daties. In nine instances out of len, the agri-Ceyley's tariff, will need think of looking to emigration generally, with a view to making The heading of the celumns; accordingly, Se. it more beneficial to the Province and to the will of course, be loked upon as equivalent answer to a remark by Mr. Lafontaine, said to Se. per quarter. But when the reader considers that 3s. styling is equal to 3s. 81 cur- could, if it were considered advisable, propose rency, he may judge whether the Ministry a plan; but his learned friend would be aware trency, he may judge whether the Ministry a plan; but his learned friend would be aware trency, he may judge whether the Ministry a plan; but his learned friend would be aware trency, he may judge whether the Ministry a plan; but his learned friend would be aware trency, he may judge whether the Ministry a plan; but his learned friend would be aware trency. Ebants, or lose their support; and they take a similar course had been adopted to the one Lis cours of cheating the unsuspecting farm- now promised. The Colonial Governments as long to call together the Parliament when 4:s into the belief that they are very strongly resolved to uphold the existing Agricultural We must now leth over the leaf, and ac-

ecrd to Mr. Cayley blir, approbalien for the pertant articles of importation; and in doing so, we would remind our traffers that the reductions here made are exactly of that character which we last year shistrenmously urged 6h the Government and the public. It is surprising that our a little obscure print," should be able 'to influence Ministerial economy so markedly; or at least, that it should so exartly he able to point out the proper course of Ministerial action. We trust the "old lady" will not go into hystericks, at this little manifeathfilm of our self importance. She has wirearly had fame enong's in her own line of business, Troth her Stephen Turney publication, to enable her to bear with this infliction. . The following are the articles to which we have above referred, viz:

Present Daty Coels Gram Manufertiires 27

The shove articley logether with some others which we have not mentioned, are largely imported from the United States; and in so far, therefore, as the amount so imported is concerned, the reduction of duty will be very sensibly felt by the consumer.

We observe, however, that a number of articles, which are principally imported from Great Britain, and have consequently never Tallen under the Imperial or Differential duties, will, by Mr. Cayley's proposed tariff, be here-after subject to a material increase of duty.-We may instance the following :

Cotton Manufactures, 6 per et. to 71 per 74 per Hardware, 74 per 10 per Upraumerated articles | 5 75 per valued at £95,000. Mr. Cayley estimates the total Customs

Revenue to accrue from his proposed tariff, at \$442.371. We have not before us statistics of this calculation. We observe that Mr. Cayley has taken as his data for the amount Simports under the operation of his new b, the amount of our imports for the year 1846. We are inclined to think this estimate that a considerable change will be found to result in our Custom-house returns, from the reduction of duties on foreign goods, from the to spurious Invoiters.

increase in quantity, in consequence of the eduction of duty produced by the absorption of the Differential, or Protective duties; such for example as Glass, Silk goods, and many of the class designated " Unenumerated." Under the head of "Exemptions,

berve some items which indicate but a very aferior degree of commercial sagacity or of inelectual advancement, in our present Execufive. "Anatomical preparations" are free, if imported expressly for the use of any College or

eseding from the diffusion of sound knowledge, as very problematical. We cannot State by placing obstacles in the way of what service will be rendered to the scientific investigation. If the Medical Profession be already too well informed in the branches of knowledge which they require to study, Mr. Cayley is only consulting the of Anatomical and Surgical knowledge, then is Mr. Cayley a very stupid dolt for having introduced so barbaric a monopoly of fiscal

exemption into his tariff. Again, the duty of 25 per cent. on .\merican reprints of English Copy-right books, less prescribed by "Colonial ofire Manote,") is a most absurd and impolitic pro-The proscription of these works sing thus taken off, the smuggler, and the ous Invoicer, bave a very large tempta-American Literature, to our people; and Chas prove their Loyalty by upsetting the od project of the Executive, to foster the usion of Republican sentiment in Canada.

Propincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. - From the Montreal Herold

Torspay, 6th July. Speaker laid on the table the second to his Excellency by Inspector of Sees in Lower Canada. were read a third time

of a lot of land, and to apply propards erection of a Particoage house on the place of keeping the Reide the county of Yamaska.

Boine then went into Committee of the Bill to amend Militia Law. principal object of this Bill was to ree fine payable for exemption from ser-Militia by Quakers, &c., from £20 to me of war. The Bill was opposed by a pool members, on the ground that it was bearf at present, there being no proswar, and that the present law was nough to the class of persons mention-

the Bill before the House. Committee rose without doing any House again went into Committee of the Bill to enable families of the Brom accident or neglect, to reges from the persons can-ing their

dedopted the Bill without amendin allow service of actions on Deseeding in other Districts than that marproperty is situated (L. C.,) was personed time, and referred to a Select

Bill to shend the law of Upper Cana-Mire to Downt, was also read a second extend the provisions of Marriage Opper Canada to ministers of all deions, was read a second time. to interporate St. Laurence and vil-Industry Railroads, and to incorporate

Cand St. Catherine Telegraph Compagere also read a second time and referred the of Bills were received from the

Amendy, and read a first time. then adjourned.

CESISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, July 6. A ger Roard of Works Acts, he passed, the effect of giving the Board of up for some time without eliciting what he Government. co considerable latitode as to the line of desired.

right to ask any question in sist in requiring an answer allow the House to proceed.

Mr. LAFORTAINE said the General had made a sid the

Committee appointed to consider the subject of the must please the Montrell mer- tion of the Government at home, and that there had also been invited by the Imperial Government to make affigestions in accordance with their ideas; and he had no don't that when these views had been communicated, some general measure would be adopted. He was not prepared, nor did be think any one could e, with a definite plan on such a subject.

Mr. Ayrwin remarked that no member from the District of Quebec was named on the Com-

Mr. Sernword had no objection to change Mr. BALDWIN then complained of the course Mr. Sherwood proposed to take. Instead of throwing off the responsibility of a measure of this kind on the shoulders of a committee, ministers ought to be prepared to come down with a specific plan, for which they would hold themselves responsible. He must decline to take part in the Committee, on account of

the views be entertained. Mr. Aylwin's name having been substituted or Mr. Baldwin's, who was one of those originally mentioned, the motion was passed with-

In answer to Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Badgley said, we understood; that the sureties of John Figler Ready had been proceeded against, and demient obtained.

