AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons, March 9th, a long debate took place on the presentation by Mr. Roebuck, of a petition of members of the Legislative Council and members of the Assembly in Lower Canada, complaining of certain grievances, of which we have frequently alluded to. The petition was

presented and read with the consent of Sir Robert Peel. Mr. ROEBUCK then rose, but the hon, member addressed the house in so low a tone of voice, that only an occasional sentence here and there throughout his observations was audible. He was understood to say that the petition which he had the honor to present was from certain members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and that it complained of grievances. This petition was one of very great importance, and he would not conceal from the house or the government the fact that unless some attention were speedily paid to their call for redress, these petitioners meant to adopt violent measures for obtaining justice. As well as we could catch what fell from the hon, gentleman, he proceeded to insist that through the whole of their proceedings, either as relating to its own government or the questions at issue between them and this country, the people of Canada clearly showed that they were governed by a spirit truly English. It was not fair to taunt them with factious or republican views, and to charge them with having ulterior objects, because they sought to obtain a perfect control over their own funds. This principle, though it was for a long time combatted here, and resisted by the Governor there, was at length admitted on all hands, and such an admission having been made -the principle having been established-it was but fair (as we understood the hon. gentleman) that no opposition should be given to the carrying of it into effect. The hon, gentleman complained that in a country, the principal part of whose population consisted of Roman Catholics-the population being 530,000, and the members of the Established Church not more than 60,000-he complained that under such circumstances the majority were not only taxed to support the church establishment of the minority, but that also Catholic property, such as the Jesuits and others, should be diverted from the original purposes for which it had been intended. The Jesuits' College had been converted into a military barracks, and its funds and revenues appropriated to the support of the Established Church. (Hear, hear, hear, hear.) In support of these facts he so, but he would not defend himself in that way. Hear. The ment of the disputed matter, the hon, and Learned Member has prepared to produce the most satisfactory testimony. It was a part of the system which ai ned preserving a State Church in contradiction to the opinion of the public-(hear, hear)-that system which gave so much offence to the dissenters of England, and to the Catholics of I eland. If in the latter of these two countries a perseverance in that system so often threatened rebellion, what was not to be dreaded as the result of such a perseverance in a more distant olony? (hear.) ticular facts; among the rest as to the judicial appointments; time being, it is quite evident, must, as a body, be answerable Canada was not like Ireland, surrounded by the sex, and easi y the appointment of Judge Gale was referred to. His reply was for the management of the highly important affairs coming uncompassed by a navel force. On the contrary she had beside this, that as it appeared that Judge Gale had se far identified her thirteen millions of enthusiastic Republicans, hostile to the himself with the proceedings in Canada, which led to the comspirit of church establishments, and ready to sputn and trample mittee of 1828, as he was so far committed as a partisan, he under foot any attempt which might be made to set up such a could not, though he was recommended by the government, dent of their control, and totally irresponsible to them for any principle; and for himself he would say that if any attempt of confirm his appointment. Hear. There was another case, people of Canada get rid of the connection the hetter. The the Admiralty, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. These to any of the parties concerned in colonial matters; and great hon, gentleman then proceeded to show the extent to which were two appointments that were incompatible. In consethe unappropriated land in Canada might be made a nilable for quence f certain accusations brought home against him, he supporting the necessary expenses of the government, and instanced the advantages which the United States derived from such an application of similar funds. Why, he should wish to know, should Canada be denied the right to avail herself of the same advantages? In 1778 the right of Canada to control and direct her own funds was admitted, and a promise held out that the reserved territorial and casual funds should be also placed at their disposal. The hon, gentleman then