, and thus be enabled to withhold from such as may have attempted to subvert the Government, advantages which can only be claimed by those who by obedience to the Laws have manifested a willingness to uphold the Institutions of the Country.

Because the Bill invites all Aliens who were resident in the Province on the 10th day of February last, and who may complete or have completed a residence of seven years therein, to take the Oath of Allegiance, and thereby become entitled to all the rights and privileges of British Subjects.

Because the Bill provides for the Naturalization of many Aliens who in the years 1837 and 1838, took up arms in rebellion against the Government, and who had been but a short time in the Province previous to those attempts to subvert the Constitution of the Colony, and who cannot be regarded as having any claim to consideration on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

Because the American border population of almost all classes continue to evince a very general and unjustifiable disposition to interfere with our domestic affairs, and to force upon us a Republican form of Government.

Because with all due respect for the loyal principles and example of many Aliens, both of European and American origin in the Province, for whose benefit we desire to see the enactment of a naturalization Law, we cannot believe it is wise on the part of Her Majesty's Government indiscriminately to invite the settlement of [illegible]

[illegible] gentlemen will look at the progress of our statute book they will find that life, liberty and property have been protected under this impression: has it been ever admitted as a plea for a breach of the criminal Law that the offender was ignorant of the law? Exemptions have followed such cases. It was said of a Roman Emperor that he caused the law to be placed so high on the pillars of the temple that they could not be read, yet life and death were dependant on obedience to the law. It is said, that in speaking of the existing law, at a meeting of the House it had been called a session of Parliament, it is impossible that any man can seriously argue that any session of Parliament has ever been held till the present Session since the passing that Act, and is the rule of law to be governed by a mere mistake of any authority, however high,—but let us for a moment reverse the case, let us suppose that—[Here the hon. gentleman made a pause, and said he would pass on to the Act of Union.] He could go a great way with his hon. friend who introduced the subject to the House, but he would not the views which he took of the case upon a different basis—he would assert that it was opposed to the Act of Union to pass this bill. That act gave us no power to pass an *ex post facto* law, and if we did so the Law of the land would be different from the law of that House. The law as regards the future exists under an IMPERIAL STATUTE, and is not and cannot be interfered with, and can this House pass a law directly contrary to that statute. He had no desire to go into particulars about the practices charged to have prevailed at these Elections, he had heard so many different statements, so contrary in their nature, and that by respectable persons, that he had felt really anxious that the truth should have been brought to light, and so much at one time did he believe that gross misconduct existed, that he was almost disposed to think that the country possessed no powers of legislation at all. For his own part he never entertained a doubt as to whether a session below had existed, and if doubts had existed those doubts themselves were a sufficient warning. But, hon. gentlemen, I declare I do not believe it arose out of any inadvertency. They are said to have the best lawyers in Lower Canada, and they might have and no doubt did get their opinions. I have no doubt that all that was done was done deliberately, and having made up their minds, and having acted upon their own conditions, they have no right now to turn round and say we were wrong and will not be bound by it. It was the case in all legal proceedings, the lawyer chose his own course, and he was bound to abide by it. The Government is not charged in these petitions with having participated in these alleged outrages, but suppose the case reversed, imagine for one moment that for political purposes the Government had endeavoured to prove that a session of Parliament had intervened, and that to unseat members opposed to its policy it had made an application similar to the present, why the whole world would have rung with the charge of tyranny, every paper in the Province and in the world would have been filled with accusations—it would have reached the walls of the British Parliament, and have been execrated by the British public, and would bring down in its consequences an extent of odium which no Government, and no Governor, let him be ever so powerful, could have withstood. No, hon. gentlemen, as I said before, I have not the slightest personal interest in the question, but the laws of the land must be respected and sustained, and they must be certain and unchangeable. If the popular branch possessed a dispensing power in ordinary circumstances, no man would be safe, life and liberty would be in jeopardy. In this case the provisions of the law have been complied with, the Returning Officer has declared the parties duly elected, and under the protection of the law they take their seats; it is a strong presumption in law that they had a legal right to do so. Again, who can say, except the parties themselves that they had so abandoned all expectation of being returned—or that they individually entertained the opinions alleged for them? [illegible] is the evidence of this if there is none. No doubt the doubt may have existed, but how does it appear that the doubt has not been then taken down their threats. But it is said this is not a general law, but merely an individual case—let us enquire then what it proposes. Would hon. gentlemen have believed it that a law should be required at our hands to give leave to go on for 30 days to get this case decided, whilst all business shall be suspended, no law to exist, no law to pass, under the operations of a new law to serve *certain persons* for *certain purposes* for 30 days to come. Is this the way to legislate, that the applicants are not only to alter the law, but to be put into a better state than they were before, even if their explanation of the law was correct. I have been led into speaking warmly upon this subject, hon. gentlemen, because I have felt strongly, and however much I could have wished that investigation should take place, I could not reconcile to my convictions of right and propriety, that a law so dangerous in its tendency, and so unjust in its application, should ever find its way into our statute book, and thus contribute to overbear and trample upon the rights and liberties of the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Morris rose.—He said that he was incompetent, not being a lawyer, to give a legal opinion upon the question before the House, but he could not give the vote he would feel it his duty to give, without explaining his reasons for doing so. No question which had ever come before the House had embarrassed him more than this one now under consideration, since he had a seat in it, he had felt most desirous of giving the relief sought by the Petitioners, he had made up his mind to vote for the bill—and he was induced to alter his opinion from the powerful and conclusive arguments which he had heard during the discussion. He now felt convinced that to entertain the bill would be unconstitutional, and he would therefore vote against it. He alluded to a transaction very like the present, which took place in the House of Assembly for Upper Canada in 1834, to which he refused his assent; and when the House had acceded to a similar proposition, he had concluded that if it was right then, it would be right now; but on examination he found that a law existed in Upper Canada allowing such a measure, and as the circumstances were different so must be the result,—and after the lucid explanations afforded by my hon. friends, I feel now forced to believe that the Act now introduced should not pass into a law, and I feel it my duty to oppose it.

