forms, or the liberty to create new forms.

less than fourteen days, nor more than three months the parties may again present themselves before the magistrates, and go through a simple form of civil contract, singing a declaration that teey consider themselves to quarter than a legal marriage under the measure of Sir R.

This will constitute a legal marriage under the measure of Sir R.

The company, was to encourage emigration, and to spread education in Lower Canada. That to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut the powers which they already possess, come to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults, and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults and hut to demand ample reparation for the insults and hut to demand amp

be required to register it in the same manner as he fees in the whole will amount to 7s, of which 2s are to be paid to the magistrate, and 5s to the parson."

It is only necessary to say, that this plan has met with general apprebation, both in and out of Parlia-

EMIGRANT VESSELS.

Treasury) moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act 9 George IV. c. 21, for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels from the dissention. United Kingdom to the Continent and islands of North America, and to make further provision for regulating the same, and explained its provisions.

Mr. Hume expressed his anxiety that the most comfort and security of the emigrants.

consider such amendments as might be proposed .things to be regarded by this bill was the greediness of captains, which often induced them to take a greater number of passengers than could be conveniently or safely accommodated in their vessels .---The danger of such a practice had already been fathree vessels which went down, and from being inconveniently crowded. A feeling of humanity alone then ought to urge the house to lose no time in devising some remedy for evils affecting parties who Gentlemen opposite could devise any better remedy than that proposed by his Hon. Friend, he would gladly support it.

Mr. Ruthven supported the bill.

Lord Sandon thought the bill was greatly wanted He had a list of 96 instances in which vessels had left our shores with emigrants, scandalously deficient in the means of giving due accomodation to the number of passengers they took on board. He would trouble the house with only one. In a ship which left England for Van Dieman's land, with 130 passengers, there were in one part of the ship 26 persons in a space not exceeding 23 feet by 11 feet 5; and in another part of the ship, in a space not exceeding 53 feet by 28, were stowed away 102

persons, and this during a voyage of five months. Sir R. Bateson said that as a very large share o the emigration from Ireland went from the part of Ireland with which he was connected, he begged in the name of the inhabitants of that part to thank the Hon. Member for having introduced this bill.

Mr. P. M. Stewart suggested that some arrange ment should be made by which the sea-worthiness of vessels taking out emigrants should be ascertained at the responsibility of the Government. It was well known that vessels which were hardly sea-worthy for other purposes were taken up to convey emigrants, and he believed that there was not a greater hindrance to emigration than the dread entertained of

e unseaworthiness of those vessels generally. Mr. M. Phillips thought the proposed measure as necessary and practical an improvement as could be devised. He would venture to suggest, as an encouragement to parties emigrating, and as a means of preventing them from squandering by gaming or otherwise on the passage the little funds they had prepared for their settlement in the colonies, that an opportunity should be given to them of depositirg the surplus beyond the expence of the voyage in the hands of Government here, they receiving an order on the Government of the place where they landed to be paid on their arrival.

Mr. Bernard, adverting to the inferior kinds of ships frequently taken up for emigrants, suggested that no others should be permitted to be engaged which were not of class A I, and no vessel over 20 years old should on any account be permitted to take out emigrants.

After a few words from Mr. Ewart and Mr. O' Dwyer, which were not heard in the reporters gallery, leave was given to bring in the bill.

STATE OF CANADA.

sent from the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity in Lower Canada, and he thought it but fair to the house and the country to mention the actual of Commons. state of parties in that country. The petition was