proceeded to show the bickerings which had been constantly kept up local authorities there were held in consequence of the conti- the unappropriated revenues after the bill of Supplies had past nued perseverance in an effort to govern after a manner not in sed the House of Assembly. The emergency was certainly unison with the wishes of the people. The hon, gentleman great, and in the conduct he Mr. Rice pursued, he acted on the quoted a passage from one of Burke's speech to show that not advice of his colleagues. Two years' salary was due to the have been the case; but, as the Right hon. Gentlemen has sta- treated the subject now before the house with his usual disrethis or that theory of government should be acted upon, but public officers. There was distress, urgent and enormous ted of those preambles no record was left by him at the Cologard for facts. Oh, oh. Probably the house and the honnial Office. For my part, and I am sure I may say the same gentleman were not aware that the party lead by Papiceau, and fied. As regarded Canada he would no matter in whose hands gislature, and he Mr. Rice, in the full confidence that a bill on the part of my Noble Friend, I much wish that such a rethe government of this country was placed, whether in that of providing for the necessities of the case, and securing amph cord was in our possession, because, in addition to the opthe inhabitants of Lower Canada. Was the hon, gentlement house, the time had now arrived when her affairs should be taken into consideration, as, if matters were allowed to proceed one step further, it might perhaps be too late. The hon. bad grievances to complain of, but then they should not be indecorous conduct of the Governor-General in descending to indecorous conduct of the Governor-General in descending to as the hon. member for Taunton? He was ever the steady adject no one can question; it was that his successor in office from so doing so in consequence of the state of the roads. a personal quarrel, nearly terminating in duel, with the ex-Attorney General. The next point to which he adverted was the statement which had been more adverted was field. As regarded Canada he would no matter in whose hands gislature, and he Mr. Rice, in the full confidence that a full the government of this country was placed, whether in that of providing for the necessities of the case, and securing ample the gentlemen on his or of those on the opposite side of the funds for the exigency would have been passed in November. house, the time had now arrived when her affairs should be ordered the money to be supplied from the funds of this countaken into consideration, as, if matters were allowed to pro- try. He admitted the case of the Canadians was urgent. They ceed one step further, it might perhaps be too late. The hon, had grievances to complain of, but then they should not be and hearned gentleman then proceeded to animadvert on the urged in the language of vituperation, of reproof, or of menace indecurous conduct of the Governor-General in descending to as the hon, member for Taunton? He was ever the steady at a personal quarrel, nearly terminating in duel, with the ex-At- vocate of Canadian interests, but then be wee never guilty of torney General. The next point to which he adverted was indiscretion, menace, or anything that would touch on distinct the statement which had been made, by way of complaint, on tion. Cheers. He Mr. Rice, assured the hon. member of the part of Lord Aylmer, viz: that at the time when the cho- Roebuck, that there was not a more zealous advocate of Carilera was raging in the colony, he had advanced £7,000 out of dian interests than he was. The Canadas were valuable of his own private funds for the relief of the sufferers and which themselves; but he considered them more valuable from their the House of Representatives had subsequently refused to ar- connection with England, a connection that he should ever a knowledge and repay Now, what was the precise state of bor to defend. He was sensible of their importance as State, the case? In the evidence of the Aid-de-Camp of his lordship and of their importance as provinces of England. it was distinctly stated by him that his lordship had advanced a wrongs and grievances he would consider with a strong profivery small sum, £600 or £700, for the relief of the sufferers lection in their favor; yet he would be guided by the great from cholers, but that whatever the amount was, he had been principle of justice, and he should, in alluding to them, studied indemnified for it by the House of Assembly. The hon, and ously retrain from the language, as he thought every box. learned member then proceeded to comment upon the forma- member should, of opprobrium or menace. Hear. (The tion of the Canada Land Company, which he declared to be an hon. member's peroration reached us as indistinct sounds.) unfair interference with lands belonging to the Canadians only, Lord STANLEY and several Members rose at the same time.