The Committee then rose.

The debate upon the all important subject of Education, will be given in our next number,—it is unavoidably though very reluctantly crowded out in this publication.

Tuesday, 24th August, 1841.

To the Bill passed yesterday, entitled "An Act to secure to, and confer upon certain Inhabitants of this Province, the Civil and Political Right of Natural born British Subjects" (as amended.)

DISSENTIENT.

Because the provisions of the Provincial Statute 9th Geo. 4th, which enabled all aliens domiciled in the Province on the 1st day of March, 1828, to enjoy the rights of British Subjects, were continued in force by succeeding enactments until the 11th day of May last. And if there are any persons of that class who have neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of Laws continued for their benefit during a period of twelve years, it ought not to be considered unreasonable that they now be required to express a desire to be naturalized if such be

the necessities of our own farmers,—and let his Mills and his American trade avail themselves of the St. Lawrence and the Rideau in their present state; till the improvement of such internal works as this, shall command such a trade as will show the necessity of their improvement and warrant the expenditure. The next subject is the great provincial high way from Quebec to the far west; this proposition was made 20 years ago by the then Attorney General, the present Chief Justice, a man whose foresight and great abilities all will allow, and which no circumstance has proved more clearly than the one to which he now alludes, the road from the Cascades to Coteau-du-lac and other sections of the route are of important necessity; why Sir, is it not almost incredible that in 1841 after nearly one million has been expended on the St. Lawrence that the public highway from Hamilton to Brantford at two seasons of the year is nearly impassible, this very season he (Mr. C.) was there travelling *one mile an hour*, and what is the consequence to the Upper Canadian agriculturalist, why Sir, that wheat is worth about a shilling less at London than at Hamilton. But, Sir, to conclude the notice of these Works it is only necessary to say, that I hold that the improvement of the great artery of communication to the Ocean—great and important as I consider it, is second to the opening up of the interior communications through the country—the leading highways, to bring the produce of the Province to the frontier, and after that is done, I will go as far as any other hon. gentleman, to expedite the transportation of American produce thro' the country. The next Resolution is the scheme of leaving to the exertion of certain individuals deeply interested, the weight and responsibility of borrowing, at a low rate of interest, the amount necessary to improve the St. Lawrence; and I think in the present state of our finance we should embrace every means of obtaining money on the most advantageous terms, for I feel assured that we cannot do more than pay the interest on the million and a half at 3½ per cent. The next Resolution is the project for a Bank of Issue; and I feel bold to assert, that were we free from the influence of Banks and Bank Directors, this project would meet with as hearty and entire a concurrence as the most favorite scheme of public improvements—and why Sir am I thus sanguine? because a single Bank of Issue gives public safety—secure and uniform currency, so that a Dollar Bill will always be of equal value from Kamouraska to Lake Huron; because it will secure the public against the failure of Banks—guaranteeing every Bill in circulation with the full security of the Government—and because I think it the best means of guarding against over issues and sudden contractions; and because it is a self-evident fact, that it will produce a very considerable revenue to the Province; and from the undoubted prerogative of the Crown, the right of coinage, enable the people to pay the interest of their Public Debt. I have drawn my conclusions from the writings of the latest and best writers on political economy, and the history of Banking in the United States; and I warn hon. members, that should they refuse this great public advantage—that they must give some better reason to their constituents (who are not Bankers nor Bank Stockholders) than the only one I have yet heard against it, namely, that it will lessen the profits of Bankers!! for refusing forty thousand pounds a year. But Sir, there are many in this House who understand this matter much better than I do, and I shall leave this part of the subject to them. The last thing to notice is the immense saving to the revenue by the loan of one and a half million; for which we are to pay 3 1-2 per cent.; by this plan we will pay £52,500—we pay our debt, £1,200,000, now bearing interest about 6 per cent.—£72,000 a year—and leave still not only [illegible] public improvements but above such gain of £20,000 a year interest. With respect to duties on imports, I feel that the revenue from this source may be greatly augmented—first by an improved system of collecting these duties—by having a fixed instead of an ad valorum duty (evaded daily by false invoices); and lastly, which the introducer of the Resolutions said little about—the immediate impost of a duty on all articles imported from the United States for consumption within this Province, particularly *Flour, Pork, Wheat, and all descriptions of Live Stock.* And I do trust that the hopes of the people of this country will not be crushed by the prorogation of this House, without something having been done on this subject. From what I know of the state of the revenue, I would state that there can be no difficulty whatever in our paying the interest of 3 millions without direct taxation. But, Sir, having trespassed so long on the time of the Committee, I shall conclude by pressing upon the House the propriety of taking this measure as a whole. True it is, that the hon. gentleman who has charge of this measure, and I doubt not the whole Government, could they speak unanimously on this subject, are not anxious on this occasion *for the Bill the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill*; no Sir, the less we take of this Bill the better for them, the less responsibility they assume. No Sir, it is not the whole bill with them this time,—but let it be so with us—let the united ery of the representatives of the people be *the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill.* Let us afford the Government every facility they require, and let us throw the responsibility and the onus of fulfilling this pledge upon them—and let us demand that they carry out their views and their improvements in themselves—let us I say demand its fulfilment and so unite our own interest, enrich all classes of our people, and unite more closely and firmly then ever, the Government and money lenders of England to this valuable Colony.