Upon the House going into Committe on the Customs Bill, Mr. Aylwin begged to have the measure postponed. He said that his consti- 34; Nays, 14; ministers voting with the tuents, in common with many other commercial communities throughout the country, had not had an opportunity to consider the measure. From Quebec he knew that a deputation of the Board of Trade was at that moment on its way to confer with the Inspector General, the believed, too, that the constituents of the hon. member for Montreal had no time for considerny the new scale of duties.

Mr. Morratt said he was to meet the Montreat Board of Trade that day, at half-past 4 noxyillo. Le said that Institution was a Seco'clock, to confer on the subject. Mr. Ayuwix hoped that, under these cir-

umstances, the fesolutions than before the House would be postponed. Mr. Hatt hoped they would not be post-

oned: the members of the Government had, e hoped, made up their minds on the subject of these duties, and were responsible for them. He had no idea that the Ministry or the House was to give up its opinions on account of the views of a few merchants out of doors. Mr. CAFLEY said that when he had propose

the scale of duties, and had proceeded as far as the second reading, he intended to give plenty of time for the consideration of the items before the Bill passed through Committee; however, as the progress of the measure tather too low; for it is more than probable had been so seriously delayed, though he showed Canadian precedent for the course he proposed to take, he could not consent to any long postponement. As, however, he did not senugeling or evoding point to a rate which will desire to press the thing forward in a discourhold out no temptation either to smugglers or toons manner, he would consent to put it off till It is also highly probable, that many articles | time for him to see the deputation. He had the minority, and as that, after all, was more of foreign imports will undergo a material not had the advantage, as the hon, member for favored than the majority, perhaps he might Quehee had, of returning to his family on Saturday nights, and he wanted to get linine.

Mr. Sneawoon remarked that the object of Colleges. Ministers was to get through the business of importance really necessary for the Government in order that hon, members might be die. | substances by moving an amendment that after missed to their homes as quickly as possible. He knew there were many members, on each side, who had expressed their desire to be re- granted to Bishop's College." leased from attendance in the House in such very hot weather, surrounded, too, as it was said to be, by a postilential atmosphere. It remained for the House to decide whether that pressed a desire of a speedy prorogotion, Ministers were ready to prorogue immediately

after passing a few measures of absolute importance. If not, they were ready to go or Mr. LAFONTAINE asked if, among the Bills ecosidered absolutely necessary, the hon: At-

torney General included the Municipal Hill, the Education Bill, and the Juror's Bill for Lower those members who was desirous to get away, that the Colleges connected with the Roman Catholic Church were usually very wealthy. because he was directed to do so by his physicians : but that he was still ready to stay, to (No, no, from the Opposition Benches.) Well pass measures of importance. However, he then again he was under the impression that saw there was to be no justice for Lower Cauxda. If there was a necessity for making the Session a short one, that arose from the Ministry having chosen so unfit a season for assembling Parliament, and he was convinced, that the moment it was over, attempts would again be made to bring over his friends on that side any moment, from the uncertain state of his formed—he cared not so much whether it were

of the House, to strengthen the Ministry. For the thrown in their way. They will evade his own part, he might be called to leave at any moment, from the uncertain state of his ing so. They will introduce British instead bealth ; but he hoped, however that might be, that there would be a strong administration formed by his hon, friend from North York, or his hon. friend from Montreal-be hoped that here would be strong government, and that the Governor General would not be kept in a position in which he could not do justice to the country. If there were such a government, be was certain the House would not be told on the 2nd of June-that it was summoned then, because it was the best season, and then be told three weeks after, that it was the

> Mr. Shekwood had never heard any one say that the present was the best season for the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. LAFONTAINE said an amendment complaining of the unseasonable time of assembling the House, had been proposed to the address, and had been rejected.

Mr. Suzawoop supposed no one would assert as a matter of choice, and as an abstract theory that the present was the best season; but his friends, he supposed, did not take hon. members on that side of the House for such diddles, as to rote that mixed up with other things so as to convert it into a vale of ceitsure upon Mnisters. He was prepared, however, to state, that if the necessary business of the country be got through, Ministers were prepared to prorogue the House at once, with a pledge that they would assemble it again before the 15th February.

Mr. LAPCHTAINE remarked that there was still no answer to his question.

Mr. BADGLEY could state that if the hon, nember for Terrebonne expected any one man to get through all the business to which be had allieded with the same promptitude and vigour as in midwinter, he expected a task performed which he (Mr. Badgley) was not competent to do. The hon, member must remember, too, that he had only been two months in the Ministry, and could not be expected to have his measures very forward. However, he had introduced three measures on the subject alluded to by the hon, gentleman, and had been unable to get them on account of the press of busines sent him from the House. If time were given bim he was ready to go on with those measures and pass them through;

f not, they must of course stand over. Mr. Lapontaine had no intention of blaining the hon, gentleman; he knew that if he loge. The subject then dropped and the vote had been longer in power his plans would passed. ave been in a more forward state. But he Upon the item for the appropriation of Mr. Surrayoon gave notice of his intention lamed the hon, gentleman's colleagues.— £10,000, for defraying the expenditure conto move an address to Her Majesty, prayoff. have been in a more forward state. But he Whose fault was it that the Atterney General nected with Emigration, being brought before had been so recently appointed that the public the House. business was impeded by the detay?

