ing for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence Was not that true liberality-was not that true eloem. It was a farce to talk about measures for the putting down of secret a cictics, or the regulation of meetings, and to compute them with a measure like that; and if the Mounts that was to be, would take any advece from him, he would advise them to give their attention to the improvement of the country, and the development of the resources, and leave such things as he had just enden of above. The navigation of the River St. Laurence was a measure of great im. portener, me a tich would be of great benefit to he country, and one for which the Ministry de. served givet credit. It has been left to the preent Ministry East to saucion the dietrine of free trade, and that was liberality. Parliament had been dissolved, and they had now a new Pulisment, and many had been the trunte that had most unjustly been thrown upon the Ministry for not ding an awner. They were told yesterday that the best Parliament was dissidered by the ailvice of the Ministry, and they acted properly and wisels in doing so, and that mucht to sereen them from the securation that they had held edies. ofter they had no right to do so. He did not be lieve that any of the Maintry registed the result of doing m, and he did not believe that one of them regrested the loss of the employents of ffice, in getting rid of the enemue duties of offee. They had not been ambitions of power, for if they had, they might have filled up many offices -many of them very important offers, and many of them with high selector, which had been allow ed to remain vacant. There was, for instance the office of Adjusant General of Militia which had been allowed to remain vacant for a been time -thore was also a judge-top for this district, which they refrained from filling up their heart they merely refrained from doing as they hear and left is for their successive to it. as . He must admit that the present Ministry were weak, but they were strictly, honest, industrious and plotit might be said that they had inven entrant, but be was satisfied, it was improvided to prive it -They might be blemed for keeping make when they had only a small majority, but if they backed to Pitt keeping his place after house de ested night after night, if they looked to the A bain's tration of Lord Methourne, an old Wing like him. self .- although a Whig here meant a T ry-aud bis was a laberal Ministry, they would find that it he'd office for a long time with a suculter mafority, if they took into consideration the diff rence in the numbers of the members of the House, than the present Ministry always had. Ho did not think that the Ministry could be blamed for retaining office after thry had no right to do so. for if they had kept office until the Parliament had died a natural douth as they misht have done be believed that they would have given ratisfaction to all but those who looked upon all things with a joundined eye. He would, therefore mure the resolution that an immble Address be nted to His Excellency in reply to his Speech If any member would second it, for he did not know who was to do so. (Mr Conserve -" I will") he, therefore, moved

seconded by the member for this, 6 shat it bethere follows the resolution, which was published to the last Whig.

Mr CHESTIK said that he lad not intended to erened the Resolution, but no no one had answered to the call of the bon, member for East a, he had done so. He did out think that the was the time to desert are's Linude, and, if he had any reseches to make to the Ministry, he would not procees to make to too sould, on the contrary. take this apportunity to point out some of the pervices done by them to the e-untry; and would dearns to show that they had done more for the good of the country than any other Ministry mace the Union. Before doing on, he would man Gon what measures he considered the es. Ministers were entitled to credit for, in order that they might Indge of the truth of this statement. The ex-Bills they introduced in 1813, for the regulation and pentection of public meetings, and also for another measure of great importance to the couptry, namely, the election law -there was also the armen School net of Lower Canada, Abiets, it

foundation for a better, and a law for which he considered they were entitled to great credit; there was also the Bill to make the Judges indebeing created before which parties guilty of misconduct enold be tried. The next mensure was the Indicators Acts, and he would leave it to them to say whether they were improvements of not. Ho believed that it left them infinitely in a worse condition than they were previously; and he tristed that, when they came into office again, they would bring forward wone new measures to remedy their present imperfect existent of Judice ture, and he would give them his support. The mest measure for which they were entitled to eredit, was the Census Act, even although a very imperfect me-then there was the measure t secure the Province from the upon the sale of the Seigning of Lauren, which had prevented that enbuible property from being averificed; and there was the School Act for Upper Counts, for which they were entitled to great entit, there was also the Custom Bill which they introduced-a bill which world have incremed the patronage of the Crown to a very great extent, and which they, therefore, wisely dropped upon this being printed out. They were, he thought, entitled to some eredit for that; he now came to the most impor tent subject of all. They all knew that by the Union Act, a civil list was required to be granted by them in a manner which he held to be onconstitutional and to be contrary to all justice. He throught when the late Ministry came into office, that they would do enmething to get this obnox-fons list repealed, but he found that they were all too booy etlending to their own interests and to that of their friends, for them to do out and the first session passed over without their doing anything. The second session they did nothing --- the third ression they certainly did something; but nothing which would intrench upon their own salaries, although it did deduce the salaries of other officers of the Government. Seeing that there was no likelihood of their doing so some resolutions were introduced by an indendent member of the Bouse, at that time. which reduced the salaries of most of the government officers. But he did not think that they were entitled to any credit for that, for at the time they were introduced, when they talked of reducing their own relaties, it was " hush, hush," "they could not reduce their own palaries."-And that, at a time when the enlarged the Att. General (East) was between £20 0 and £2500 -of the Attener General (West) shout £1990that of the Solicitor General (East) al. at £1040, and that of the Solicitor General [West] 2000