Mr. Moffatt followed and approved of the Resolutions—he also approved and would vote for the Bank of Issue, but thought it should be delayed till next year, when it would be carried by a very large majority.

Mr. Cartwright followed at some length.

Sir Allan McNab said this was not and ought not to be a party question, and the Resolutions should have his support.

Mr. Hincks addressed the House—and it appears to us to be a masterpiece of its kind—and which shewed that he was perfectly well acquainted with his subject, we give the best outline of his speech in our power, but we feel we have not done it justice.

Mr. Hincks concurred with hon. members who had preceded him, in thinking this present subject one of the gravest importance to the country. And he was of opinion with the hon. member for Montreal, (Mr. Moffatt) that no hasty decision should be adopted by the Committee. The proposition of the hon. member for North Lincoln appeared to him very unreasonable. There was no member in the House more desirous than he (Mr. Hincks) to go on with the improvement of the St. Lawrence. The completion of that great work would materially reduce the cost of transport on our produce, and every shilling saved in that way would go into the pockets of the farmers. But while he fully admitted the necessity of completing the St. Lawrence, he was bound not to forget the interests of that portion of our population that was settled in the interior of the country. He (Mr. H.) had the honour to represent a District that was entirely shut out from the navigable waters. And it was essentially necessary that good leading roads should be made, so as to enable the inhabitants of a District thus situated to participate in the expected benefits—so far, therefore, as he (Mr. H.) had been able to form his opinions on the subject, he was inclined, if it should be determined to go on with improvements at all, to proceed on such a scale as would enable all sections of the Province to participate in them, and

noble country and worthy of our attention, and although that District has had a large grant of money which on account of the vicious system adopted, he had opposed, yet knowing as he did the extensive groves of oak and other valuable timber in that district, the extent of agricultural interests that would be secured by this expenditure upon a moderate and judicious system, he could not refuse it, and expected that every member of this house would advocate it. Next is the Burlington Bay Canal, an outlet from a bay and basin, which is destined to be the depot of a greater amount of agricultural products than any one point in the western part of America, (not even excepting the Miamee Bay,) a country unsurpassed for extent, beauty, and fertility, the products of the Gore and London Districts, and the Western trade which will be induced to this point by important internal communication are beyond calculation, and sir, that work at present is nearly in ruins and the revenue decreasing, yet all this attracts no notice from the hon. gentleman from Lincoln.—No, no, its off the track of his local interests, and the deputy from the Welland cares not for it. The next subject noticed is the harbour and light houses on Lake Erie; an immense interest tributary to the Welland and St. Lawrence.—Is it no disgrace to Canada that while the American [illegible] 60-Steam Boats on the Upper Lakes, [illegible] one—and how can we have be[illegible] coast of a Lake 300 miles lo[illegible] gle safe harbour.—Can it [illegible] ly, port Burwell, and [illegible] round O are entirely [illegible] untouched, or what has be[illegible] the only [illegible] ruin; and the[illegible]