to Dissenters, the State merely requires the securi- plored the necessity of external legislation, they resay, with regard to religious forms of whatever kind | parties as was this country; and there were distinc- that evening. or the absence of religious forms of all kinds, the tions amongst the Canadians as well as elsewhere. Disse sters are left to take what course they please. There were many of what were called liberals or that the hon, member for Middlesex, in asserting The Right Hon. Barmet justified this mode of cut- reformers, but there was a distinction there as well that the petition came from a certain party in Canating the knot which preceding statesmen have bro- as here between constitutional whigs and radicals. da, did that which was most likely to mislead the who insisted he had the lawful power to draw. It ken their fingers in trying to untie, by showing that He believed there was a majority of the party called house; the petition came a certain party in Canada, had been settled by the decision of Mr. Sharpe, Atprevious to Lord Hardwicke's bill, in 1751, the law constitutional whigs in Lower Canada. The peti- and those who signed it were men of all religious of this country had ever sanctioned marriage as a tioners further stated that they were not insensible pursuasions, and every variety of political opinions civil contract; and having made good this position to the grievances that had been complained of, nor -(hear.) It was not fair, then, to cast imputations from Lord Stowell's judgment in the case of "Dal- to the fact that there were too many members of upon such a class of petitidlers. He certainly could rymple v. Dalrymple," and other high authorities the House of Assembly holding office under the not approve of the conduct of the hon. member for (disputed, indeed, by Dr. Lushington, but confirm- Crown. To the redress of these abuses he request- Bath, who called upon the Canadians to harass not ed by Sir John Campell, the Attorney General, and ed the attention of hon. members, and he could not only his Majesty's present Government, but every Mr. C. Fergusson,) he said that his plan was con- but condemn the interference that had taken place future Government that might be formed. He could formable to the law of the country as it stood up to on both sides of the Atlantic in the affairs of Cana- tell the hon, member for Bath, that as long as he 1754, and that he was acting according to reason da, firmly believing that had they been allowed to continued to address the people of Canada as he did and good sense in leaving to those who desired a proceed according to their own plans, the complaints -so long as he should continue to act as a firebrand religious form of celebrating the marriage contract, contained in the petitions would never have been in Canada, so long would irritation prevail, and so Pacha Sant Ali although acknowledged by the Sulno more binding or more solemn, and who must be put forward. In order to afford the hon, and learn- long would be prevent justice being done. The the best judges of what form would impress them ed member for Bath an opportunity of contradicting people of Canada had placed their case in the hands most, the choice of that form among all existing statements that had been widely circulated, he would of the member for Tauntoh some years before the refer to an anonymous letter which had been ascri- hon, member for Bath hat "The details of the bill, as described by the bed by every newspaper to the hon, and learned it was to be regretted they and not left them in the Right Hon. Baronet, will be as simple as its princi- member. It was dated on the 27th of November, same hands-if they had, le was certain their affairs ple. The measure will enact, that in the case of and from Gray's Inn, after the change in the minis- would have been much sooler brought to a favoraparties being Dissenters, and objecting to be mar- try, and was sent to Canada without any signature. ble conclusion. ried according to the forms of the church of England It congratulated the Canadian Legislature on the it shall be competent for them to go before a ma- near approach of the radicals to power, stated that gistrate of the hundred in which one of them has Spring Rice had deceived them, and asked them if Sterling, from Canton, we have files of the Regis- tion of the French Consul. The coast of the Mesresided for more than seven days past, and declare he returned to power to make his place as difficult ter of that place, to the 1st of January, containing chiotes was blockaded by two Tripolitan ships, but their intention of entering into the married state. as possible, by granting no supplies, and harassing An Oath, similar to that taken on applying for a him as much as possible. He was glad to learn marriage license now, will be required on the first from the speech made by a right hon, gentleman op- placed the memorial from the visit to the magistrate. The oath will set forth the posite a few nights ago, that it was the intention of name and place of residence of the party-will de- government to do what they could for Canada .clare that he is not a member of the church of Eng- | Would the hon. member persist in proposing the land, and that he objects to be married according to repeal of the tenure act? 'That would be to restore the rites of that church; that he has dwelt in such the feudal or old law. He knew that it would be a footing as is demanded by and such a place for seven days past; thut the par- said that he was personally interested in the subject ter, and the interest and said ties are of age, or that they have the consent of their as a member of the Canada Company; but in that parents and guardians, &c., and that there is no respect he could say that he had paid his money and the vexations, insults, and exactions to which they are full impediment to the marriage. Within any for the consent of their government. After setting forth the vexations, insults, and exactions to which they awful impediment to the marriage. Within any period after such application to the magistrate, nor that of the company, was to encourage emigration, pointment of a Commission for the application of the company, was to encourage emigration, pointment of a Commission for the application of the company, was to encourage emigration, pointment of a Commission for the application of the company, was to encourage emigration.

himself to the objects embraced by the petition.