Mr. Streets supported the Resolution in a especially to such an one as that alluded to- tion may no doubt form and maintain different the Imperial Government, (loud cheers.) few words, which were quite inaudible to us from he low tome of rince in which he spuke. The Hon. R. Bannwin then rose and spoke nearly as follows :- The hon, centleman who moved the Address to-night, has shown that he possesses a happy imagination-being defirient in other materials, his fancy has supplied all the beautiful and poetical images he could wish. It is so, too, with the hon, member for Gaspé, who has assured both sides of the House-there on the other side, and those who now on this side may soon occupy soats on the other-chat he is actuated by no feelings of unkindness towards either of us. I know not why the hon, gentleman should have thought it necessary to make such an bservation, for I can fancy no unkindness on his part towards us, and, certainly, the gentlemen on the other side could hardly imagine that he entertained any towards them. Did not the hon, gentleman, in an earlier part of his remarks, even assure them, that if they were reduced to begging in Gasp4, every door hould be thrown open to them The hon. centleman, then, could only have desired to show his consistency—the consistent love which appeared in both hon, gentlemen, of ooking to those who actually are, or are likely to be, seated on the Treasury Benches. With espect to the imputation intended to be cast on the person who drew the amendments to he Address, I shall only say that it affords a had specimen of his constitutional knowledge to set down any portion of the Speech to any ther quarter than the Ministry. If the hon. centleman has read his primer of the constiation, he must know that it is neither the usnage of the Mother Country nor of this to mpute any part of it except to the Responsihle Ministers. The hon, gentleman, however, speaking of this Excellency's tour, has forcotten to remark that it took place prior to the late election; and, while he admits that the esult of that election showed the people were not contented, he should not be surprised, that re, on this side, guard against any expression prosperity and contentment. We could not admit that in the earlier part of the Adress, which in the conclusion we repudiate. This clause would have been entirely inconistent with that amendment, in which we efuse to believe that the bon, gentlemen on the other side enjoy the confidence of the country at large. The bon, gentleman, inleed, admitted that the farmers were not geting remunerative prices; and he has passed ntirely over another interest—the commerial interest which was also omitted from the Speech, and which, certainly, has not been remarkable for its prosperity. While speakorgotten to speak of the state of many of our Counting Houses. He had conjured up by the aid of his imagination all sorts of beautiful things; and out of them has manufactured what he calls the prosperity of the country. The hon, gentleman like the hon. member for Gaspe, has descanted upon the measures for which they please to give credit to the present Administration, and has spoken of the short comings of the late Governments but both have forentten-ne doubt with perfect andour-that the late Administration were a power only during parts of two sessions, and that they earried through no one complete sersion. Yet, notwithstanding this, the honmember for Gasse had spoken of what they did not do during the first, second, and third session-there bring in fact no third session at all. But in the array of measures which he has brought forward, the hon, member for Guest, with that con-intency which none admire more than I do, has given a large place to the Gaspe Fishery Bill, and the Lord knows and he makes in constitute the year's staton, of the Administration. He is right to give this prominence to the advantages conferred pendent of the Crown, number good law, but a on his constituents; for the pertinacity with which they have stuck to the hon, member, is only equalled by that with which he has stuck to the Ministry even in the hour of need-a pertinacity, however, which might not be so conspicuous, had the numbers been nicely halanced instead of the majority overwhelming. The hon, member has given credit to the Ministry, as if they were the ole anthors of the measure for the reduction of their sularies, although he is obliged to acknowledge that he had beard of something which was sent to the authorities at home on the subject. But if the hon, member had read the several communications made by the Head of the Government to the House, he must have found out that this was one of the first measures that occupied the attention of the late Government. He knows well the ealoney of the Home Government, of making any alteration in this respect, especially while the government was in the hands of those who then directed it. He knows that the most important step to the removal of this unconstitutional provision of the Union Act, was to obtain from the Home Government such an assent, as would secure its subsequent acquiescence; so that it might not become a phiect of agitation, to which I am as little inclined as he, or the Administration, or any other person whatever. I desire, Sir, practitical reforms, and when I see that these are to be accomplished by reference to others having the power to carry them out, I am desirous to lay, through them, a proper f undation for ultimate success. No Ministry could do more-none were more sincerely desirous to speceed in the object, than we were ; and if the present Ministry have earried through such a Bill, it is because others have laid a foundation. I am not willing to detract one iota from the credit of the present Ministry, and, therefore, willingly did the Ministry meet Parliament without give them all that is their due from any Inspector-General; but their Inspectorthis source; for they require all they can have. The hon, member for Essex has said a great deal of the measures proposed by the present Ministry in their speech, and of their value to the country; he spoke of them as if they were measures to be carried, whover was at the head of the Government, besides £100 each as Executive Councilions, and That was certainly a poor compliment to the vet they elaimed great exedit for consenting to hon, gentleman's friends; but I am not surhese resolutions. But when their successors come prised at it, for none of these subjects are into power, they took up the subject in a peoper new. Take the Post Office-is it fresh? manner, and reduced the salaries of all, including Take the University Bill, the Assessment their own, and that very much to their eredit. He