[Here Mr. Duggan called the hon, gentleman to order. The Chairman, however, deeided that Mr. Lafontaine was in order; upon followed no certain principle; they applied which Mr. Duggan appeared to the Spraker, the money in the minner they found most who affirmed the decision of the Chairman.) Mr. Larowraine continued to orge an an- 000, and whatever expense they incurred,

makes appropriations might be made In the course of it Mr. Gowan remarked ent. After a short conversation in that the hon, member for Terrebonne had no was allowed. Ser, Solicitor General Cameron took right to ask any question in debate and permat in requiring an answer before he would

Mr. LAFORTAINE said the hon. Attorney

out knowing exactly what it meant. Mr. Gowan still thought the hon, member per quarter on Barley, Buckwheat, &c. &c., individual emigrants. Mr. Sherwood, in question in the usual manner. Then the hon. Ministry that Parliament was not sooner asthe Governor General had but recently zrrived and could not meet his Parliament without some knowledge of the state of public busi-

> it was absolutely necessary that Parliament should be assembled at once, of course it forced it upon the hot weather, Mr. Avewin then moved to postpone the consideration of the resolutions till next day, and expressed his surprise that Mr. Hall should be opposed to delay. He should be glad to know he said, how the honorable member was qualified to decide on such! questions as those before the House ?-Was legislation to be considered at a hand

was home-sick? Mr. Hatz replied that he thought no one had a right to inquire into his competency to vote on questions before the House. His constituer is thought him qualified or they would not have sent him; nor did he understand that it was necessary to send at every turn to ask them how he was to vote. The son of a merchant engaged in mercantile affairs, and owning several mills, he considered well qualified to offer an opinion: At least, he was better qualified than the hon, member for Quebec, As to his being home-sink, all he could say was, that he sever once left his post, and the honorable member himself could say no

After some other conversation which prosluced nothing fresh, the House divided Ayes,

Upon the estimate being brought down, some conversation took place relative to the proposed grant for the College at St. Hyacinthe. It was carried on, however, in so low a tone as to have been quite unintelligible in the reporters' box.

Upon the grant for Victoria College being roposed, Mr. Avivin brought before the louse the claims of Bishop's College at Lentarian one he admitted, and if it had merely Last recommendation, he should not think it deserved a grant of public money; but he remembered voting for the first grant to Victoria Collège, and he did so on the distinct understanding that in voting money for a Sectarian Institution, he was setting an example which would be followed whenever these should be a similar one in Lower Canada. The Lennoxville College was now established by the public contributions of the members of the Church of England, who had given allout £10,000 for that object; he claimed as a right that the same favor should be extended to it as to others. The Church to which he belonged certainly lid not the less deserve consideration, because it was the established Church in England .-However, he desired no pre-eminence but only simple justice, and called upon the members from the Eastern Townships to support him. The fact was; however, that in Lower Canada no class had any reason to expect justice from the ministry, and this the minority would the next day, which would, at any rate, give soon find out. Now he appealed on behalf of he successful. Unless this were accorded, he should vote against every one of the grants for

The bon, gentleman concluded a somewhat lengthy speech, of which we merely give the troops of ladies belonging to religious emthe last words of the grants, the following should be added :- " provided a like sum be

Mr. CAYLEY in answer to what the member had said about Upper Canada and Lower Canada, showed that the grants to all public Institutions, including those for Col-

Mr. Gowan expressed his cordial acquiescerce in all that had been said by Mr. Aylwin, is to the propriety of a grant to the Lennoxtille College.

Mr. HALE desired to have a grant for the Lennoxville College; but was also quite dislosed to trust to ministers to recommend it .-He must say he thought this Institution well they were connected with a very wealthy hody in Montreal. (No, no.) Well it that were so, he would of course withdraw the omparison he was going to make.

Mr. Avewes said the hon, member for Sherbrooke Had had the Advantage of Oriental experience in Eastern Courts, and that probably accounted for the courtier-like submission that he manifeste I; but lie (Mr. Alywio) had an idea that his rough-John Bull-downright English way of making his demand, was the most likely to obtain the proposed object. The bon, gentleman, however, consented to withdraw his motion, and ministers, as we understood, gave a kind of half-promise to do something for the College in the supplemental

Mr. Parce asked why the Baptist College n Montreal, and the Independent College at Toronto were to be excluded from these grants. The Government had bought up all the other denominations, why should it not buy up those two. It was true that he and the supporters of those Institutions were conscientiously opposed to the assistance of the State Being af-

forded to religious bodies; but that did not exonerate the Government. Mr. Sugawoon said the hon, member talked of baying up. Was his (Mr. Price's) sect for

Mr. Parce said that the denominations in question were not disposed to take money for religious purposes; but they might do it, for the purpose of educating their children.

Mr. Surrwood wanted to know whether the phrase " buying op" had been used as a mere figute of speech, or as conveying some meaning. If the meaning were that the denominations receiving this support we're hought by the paltry grants given to their Colleges, he indignantly denied it. As to giving money to eople who did not ask for it, or who would refuse to take it, as the hon, gentleman said these people would do, he did not understand

the propriety of it at aff. Mr. Hate had been anticipated by the hon, Attorney General in some remarks that he had intended to make. He did not see, however, why, because a few thousand people were opposed to these grants, others who approved of them should be excluded from having them.

Mr. Pater then mentioned the Free Church College at Taronto helonging to people, who had no objection to State assistance; but who were to get no grant. Mr. SHERWOOD said he had not heard of that College-but afterwards explained him-

self by saying that he had not heard of it as they were now at the printers, from which he far as he was personally concerned he should have been ready to assist them at once. Mr. Avewer remarked upon the cordiality with which the hon, gentleman expressed

himself in favor of this College at Toronto, compared to the hesitating manner in which he had spoken of the grant to Bishop's Col-

Mr. BALDWIN coquired upon what princi-

ple the money was expended? Mr. Carrey replied that the Government expedient, they had already spent about £20,swer to his question, and the debate was kept they expected to be re-imbursed by the British

Mr. Balbwin hoped that great care would he taken to see that no wasteful expenditure

Mr. Nation said he could not allow the duty obliged him to take the step he was them against one member of the Government only, 1811 will have advanced to 818,210, being considering that Mr. Lover is one of the present opportunity to pass without making taking. He charged the hon, gentleman, he be considered such a thing unconstitutional, some remarks as to the present state of things said with incapacity, with want of decisions, he cause under the principles of Responsible and with incapacity, with want of decisions. He said that it is the whole.