Mr. P. M. Stewart, in continuation, observed that he had done his best to advert to the details of memorialists pray for the adoption of such measures what nature or amount soever the same may be."-And it is the petition. He had not sought to do more. The as shall secure them from future grievance, and tend also provided that "on cortain days during the sitting of the people of Canada were still a sensible and loyal people; and he hoped that this country would show Mr. W. E. Gladstone (one of the Lords of the such a sympathy with the complaints of the Cana- recommended in the memorial, the Envoy would body, however, by the provisions of this law are not to be final, das as to temedy abuses which would be the most ef- have no difficulty in extorting from the Chinese but an appeal may be made to his Majesty in Council, should fectual way of allaying discontent and appeasing whatever he might think proper to demand; and it

country, as well as in the Canadas, the most unjust airs of superiority to all the world. Their pretenefficient measures should be taken to provide for the he advised the Canadians to appeal to arms. His of whom are British residents in China, twenty-nine Mr. Baring suggested that the bill should be brought | which had been referred to. He then read a long transient British merchants, supercargoes, &c. in the first instance, and that in committee they might extract of a letter which concluded by declaring to the people of Canada that it was better to fight that government will take some decided action upon the It was quite clear, from the ill success of the system to lose their rights, but that they ought to resort on subject of this memorial and if so, the result will to the British Constitution !-- yes, they are a few office holdof "leaving alone," that legislation on the subject all exertions before they thought of arms-(hear, probably be free trade to all the ports of the Chinese ors-a mere formality placed there to take a share of the odium was absolutely necessary. One of the principal hear,)-to try all means before resorting to arms. empire from the advantages of which it is not very of the iniquitous measures, which an arbitrary Military Gover-He would ask whether that justified the statement likely that we shall be excluded. which had been made? What he had stated in that letter he still adhered to. Then the hon, gentleman talked about constitutional doctrine; but he would 26th of March, from which we make the following they are in the evening of life when their habits ask did not the whig government, in order to get extraits, reserving others for our next publication :tally evinced in the sacrifice of 700 lives in two or the Reform bill passed, excite the people of England? and he would in the same spirit endeavor to on the Ist of March, and has passed a bill laying a tax laws, but even there he is not bound to abide by it. But the excite the people of Canada, in order to get them a of two per cent. on all imports. This would press change proposed by this bill from the Executive to the Legis-Reform bill, and a Reform bill which he hoped wo'd hard spon the merchants, and a petition, numerously lative Council would be merely nominal, as the members of give them the power of governing themselves. They and respectably signed, was about to be presented was not disposed to concur in. The establishment of such at had not the means of protecting themselves. If hon. had resolved not to grant the supplies. Would any against the same. one say that was unconstitutional, when such a course Commons? He knew it was contemplated in a improve the character of the now free peasantry. very short time to try the strength of the house upon do it; and if the House did not stop the supplies, resisted the supplies, and he declared that according to his notion of the law, that was a constitutional good brethren of Canada. They were told by these sidue in the hands of the Treasurer, to meet the exiparties that it was an English and French dispute; gencies of the colony. but he would tell him, that it was a dispute between their condition; and if they did not, they would ries! The papers say "These things are too bad!" embrace a system forming, as near as possible, an of Congress. a calm state; but that in their representations they committed to jail supposed to be the incendiary.