Bill-is this the first opportunity for which would now my a few words of what the present the hon, member for Essex has had to call at-Ministry had done. He should not do so because he expected to gain anything by it, but because he thought the country was indebted to them, and tention to these subjects? Is it the first occasion which the hon, gentleman at the head of the Government have had to settle these imthat he would be ungrateful, if he did not return them his thanks for the measures which they portant affairs? The hon, member and the passed for the benefit of the county he represented country knows that they were all under The hon, gentlemen here, at some length, reconsideration by the late Ministry, and that ferred to the great benefits conferred upon his every measure which the present Ministry has county by the Valiery Law, and spon the country promised-promised session after session-it generally by the Customs Bill, the Act for presenthas uniformly failed to perform. The honng riots in the vicinity of public works, the Act gentleman does not hope that the present appropriating a sum for expenses of godogical Ministry can perform these things to which survey of the country, the Lower Canada Munithey have alluded-but expects them to be cipal Act, the Act to provide for Elementary metion in Lower Canada, the Act giving taken up by their auccessors; thus showing how little confidence he has in his friends. £19,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the River SI; Lawrence, for each of which The hon, member has spoke of one hundred messores he thought the Ministry were cutified in and ten bills passed during the last session, great credit.) There was also, he continued, the and the hon member for Caspe had mentioned Il granting the loan of £100,000, for the relief more particularly the hundred and eleven the sofferers by fire at Quebec, for which they measures-I was going to say-for his own had been much abused, and he himself did not county. (Langhter.) But what sort of measknow whether, after all, it was a very wise Act. ures were they? There is the Prescription but as an act of munificence only, they perce Bill. The Forgery Bill, the Act to ensule entitled to praise for it-there was also enother law for which, he conndered, the present Ministry damage to be recovered for persons killed by accident-what were all these things? An were entitled to great eredit; it was the Ac-English gentleman-especially an English which put Upper Cenada on the same funding with Lower Canada; with respect to the expens lawyer, must know that these were all only of the Administration of Justice-that necessary copies of English statutes, which cost the serves? from Lower Caneda; but, he thought the measure. hen, gentlemen only the erormous labor of their budy feel himself obliged to tender his making one of their clerks copy them from the books in the library. So hard run importance, was to be read a second time—was the hon, member that he was compelled was to be artifled in short, at a time when it too, was founded on justice, and the last thing for which he would refer to, for which he thought the Ministry were entitled to the thanks of the to have recourse to the hon, member for country, was their hearty support of all necession to abolish that harden which have upon our necks. Frontenac's Masters' and Servants' Act of the last seeing, which, it, the doubtful position of the Fendal Tenera. Again he must give them his friends, the hon, gentleman lent them to but presen for what they had done in his constitumake out the catalogue of their merits. I mis. They had exempted from all duties, three fologe which were requisite to carry on the fisher will not occupy the time of the House with es, a favor which he never could detain from their these measures, which, were they all due to accorne, and be thought be would be mean if the Ministry, would be as nothing in comthe did not thank the Ministry for it in the face of parison with the measures of real importance the country. The people of Gaspé were so thank. the country. The people of Gaspé were so thank. In the people of Gaspé were so thank. In the people of Gaspé were so thank. In the Ministration to be so organt, that he refused to the Ministration to be so organt, that he refused to hear country, to our sixfer the possible formation of the Ministration to be so organt, that he refused to hear country, to our sixfer the people of Gaspé were so thank. In the Ministration to be so organt, that he refused to hear country to the Ministration to be so organt, that he refused to hear country to our sixfer the Ministration to be so organt, that he refused to hear country to our sixfer that the manager of the first point of the manager than the inverse to true its.

In the House of Commons on the 3rd inst. In the House of Commons on the 3rd inst. In the House of Commons on the Sird inst. The sound only on Hisists principle, and to hear country, to our sixfer that the manager that the manager that the manager that the manager that the inverse to true its.

In the House of Commons on the 3rd inst. In the House of Commons on the 3rd inst. The manager that the other Colonies, will here of the Ministration to be so organt, that he refused to head to easie the Colonies, and to the country, to our sixfer that the manager that

have therefore so fat, no difficulty, for it is Now, if ever there was a settled opinion o so frequently gone in detail over the various sins of omission and commission, with which the Ministry are chargeable, that I feel it deserving of its confidence. For though it is true that they at first maintained a majority f it were of one, as of twenty; yet it was absatisfy me they never really had a fair majority from the country at large. It is meetsary first to see by what means the Government has obtained its power; for in England it is always held that if a Gavornment has not attained power by constitutional means, that in itself is enough to deprive them of confidence, or at least to make the country suspicious of them. Now, I believe the manner in which the present Government obtained their power in 1843-speaking of the various individuals that have composed it since that time as one Ministry-has largely contributed to the result of the late elections. The manner was not that recognized by the constitution, nor that by which the great Statesmen of the mother country have obtained, or rather have sanctioned the attainment of office; for if some have, by their great talents maintained their position when once gained, by such means, they have, neveitheless, always condemned them. Now, how did the Ministry obtain power? Was there any great measure before the people in which they took one course and the Ministy another? No, they had attained power by an attempt on the part of the head of the Government to prostrate that principle, by which they had since professed to standwhich in the words of their late leader were the only principles on which the Government of the country could be conducted. We left office because we were not consulted relative to appointments to office, and what was the language of the leader of the Opposition on the subject of the Adjulant Generalship of Militia? It was language infinetely stronger, though perfectly right and consistent with the constitution, than any which his predecessors had employed-perfectly inconsistent with those opinious under pretext of which the prerogative was declared to be in danger. and the Ministry were enabled so far to carry the elections as to have a majority in 1815. since that the people have reviewed the course of the hon, gentlemen opposite, and the prinbefore seen in the history of the Country .-Kingston to Hamilton. The Administration too has been seen to force the representative of the Sovereign to retract the appointment made to the hon, member for Hamilton-so far were they from showing any regard to the representative of the Sovereign that in the words of the Secretary he was compelled to withdraw his appointment. And yet these are the gentlemen who induced the Country to believe that we wanted respect for the head of the Government. I wish new members of this House would refer to the strong terms used during last Session with regard to that appointment, and they would see that the motive was to obtain Parliamentary support in this House. There were some of the considerations which the people of the Province revolved in their minds when they compared the conduct of the present Ministry with the outery in 1844. The prople again had watched the manner in which the Administration was formed. They have had time to compare it apart from the alarm and prejudice of 1844, and to compare it with that, in which the statesmen of the mother country proceeded in the formation of a Ministry. They found when they made this comparison, no parallel in England since 1698, down to the present time. They found no precedent for