believe the only danger [illegible] existing connexion between these Colonies and the Parent state is to be found in the unaccountable apathy of the Government on this subject. An apathy which seems the more extraordinary when we consider the alarming pressure of resisting difficulties between the Government of the Mother Country and that of the United States.

Because all the waste Lands of the Crown in this Colony will be required for the Settlement of Immigrants from the British Isles, in a period much shorter than is generally supposed, when by an improved system for the disposal of those Lands at a reduced price, facilities are afforded for the location of the industrious thousands who yearly seek an Asylum among us, but who in too many cases are forced by discouraging obstacles to take up their residence in a foreign Country.

(Signed,) W. MORRIS,
JNO. HAMILTON,
G. PEMBERTON,
ALEX. FRASER,
P. B. DeBLAQUIERE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26, 1841.

In pursuance with a notice to that effect, Mr. Harrison this day brought forward his project for carrying into effect the Public Improvements of the Country, in the form of Resolutions, a copy of which we annex.—We were not in the House when he began his observations but we understand his statements were plain and distinct, and made with much ability.—He alluded to and explained each separate object and gave his reasons why the mode pointed out should be preferred.

He was followed by Mr. Merritt whose speech we did not hear, but we understand its object was to show that the improvements of the St. Lawrence Canal ought to take precedence of every other.

Mr. M. Cameron followed, who spoke nearly as follows:

Mr. CAMERON rose and said, few gentlemen, (in fact I would say) no honorable member in this house has more respect for the talents or the perseverence of the honorable member for the North Riding of Lincoln than he (Mr. C.,) he had said before, and he would now repeat it, that that hon. gentleman deserved the lasting gratitude of the people of Upper Canada, for his foresight and perseverence in completing the Welland Canal, a work without which our western settlements would not have existed, but he (Mr. C.) was surprised at the course of the hon. gentleman on this occasion, instead of following the speech of the hon. introducer of these resolutions, and speaking to the whole measure, the gentleman with one of those Utopian views peculiar to himself and which he seems not well to have weighed, contradicts the statements of the member Kingston, relative to the past mismanagement of our affairs, and iniquities of the former system of Upper Canada, he (Mr. Merritt) "being of opinion that the system was good until the Government in 1837 interfered and prevented the sale of debentures by the Commissioners for the individual work in progress" now he (Mr. C.) would ask the hon. gentleman, what kind of a system it was, that antecedent to 1837, loaned money to individual companies—without security—one shilling of which has never been repaid; who managed the [illegible] Canal?—to the Cobourg Harbour Company?—to the Oakville Harbour? and many similar works—who managed the system that built up (by a system of local jobbing and interested commissioners) one part and one interest of the Country to the entire exclusion of the other?—I say sir, it was no system it was a jobbing in the House of Assembly which involved us in debt, prevented our improvements, and dissatisfied the people—and for these reasons, he (Mr. C.) strenuously advocated an uniform system by the Constitution of a Board of Works, who shall be responsible to the House for the outlay of the money, the estimates, the description of the work and their completion. But he would leave the hon. gentleman to take care of the local interest of *my part of the country* (to use his own words) whose local interest seems to absorb his energies—and would briefly run over the scheme submitted to the house.—The Governor General in his opening speech, alluded to the possibility of our obtaining a loan in England of one and a half million of money at three and a half per cent, the idea was scouted by many hon. members of this house; by many gentlemen out of doors, it was treated as a "ruse de guerre," but sir, the Country had confidence in the Executive Government, and this house sustained that government on the faith of this and other pledges, and the expectations of the Country was greatly raised on this subject, the people are anxiously looking for this measure and expect it to be one by which the greatest though most neglected interest (the agriculturist's will be protected and promoted,) and upon this ground seperately, and as a whole he would support it.—The first item mentioned in the resolutions and which he expected would have reconciled the hon. gentleman from Lincoln to the whole measure, is more than half the whole sum for the improvement of the Welland Canal—he (Mr. C.) was in favor of this because it afforded a cheap means of transport for the immense agricultural products of the Niagara, Simcoe, London, Western, and Huron Districts, because it enhances the value of all our Western lands, and because it must be the chief and main cause of making Montreal the greatest shipping port on this continent—he, (Mr. C.) held that the interest of Lower Canada was better advanced and conserved by this expenditure than by any roads which can be made within that province.—The improvement of Lake St. Peter was another object of primary importance and he found no fault that it was within the heretofore province of Lower Canada, because by this, Upper Canada interest will be protected, and secured, and particularly the lumber interest, for timber and staves will by this means be to a great extent sold at Montreal and so saved a risk of mostly fifty per cent independant of the expense of going down.—The improvement of the Richelieu will induce emigration to the townships, will increase the revenue of a large increase of trade from Lake Champlain and the United States.—The expenditure for the improvement of the Ottawa had greatly disappointed his expectation, for after the amount is deducted for the Union Bridge, probably about £10,000 the balance is just the amount of one year's revenue for the timber cut on the Ottawa lands—but, although this important region of country is yielding a greater revenue than any other district—supplying the greatest, most valuable and important article of export of the whole province, embracing a greater extent of country than the River St. Lawrence, upon which, and its tributaries upwards of £1,100,000 is to be expended, yet he (Mr. C.) said he would not throw obstacles in the way of this magnificent scheme, on the part of his constituents, those who have hitherto never received any aid, loan, or notice, those step children of a careless government, but he would accept this trifle, and as an evidence of a better system about to be adopted, he would accept it, because it would cause Surveyors and Engineers to go into that country and then he felt assured its importance, its internal resources, and capabilities would force themselves for future and more worthy notice upon the government and the country. The next proposition was the inland waters of the Newcastle District, a