Mr. P. M. Stewart explained. He had never said, and never meant to declare, that to stop the bance in consequence of two of the West Indian re- year! And this is the body who wish to be constituted a Mr. P. M. Stewart said he had a petition to pre- supplies was an unconstitutional mode of proceeding giments being about to be brought to trial in that and at this moment in particular, for he considered the principle the key-stone of the power of the house

Mr. Hume remarked that the Conservatives had thither to protect the peace. signed by 11,170 individuals, of whom there were formed associations in that country which had the about 1000 French Canadians, the remainder being very same objects in view as the Conservatives in British and Irish settlers. They first expressed this country (hear.) He was nappy to near a few their gratitude for the security they enjoyed under evenings before from the Right Hon. Baronet, that days. The Barbadians think "the rapidity of steam pected ever to see it again, he is much mistaken! The Ballot travelling is astonishing." British and Irish settlers. They first expressed this country (hear.) He was happy to hear a few and 3 from St. Thomas, having been about sixteen state that they regarded with regret and alarm the ences in Canada. He wished to know when they

nity (not less of that part of it which dissents than the British House of Commons. He ought to observe that which conforms;) and for the rest, that is to

Mr. Robinson assured the members of the house, a seat in that house;

The petition was then laid on the table.

praying for the adoption of measures for the regulation of commercial inter- en and many other essential necessaries. course between the English and Chinese, upon such the insolence of the latety of the former, and Mr. Roebuck could not admit the propriety of his disposition as a means of enforcement, a ship of ments of this act!-They would wish to be constitued a Court registers marriages solemnized by himself. The this interruption, as the hon, member was limiting the line, two frigates and three or four armed vessels of light draught, and an armed steamer, all fully manned. After obtaining this reparation, &c. the mand of a general and public nature affecting future rights, of to the extension and security of the trade.

There can be no doubt that with such a force as is is high time that some order should be taken with Mr. Roebuck said that there had been in this them for the quelling of their absurd and provoking garbling of his statements and letters. Even the sions have too long been acquiesced in. The me- Council, but the party whose means were but small would hon, member who had just spoken had declared that morial is signed by ninety-one persons, thirty-five reply to this would consist in reading the letter commanders of British ships, and twenty-five should give a good and sufficient bond. It has been argued

We think there can be little doubt that the British

FROM BARBADOES.

The Legislature of the island of St. Vincent, met vice of the Executive Council by the provisions of particular

In Antigua, the Legislature have passed several such considerations never could have weight in this House. was even now contemplated by a British House of subsiliary laws calculated to preserve the peace and How long have I listened and how indignantly have I fell

that, and it was invended on ery that arrength upon that colony for the testitution of foreign duties, where!" And is there a member in this House who would the army estimates. Was not that a constitutional which, upon the faith, and under the guarantee of mode of harassing the government? If no one took an act of Parliament, had been imposed and levied that step in the course of ten days, he himself would under an implied plea of benefit and relief to the colony, but retained from it under an assumed auhe would say that he would not be answerable for thority from the commissioners of the revenue, had make use of all his powers of sophistry and persuasion to influthe people of England. The people of Canada had been so far adjusted, that under the tonnage act, lately assented to, a sum in specie, amounting to up-wards of fourteen thousand pounds, was paid into step, and he hoped the House of Commons would the public Treasury of that Island-ten thousand of this House is not prepared to do. It is also provided, that if endeavor to stop the supplies in imitation of their which was to be placed in British funds, and the re-

President Lockhart, administering the government high salary that he may not necessarily be connected in busi-Tory and Liberal principles-though the truth was of Dominica is severely handled in the papers for inthat the Tory party was much weaker, he was hap- dulging his old prejudices against the colored class, py to say in Canada than they were in this country. in not inviting to a medical conference, on the alarm bers of the Legislative Council are bankers, merchants, and The only remedy that appeared to him was a pro- of cholera, a gentleman of color, (Dr. Caravanna,) per alteration of their Constitutional Assembly; for who had been regularly bred to the medical profession | the people, and might in all probability, be called upon to dehe was convinced that, unless they did take away and had lately arrived there from that seat of learning their Constitution as it stood at present, there would and science, Edinburgh. Complaints were also made be no possibility of effecting any amelioration in that the black population were not summoned on ju- It was not very probable. And should you give them this