and with which neither the Crown nor the Parliament of this There were loud cries for his Lordship, and after some intercountry had a right to deal. As he saw an hon, member near ruption his Lordship proceeded. He scarcely felt it necessary him who had an interest in that company, he would tell him to trouble the house with any vindication of the policy of the that the Canadians would not allow of any title which might Colonial Department of the State respecting the Canadas after be claimed under the society. The government of that coun- the explanation of the Right hon. member for Cambridge; = try had endeavored to upset the ancient tenures of the colony, His explanation was an ample vindication. As to the person. and by the unwise interference of Parliament had caused much al attacks upon himself, he thought he would better consult confusion and doubt to exist in the colony on the subject. He the dignity of the house and his honor if he passed them willimext complained of the unfair division of land which had been out notice if indeed with contempt. With respect to the charge made. Would it be believed that one person had claimed for of his slighting the interests of the Canadas, he would meet himself and his family of daughters no less than 24,000 acres? the charge with a positive detail of facts. Two Gentlemen A more unfair case never came before the Parliament of this were sent by the Canadian House of Assembly in order to ex-

hoped they would approach its discussion in a spirit of conciliation, and with becoming coolness and impactiality. The petition having been brought up, Mr. S. RICE rose to make some observations in explanation of the subject, which he said was one of great importance in itself, and involving most important results both in a commercial and general view to the nation and her colonies. He concurred with the hon, and learned gentleman that this question should be met with calmness and impartiality, and he followed the doctrine he preached. Was it to go forth that a their justice and their sympathy he would not appeal in vain? (Hear, hear, hear.) He admitted with the hon, member that there were subjects of which the Canadas had a right to complain; but he denied that the hon, gentleman had assigned them all to their right cause. The committee which had been appointed in 1828 had taken their complaints into consideration, and had made various recommendations for their remedy. These recommendations had been greatly approved of, and had been eulogized by the Canadians themselves, who repeatedly requested that those recommendations should be carried into effect. He, Mr. Rice, deeply regretted that they had not been put into force, for he believed that if they had the house would never have heard anything more of these complaints. Nothing had been done, however, up to the time that his noble friend Lord Ripon came into office. The hon, and learned gentleman had unfairly accused his lordship of having raused the disagreements between the Governor-General and the House of Representatives. The hon, and learned gentleman had himself acquitted the noble lord of this charge when he formed one of the committee of 1834; but now he came down with his own unreported copy of the evidence, for the mere purpose of founding a charge against the government. [Hear hear.] On that committee were the names of Mr. Roebuck, Mr. E. Lewis, Mr. Goulburt, Mr. Denison, Mr. Loch, Lord Bendon, Lord Howick, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. F. Baring, Sir case in which there had been a division, and yet, notwithstand-

single letter, public or private, which could elucidate the real calmness and discretion. Hear. barings of the case that was not laid before the committee, was dismissed from his situation as Judge of the Admirally Court, and as he was from misconduct removed from one of-

country than that which he had endeavored to unfold, and he pose the real or supposed wrongs of their State. They were patiently heard, and the result of the investigation was a fell and convincing impression that the grievances were not clearly established. These gentlemen were examined on each of the ninety-two charges or bills of accusation, and yet singular to say, they had established no one ground of justifiable complaint. [Cheers.] On each count of the ninety-two accusations he Lord Stanley) joined issue with the Deputies and their defendants here, and he got from the verdict of the committee a friumphant acquittal. The hon, member himself might know all could not but regret that the hon, gentleman himself had not this, because it appeared on the face of his despatches, which were laid before the Committee, and which were consequent- House will feel that I take the most prudeut course in declining member of the British Parliament had declared that if these to- ly in his own possession. He would only further say, that lonists did not get the redress they claimed, if they did not get whatever his success might have been while in office it was hope they will aggree with me in the opinion that the course alt they asked, they would be justified in revolting from their obtained altogether in confidence of his anxiously following most likely to bring about an amisable settlement of the disallegiance to the Crown? (Hear, hear.) Was it fair to make up the course of policy recommended by his predecessor in of an appeal to the fears of the House of Commons when the fice [hear.] The steps he did take he took with the conserbon, and learned member well knew that if he appealed to rence of his predecessor, and in consequence of the opinions expressed by him previous to his secession, and if they had proved successful, to that predecessor was due the praise,-

Mr. ROBINSON trusted that when the Canadian population again desired to petition the House of Commons they would select a less intemperate advocate than the honorable member for Bath. A more unfair, distorted, or intemperate address than that of the bon. member had never, he believed been uttered within the walls of Parliament. [hear, hear, hear. ] In one respect alone the honorable member was a fit Representative of the Canadian Parliament; he fully represent. ed its intemperance. [hear, hear, and a laugh.] He for his part despaired seeing the question brought to any thing like a and satisfactory removal. [Loud Cheers.] Having stated satisfactory issue after such an exhibition as the house had that thus clearly what is the course we have resolved upon pursunight witnessed. 'The hon, member's speech was a most unfair, a most unparliamentary one-it was an appeal to the passions and fears of the house, instead of to their reason and judgment. The present was not the first reason the him. One word, however, a sense of justice compels me to say in member had recommended the Canadian people to appeal to defence of the Noble Lord the Member for North Lancashire. judgment. The present was not the first o casion the hip. arms. In a wild and visionary pamphlet he had before includ them to the use of force. (Cries of No. no.)