1. The said that it is the whole. General had made a proposition to the House, had been recently there, and he must say, stead of taking care to prevent disputes as to the whole.

in his life. Everything was in confusion the sick Emigrants were left without attend thus the Department escaped trouble at the be adopted : first, it was either a declaration for Terrebonne should have given notice of his ance, and without the commonest necessaries of life; they could not get cold water, eve anti-commercial policy in compelling parties secondly, it was a charge against the hon. although the Sheds were situated at the Rise taking timber limbs to cut double the quantity member for Ottawa for personal misconduct. side. The mis-management and carelessues Now, it should be remembered that greatly increased the mortality; and with there was a lavish expenditure on one had, on the other there was the greatest niggardness. He would mention one thing-the wat nesss. The hon, thembor himself had delayed of straw : he had seen some time ago strasons had since been removed by death or otherhe had no reason of that kind. But thep, as wise, and other persons had been laid upn but if they were not he would remind them, the same straw; they had again in their ten been removed, and still others had been place upon the same straw. He had enquired my in reducing the price of freights charge on fresh straw was not supplied, and he we manufactures which were brought out from answered that there was no order to done, great Britain. Timber too was the great artiwretches suffering under fever. He hade- | Quebec trade, the price of exchange went up gallop because the hon, member for Peterboro' Sheds exhibited a scene of gross mis-manae-

Mr. CAYLEY said that the hon, meme ought to have communicated these thing to the Government, whom he must remember invited all persons to send in any suggestion they had, instead of withholding them nid the present moment, and then reproaching to Government for things which they knew nining about. The hon, member ought to live informed the Government immediately unt seeing these things, in order that steps milit be taken to remedy the evils,

Mr. Rouisson said that there was notetriction as to expenditure, and that allthe people had plenty to eat a there might be sine confusion, but that, he thought, must have ben caused by the death of the late Mr. Yarmyl-Mr. NELSON said be had represented the hings he spoke of to many persons, and the repeatedly, he had told the Board of Heith,

and the members of the Corporation, whorad told him, over and over again, that rema-strances had been made to the Governmet-While he was up, he (Mr. N.) wouldask how it came to pass that 4000 or 5000 engrants were left several days before thy ould get hoats to forward them. These ingrants might have been sent forward, as thy were all in good health; but they were tht until numbers of them got sick from 1295 about sheds, and many consequently and. He had told this to many, but nothing was ever done. Again, they waited until the boats conveying the emigrants arrived home they began to erect sheds for them, and the ast shed they had put up was erected hethe side of the grave-yard, where as man fifty persons a day were interred, and hat under a very few inches of earth; was 'sat proper place to erect a shed? He was "Filain that the hon, member (Mr. Cay'l) never went to the sheds, or his humany would have caused him to see that someting

and he was glad to say that he saw no ce obliged to lie upon the ground. All haliccommodation in sheds which, he thought, were very comfortable; -he had seen geat piles of straw, from which every one co people could not go for it.) There wite munities. (Hear; hear.) He was provi see it; he had also enquired about their and every one whom he spoke to said that hey had plenty, and as much as they could He also found that there was plenty of Roin in the sheds, which were not, when he saw them, all filled; he taw others in cone; erection; he had seen some burials, a earth over the coffins, as the hon, member (Mr. Nelson) had said, there was about but cet of soil over them. The hon, menter perience of great holies of men, if he thought

they could exist without confusion, especialy when all could not speak the same language, as in the sheds, where there were many saimt. Changes said that he thought the emarks of the hon. Mr. Nelson quite mounded. He had been to the sheds almost every morning since he came to town, andhe was glad to say that he could corroborate erry word which had fallen from members on his

side of the House. Mr. Solicitor General Camenon said but the remarks of the member opposite (Ar. Nelson) would lead the House to infer that they were erecting sheds by the side of the harying-ground where there were great nunbers interred daily. Such was not the ose-The burial ground had been changed, and upon the old one four feet of earth had tren placed, besides large quantities of lime, and there was not now one single vestige at a grave to he seen. He would like to know how the Government could be blamed for allowing 15 or 1800 out of 3000 or 4000 to be left behind for a day or two, from wanted vessels to carry them forward. Could they xpect that when 3 or 4000 emigrants wice lan'ed in one morning that they all could be forwarded in one day? It was impossible. The hon, gentleman had talked about niggitiliness ! he (Mr. C.) would like him to pant it out; the Government had spared no ixpense; and if a little confusion existed, which naturally must have arisen from the death of the late lamented Mr. Yarwood; could any

blame he attached to the Government for 4 The item was then passed. The remaining Items in the estimate will then gone over and passed, after which he

Committee rose. The Hadse then went into Committee an the Bill to exempt public property in Lone, Canada from local taxation.

Mr. AYLWIN opposed the Bill, for the ons urged upon a former occasion. Mr. BALDWIN said that it had been hint that he had sloped from voting on the secon reading of the Bill; he denied having dole so, and said ite intended then, as he wells low do, to oppose the Bill.

Mr. Morratr caused the petition of Corporation of Montreal against the Bill, Some conversation then took place, as

he right to tax property of the Crown, and was admitted by all the members who spot that it could not be taxed. Mr. BALDWIN cited some cases where

Crown had allowed it to be taxed in England Mr. Ayawrs said that by the Law of Least Canada, the property of the Crown was snoect to local taxation. Mr. Attorney General Bangter denied the

nch was the case. The Bill was then put, and carried by against 15. The Committee then rose.