make one for themselves. He intended to abandon A sharp letter is also addressed to the Honorable Impeachment, for if you say by passing this bill they are a prothe first of the three motions f which he had Thomas Bell, member of the Board of Council of be able to bring forward any plantible able to bring forward and the br given notice-that for the better regulation of Cana- that Colony, who though elevated to that honorable further powers; and is there an hon, member in this House da-but he did intend most positively to press his board, and one of the Judges of the Colony, is still other two-the repeal of the Tenure's Act and the a clerk in a mercantile store. The Dominicians per-Land Company Act. It was said that this would haps are not aware that the venerable Mr. Adams, reduce this grand Tenure Act to what was termed late President of the United States, is notwithstand- a dead weight upon the energies of the people, and a stumbthe fuedal system. Now the fact was, that it would ing his former elevated station, now only a member ling block to popular opinion -measures loudly called for by

exact copy of the copyhold tenure in this country. A letter dated St. Thomas, Jamaica on the 16th Instead of, as he had been represented by some par- February, states that every thing was quiet at that ties, stirring up a spirit of undue commotion in Ca- place, and that the crops would be got off in pretty nada, he had requested the people to give a hearing good time. A house belonging to the Philadelphia cation of the Province has been by them thrown back for to the Commissioner; that they should meet him in estate, had been burned, and a woman had been years, and the youth of the country allowed to grow up in ig-

should adhere to these 2 distinct propositions, name- A private in the militia, at Jameica, named Pea- an manimous vote both of whigs and torics; went to the Lely, that they should have the whole of the revenue can, who had for eight years avoided all attempts to gislative Council-and they have given it the go-bye-they under their control, and that a decided alteration coerce him to duty, had been tried by a Court Marshould be made in the Legislative Assembly. He tial, and sentenced to pay £50, and be imprisoned mentioned these facts that the Government might twenty-eight days. In attempting to secure him, he the Intestate Estate Bill been tomahawked by the sattelites of know what they had to expect. The letter dated knocked down an officer; and another, after giving John Beverly Robinson for the fifteenth time? And the bill

> island, for their lives, without legal arraignment, or proper evidence; in consequence of which the Gover-

His Majesty's steamer Spitfire, arrived at Barbadoes on the 17th March, in 8 days from Jamaica

tendency of the resolutions passed by the House of would be informed of the nomination of the Com-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was in momen- previous date, that the cholera had not visited that

All was quiet at Trinidad.

There had been a collision at Tobago, between General Darling, and the Lieut. Governor, growing out of drafts for money illegally made by the latter, torney General.

HOSTILITIES IN TRIPOLI.-It appears that a civil war is raging in Tripoli, and that the capital was invested by the revolters, who were throwing bombshells into the city, but owing to the inefficiency of their bombardiers, as well as the badness of the ammunition, the damage done was not great, the chief part of the shells falling upon the ramparts. Some injury had, however, been sustained by the houses, and, among others, the residence of the French Consul had been injured by the bombardment. The TAN. was by no means in an enviable situation. Not only had he to oppose the insurgents but to provision for the town, which was impossible by land and difficult by sea, as the Meschiotes chased every Eu-

ropean vessel attempting to enter the port. A Tuscan vessel had been seized by them while at anchor under the castle of the Pacha, the crew made prisoners, and the vessels destroyed, after the cargo had been carried away. The crew had, how-FROM CHINA. - By the irrival of the York, Capt. ever, been subsequently released upon the applicasome items of intelligence that are both interesting these were entirely insufficient to protect the vessels and important. Under this latter head must be coming with provisions or necessaries to the town. ritish residents and ship- The European vessels of war on the station presermasters at Canton, to the Ting of Great Britain, ved a strict neutrality. The quantity of grain in vigorous and decisive Tripoli was large, but there was a great want of ox-

MISCELLANY.