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to order. The words he used wafe, "It is better to try every thing before an appeal to arms."

Mr. ROBINSON asked if that was not recommending an appeal to arms? (A laugh from Mr. Home.) The han. H. Hardinge, Mr. H. L. Bulwer, &c. During the progress of Member for Middlesex laughed, but he was not much surprithe investigation before the committee, there was only one sed at that, as it was well known he and the hon. Member for Bath entertained similar opinions on the subject. (Hear, hear, ing the long statement and the expressed and in plied accusa- 'The hon. Member's "baneful domination" letter was but too tion of the hon. member which the house had just heard against well known. (Hear, hear.) In his (Mr. Robinson's) apithe late Colonial Secretary and the committee on that occasion, mon nothing more tended to endanger the peace of the Cana- he was connected—a Committee as fair a representative of the he, Mr. Rice, and the hon, member Mr. Roebuck, divided on dian colonies than the course pursued by the hon. Members for average opinions of that house as could possibly be selected—a the same side. [Cheers.] Nay more, the hon, member was Middlesex and Bath. As for the hon. Member for Bath, he Committee as fully the representative of the interests of the a party to the drawing up of the report, and the objection was nothing more than the Representative of Mr. Papinean's Canadian body as of the British party in Canada—before such which he now took was an objection in a great measure his own act. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. ROEBUCK said the gentleman had better wait till the papers were regularly produced. He denied having added the parties of the man desired to draw up the parties of the man desired to draw up the parties of the man desired to draw up the strung tegether, and simply from the circumstance of the British party in Canada, near constituency he could not well have. (Hear, and a laugh.) This individual in an address to the Montreal people, had heaped upon him Mr. Robinson every species of abusive epithet and gross include the man desired to draw up the that could be strung tegether, and simply from the circumstance. [Cheers.] Sir, I repeat I know of no example of a Minister having taken such a course

report, but then he was not the person who added the passage. of his being the Governor of the British American Land Com- to free himself from accusation, and much less of a Minister, Mr. RICE did not know whether the house would receive other things he had termed him a vile swindler. A Laugh.an explanation as a satisfactory one. If the gentleman belong. This did not excite in his face, but rather gave rise to a feeling ed to the majority who drew up the report, and who sanction. of regret and disgust that any person who had been selected to ed the addition of that passage and the amendment, then surely fill the speaker's Chair in Canada should dare so to speak of a in common fairness he should be considered a party to it .- public man of whom he knew nothing, simply because he was Cheers.] The report of the committee declared that there Governor of a Company to which he was opposed. Hear, was evinced on the part of the Colonial Department the ut- hear. In conclusion the hon. Gentleman entreated the House most anxiety to carry into effect the report and recommendation to look to the question brought under their notice dispassionof the committee of 1828, for the object of promoting the inte- ately and fairly, and above all not to allow the continued use rest of the colonies, pending the investigation. So far from a of an inflamatory language and abusive epithets, his conviction disposition being evinced by the Colonial office to impede the being that a final adjustment of the question could never take inquiry, or merits objects, there was, on the contrary, tot a place until both sides were prepared to enter upon it with

Sir R. PEEL-I beg to assure the hon. Member who has There was nothing left undone by the government. Every just concluded, as well as the House at large, that it is because fact, great and small, within the power of the Colonial Depart. I wish to act upon the advice he has now given me, and that ment to submit was submitted to the ommittee. - Cheers. - it is because I desire to view the subject dispassionately and After this, could the how, gentleman, with any show of decen- d vested of the difficulties in which it is sought to immerge it, cy or justice, maintain his accusation? Hear, hear. But this I rise for the purpose of deprecating the continuance of a diswas not all. The report agreed to by the same thee was cussion which in my humble opinion, is neither likely to conadopted not on the examination of the "itnesses of the Coda- duce to the amicable settlement of the unfortunate difficulties nial office, but of the evidence on the other side. Renewed that prevail between the Canadian colonies and the British Gocheers. It was agreed to on the showing of the complaining vernment, or to place the question in a point of view which parties. He, Mr. Rice, was most aoxious that every conces- will make it more intelligible or less intricate to those to whom sion should be made to Canada. He was sorry that courses. its several bearings are less known. I do hope, Sir, that this sions were so long withheld, and would have