ciples on which the late Ministry went out of office, and they found that with respect to the other, and they found that with respect to the compared to the outland of the present of the Pope of Rome, in conproposition of the prerogative in appaintments liament. Then again, if compare speaks true. The movement of the Pope of Rome, in conexamples much mitted the true than were every lighting, this, after the himself a connect of conference of his most They have seen Inspectors of Canals, West instigation either of the actual members of weethy subjects, is no less novel than praiseand East, they have seen the Prince Edward the Government, or, at least, of those, who worthy; and the King of Naples would have correspondence which fook place with the view of strengthening Ministers in the House and country : and that fifteen months after accepting office with a late distinguished member was found to declare, that that hon. gentleman's withdrawal from the Cabinet was essential to its strength. I have never failed to express my approbation of the conduct of the bon, member for Simone. I admired the independence of spirit with which he threw up his office; but I do not know how he could so soon go back again. I can assure that hon, gentleman that the remembrance of many years of social intercourse past with him, made me sincerely regret to see him return, though to an inferior place in the Ministry. Then, Sir, what have we seen with reference to the business of this House. In England, it has for years been looked on as a weakness for Ministers of the Crown to refer their measures to committees. But after forming their plant, this Ministry has referred them to committees selected from their own friends, and has then allowed them to die a natural death, as they would say; as I would say, have allowed them to be smothered. What did they do with their assessment law in 1845? After the head of the Government bastening the bringing it down and receiving the support of prorogation of Parliament without any responsible Ministry, and without filling up the this side of the House they permitted dismains Executive Council for months. They can among themselves to induce them to send the bill to a Special Committee; but without any find no example of one Minister dropping in after another, instead of the whole list bring instruction for the Committee to make a speccompleted at once; as it was with the Mindy report, or any attempt to get the Bill out of their hands. There it died for that season istry who had no Inspector-General from the -the next it got to a second reading, and alresignation of its predecessors to the commenement of the first Session. Not only ter that, we heard no more about it. In Facland, Ministers will not carry on the Government with majorities of one; nor do they think General when found, parted from his colthey have proper respect for themselves or the leagues on a most important question before country if they remain in power, except with the end of that their first Session. When a majority to give effect to their own views. of what is important for the good of the counthe people compared this with the manner in try. There are many other things, which, ho which the Ministries were formed in the mothone can doubt, have excited indignation er Country, they found the two courses were during the continuance of last Parliament. entirely different, and that again is the reason The treatment of the elections for Leads, why they have withdrawn their confidence in the present Ministry. Another compari-Montreal, and other places, were repudiated. and deservedly so by the country at large son has been drawn between the materials of which this administration has been formed, but, while I believe that these affinded and those with which Ministries are made in grounds why any confidence that may have England. I speak not now of the talents of once existed, was withdrawn, I look upon the the han, gentlemen individually; I speak of result as involving for more sessions constthem as of a whole-as a lody capable or quences than any connected with the rise and incapable of conducting the affairs of the fall of a Ministry or a party. If the amendment be carried, this will be the first time that Country with honor to themselves and adrantage to the people. Now you cannot read | the grand principle of responsibility claimed by the people of Canada for so many years. debate in England on a vote of want of will be fully carried out-when its full effect confidence without seeing that the daty of Ministry is not only to give good measures to will be given to the vote of the popular repusthe country; but also to protect it from bad contatives. In 1342, a change took place, ones. Why does the country accord its conwhich resulted from a threat to earry such a

fidence to any Ministry, if not that it may

exercise that legitimate influence which will

enable it to mark out those measures which

tect the community from those which will

produce loss and injury? Now, in what

respect have the present Government shown

themselves camble on this head? Had they,

on the University question, shown any unity

that question - a question not rising into im-

portance during the session; but one which

had been announced by themselves as the

mest important subject that could be taken

uo, and which was unpataleited in interest

except by the question of the Clercy Re-

it should be settled? One hon, centleman

some sort of understanding read a second time.

and then nothing more was done. Now to

Did not another leading member of

had been before the country for years, which

will promote the common prosperity and pon- the people have attained that indirect influ-

was declared to be of the utmost consequence, | actor of the Representative of the Sovereight

went out; another staid in; the bill was by stand it, the result of this vote shall call into

such a course of conduct the people could lative of the Novereign is prepared to give the

find no parallel among the statesmen of the paine constitutional confidence to his Ministers

mother country. Since that time this same whether belonging to one or the other side of

The land gentleman concluded by making the Representative of the Sovereign, setting views; but the Government ought to repreamendment to the address, which was on constitutional advice, has dissolved the sent public opinion on all subjects on which blished in the Hing of Wednesday last. late Parliament, and appealed to the people that opinion is settled; for it was to that end]; for their opinion on the conduct of the Ad- that they are called on to influence the ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE ministration. It has been admitted that that | Councils of the Sovereign agreeably to the opinion has been given against them; and I wants and wishes of the people at large. eccived by the Stramship part of the duty I owe to my Sovereign, to any subject, it is on that of the Clergy Remay country, and is even a courtesy to the serves. Can any gentleman go to his Country ERITANNIA. gentlemen opposite, to take the earliest steps and dare to recommend an investment of that From the Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. o bring that ventict fairly before them. The property or as to create a tenantry. No one han, member for Essex will find that in doing can pretent that there is the slightest differso, I have followed the precedent set in the lance of agining on that question. Yet when A revolution, complete but bloodless, has liected, to demand a change in the government, and the distrission of the king's minesive the king and the constitution;" and the sing becoming alarmed, and acting under the

case of the Reform Ministey in 1811, and have it was model in the House, one how more even used the same words to be found in those ber of the Administration reported one way English precedents, which I am always desire upon it, and another-are such inco capable rous of following. Unless, therefore, the hon, I of conjucting the Government with honor to gentleman expected to win us over from ful- the meeties and advantage to the country filling the duty we were sent here to perform, The hon, member for Knowton was not then I cannot understand why he should be sut- in the Ministry; but there were those who prised at the course we have adopted. Thave represented his opinions, and these were se- delvice of those in whom he confided, dismissed has ministers, and gave notice that in lend tys parated from their colleagues who thought difwould be prepared a constitution, under the divided, and the people hearing the leader of advice of his new ministers, which should provide for a Chamber of Peers, to be apwould be useless to enter again upon them at I the Gave mucht express so strong an opinion the same length. I shall, therefore, content in favor of investment have withdrawn their pointed by the king; a House of Representatires, to be chosen by the prople; for the myself with referring to some of the grounds confidence. With respect to the Assessment. independence of the Piers, and the establishon which the Administration has been Leld Law, I wish to remind the House that part of ment of the Catholic religion. O.der is said by the country to have become unworthy of the clastrap of the elections of 1811, was the s confidence, or rather, never to have been abuse of that law. We were accuted of to have been rectored in Naples for the presbringing in such a bill applicable to Upper out; and the people are waiting for the fulfit-Canada, while we refrained from doing so. In Sicily, the king's troops have been which we were told last year was as good as with regard to Lower Canada; but it was braten, and have retired to a distance, and never allowed to go before the public, that signed an armistice for the present-those tained under circumstances and by means that in one part of the Province there was an' ent from Nuples are expected to be recalled assessment law to be amended, while in the itamediately; and the king seems to have other there had never been any assessmentsurrendered all hope of controlling the people nor was it ever explained either that the except by submitting to their demands. assessment law imposed no new far, but IX. has refused a passage to the Austrian merely regulated the manner in which the troops across his territory; and the holy alliold taxes should be raised. But well know- lance, as it is called, fetters Austrian power in ing that whoever dealt with this subject, must this respect, as she dares not disturb Kurope