this certainly appe[illegible] to him to be the principle on which the Governme[illegible] behaved. His hon. friend from Ne[illegible] Lincoln (Mr. Merritt) had alluded to the misr[illegible] policy of the Provincial Government in 1837, which was the cause of stopping all our public wo[illegible] He (Mr. H.) was astonished after all the experience of the last 3 or 4 years to hear such a [illegible] proposed. The truth was the government o[illegible] that day had assented to the scheme of public wor[illegible] with a view of gaining popularity, and had shame[illegible] fully deceived the people.—No "ways and means" were provided to meet the interest of the debt and [illegible] were to be contracted, and he (Mr. H.) would ask the gentlemen on the treasury benches of the [illegible] consequence of inspir[illegible] hopes of the people that [illegible] present scheme ments would be carri[illegible] out unless [illegible] pared to fulfil their pledg[illegible] by the 13th Parliament [illegible] stable the Union could be [illegible] hon. Gentl[illegible] bankruptcy. A[illegible] his objection from North [illegible] manufactures. His hon. to Impe[illegible] in order to induce the fric[illegible] take off duties on our pro[illegible] some manufactures free of admit[illegible] duty. Our duty [illegible] case was widely different. Our duty [illegible] posed merely [illegible] obtain revenue, and we [illegible] and not consume one [illegible] shilling's worth less of British manufactures in co[illegible] sequence of the increase of duty. The English du[illegible] on our produce, on the contrary, was a prot[illegible] duty, and ought to be taken off, because as he [illegible]