Speech of Mr. MacKenzie, on the Bill for constituting th

Legislative Council, a Court of Appeals. Mr. MACKENZIE felt highly gratified that his hon. friend

Dr. Morrison had brought forward his motion. It was called

for by the act of the Legislative Council themselves, who not

of Appeals of" Writs of Error" in all cases over £100 exclusive of costs, or if it relates to "the taking of any annual or other rent customary, or other duty, fee or any such like de-Legislature, the Council are to examine into the errors assigned, and may call upon the judges to give their reasons for their judgment-and to state the law."-The appeal to this proper and sufficient security be given, to a tribunal 4000 miles off; where I would ask would be the possibility of justice under such a system as that now proposed! The man of influence and wealth might carry a case from the King's Bench to to the Legislative Council, and from thence to the King in find that he had been not only deprived of justice, but that he was a ruined man. In cases, however, under £300 it is provided that judgment shall be carried into effect, if the parties that it would be better to transfer it from the Executive who now are the Court of Appeal in this Province. What is the Executive Council but a mere shadow; the mere paltry screen of a corrupt government; the surest mockery of a resemblance nor may be guilty of -- the man who is the prime mover of all that is done, is a military officer accustomed to the strict discipline of the camp, and who must be totally unfitted for to di-We have received a file of the Barbadian to the root and manage the affairs of a free people, sent out here as are formed, when they are tenacious of their prejudices. The governor certainly is required in one instance to take the adthe other. It would be a mere delusion, and one which he court might indeed flatter our vanity or pamper our pride, but when I have heard the sycophantic minions of government insult this House by taunting them that they might pass particu-At Grenada, the long agitated claim advanced by let bille, but we will take care that may shall not pass " else give such a body more power-to a body who have no one interest in common with the honest inhabitants of this young province. Another argument in fivor of this court has been that the Chief Justice has not the privilege of voting, yet they will admit that he is the sole guiding spirit there, and may ence their decissions; but even now, he, as Speaker of that body, has only a casting vote. And, sir, were we to pass they do not come to a decision upon the case before them, may be renewed at the next ensuing session. Yes; renewed tween the members of that body and a judge who is paid a ness transactions between man and man, and who is expected to stand aloof from the people, that his judgment may not be biassed? None whatever. All are well aware that the memoffice-holders, who are concerned in business transactions with cide cases in which they were personally concerned; -and are these the men to whom you would trust the power of reversing the decisions of Juries? Would they be above suspicion? power, the next step would be to constitute them a Court of able to bring forward any plausible objection to giving them who would have the slightest confidence in them as such a conct. I am well aware there is none. They as a Legislative body stand in the way of the improvement of the Province; the happiness of the people, and the ends of justice; they are the almost unanimous voice of the whole inhabitants of the Province, go to the Council to be heard of no more. We have laboured here incessantly in the business of the country from ten in the morning till twelve at night, and where are the fruits of those labours? Gone to the Legislative Council! The edunorance—their mental powers unimproved and neglected. The Clergy Reservo Bill passed through this House almost by mocked the honest expectations of the Province by some unmeaning resolution. Where is the Jary Bill 1 gone to the Legislative Council, from whence it will never return. Has not Nov. 27, from Gray's Inn, and without a signature him several warnings to desist from his conduct, shot body filled with the most absurd provisions; that if a man owes less than £100 he is to be imprisoned for three months, but if At the Grand Cayamas there was much distur- he happens to owe £101 he must be incarcorated for one Court of Appeals! He hoped the honest manly independence of this House would treat such a proposition with merited contempt. The Hasting's Relief Bill, which was passed nor of Jamaica had ordered H. M. ship Race horse to the Legislative Council; but when did they ever care for the people, and the bill has been thrown under the table! Where is the Quaker's Relief Bill? Gone to the Legislative Council. Where is the Bill entitled an act to promote educa-There had been an insurrection at Para, but of hands of the Legislative Council, was delivered into the to amend money bills, the supply bill was lost, but the House hands of the executioner. The King's College Amen Iment of Assembly addressed the Prince Regent upon the subject, and the papers do not inform us.