no besitation in debate will not be continued; but should it meet the wish of saying that concessions were made too fare for the tranquility, the House that it should not here stop, I do trust it will be in adjusting the affairs of Canada that he would have pehieved his actions, to the Canadian party as opposed to the English a great triumph. He was anxious for that good object. He party, or, in short, without reference to any of those exciting was charged with having promised to send a despatch, and ha- and unincidental topics with which it has pleased the hon, and ving withheld it while its transmission, by developing the fa- Learned Member for Bath to charge his speech. I am, howvorable views of government, would have tranquillized and over inclined to hope that the course which his Majesty's Gocomforted the whole colony. The fact was that he had prepared a despatch in which the friendly and lineral views of the ject, and which I am now about to announce, will be deemed government were fully expressed. It was to be sent on the a conclusive reason why the advice of the hon. Member for Monday, and two hours before the sailing of the packet it was Worcester should be generally followed, and why this discusfound that the government itself had been dispatched. Hear, sign should at all events for the present be brought to an end. and laughter. He then thought it right to send to Lord Aylmer Before however, I proceed to state the intentions of Governand say that as the government was changed, it was better his ment, I must be allowed to say a few words in answer to an successor should settle the Canadian differences. It would be observation of the Hor, and Learned Member for Bath. Reeasy for him, Mr. Rice, to say that he intended to do so and ferring to the great delay which has taken place in the settlehon, gentleman might say that he went out of office without said he attributed it altogether to the frequent changes which doing any thing. It might be said he entered into office in had of late years occurred in the office of Secretary of State for June, and what was he doing till November? His object was the Colonial Department, and concluded by recommending to benefit the colonies contemporaneously with the meeting of that a fixed office, not determinable on the changes in the Adthe Assemblies. He did not wish the opinion of the British ministration, should be created for the management of Colonial Government to rea h Canada before the opening of the Legis- affairs. Such a remedy I do not hesitate to say is one altogelative Assemblies. The hom, gentleman had asked about parther incapable of adoption. Hear. The Executive for the der the jurisdiction of the Colonial Department. Now, how could that responsibility be attached to them if they were to have at the head of that department an officer entirely indepenacts which he might direct in the management of those affairs? as might be the inconvenience attendant upon frequent changes in the office of Colonial Secretary, I am prepared to maintain that the remedy proposed would be far from an improvement. I think I can, however satisfy the hon. member that fice, he, Mr. Rice, did not think him fit to fill the other, and be at all events the recent change in the Administration has not accordingly ordered his suspension. Hear, hear. With res- prejudiced the consideration of the present question, and that thought the office of Judge of the Admiralty should be filled by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to give the hon. Memstated that when removed from office he was on the eve of proposing to his colleagues in office certain principles on which a his seat amid loud cheers. settlement of the question should be sought. I believe that to Mr. HUME said that the hon, member for Worcester had

ing my regret that Lord Aberdeen should not have had the beoffice we felt that the question demanded instant consideration, and we accordingly had it communicated to the colonial authorities that we were determined at an early period to proceed to the settlement of the disputes. With this view we authorized Lord Aylmer to inform them that His Majesty had determined to send out to Canada a Representative totally unconnected with local politics, altogether unembued with local prejudices, and completely namixed in Canadian affairs, who should enabled on the spot to take a whole view of the subject, and, being in full possession of the opinions and intentions of the Government here upon the several matters in dispute, might report upon the best and most satisfactory means for bringing them to a final adjustment. [Hear, hear.] This is the course we propose to adopt. [Hear.] We felt the greatest difficulty in bringing the matter to a conclusion by written communica-There might be misunderstanding on some points, minterpretation on others, and the distance between the two points rendering the clearing of those misunderstandings and misrepresontations a most tedious and difficult process, we, after mature deliberation, came to the resolution that it would be better to send out a person in full possession of our views and intentions in the several matters to be abjudicated, and enabled to enter into full communication with the Canadian authorities upon them. Our final intention is, upon a report of the real state of the case being made to us, to remove what is justly obnoxious, and