The House then adjourned at 12, P. M. Wednesday, July 7, 1817. Mr. Boulton gave notice of his intentimove an address to His Excellency, recall

nending the immediate erection of suitable public buildings, and declaring that the !! reasing population of Western Canada made t absolutely necessary that the seat of Gover? ment should be removed to that part of the for the modification of the Navigation Law ?

colonny; also for the appointment of a Comission to inquire as to the best means establishing a Coloniel Post-Office, and confer with similar Commissions from No Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Mr. McDonath gave notice of his intentiintroduce an University Bill. Mr. Canknon then brought on his moticomplaining of the conduct of Mr. Papingant the head of the Crown Lands Departments. He professed the greatest personal respect that

one of the ill influence the hon, gentleman's lony. Hon, gentlemen might not perhaps be aware of the impertance of the timber trade; that the number of ships brought to Canada by that commerce exercised a material effect

persons at the Sheds, but it appeared to bee had to make against the hon, geatleman ish Minister should be tried before a British one's duty to attend to them. The while arose out of the purchase of Mr. McG.Il's house, without the anthority of Parliament. Again, he complained of the manner in which the hon, gentleman shut up his office. The Crown Lands Department he (Mr. Cameron) sold its land, and he thought he ought to have as free access to it as to any merchant's office the city. Instead of that he was degraded hy being kept waiting till he could see Mr. Indeed so far was this carried, that even the of the information they had obtained there. know if he had ever done anything to annoy the office ? On the contrary, he had frequently endeavored heretofore to settle ditficult affairs in which his friends in the country were concerned, and had always done so in an amicable manner. During the present Session, however, he had declined to interfere, in this way, because he would not submit to

> dent, cited a similar motion in the Imperial Parliament against Lord Glenrig. Mr. Papineau said that if any charges were to be made against him, they should be of specific facts, put down on paper, and time given him to answer it. If that were done, he would undertake to convince the House that he had acted correctly, not vitistanding the complaints of certain persons who were actuated by selfish matives.

> the degradation of waiting at the door for Mr.

Mr. SHERWOOD, (Att. Gen.) said that was the third vote of want of confidence that had been attempted in the House, and he had no the hon, member for the North Riding and his vote for the motion: if not, they would reject it. That was the light in which the motion n Lord Glenele's case was recorded. The hon, gentleman then enlogized Mr. Papineau's him that he (Mr. H.) had visited the shids, they were not to be imputed to him, but to the bad system, which prevailed equally under the administration of his predecessor. He the objects, and asked if that was what was get all they wanted. (Mr. Nelson, lick called independence in Lower Canada, for a whole people to be under the absolute direction thought for themselves among them, that they were to be stigmatized as traitors. Misisters had a majority, and it was no matter how mall a one. If they were to be defeated, let it be done boldly by a vote of want of

confidence.

motion did not involve any vote of want of confidence in Ministers. He called upon the numbers from the Ditagen County, Dansel, Co.; to support the motion, or rise to declare openly that they approved of his conduct-the last, he said, he was sure they could not do. The Attorney General (West) defended the rial supporters could not vote against him for fear of votine want of confidence. Any crimiler, might be defended in the same manner,-He was the butler of a nobleman who was relebrated in the history of the Province, and his sister being also the friend of his louiship, informed him that there was a good berth a his disposal, -- John thanked his lordship, and accepted the situation of Attorney General. A few days after, however, he came bock and said that he understood an Attorney General had to conduct cases in Court, which he thought he could hardly do very well. Well, said his lordship, you will perhaps have some difficulty-xe must provide for you some other way. He was, accordingly, made a judge, and a judge he was. The hon, gentleman concluded a lengthy speech by attack-

Mr. Avawas attempted to show that the

ing Messrs Viger and Papineau for being traitors and rengades. Mr. Perate said, that as the hon, member for Quebec had called on him, he should say that there was no lumbering in his County, Mr. Robinson's election for Simcoe. and he had heard no complaints. . He knew, however, that in the District of Ottawa there had been disputes about the timber fimits: but he knew not what parties were right, and, as a rule, those who were most to blame, made

the most noise. Mr. CAYLEY remarked that he was surprised a charge of mismanagement should be the Crown Lands Department, by the friends before, during whose time, according to the hon, member for North Lincoln, £55,01) had been expended against about £12,000 re-

Mr. Hatt exclaimed against the waste of ime by these covert motions. If a vote of want of confidence were to be passed let it be done in a hold, straight forward, manner. He complained, also, of the constant waste of time in attacking the hon, members for Three Rivers and Ottawa upon all occasions, however little the charges brought against them had to do with the subject before the House. In the present instance, if Mr. Papineau were to be andemned it was not on the accusations brought against him by the hon, member for Quebec, but his conduct while in office. He must say too, that the charge against renegades came with an ill-grace from the hoa. member, who, if he was rightly informed, was a renegade himself. He did not profess to consider the Crown Lands, a well conducted department; but; at least, it was as well con- having brought it forward. ducted as under the late Ministry. He wou'd and accuse those hon, gentlemen of corruption, but this he would say, that in a certain town where the people were all conservatives the Government owned some hundred acres, and directed an agent to go and cut them up into iots and put what price he liked on them; knowing that the inhabitants must buy them. in order that he might get his commission. That agent was Dr. Odkison. If that was f he wished to vote want of confidence, do so

nothing of the sort, be would not be entrapped by these covert motions. After some remarks from Mesers. Wilson, sed the House. He deprecated the doctrine that a small majority was as good as a large anil read from the journals to show that when in power he had had majorities varying from upwards of fifty to nine. That vole being upin so far as they interfered with the trade of trees on the Bank Bill, in which he was opposed by many who were acknowledged to be the and threw it up.

had described Mr. Papingan, that they were the Consus of 1831.

afraid to make it a ministerial question, lest 2. Resolved, - That should the population of they should be in the minority and lose their Lower Canada continue to increase in the highly respectable, although we could wish, that gentleman; but declared that public seats. As to treating it as a personal charge same proportion until 1851, the population of to have seen more Irish faces among them

On the motion of Mr. Sherwood a Select and it was impossible to give an answer with- that he never saw any place so mis-manual | timber limits, parties, were fold that they must | ... Mr. Att. Gen. Banance with- that he never saw any place so mis-manual | timber limits, parties, were fold that they must | ... Mr. Att. take care of their own by law or by force - were two views of the question which might price of disorder. He petitised him also of of a want or confidence in the Ministry, or in eleven years, and at the rate of 20,829, or of timber hitherto required, by which the If it were the latter, it ought to have been markets were glutted, and the country rained. based upon some certain and specific facts, to The numerous bankrupteies which appeared which the hon, member would have power to same rapidity until 1815, the population of in each Gazette were enough to convince any make a defence; he could not be charged for 1811 of 526,529, will have advanced to the acts of his whole life; he could only be administration had upon the affairs of the Co- charged for his acts as a public officer and in a public character, and there was nothing he- years. fore the House to sustain any charge at fill.