deal with it in the same manner, the hon. so much at this time, as she would do, by gentlemen themselves have introduced their forcing a passage through the States of the will in just the same shape as we or any other Church, without consent. By sea, Anstria is persons must have done. The people have not in a condition to succor her kinsman, and observed this, ton, and hence the withdrawall she date not hazard such a movement in the of their confidence. The people have marked present condition of France and England. the coarse of the Ministry with respect to In Flance and England. In Florence, Genoa, Turin, Rome, Balagna. their treatment of another branch of the Legis- Sec., the people have assembled in thousands, lature. If any one thing is more important to manifest their joy at the progress of eventthan another to sustain the Constitution as I in Naples and Sicily; and at Genos, a Te wish to see it, it is the maintenance of the Deum was to be performed at the Church of other House in public opinion. Yet, the Ad- the Annungiata, in honor of the success of the ministration brought down a member of revolution in Sicily. The Sicilians do not that House to lead them in this—a degradation utterly inconsistent with English
or Constitutional practice, or respect for the
a part of his time in Palermo, a representative other branch of the Legislature-a course so | povertinent, and other guarantees against unjustifiable that nothing but the hand neg future oppressions, and to hold in possession cessity of doing so or going out, can possibly the forts, till the performance of the king's excuse it. If they have disregarded the promises shall be guaranteed by some foreign constitution, so also have they the law. To constitution, so also have they the law. In Jower. Neither they nor the Neapolitans buy up Lower Canada, they issued scrip to demand any concession or form of government the militiamen, in direct defiance of the act linconsistent with the acts and guarantees of of Parliament. I do not deny to the militia-like Congress of Vienna. They thus avoid men of Lower Canada, a right to the same thringing themselves in collision, necessarily

bounty as those of Upper Canada; but I do with any foreign government, or necessarily complain, and the people complain, that this disturbing the peace of Europe—and their was done by an unauthorized, outrageous net lacts, hitherto, have been characterised by of the Governor General himself, at a time steat moderation and firomess, and less that is when the Ministry was but half formed, and affecting, than is usual in such thorough and when it was hoped that the electors might be general insurrections. But the end is not yet muchased. I can understand how men may the insurrections are progressing in the interior verstry the bounds of law in a public emer- of Sicily, amidst a good deal of confusion, ency when the enemy is at the door, they and some bloodshed; and the recent moveaust do what they can for the safety of the ment and triumph of the people in Naples, state, and I would be the first to thank them have rendered the stability of other governfor taking the responsibility upon them. But ments in Italy more than doubtful, what was the particular necessity for this act. The sorereigns of Modena and Tuscany in the spring of 1814? The delay of a year have already made large concessions to the could make no difference; none certainly people of their dominions; and have refused compared to the outraging of an act of Par- some that were prayed for by the people .acted wisely at an earlier day, had he followbt to have their confidence. toe, have watched the expressions of opinion overeigns before referred to. This European which honorable gentlemen have uttered with movement is revolutionizing government after respect to one another. They have seen the government, and still stopping short of a re-

vote as that now proposed; but the weight

which will be attached to the vote itself will

be infinitely greater. It will prove whether

ence over their own officies, which the people

at home bare enjoyed over since the goal

698 and which is the birthright of the British

subject in every part of the dominions of the

Queen. If the to-all of this vote be, that how-

contlemen on the other side shall no longer

retain the position of advisors of the Sores-

of their long suffering, and it will be demo-

strated that the great principle has been con-

ded. I know that dissimulation has been

stributed to the Bone Gavernment-that it

has been said they never intend to grant the

oncession, or rather the claim-for I will

ever admit that to be the concession which

was our right from our birth. This will test

their sincerity, of which I never entertained a

doubt. If, as I have no doubt, from the chaf-

and of the Imperial Government, as I undefe

office those who have the majority of the voices

of the people, it will prove the the Represent-

en, the people will have attained the frigits

for the increasing improvement in the condition of the people of Continental Europe, and to indicate that England, as she is charged with doing, is giving countenance, and pronives support to these movements. The king of Denmark has lately granted to his subjects a constitution; and thus, within a few months, no less than five constilutions have been conceded to nations before whilet to the absolute will of their sovereigns. Rusia, Austria, Prossia, and the ministry of France stand back, under these circumstances. and content themselves, at present, with olemn warnings and angry words; save the novement which Austria is making in Italy. Both the parties in the French Chamber agree that England is encouraging all these movements; and white M. Guizot denounces her, the opposition appland, and tauntingly reproach him with his subserviency to Austrian despotism, the perversion of the feelings of the