[illegible] of Is[illegible] in the 4th resolution. He (Mr. H.) was decid[illegible] in favour of such a Bank, not merely on account [illegible] the revenue which it would yield, but because it w[illegible] secure a sound currency, not liable to those con[illegible] sections and expansions to which we are now exp[illegible] It had been stated by the hon. member for L[illegible] and Addington that these contractions and expa[illegible] have not taken place in this Province, but he (Mr. H.) would refer to the Bank statements as ev[illegible] ence of the correctness of the contrary assertion. He found that in Upper Canada the variations corresponding periods of different and subsequ[illegible] years, had been so great as between £666,000 and £711,000—between £711,000 and £497,000, b[illegible] between £751,000 and £168,000. On reference to [illegible] statements in the same year, it would be found that in January, 1839, the circulation was £552,[illegible], in February £666,000, in April £740,000, in August £598,000, and in November £470,000. There could be no doubt that the quantity of money in the market affected the prices of commodities [illegible] as much as a surplus of any particular commodity affected its price. To secure a currency as sound and as uniform as possible, he (Mr. H.) thought that there should be but one Bank of issue, whose business should be confined exclusively to the issuing of paper, and prohibited from dealing in exchange, discounting paper, or receiving any deposits but those of the Government. But while he (Mr. H.) did not think the revenue to be derived from the Bank the most important consideration, he could not [illegible] the present moment, when we had to consider the "ways and means" of carrying on our stupendous improvements, shut his eyes to the advantage which would be derived by the public if the principle contained in the 4th resolution should be adopted. I was to be recollected that the profits of the Banks were principally derived from circulation. The circulation was in the hands of the public at large, and it was quite clear to him (Mr. H.) that they also should derive the benefit from it. Hon. gentlemen had asserted that the Banks would lose all their profits if the Bank of Issue were carried into operation. He (Mr. H.) was convinced that Banks were absolutely necessary to the community, and [illegible] should always be paid remunerating profits, but these profits should be derived from their customers, and not from the public at large. It was notorious that in England, Banks of discount and deposit alone had been more prosperous than Banks that issued paper, and in several popular districts (Lancashire for instance) the Banks that had issued paper had voluntarily abandoned the privilege. But even if it were thought advisable not to proceed with the Bank of Issue this session, and he (Mr. H.) did not desire any more than the hon. member for the city of Montreal, [Mr. Moffatt] to urge adoption prematurely, still he [Mr. H.] thought the under present circumstances it would be found absolutely necessary to obtain a revenue from the circulation of Bank notes, and if these institutions would not relinquish their privileges that they should be made to pay for them. Before the Committee rose [Mr. H.] would implore its attention to the actual position in which we are placed. The scale of improvements contemplated an outlay of £1,700,000. There was no improvement that was thoughtless, but many had been suggested by hon. members, not included in the scheme which had emanated from the Government. The question then is how are the "ways and means" to be provided; and he [Mr. H.] thought those so strongly opposed to the Bank of Issue ought to have enlightened this Committee as to the "ways and means" which they would propose to raise the revenue to meet the interest of a loan which we all agree it is necessary to raise. As far as he [Mr. H.] understood the question, admitting that £40,000 or £45,000 would be raised by the alteration in the Custom duties there would be at least £200,000 more required. Now he [Mr. H.] would [illegible] reflect before they sat again on the best mode to raise the additional revenue—for he for one would never consent that any [illegible] particular improvements, such as the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals, should be proceeded with to the exclusion of the roads and other internal communications, in which the agricultural population are quite as much interested as in the great water communications. With these remarks he [Mr. H.] would support the motion for the Committee to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Buchanan with Mr. Dunn, and several other members addressed the House, and we sincerely regret that there was no reporter employed by which many very sensible and important speeches would have found their way to the public.

The question was adjourned to the following day.

The following are the Resolutions referred to.

1. RESOLVED.—That the following Public Works in this Province should be undertaken and completed under the superintendence of the Board of Works, and that the sums severally mentioned should be granted to Her Majesty for that purpose—

CLASS ONE.

The Welland Canal,	£150,000
River Richelieu,	21,000
River Ottawa,	28,000
Burlington Bay Canal,	45,000
Internal waters of the Newcastle District,	50,000
Harbours and Light Houses, and the Roads leading thereto,	74,000

CLASS TWO.

Bay of Chaleurs Road,	15,000
Gosford Road,	10,000
Main Northern Road,	30,000
Main Province Road, Quebec to Amherstburg and Port Sarnia, certain portions thereof, viz:—	
Cascades to Coteau du lac,	15,000
Brantford to London,	55,000
Thence to Port Sarnia,	15,000
London to Chatham, Sandwich and Amherstburg,	36,000

and that the Government of this Province should be authorized, to raise on the credit of the consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada the necessary sums of money.

2. RESOLVED.—That as soon as a Loan of not less than £500,000 can be negotiated and obtained by the Government of this Province, from any private Company or Companies, at a reduced rate of interest, the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence should also be undertaken and completed.

3. RESOLVED.—That with a view to redeem the interest on the existing Public Debt of Canada, it is desirable, that the sum of £1,500,000 Sterling money of Great Britain, should be raised, by Loan, on the best terms that can be obtained, under the guarantee proposed and offered in the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 31 day of May last past.—The proceeds of such Loan to be applied, in the first place, to liquidate and pay off the Public Debt, and the surplus to be expended on the completion of the aforesaid Public Works.

4. RESOLVED.—That it is expedient to aid the Revenue of this Province, and to afford facility in obtaining a portion of the money necessary to be raised for the foregoing Works, by the issue of Paper, in the name and on account of the Province, payable on demand, so far as this can be effected, with a due regard to the Public faith, and the interests of the Province.

5. RESOLVED.—That such further Revenue as may be required to afford a security sufficient for borrowing the sums, to complete the Public Works so to be undertaken, should be raised by an alteration of the Duties of Customs imposed on various articles imported into this Province.