The bon, member for Lanark had talked a conclusively that Upper Canada doubles its great deal about the purchase of a house for population in the same period that Lower the department. That purchase was not made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands upon his own responsibility. It was done by order of the Government and not he that was re-Again, there were whole shed; left withou cle by which Canada returned the price of sponsible for it. The hon, member for Ottawater, which was absolutely required to goods; so that when the reduction in the wa must be relieved from that charge altomoisten the burning torques of the nor duties on Baltic timber had almost rained the gether. The other charges before the House were general, and were not based upon any peatedly spoken about these things to be to 21 and 25 per cent. The next charge he particular facts. Could it he said that a Brit-House of Commons upon mere assertions, of

a general nature unsupported by any factal Mr. Coway said he would not have spoken upon the present occasion but for some personal appeals that had been made to him by the because from some reason, which he sould not understand, his (Mr. G.'s) name had often been mentioned in the public prints, in connexion with the Crown Lands Department. Papincan, whom he did not want to see at all. The hon, gentleman then made some remarks | smaller a gricultural advantages for supplying about his being accused of office-seeking, and the ordinary Market of the Capital of the servants had been taught to say that hon, mem- denial his ever having done so, and said that | Country, Montreal is not a desirable position bers had made such improper use in the House until it was found that he had sought for office for the permanent Seat of the Government racts will be new to European eyes. The the members opposite might have spared the that they should get no more. He desired to allusions they had made to him. With regard placed in the Western section of the country, to what had been said about the small majori- where salubrity of climate, fertility of soil ties of the present Ministers, and the large majorities of the hon, member for Fourth Rid- syire to point it out as the proper place at advantage of giving bim a proper reception. ing when he was in power, he would remark which Public Afficient this great country that he (Mr. G.) did not desire to see a ministry strong in numercial majority, and gov- all time to come. erning by that strength, but a Ministry strong in good measures. He never wished to see a Ministry that could govern solely by a ma-

Papineau. The hon gentleman as a precethe country. He desired the Ministry to be the servants, and not the tyrants, of the pep-What he wished to see was a Ministry strong in the confidence of its supporters, and strong by the measures it introduced; and in that sense, he contended, the present Ministry was a stoon; one. The hon, member had spoken about the large majorities he commanded when he was in power. It was true that he had large majorities; but how was the Parliament constituted at that time? If they turned to the journals they could find charges of fraud, of force, and of violence, against the hon, member and his supporters course, if hon, members were devirous to see and, even if all the charges against the presont Ministry and friends were true, they friends walk across the House, they would were as nothing compared with those made against the mumbers opposite. He (Mr. G.) came to this country in 1829 and he only re membered one Parliament since that period, although there had been four or ave elections, which had given the Reformers in Upper Cament, he (Mr. II.) must say as decided, to faults in the management of the department, mada a majority. What prospect was there of getting a majority now? (Cries of try it !) Did they wish that the country should agitated from the one end to the other and all remarked upon the kind of prescription of for the Fourth Riding of Quebec wanted it public business stoaped because the members which Mr. Papineau and Mr Viger had been Nothing he thought could justify the ministry in dissolving Parliament at present when so friends, medical men, students, muses, Moisters of all denominations, and, above all, thought for the medical men, students must say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, thought for the most of ladies believe to the most for the most for the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, thought for the most say that the Mississe has a limit to the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great, the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in an efficient state, Great lands Department was not at present in the contract of the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present in the lands Department was not at present in the contract of the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present and the contract of the contract of the most say that the Crown Lands Department was not at present and the contract of east possible delay, and he therefore must either dishelieve them and vote for the motion, or must believe them and vote against it. As long as he supported Ministers he must believe them honorable men, and believing they

intended to do what they had promised he wantd vote against the motion. Mr. Proce rose and made some remarks in ing only had a majority in one Parliament since 182), which we did not hear very well on account of the noise in the House. started from 1828, from which time the Rehad only spoken of period since 1829, and inthree Parliaments called and that the Reformers had only a majority in one of them. The hon, member concluded by saying that if the Mintstry thought they possessed the confidence of the great body of the people, even if they had only a very small majority in the House, that it was their duty to carry on the Gayerament.

The motion was then put, amidst loud cries for question, and lost, Ayes, 32; nays 36. Mr. Bat. Divis expressed his opinion that it to vote in his own favor.

Mr. Sneawoon remarked that Ministersalways voted for themselves on questions such as votes of want of confidence, &c. The Speaker then left the chair for about a

quarter of an hour. The House having resumed the chair-Mr. Batowin then proceeded, according t commenced by putting a number of questions to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, but from the low tone of voice in which they were

Mr. Baldwin was then about to more some Resolutions, when Col. Parson said that, to save the time of the House, he thought the matter should be referred to a Select Committee, and therefore moved that the question be of these two parties, it remains the same, viz. of the gentleman who managed it three years referred to the Standing Committee on Elec-

Which motion, after a little discussion, was put and carried. Ayes, 20: nars, 24. Upon the motion of Mr. Patrer, an Address was ordered, praying for information as to the circumstances connected with the sentence of M. White, which, having been for six months the Common Gaul, was afterwards prolongod to three years in the Penitentiary.