> land. Greece, and some of the other minor States of Europe. The humbardment of Palermo by the King's troops, called forth a spirited and energetic pratest from the consuls resident at Palerina; among whom were those of the United States England and France. While the struggle was going on in Sicily, the most influential ladies in Paleimo volu teered to protect and nurse the wounded, and exposed themselves without reserve to the fire of the King's twage-One lady of great family eminence, drawed herself in man's apparel, took the command of a large body of insurgents, and led them

the friendship of Portugul, Haly, Switzer-

public-in the case of Switzerland excepted :

and the concersions of the sovereigns of seve-

ral of the minor States to their subjects, grant-

ing general amnesties, seems to be auspicious

to hattle and to victory. Since the days of Joan of Arc there have been few similar examples of female heroism. In Paris it is not yet known how the Sicilians have received the announcement of the King, that such a constitution should be granted to the people of the two Sicilies, There have been strong manifestations of a

lisposition to reject the King and his Covernment altogether, and to choose Count d'-Aquila, the brother of the King, for their Sovereign, and make Sicily altogether independent of Naples. Indeed, nothing is yet certain us to the details of any form of govor will not, be finally rejected by the Sici- Old Ministry. Any other policy would be a lating to the Treaty were voted on, with the ecoment, or whether the King of Naples will lians. These stirring events in Italy add to the excitement in France, and tend to increase the dissatisfaction of the people with M. Guizot and his government. They increase the animosity of the English and French cabinels, and tend more and more strongly to throw the French ministry entirely into the arms of Austria, Rossia, and Prussia, and to force a reunion between England and the smaller powers whose interests she appears to be favoring. Lord Palmerston's despatches are remarkable for their directness; and no one can fail to comprehend fully his meaning. The Spanish alliance has evidently crippled the power of the French Ministry, and deprived them of that independent position which it is for the interest of France to occupy. By this alliance, Louis Phillippe has affended England and the Queen personally; and he dates not offend the three other great powers of Europe. Hence, when Russia dedres to occupy Cracere, and to violate her territory; or Passia desirer to take one or more, of the Cantons of Switzerland under post clion, and to make war mon Switzer-

tria desires to occupy l'errara, to send her treops into Modena and Panner, and to seize the strongholds in the independent States in Italy - M. Guizot thinks of the danger to his Spanish Alliance and acquierces in those vid-

OBSERVER.

land for disputing her right so to do; or Aus-

What a complicated colored is the diplo-

THE BRITISH DESIGN ON CUBA.

macy of Europe !

measure, declared by the leader of the Ad- the House. I have no do the that this great the menderated was quite the inverse to true live and the inverse to true live and the inverse to true live and the inverse to the country, the present occasion, I feel no such difficulty with its introduction, till it was forced on the advice of the country to the menderate of the cou

smother the hornets in their nets at Cuba. He had recently seen in the Treats a paragraph taken from a New York paper, wherein the views of Cuba were very broadly calculated upon, and the reasons which would justify her in seizing that island, in payment

Partis, February 9, 1919.

They cried, among other things, "long

the debt due by Spain to her citizens, set fully forth. Every one knew that the slave trade could not be put down as long as a mar-

ket existed in Cuba. Destroy that mart your blockading squadron, and further the ends of justice in liquidating the claims of the Spanish bond-holders. He would say. take possession of Cuba, and settle the quesken place in Naples; thirty thousand people I tion to ever. (Hear, hear.) It would be only distraining for a just debt; and it would have the effect of completely destroying the slave

Mr. Labouchere .- Would you also take Bra.

Lord G. Bentinck -- There was a material difference in the two cases; we had no just claim against Brazil. In possessing Cuba. England would have the key of the Guif of Mexico as she had in 1762, when she took it with six sail of the line. Then we need have no alarm for our American colonies, because we could cut the trade of the United States in two, by destroying the communication between New York and the Mississippi. We should then hear no more boasting from Uncle Sam about stretching his length from California to the Pacific, and turning Cuba into a kitchen garden. He (Lord Bontinck) thanked the House for the patience with which he 44 to 17. had been listened to, and he had only to add that in not taking a more decided step for the relief of the planters, he did not preclude himself from supporting more decided resolutions, if proposed by another. He would go into the committee, determining to see if anything could be done for the planters; and he was willing to accept whatever relief might be the result. He moved " for a select committee to enquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with and dependent on sugar and coffee planting in her Majesty's East and West India possessions and the Mauritius; and to consider whether any and what measures can be adopted by House would be prorogued or not. Parliament for their relief.

Mr. Robinson seconded the motion.

BRITISH WHIG "Oplfer per Orbem Dicor."

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1849.

The Telepraphic Reports, useful as they eally are, are very likely to serve the public in another capacity; that is, prevent the infliction of long proxy political articles. For instance, we should like to say a word or two Decker drove his carriage over a child, when respecting the new Ministry; but as what we a number of Irishmen rushed upon him, and ould say must be written a day before publication, the dread that the Telegraphic Report, paper is made ready for the press, might contradict our assertious and conjectures, or throw | er was taken up nearly lifeless, but is exlairer light on the subject, prohibits us. 'We preced to recover, believe that yesterday, the new Ministry was

formed, and that our paper of to-day will contain the official list; but at the time we write we are as uninformed on the subject, as the our Military Companies, and Civic Societies most distant of our readers. The Telegraphic are out in strong force. Broadway, as well Reports are working an entire revolution in the as the other Streets through which the pronewspaper trade. They will banish the large cession passed, were one dense mass of human Workly and Bi-weekly papers to villages and beings. It has been probably one of the most continue to increase at Washington. It is country places, where a little news goes a supposition to the great way, and compel the establishment of The ringing of the bells, the solemn sound of respectable good-sized duity papers in Cities muffled drums, and the beaming of minute even if this treaty be rejected, it will not and large Towns.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

St. Patrick's Day falls this year on yesternay week, (Friday, 17th March.) and the turn out of the sous of Hibernia is expected to be block in the way of a perfect union between ners, including upwards of 70 officers. all Irishmen on this day, (that of difference of religion,) is happily removed. Instead of celebrated. The Procession of the St. Pa- cleared half an hour earlier than usual. trick's Society and their Friends, will form from Goodfellow's Hotel, about an hour before Divine Service commences. Parties of all erreds will join in it, and walk towards prices are I lower than the highest point. the Cathelic Church, where it will halt, to enter; and the remainder will walk towards 371 to \$6 50c, the latter for Generce. duly preached, (we are told by a Rev. Itish dian Flour on private terms for export. New people of France, and the issue of favor, and towards the other Church, there to await their bale. Rye Flour at \$3,371. fellow countrymen, and all return in Procession to the Hotel together. This plan is so it has not, ere this, been universally adopted throughout Canada on St. Patrick's Day.