Yesterday at one o'clock, P. M., his Excellency the Governor General came down to the Legislative Council Chamber, and the members of the House of Assembly, with the Speaker, having appeared at the Bar, his Lordship gave the Royal assent to the following Bills:

1. An Act to provide for the better internal Government of that part of this Province which formerly constituted [illegible] Canada, by the establishment of Local [illegible] Authorities therein.

[illegible] the Laws now in force in that formerly called Upper Canada, [illegible] of Small Debts, and to make other [illegible] therefor.

[illegible] Act to secure and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Province the civil and political rights of natural born British Subjects.

[illegible] Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, relative to the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

5. An Act to incorporate the Upper Canada Academy, under the name and style of "Victoria College."

6. An Act to require Justices of the Peace to make returns of Convictions and Fines.

7. An Act to secure to, and confer upon Jacques Alexandre Taillhades, an inhabitant of the Province, the civil and political rights of a natural born British subject.

8. An Act to extend and define the limits of the Town of Woodstock, in the District of Brock.

9. An Act to grant authority to Licensed Surveyors in that part of this Province called Upper Canada, to administer an Oath in certain cases, and to protect them while in the discharge of their duty in Surveying Lands.

The Bill for establishing a Provincial Bank of Issue, was yesterday introduced into the House of Assembly. The measure being one of vast importance respecting which various conflicting opinions prevail, we hasten to lay it before our readers. To make room for this document we have been under the necessity of omitting several articles prepared for this day's paper.

BILL.

An Act to establish a Provincial Bank of Issue in and for this Province.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish by Law a Bank of Issue in this Province, to be called the Bank of the Province of Canada: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, "*An Act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada,*" and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that for the purposes of this act, a Public Bank shall be, and the same is hereby established, to be called and known by the style and title of "The Bank of the Province of Canada."

II. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of this Province by commission under the Great Seal of this Province to appoint [illegible] Commissioners and one Bank Inspector who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of Her Majesty, and shall respectively be called, "The Commissioners of the Bank of the Province of Canada," and "The Inspector of the Bank of the Province of Canada."

III. And be it enacted, that the said Commissioners shall have power to bring and maintain any action or actions, suit or suits at Law or in equity, in and by the name and description of "The Bank of the Province of Canada," and to discontinue the same at their discretion, and that the debts due to the said Bank shall have the same preference and precedence as debts due to Her Majesty, and any execution issued on decree or judgment in favor of the said Bank shall affect persons and property in like manner and with the same relation to the time when the debt or liability on which the suit is brought was incurred, as if the suit were in the name of and due to Her Majesty: Provided always that the said Bank shall be entitled to receive costs and shall be to pay the same as they shall be adjudged or decreed, in [illegible] such suit or action shall be held to abate or be discontinued by reason of the death or removal from office of all or any of the said Commissioners, or the appointment of another or others in the stead and place of any Commissioner or Commissioners so dying or being removed.

IV. And be it enacted, that before entering upon the duties of office, each of the said Commissioners shall become bound to Her Majesty and give security to the satisfaction of the Governor of this Province jointly and severally with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of [illegible] pounds of lawful currency of this Province, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; and each and every other officer of the said Bank shall, before entering upon the duties of his office give such security as to the said Commissioners shall appear sufficient, subject to the approval of the Governor of this Province; all and every of which bonds and securities shall be filed and kept in the office of the Inspector General of this Province.

V. And be it enacted, that the said Commissioners shall have power and authority to employ all necessary Servants, Clerks or Agents, for the business of the said Bank, and to defray or discharge any necessary expenses incurred in carrying on the business thereof.

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to cause plates to be stamped and engraved, and Promissory Notes to be printed and struck from the said plates, in the following form, and in such quantities as the Commissioners of the Bank shall direct:—

"*By Authority of Parliament.*

"No. 13

"The Bank of the Province of Canada promises to pay [illegible] or Bearer, on demand, the sum of Twenty Shillings, (or as the case may be) in Lawful Money of the Province of Canada, at the office of the said Bank of the Province of Canada, in

"*Commissioners.*

"Entered according to Law, 18

VII. And be it enacted, that the Bank Inspector shall keep a Public Book of Record, in which shall be entered the Numbers, Dates, and Amounts of all Promissory Notes required by the said Commissioners to be issued under the authority of this Act;

VIII. And be it enacted, that when and so often as the said Commissioners shall require any of the said Notes to be entered for signature, they shall furnish the said Bank Inspector with a Requisition, stating the Amount of the said Notes, and the Numbers, Dates, and Amounts of each of the said Notes, and shall deliver to the said Bank Inspector the said Notes so to be entered, and the said Bank Inspector shall sign and enter the said Notes in the Book aforesaid, and shall in turn the said Notes so signed to the said Commissioners for their Signatures, and for the issue of the same.