In the course of the conversation, Mr Parace stated that the man, when sent meed, said, "My Lord, I would rather go to the Penitentiary than got in the dungeons of Sandwich Gaol,"; but he did not speak at all in night, when after some speechifying, it is exan impertinent manner. The learne ! Judge | pected Mr. Boulton will obtain leave to withdid not pronounce the sentence in a hurrled manner; but after consulting with his collea-

Mr. BALDWIN said that altered the comdexion of the affair very materially. He victory be gained, remember, Mr. Whig, that thought the learned Judge ought to be obliged to the hon, member for South York fo The House adjourned very shortly after having carried this motion.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Boulton, the member for Toronto and Mayor of that City, is agitating the question all the Nuns are sick; but although reports Western Canada. We heartily hope he may ver among the inhabitants generally, still I not corruption it was very like it. He would, be successful; altho we cannot avoid expressing our opinion, that had the Mombers tion. Daley's Ifotel, where I am stopping, in a manly manner; but as he intended to do for the City of Toronto (Mr. Boulton was not then in Parliament,) been true to the cause though the greatest portion of them are about of Western Canada, the Seat of Government Morin, and Chaveau, Mr. BALDWIN addres- would never have been taken to Montreal.

RESOLUTIONS

builted by Mr. Bourton on Monday last of Government to Upper Canada.

1. Resolved .- That by the Official Returns made to Parliament of the Census of Lower supporters of the Ministry. Yet be distained Canada in 1831, the population of that section to carry the measure by so small a majority of the Province is shown to have been 511, 919; and in 1814 that population only Mr. Sol. Gen. Camenos said, that if the amounted to 678,590, showing an increase in Ministry had not made it a ministerial ques- thirteen years of 103,671, giving an average tion, the opposition would have said that they annual increase of 12,813, or 13 per cent. on " Irish Evening" at the Court House on

while in 1813 it had advanced to 506.055. nearly 8 per cent., which shews a population in Upper Canada, in 1811, of 526,829.

4. Resolved,-That should the population of Upper Canada continue to increase with the 948,239, being at the rate of 42,146 per annum, and 421,460 in the aggregate in ten 5. Resolved -That the foregoing data provi

Canada increases only one fourth. 6. Recolved - That in 1961, a short period to look forward to in the age of a country, the population of the Western section of the Province will, on the foregoing calculations,

have increased to 1,750,000, while the Eastern will only have attained a trifle over a 1.400.000. 7. Resolved,-That with these facts so orcibly exhibiting themselves to the notice of the House and to the public, it would be extremely unwise, as well as unjust and inconvenient to the great bulk of the inhabitants, permanently to establish the Seat of Government in the less populous and less increasing

section of the Province. 8. Resolved,-That independent of the forezoing considerations, it is the opinion of this severe cold in winter, together with the of this Province; but that the same should be and the great increase of population, all conmay most conveniently be administered in

9. Resolved,--That an humble Address b presented to Her Majesty, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and praying that the jurity. Such a Ministry was dangerous to Seat of Covernment may be permanently established in the Western section of this

BRITISH WHIG

"Opifer per Orbem Dicor."

KINGSTON, WEDNES'Y, JULY 14, 1817 J. F., and R. C., and B. S., Muntreal; W. B. Frankford; E. M., Rochester; W. W., Toronto.

MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE

Montreal, July 12, 1817. DEAR WING, -This will be the last-letter I shall write to you; for should the Parliament not be prorogued almost immediately, as is universally expected and believed, I shall make myself scarce, and hasten from a place that is hotter than Dante's Inferns. You Upper Canadians, of society. who have the happiness to dwell in a comp atively temperate climate, have no conception of the tremendous heat of this virtually much required to be done. With regard to stone oven, with the thermometer ranging all the particular question before the Chair, he day long from 990 to 1000! The heat, together with the increasing sickness of the was their intention to remodel it with the agreeable summer residence in the universe, self in the person of the Hon-

The Ministers are making gigantic strides to gain public approbation. They work night they must fall ;-they had no experience, the mare I am factioned to change my ocicome. That'is, should the measures now before

ments : but upon Mr. Gowan saving that he | the most important to Canada since the Union. Let ma couneratz, a few. Ta: Bill to alter the assessment in Upper Canada; a law.much. needed, and from the passing of which more popular Ministers shrunk. The Bill to repeal the Differential Duties, and remodel the collection of the Customs Revenue, a bighty important matter. The Bill to settle the vexed question of King's College; something of a firebrand, I confess. The Bill to amend the Common School Act, imperatively demanded. The Bill to regulate Trading Comwas very unconstitutional for Mr. Papineau | panies; and the Bill to regulate all Magnetic Telegraph Companies. Tarse, besides others which I forget, are Government Measures, courage and much resolution on the part of & young and raw Ministry, to grapple with such tice, to enter on the question of legality of subjects, and attempt to carry them amid the strennous party opposition they meet with .-I can assure you, Mr. Whig, that this is a great feather in the cap of the Ministers, and one which you, with all your sneering, canput and answered, we could make nething of not sully or destroy. In fact, I am beginning to think very highly of these people, and the sooner you follow my example, the better for your readers. Touching the relative strength a majority for Ministers of four. The latter have lately gained Mr. Wilson, from London; but that accession is conferbalanced by the return of Mr. Lamieux, for Dorchester, in the place of the late Solicitor General East. The

papers of course have told you, that the Ministers were defeated at Dorchester. Mr. Boulton is agitating the Stat of Gov ernment Question; but he will not make any thing of his resolutions; for Ministers dare not support him. The debate comes on todraw them. Ultimately he may prevail, should the contemplated union of all the British Provinces not take place. But should the it is not for Kingston, he fights-no, Toronto is to be a favored and happy locality for future

Governors General to hold their Courts in. I ought to say something about the health of Montreal, but as yet I hardly know what to say. A great many deaths daily occur at the Hospital, and at the Emigrant Sheds; and removing the Seat of Government to are rife, respecting the existence of typhus fecannot trace these reports to any real foundais a living mass of human beings; and al- adoptionthe city all day long, I do not hear of even a single headache among them, so healthy is the other members, suggest to them the prothe Hotel. The same thing may be said of pricty of moving the amendment, and do not Donegana's and other Hotels. Surely, if the support a measure so injurious to the jublic 12th July, 1817, on an address to Her fever be prevalent and contagious, as some good, thereby forfelling the good opinion of not Majesty, relative to the regional of the Seat alarmists assert, why should not strangers only three fourths of your own constituents in catch it? The truth is the danger is not so Kingston, but that of the province at large.

great w is believed. Yours, &c. - I., F. B.