In the evening, the St. Patrick's Society Lambion House, where an excellent Dinner will be prepared by Mrs. Olcott.

THE MEMBERS FOR LENOX & AD-DINGTON AND FR NTENAC .- Owing to some error at Montreal, respecting the Telegraphic Report, the names of Messes. Seymour and II. S rith, did not appear in the list of the Ministerial Minority on the grand political question of the Session. This apparent defection gave great offence-to many of these gentlemen's warmest supporters. A more correct account shows that both these gentlemen were in their places, and voted with the morning. All the amendments proposed revery cut-throat policy.

THE REASON WAY CARROLL WAS NOT HANGED .- Because if the man had been hanged, it would have been the last act of downthe Old Ministry; whereas, it was considered desirable, that it should be the first act of the New Ministry. Another reason is said to be, that if Curroll had been hauged, every body would have believed the culprit to have been the introder from Oxford," who certainly deserved hanging for his impudence.

Extract of a letter from the Chairman of the Fire Department in Montreal, to A. Thi-MONTREAL, Feb., 29, 1818.

" Our Chief Lugineer is paid £150 per annum, and we have 10 companies, viz:-S Engine, I Hose, and I Hook and Ladder : compresed of t Captain, I Lieutenant, and 40 men each, except the Hose, whose number s only 25, and 2 officers. All are paid as fullows: Captains £6, Lieutenants £5, and privates £3, yearly; and paid half yearly .f you examine the Montred Herold, you will see by the report of our proceedings in the Corporation, that the Pire Department is held n high repute; and in fact fires cannot get ahrad much. Our Engines are the Boston kind, the same as the one at Belleville.

Nors .- It has long been our opinion that

The Rosns .- The snow, which promised to last for a few days, entirely disappeared with the south wind of Wednesday, leaving the toads as hare as the palm of one's hand. On Thursday it froze hard, and yesterday it began to snow again ; and there is now sleighing, although the snow drifts, the effects of a strong easterly wind, make the travelling and you would at once be able to withdraw unpleasant. The present is the strangest winter yet experienced in Canada by the oldest

By Magnetic Celegraph.

Reported for the Drily Alectiser.

Mostroiat, March 8, 7 p. M., We have nothing Commercial to Report. The weather continues mild, with indications of rain. Thempometer this evening, 41 degress above Zero. Thawing fast.

In the Legislative Assembly, last evening. Mr. Norval, the Returning Officer from Beauharnois appeared at the Bar, when a lengthy discussion ensued on the right of the House to put questions which might criminate parties answering. It was, however, ultimately decided. They passed the right by a vote of

Mr. Aylwin & Mr. H. J. Boulton then proposed certain questions, which being satisfactority answered by Mr. Norral,

Mr. Aylwin moved that Mr. Norval b discharged by the Speaker from the Bar of the House, in the most consteous manner in which the House could do it.

Col. Prince asked Mr. Aylwin, who be presumed was in the secret of Ministers, what their intention was as to carrying on the business of the country, and whether the

Mr. Aylwin in reply, said he would have been happy to give his hon, friend any information in his power, but he knew nothing \$17,000,000. about it.

The House then, on the motion of Mr. Ayl ain, adjourned till Thursday, at 4, P. M. The English Mail passed Three Rivers at nine o'clock, this morning, has not arrived

New York, March S, G P. M. Quite a curious rint in 42nd Street. Judge commenced heating him most unmercifully. Some of the Judge's friends came up and not received until a few minutes before the general fight ensued, when some eight or ten persons were badly wounded. Judge Deck-

Great preparations are making for the reception of the remains of Mr. Adams. Flags were seen at half mast in all parts of the City, and illustrious deceased is to be deposited in the Governor's rooms, in the City Hall, till their removal to Massachusetts.

Accounts from Buenos Ayres, to the 18th on a very great scale, for exceeding that of confirms the defeat of Madarrigos, in the Proany previous year. The great stumbling vince of Corientes; 700 killed; 1200 priso-

NEW YORK MARKETS-March 8. The business of the day has been much Profestants going to the Catholic Church, and broken in upon by the funeral ceremonies in tiate the Treasury note lean upon advanta-Catholics going to the Protestant Church, this | honor of the Patriot Mr. Adams. Change way year Divine Service in two Churches will be very thinly attended, and the floor was

> Asnes, dull at \$5 84je to \$5 91, for Pots and \$8 124 for Pearls. The market is less firm. The sales are 700 to 800 bbls, and the

FLORR AND MEAL .- The market is less give time to allow all who chure, to firm, the sales were 2000 to 2500 bbis at \$6. St. George's Church, where a Sermon will be There was also a sale 900 bbls, bonded Cara-

gentlemen, now on a visit to Kingston, and Orleans is \$6,124 a \$6,25; and Brooklyn is whichever Church's Service is finished first, held at \$6,25. Meal is steady at £2,50, the Congregation of that Church will proceed sales 750 bbls. Jersey at that figure, sale 200 GRAIN,- For Wheat there has been more

enquiry, but no important sales. Holders are simple and so excellent, that we wonder very firm, and the show of samples light. A sale of 1000 bashels was made at \$1,32 a \$1 35 ets. very few samples were offered, and transactions only teached 8,000 bushels of will Dise together in the Long Room of the Corn-very few samples. Bye is quiet, but firm ; fittle offered.

Provisions .- Pons .- The supply is light, holders asking heavy prices; some sales have been made at \$7e \$9, 25 and \$10 for new ; \$8,50 a \$10,25 for old.

Beer is pretty firm, but not active. Sales 189 tierees Prime Mess, at about \$16, sales 500 tierces Shoulders and Huns, at 4 a 4; ets. for Shoulders, and 64 a 7 cts. for Hams .-Lard is in fair demand, and firm at 7; a 9 cts.