in their place to propose those measures which we believe to be consistent with justice to the parties concerned and with sound policy as regards the general interests of the country. [Cheers.] Under these circumstances I think the to enter further in the subject at present. and I at the same time pute is that which his Majesty's Government have adopted. Hear.] We do not mean to disregard the petitions of the Canadian population, but we mean to appeal to their sense of reason and justice and we firmly believe, that our appeal will prove successful. We will give their claims every just consideration, but at the same time I am bound distinctly to state we do not mean to declare any new principle of Government in the colonies. [hear, hear.] Our object is to see of what it is the Canadian people complain, and then to see to what extent those complaints are founded in justice. If we find they are not founded in justice, our aim shall be to prevent their continued and useless agitation; but if, on the contrary, we find they are founded on justice, we shall apply ourselves in a spirit of conciliation, and without regard to the epithets of contumely and insult previously heaped upon us, to their permanent ing in reference to this question, I shall not ocupy their attention by any comment upon the numerous and unincidental topics introduced by the hon. Member for Bath into his speech. whose conduct has been so unjustifiably attacked by the hon. Member who originated this discussion. Sir, I do not believe that the conduct of any Minister of this country, or any public man, Minister or otherwise, was ever exposed to so severe an ordeal as that of the Noble Lord to whom I allude; and I may further say I doubt any man could go through such an ordeal with more honour or credit to his character than did the Noble Lord. (Cheers.) While a Minister of the Crown that Noble Lord went before a Committee of the house of Commons-a Committee indiscriminately chosen-having on its list many

pany, to which, for certain reasons, he was opposed. Among after having taken such a course, passing through the ordeal so honorably to himself and his character as did the Noble Lord. (Loud cheers.) As far, therefore, as the accusation of the hon. Member for Bath is concerned, I think the Noble Lord will best consult his own dignity by treating it with indignant or rather contemptuous silence. (Hear, hear.) I would here, Sir, cease to occupy the attention of the house were it not that there occurs to me one other point in the hon. Member for Bath's speech, which I do not think I ought to pass over with. out notice. The hon. Member has been pleased to threaten us that unless every thing the Canadians ask for is granted them, they have determined upon relicilion. Those, I think, were the expressions of the hon. and learned Member. A laugh. He also undertook to assure us that thirteen million inhabitants of the United States of America, a country with which Great Britain at this moment enjoys the profoundest amity, a country with which Great Britain is almost daily interchanging expressions of most friendly feeling, a country with which Great Britain has scarcely a subject of difference—their old jealousies being now removed, and each, conscious that the prosperity of the other must influence its own prosperity, reciprocally desiring that peace, tranquillity, and good order might flourish in the other -such, Sir. I say, being the state of the countries, the Hon. Gentleman thinks it fit to declare that if a rebellion should break out in Canada, the whole of the United States are prepared to interfere in our domestic quarrels, and join these rebellious Canadians. Now, Sir, I will not do the United States the injustice to believe, even for a moment, that they comfort, and peace of the colony. He felt that if he succeeded continued without any further reference to Mr. Papineau or or any one on their benalf could have authorised the Hon, and Learned Member to make such a declaration within the walls of the British House of Commons. Loud cheers and laughter. I have too high an opinion of their justice and integrity; but even if that opinion were wanting, I entertain such a sense of their shrewdness, common sense, and discretion, that I cannot believe they would select as their organ in this house the hon, member who has thought proper to represent himself in that capacity. Cheers, and great laughter. With respect to his declaration of the intention of the Canadians I have also a word to say. I think, Sir, it is far better for me, instead of being exasperated by the language the hon, and learned member has been pleased to put, as it were, into the mouths of the Canadian party, of whom he says he is the representative, and instead of demeaning himself by retorting equally hard words and unworthy expressions, simply and in the plainest language to state, that I both hope and trust the hon. gentleman has had no authority from that party to tell the British House of Commons that unless all their demands are acceded to they will have recourse to rebellion. Loud cheers. Indeed, Sir, painful as the alternative would be, I would be rather inclined to believe that for the moment-I say, Sir, only for the momentthe wisdom and discretion for which the hon, and learned gentleman is so remarkable, forsook him, than to suppose that he gave us a correct report of the intentions