IX. And be it enacted, that when and so often as it shall be found necessary by the said Commissioners to replace any of the said Notes which shall be worn or decayed, the said Commissioners shall give notice to the President of the Executive Council, the Receiver General of this Province, and to the Bank Inspector, specifying therein the amount, numbers and particular amounts and dates of the Notes so worn or decayed, and fixing a day and hour for the burning and destroying thereof; and the said notes shall be burned and destroyed by the said Commissioners at the Office of the Bank in the presence of the Inspector General and of the Receiver General or of either of them, and of the Bank Inspector, who shall enter the said notice in his book together with a certificate of the destruction of the notes therein mentioned, which certificate shall be signed by the President of the Executive Council and Receiver General, or such one of them as witnessed the destruction of the said notes, and by the said Bank Inspector, who shall mark, opposite to the entry of each note in the said book, the letter D, to denote that the same note is destroyed:—And the said Commissioners shall have power to utter and issue new notes to the amount of the notes so destroyed.

X. And be it enacted, that the notes of the said Bank shall be redeemable and payable on demand, at the principal place of Business of the said Bank, in Bullion or Coin, being the lawful currency of this Province.

XI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to exchange the said notes or any portion thereof, for Coin or Bullion, or to expend the same in the purchase of Government Debentures.

XII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to deliver to the Receiver General of this Province the said notes or any portion thereof, in exchange for any Government Debentures of this Province, issued or to be issued under the authority of the Provincial Parliament.

XIII. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to lend and advance to any of the Chartered Banks of this Province any portion of the said notes; such loan to bear interest at [illegible] per cent. per annum, and to be made upon the undertaking of the borrowing Bank to pay the debt in Bullion or Coin, or in the notes of the said Provincial Bank, and upon the deposit of Government Stock or Debentures, discounted notes, or other sufficient security.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, that of the amount of One Million of Pounds of lawful currency of this Province, in the Notes of the said Banks, one-third shall be invested as opportunity shall offer, and as far as may be from time to time so kept invested by means of issues and reissues of the said notes, in Government Bonds, Debentures, and Stock of this Province, and two-thirds of the said sum of One Million of Pounds shall, as occasion may require, be used, issued, and reissued in exchange for Bullion or Coin, and in loans and advances to the Chartered Banks of this Province, in such manner as to the said Commissioners may seem fit, not contrary to any of the provisions of this Act.

XV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all issues of the notes of the said Bank, whereby the amount in circulation or outstanding shall exceed one million of pounds, of lawful currency of this Province, shall be made in exchange for Bullion or Coin and not otherwise: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent any of the Commissioners from keeping and maintaining, by means of issues and reissues of the said notes, the one-third of a million of Pounds of lawful currency aforesaid, invested in Government Stock, Debentures or Securities, and two-thirds of a million of pounds of like lawful currency, in loans or advances, and in Bullion or Coin as hereinbefore provided, in like manner as if no excess of notes outstanding had taken place or was existing.

XVI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners to realize any debt due to the said Bank by sale of the securities lodged in deposit and to sell any Government Debentures which shall come into the Bank by purchase or exchange with the Receiver General or otherwise, for bullion or coin, or in redemption of any notes of the said Bank outstanding.

XVII. Provided always and be it enacted, that no purchase or sales of Government Debentures by the Commissioners shall take place, unless on the recommendation of the Commissioners approved by the Governor of this Province.

XVIII. Provided also and be it enacted, that none of the said notes shall be issued for any purpose, except in exchange for bullion or coin, whenever the amount of bullion or coin in the Bank shall be less than one-tenth of the amount of the said notes in circulation or outstanding; and that no such issue shall take place whenever by the proportion of bullion or coin in the Bank shall be reduced in proportion to the notes outstanding, to less than one-tenth of the same.

XIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to receive from the Receiver General of the Province the interest or dividends on any Government Debentures which shall be in the hands of the Bank accruing from purchase, exchange, or forfeited deposit upon loan or advance, and also to receive the principal sums secured by such debentures as the same shall fall due or become redeemable, and to account for the same as part of the assets and funds of the said Bank; and the said Commissioners shall also receive the interest accruing on debentures and other securities deposited with the Bank on any loan or advance, and shall account for such interest to the B