tive Council, who never yet had one feeling in common the farmer, and you need not foar it will ever return! hon, gentleman noticed a number of other bills asked for the people and thrown out by the Council.) I had the cur sity to examine how many Bills had been thrown out by Legislative Council since the year 1829, and I found there had been one hundred and fif y four Bills of a public general nature, exclusive of private Bills. Yes sir, one dred and fifty-four Bills passed by the popular branch of the gislature; rejected by the haughty Lords of Upper Canada. now ask you to constitute them a Court of Appeals. give such a power to that body who treated the Despetch ord Goderich [His Majesty's Minister] with conter The moment they discovered that the sentiments in that patch were not consonant with their feelings, their h vanished, and they made no scruple to treat His Majesty's presentative with marked insult! But of course we ough constitute them a Court of Appeals! The Lord Chancell England has been referred to as an argument in favor of system. Pray, is he an annual judge? I believe not. R Sir, what was the conduct of the Legislative Council with, gard to the Bill appointing Commissioners to treat with Co missioners from the Lower Province? They repeatedly the out the Bill, and mocked us by telling us they were ambedors, and must therefore be appointed by the King's Ren sentative; and had this House passed the Bill, there we have been a far better understanding between the two Presi ces than there now exists. And in what manner did there with regard to the Timber Trade? They chang with a de ly grasp to the revenue raised from that Trade, in opport to the wishes of the representatives of the House and the in rests of the people. What was the evidence of two memb of the Legislative Conneil ! I will here relate what took place on the passage of and

noxious bill desired by Sir Peregrine Maitland's government

in Upper Canada some years ago. The Legislative Count were almost unanimous against making the temporary act a

maturely permanent; and the hon. James Baby, the hon. la H. Dung, and Chief Justice Powell, opposed the passing of bill. For a whole week they argued and spoke against the bill; and at length arrived the ever-memorable day for int nal passing. The Legislative council met, every memberal hering to his opinion; and it was certain the measure work be negatived. But the enemies of the constitution prevale upon the pious Sir Pere grine Maitland that he would be don God an acceptable service if he would oblige those member dependent upon the government for their yearly subsistent to change their conduct and vote in favor of the very mean against which they had been speaking, arguing, and vote for a week before. According to the evidence of the Hone ble William Dickson, the business of the legislative come was suspended for hours, while his Excellency and the execution tive council consulted about the expediency of intimidate certain members into a tame submission to the opinion of of ers at the sacrifice of their own. While the Hon. James & y was sitting in the council chamber by the side of the Hot Wm. Dickson, with all the imaginary importance of an inde pendent lawgiver, a message was delivered to the former gen leman stating that Secretary Hillier wished to see him. It obeyed; he returned; not with his former countenance be ming with pleasure, and smiling over the honest discharge his duries, but with a face marked with chagrin. He was er dently much confused and agitated. His sympathising frien next to him inquired what was the matter, the humble peer to plied; "I must vote for the bill," and when the same enqui Peel.

The remains only to add to this summary of the bill, that the magistrate before whom the marriage takes place will be required to transmit the declaration of marriage to the parson of the par measure was carried and the House adjourned, the hon. Dickson said to the hon. James Baby; "This is unaccount ble conduct, " in answer to which the unhappy man put hi hand upon his heart, and said, "My Children! my Children!" expressing his regret at the necessity which drove him to the abandonment of the course he had pursued. In answer to question whether the same influence was exerted on other or casions, the hon. Mr. Dickson says-"I firmly believe it know that the hon. John II. Dunn as well as myself and the hon. Thomas Clark entered our protest on the journals against the bill entitled an act to make permanent and extend the prevision now in force, for the establishment and regulation common schools throughout this Province, and for granting a his Majesty a further sum of money to promote and encourage education within the same; but his (Mr. Dunn's) name he since been crased and the erasure appears on the journals, an have also reason to believe that the Chief Justice Powell we anduly influenced on a similar occasion." Such is the tare mony of the hon. Mr. Dickson, corroborated by the hon. And shall a body so influenced-shall persons who from