of his, as he has been pleased to term them, constituents. Laughter But on the other hand if it should turn out that his information is correct -if it be true that the Canadian people or any part of have instructed the hon, member to act in the capacity of their Minister of War, and to declare to the British Parliament that they enforcing so vicious a mode were persisted in, the sooner he that of Judge Parr, we understood. He had been a Judge of Hear, hear. Such an arrangement could not be satisfactory are prepared to tebel if all their demands are not acceded to-1, as Minister of the British Government, will meet them, not with any counter-declaration of hostility, but, with the hand of peace and friendship grasping theirs, I will say to them, "Still we intend to do you justice --- still, notwithstanding we derive from your menaces a fresh source of strength---although by your unfounded accusations, accusations which in the end will recoil on yourselves, and give us the strength to disregard pect to the Admiralty Court, he, Mr. Rice, should say that he it shall not do so, I am ready on the part of my Noble Friend your vaunting, you induce a free conviction of your injustice and intemperance, we are determined to go on unflinchingly Englishmen rather than by Frenchmen. There was one pmt eer every pledge he may desire. Hear, hear. On the ap- in the course we have set out on: and by removing all fair of the petition to which the right hon, gentlemas had not alle pointment of Lord Aberdeen he found this Canadian question ground for complaint, take from you even the preteuce for asded, but to which he thought it necessary to idvert. Lord in precisely the same condition, it was left by the Committee serting that his Majesty's Colonial subjects do not meet from between Canada and this country, and the odinen in which the Dalhousie took upon himself the responsibility of disposing of which sat in 1830. The Right hon. Gentleman opposite has the British Government that consideration and attention to which they are entitled.

the gentlemen on his or of those on the opposite side of the funds for the exigency would have been passed in November, portunity it would have given us of testifying our respect for aware that out of eighty-eight members of the last Parliament on the part of my Noble Friend, I much wish that such a record was in our possession, because, in addition to the opthe inhabitants of Lower Canada. Was the han, gentleman portunity it would have given us of testifying our respect for aware that out of eighty-eight members of the last Parliament the opinions of the Right Hon. Gentleman, it could not but twenty-seven members only were of the Tory party-the strugmaterially have assisted us in the task we have to perform .- gle in Canada having been similar to one that had lately taken Hear, hear, hear. The Right hon. Gentleman's motive for place in this country, and that four, and only four, refused to taking with him all the documents he had prepared on the sub-ject no one can question; it was that his successor in office from so doing so in consequence of the state of the roads. sion; but, much as I am disposed to do credit to the proper of population and of parties here, and he would be to include spirit which characterized his conduct, I cannot help repeat them that the supporters of the petition were 373,000 and the opposers only 32,000. But the real question before the house neat of his opinions. However, notwithstanding the recent he considered to be, were the people of Canada satisfied ! Has change of Government, and notwithstending also the ardous- they good government or not? They asked in 1831 for a Conness of the duties in which, immediately on his appointment at stitution and a charter of their rights. Instead of this they were Secretary for Colonial Affairs, he finds himself involved, I am still misruled; still badly governed; and the pensioners of the happy to say measures have already been taken to insure a government were chosen for the administration of the office of settlement of the differences. [Hear, hear.] On our taking Judge. He would ask the touse what they would think if out of four bills sent up to the House of Lords, three were on the average refused, and these bills relating to finance and other matters of equal importance-what they would think of it!-Yet this was the case as regarded Canada. He spoke from no uncertain information, but from the documents that had been laid before the house. The consequence was instead of har-mony between the colonists and the Government there was discord. Improvement was relused that placemen might fatdiscord. Improvement was rejused that placemen might fatten on the spoils of the country. Out of 100 Bills sent up to the Council by the Legislative Assembly in the space of ten years, namely, from 1922 to 1932, no less than 122 were rejected. These Bills were for extending education, for preventing pensioners sitting in the Assembly, as in this country, and for various other purposes of improvement. They were told that the people of Canada could not role themselves, but that they must be governed by a petry faction called the Council, who were to be supported by the Colonial Office at home. They were placed in the same situation as the people of England before the Reform Bill. They had come here in 1928, and they again petitioned this house last year.