MR. LOYER. This accomplished gentleman gave his

Monthly night. The audience was good and 3. Renderd .- That by the like Returns it has a pure Irish countenance, expressive of appears that the population of Upper Canada, high intellectuality, of which much and hu-

though his voice, in singing, is not good. His gianner however compensates for every defect, and the audience forgot every deficiency in listening to his mirth-moving anecdotes and stories. He sang six of his own songs, including " Rory O'More," all very greatly applanded; and one, " The Bold Soger Boy," set to a charming air, received the honor of an

Mr. Lover proceeded hence to Montreal yesterday morning, purposing to delight the good people of that city on Saturday next & then descend to Quebec to do the amiable there; return to Montreal to give another Evening; and find his way to Upper Canada again, rio the Ottawa River. Mr. Lover is a painter as well as a poet; and as he passes along, he takes sketches of Canadian Scenery. with a view to future publication. The Ottawa River, more particularly that part above Bytown, is untrodden ground to the artist; and Mr. Lover has been induced to promise that he will ascend it, as far as means pormits taking views of the following magnificent Cascades, of which even Canadians know House, that the extreme heat in summer and only the names, viz: Falls of the Rideau, falls of the Chaudiere, falls at the Chatte, falls of the Allumets, and the falls at Portage de Fort. Views of these magnificent catagood people of Bytown may expect to see Mr. Lover in about three weeks' time; and we feel we need not impress upon them the

> For the British Whig. TO THE HON. JOHN A. MACDONALD, RECEIVER GENERAL.

Honored Str-The Hon. Mr. Sol. Gen. Cameron, in laying

before the Legislature an act, intitled an act for amending the Contmon School Act for Upper Canada, and with his Dowery Bill should. e accomplish his ends, would not fail to procure for him the title of the great Canadian orator, or the Pitt or Grattan of the present day, or more properly, that of the great Lancaster, who introduced a similar system of Educa-, tion in Ireland some years ago, which for mamy years sowed the seed of discord among the different classes in that country, and which may be justly classed among the great evil, that await that unhappy country to the present day. The government at last seeing their error, in countenancing a system of Education so injurious to the Constitution, introduced in its stead, the present National system of Education, which does not fail to, meliorate the rising generation, and improve the state

The present School Bill, which came to hand through the goodness of the member for-Frontenac, even at the 11th hour, after being received and read a second time, carries on its face the very seal of discord which Lancaster sowed in Ireland. I should not wonhear.) but the Ministry had declared that it emigrants, renders Montreal not the most der should it be the same who presents himeron, as it is said he made his escape to the low lands when his race was run in Ireland, and day, and day and night. At first, with In your standing in public life, I beg leave to you and others, I was inclined to believe that | inform you, that you have materially injured every subject in this Province, by allowing and they had no name ; but the longer I live. this important matter to be done in a corner, the same a second wash a way of your wast nion. Not only will they not fall this Session, I have not seen a single instance in which. but they bid fair to live for many Sessions to it is taken notice of. I submit it, however, to the judgement of men inqui moderate, percent axps more candid than myself, for serious consideration; and, may I not ask them with propriety, have they not received a personal injury from their respective repro estatives .. in withholding a matter of such importance from public opinion. I have carefully examined the said Bill, and find after mature consideration, that the principle is bad, and, not conducive to the well being of those for whom it is intended. I would therefore hope, in the name of common justice, that not only. you, but all who have the welfare of this our adopted country at beart, will discountenance a measure so injurious to the public good. Seeing the very great evil which would be likely. and all are highly important to the future law, induces me to lay before the public a Motch of the subject matter on the face of the Bil!. The matter is simplythis, it puts all power in the hands of the Municipal Council, or Board of Police of each Municipal District, Town, or City, for them to choose a Board of Trustees, who shall be vested with authority to name the Teacher, and manage school.

purposes generally, thereby depriving the people of any right in the selection of proper or useful Education for the well being of their children; none except those who pay ten pounds sterling a year rent, being the only persons who are entitled to vote at Menicipal. lections. The others no matter how well educated are no better than outcasts, and by. this act are esteemed not fit for society. What ridiculous measure in the heart of an enightened people-but may I with any confidence ask is there any redress as yel to be had, even at the 11th hour? I have no besitation in saying that you will in this, as well, as in all other matters of importance, submitted to you for consideration, use your influence. Move an amendment to the Bill, let the people choose from among themselves. Trustees for each school section, in each Township, Town, or City, and let the said, Trustees choose from among them a Board of Trustees, namely, one from each school section in each Town, or City, who shall be vest-. ed with all the authority relative to school surposes generally, and subject to such modifications and regulations as are provided for by the school act. The remaining two Trustees to be the acting ones in their respective sections. Such a measure would prevent the fatal effects of a Bill so inferious to the wall being of the rising generation, it would make where he may have better success in wanting the seed of discord than in the land of his

Under these circumstances, I would there fore hope you will use your influence with

I remain, honored Sir,

Your obed't. humble servant, P. J. W. Kingston, July 13th, 1847.

Montreal, 10th July, 1747. His Execliency the Guyerner Courtel bas bres pleased to make the following appointments, via James Hallowell, Enquire, to be Commission of Bankropts for the Descript of St. French.

16,555 per annum, and 168,650 in the uggre- greatest Irishmen now living. Mr. Lover County of Dimemonsk At saluan Steem, of Chathem, and Archibald John Macdonall, of Kinggion, Barris fee at Lew, to be Public Notation in Proceedings