heir accountability to the Executive for their offices they half -(though not for their seats as Conneillors) be considered ndependent of that Executive, and placed in the Council as in lependent Legislators? Who are the persons who compose that body, and generally attend its deliberations? We have Chief Justice Robinson as Speaker of that House, who is tep resented by his friends and partizans as being in effect the Le gislative Council; then there is Mr. Crookshanks, a pensions -Doctor Strachan, an Archdeacon of the Church of England who was told in the Despatch of Lord Goderich that perhaps t would be better to retire, a man who has received immene sums from the revenues of the country-grants of land and a multiplicity of offices; and Bishop McDonell a ci-devant libe ral and Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, converted to the side of toryism by a pension of £600 a year-Mr. Wells, Executive Councillor, Burser of King's College, &c. &c .-Mr. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, with deputies paid to do the duties of his office; a man who himself stated that he led never made a speech in his life, who merely votes when his rote is wanted, is a very independent personage to makes udge of a Court of Appeals! Peter Robinsor a Commissioner of Crown Lands; Reserve Commissioner; Elmsley who has indeed been kicked into a sort of independence; and Mr. Me-Donell, an inspector of Licences! an exciseman!! Who are heard of a Peer of England an inspector of whisker stills we A A A A Strategy ... And now we hear a great field of the wat ngy between the Legislative Council and the House of Lords The honorable gentleman here commented upon the salaries the connection with the executive; and its influence over members of that body, which no doubt he believed, had ofter been exercised, and asked if these pursons were so constitute as to be a fit and proper Court of Appeals? Would they above suspicion? Would they ever command respect? The s not an hon, member in this House who in his own mind be lieves they would command either the respect or the con dence of the people in this Province. What was the language of Mr. Stanley, the aristocratic Stanley, with regard to this he dy in 1829, when he was untramelled with office, and when is mind was expressed freely and without bias. He says:

"How ill that council performed their duty, the papers be ore the House sufficiently prove! the members of the Legislaive Council, on every occasion, enrolled themselves on the side of the Government, and opposed themselves to the people; they neither repelled the people on one side, nor impel ed the executive on the other; but while they cuabled the one to maintain a war against the other, they stood as a sort of mark between both, and served but to keep up a continue ystem of jarring and contention between the Government and he people. This Council, then, is the root of all the erib which have taken place in the administration of the Colonie for the last ten or fifteen years; and this is that Colonial instiution which above all others, wants alteration and revi

Does he consider them an independent body? No. He called them but a mere pompous impotent screen. And sir, Roebuck, the member for Bath says of them :--- They are a few schief-making old men; the most contem temptible contrivances." The Legislative Council in Lower Canada are a much more liberal body than our House of Lords! when they expressed their opinions; when they attempt ted to express themselves with the least independence, they were treated by the then Colonial Secretary with contempt. [Here the hon, gentleman read extracts from Stanley's Despatch.] The hon, and learned member for the City of Toronto, who I do not now see in his place, made some very curious remarks; he would not throw out the bill altogether, for that he said, would be uncourteous; he would rather go into committee at this late period of the session for the purpose of forming a Court of Appeals; but, sir, did that body ever pretend to treat this House either with courtesy or respect? No: they have not, and the hon, gentleman is well aware of the fact; he says too, that if the Chief Justice were not in the Council, he would vote for this bill; he had better insert a clause to that effect. But, Sir, what would they be without that personage in the Council? Why sir, if we may believe the hon, gentleman from Hamilton, he is the head, soul and body of the Council, and by taking him from them they would become a perfect nullity; but I would never consent to the passage of this bill under any circumstances. And the hongentleman from Lanark (Mr. Morris) is also opposed to the # solution; he too would go into committee at this hour for the purpose of framing a Court of Appeals; at the close of the Session when he was well aware that it would be impossible for to do so. I am perfectly aware what was the object of the hon, gentleman; he wishes to give the question the go-bye the easiest manner possible; but I would be perfectly willing that he should himself form a committee for that purpose, and the course of his remarks praised the Legislative Council and asked if they are not more independent than any House of Assembly? The truth of that assertion will be ascertained by the vote to be given this night.

At the close of the war the Legislative Councillors, who managed the whole of the business and were no doubt a very independent branch of the constitution, but in consequence of an assumption on the part of that body, in the session of 1818,

The accounts from Martinique confirm those of a Where is the Farmer's Protection Bill! Gone to the Legislative The interference and disapprobation of the Legislative