—In the first instance Mr. Huskisson had recommended that a Committee should sit, and they did, but neither the recommended that a Committee should sit, and they did, but neither the recommendations of that nor of subsequent committee had met with any attention. The hon, member for the town of Cumbridge and late Secretary of the Colonies had said for the town of Cumbridge and late Eccretary of the Colonies had said that he extremely regretted that the grievances under which the Canadians laboured were unaltered, and that the same vicious system of government was maintained. He need not insist then upon the assertion of their grievances being well founded, for the late Secretary had admit-ted them to be so, but had at the same time declured that he had not time to redress them. The funds arising from 370,000 Catholic inhabitants of Canada for the purposes of education were distributed among a very few. Could it be expected that the people of Canada, any more than the peo-ple of Ireland, could tamely submit to see those funds appropriated with-out having a voice in their disposal? The hop, gentleman then alluded to the funds arising from lands placed at the disposal of the Council being applied for the purposes of the State, exclusive of the interest of the peo-ple, and that those funds were neither subject to the control of the native Parliament, nor was the subject cognizable by the Crown. The hon. centleman then proceeded to the subject or the bill for incorporating a Company for the sale of Canadian lands, which Mr. Popineau had asserted to have been emuggled through the hou-e. He (Mr. Hume) did not doubt that the Company had done, and would do great good by the intro-duction of capital which would bring its accompanying improvements.— But what he complained of was that the funds produced by the lands when sold were neither under the control of the government here or the people there, but were employed to bribe the members of the Legislature instead the town of Cambridge had admitted that the appointment of Mr. Gale was a most improper legal appointment, yet that hon gentleman had been three thy, and said he tlid not sanction it, but why did he not sirke him off? The hon, member then read a resolution of the House of Assembly in Canada, dated April 15, 1834, expressive of hopes they entertained of immediate redress'from his Majesty's Government, more especially after the retirement from office of Mr. Stanley and the appointment of Mr. Spring Rice. He then proceeded to say that he hailed with pleasure the declaration of the right hon. Baronet opposite of his intention to redress all grievances, but regretted that he should be averse to attempting any new principle, as he (Mr. Humo) felt fully convinced that unless some new principle was soknowledged it would be impossible to maintain peace in the colony. He recollected that an hop, gentleman opposite had said on a previous occarecollected that an hop, gentleman opposite had said on a previous occasion that Canada had in its vicinity the United States, and that an ideal line only separated the two countries; and that it could not be expected that the Canadians, seeing the advantages their neighbors derived from a different constitution, would long tolerate their own imperfect and inferior system. The member for Worcester (Mr. Robinson) had in his speech mixed the subject of the affairs of Upper and Lower Canada, although the former had nothing to do with the present discussion. We understood however, that petitions from Upper Canada were on their way derstood, however, that petitions from Upper Canada were on their way to this country, and he should then, when the subject was brought regularly before the house, be able to show that the same system prevailed in both places.

Mr. LABOUCHERE hoped that it would not go forth to the colonists that the government did not intend the introduction of any new principle, as such an intention could only have the effect of perpetuating the present animosity. Probably it was not to be understood, however, that when a new principle was objected to that there was to be no alteration. When Mr. Pitt, forty years ago, gave a constitution to the Canadas it was only looked upon as an experiment, the success of which was to be watched by the Legislature of this courtry. The petition now before the house for the alteration of that constitution was signed by the great majority of the people of Lower Canada. The hon, member concluded by expressing a wish to be satisfied upon two points, but he spoke in such a low tone of voice, that we could eatch only glimpses of his meaning. They were to the effect, as nearly as we could guess; first, whether the complaints of the people of the Cunadas would be referred to the Legislature or the Governor; and secondly, whether the person who was to be deputed from this country was to be created Governor of the colony. He addressed himself to the right bon. Secretary for the Home Department in the absence of the right hon the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Secretary GOULBURN replied that the individual to be depo from the government of this country was to be only a Commissioner, and he said that not having been in the house when the right hon. Barnest the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained his intention, he could not sathly the hon. member on the other point.