Washington, March 7. exception of the motion to strike out the section which affixes the boundary; that

MOSTREAL, March 9. We have no commercial news worth scud-

The Weather to-day has been mild and fine Thermometer this evening 28 degrees above

THE NEW MINISTRY. The following is a list of the new Ministry,

s currently reported this afternoon :-President of the Council - J. Leslie. Provincial Secretary - Mr. J. H. Price. Attorney General Hist-Han, R. Paldwin

Solicitor General West - Mr. Blake. Selicitor General East-How. T. C. Arlwin Communicater of Crosen Lands - Mr. M. Receiver General - Mr. L. M. Viget

Inspector General - Hon, F. Hincks, Chief Commissioner of Public Works-Dr. Tache.

Mr. Merritt is named as Assistant Comunic.

LEGISLATIVE ASSESSED, March &

BUFFALO MARXETS .- March 9.

From is held at \$5,25 with moderate sales. The stock is very much reduced at this point; the reduction of 25c. in the price of freight on the Reilroad between this place and Albany having induced holders and buyers to send forward freely. There is not much raquiry on the part of boyers to-day, but the market for prime Brands is nevertheless firm

at the above quotation. WHEAT .- no change. Conn is taken in small parcels at 50c., but

there are no buyers of large quantities at this quotation. Mass Poss may be quoted at \$10; Smok-

d Hame at 7c. Chorks Surp has declined, and we notice ales at \$1,50 and \$1,56. Timothy is in fair demand and may be quoted at \$1,7 a \$2.

NEW YORK MARKETS-March 9. Sterling is dull at 97 a 10, for good bills. The market for Flour, was very firm to-day, but dutt. The weather has been rainy all

There is nothing doing in Wool.

day, which has checked husiness. Western and Genesiee good Brands are

\$11, 41 a \$6, 50. Conn is dull at 53 a 57c for Yellow and White, and demand moderate.

For Wheat there is a fair enquiry for Milling.

OATS are 47 a 50c. Ashes are dull.

Provisions scarce & firm, especially Home products. The Sales of Pork are moderate. Corrox is rather dull, and the tendency of prices are downwards. Goceries remain without further change.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 6 P. M. The 5,000,000 loan has been taken. Over 1,000,000 were taken by Messrs. Corcoran &

Riggs, at I per cent. and 2600ths; the balance was taken at rates ranging from 1; to 2 per cent. The whole amount of bids was The Senate concluded its recent session at

8 o'clock, and immediately adjourned. The discussion in regard to the treaty was

an animated one on both sides. Nothing definite was, however, arrived at, nor had any material change occurred since the day before, The probability is, that it will pass to-morrow. The Democratic members of the Massachasetts Legislature have recommended Levi

Woodbury for the Presidency. IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE BY TE-

LEGRAPH Our telegraphic despatches, last evening,

umished us with intelligence of a very im The sitheulties in the republic of Venezuela have attracted the attention of our government. Two vessels of war are to be desnatched immediately to La Guavra, with a

view to conciliate the unfortunate differences existing among the people of Venezuelaand also, doubtless, to keep an eye upon the encroachments of Great Britain upon that portion of the American continent. The doubts as to the confirmation of the treaty with Mexico, now before the Senate, provisions, from the prominent members of

the Senate, will occasion its defeat. Yet gons, gave fitting atterance to the nation's he regarded as annihilating the prospect of erent of the present instrument not being ratified, it is thought that a commissioner would be appointed to proceed immediately to Mexico, and there arrange a new treaty upon a more indicious and permanent basic. In any view of the subject, however, it does not seem probable that the Trist treaty, in its present shape, will be confirmed by the Se-The prospect of an early adjustment of our

Teulties with Mexico, has bad a favorable influence in enabling the government to negoalready received proposals, nearly sufficient to cover the amount solicited, at one-quarter above par, and the rate is advancing. K. Y. Herold.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. Abbot, Sailing Master of the Propeller Ireland, caused by an arcident of which the following are e particulars: - On Wednesday 1st inst. Mr. Abbett was experintending the unshipping of a mast on heard the steamer Princess Victoria, now lying on the marine railway, and at the time the accident occurred was holding on to a rope attacked to a staunchron, by which means the mast was being raised from the hold on to the deck. On the most coming on a level with the deck, the butt end suddenly started some few feet from its position, by which the stauncheon was unshipped, and the rope which Mr. Albot was bolding being consequently let loose, he was precipitated to the buttom of the hold, near which he was standing at the time. He was taken up renseless, in which state he remained until his death, which occurred on Friday

afternoon, March 3. Mr. Abbot was universally respected as a good citizen and skilled sailor. He had, previously to his coming to Canada, passed at his life at sea, and having safely passed thro' sion, was thus hereaved of life by an accident soulden as it was unexpected. Well may it be sold " in the midst of life we are it death."-Heedd.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN LLOYDTOWN. figures Longs, No 24, I. O. of O. F., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of British North America, was constituted and spened at Lloydrown, on Wednesday evening The Senate was in Session until 7 this last, by the Right Worthy P. D. Grand Sire, Stedman H. Campbell, sesisted by P. G. Richard Kneeshaw, N. G. Charles Rahn, and serveral brethres of Technisch Lodge, No. 15, of Tounts. On the arrival of the deputation at Lievdrown, they were received in the most vote will be taken to-morrow. If the Wilmot | Kind and friendly manner by the Brethren reprovise be introduced it will fail and be voted sident in the ridge and its vicinity. About which was tastefully arranged for the occasion, when the Ludge was duly constituted. The ceremony of opening being concluded, the Grand Sire installed the following Brethren into the various offices to which they were

> manimon-ty chosen: Bother J. A. Smith, N. G.

. Edward Boll, V. C.

" Arthur Armstrong, Secretary. " Thomas W. Tysen, Treasurer, Seren cardidates were then initiated, in

solemn and recient form, and a number of nominations made, . The proceedings being closed, the Visiting Brethren were invited to an entertainment provided for them at Mrs. Stead's Hotel, and which teffected much englit on the simiable and pleasing hosters -Attorney General East-Hon. L. H. La- The chair was taken by the newly installed N. G. Bosher Smith supported by V. G. Bother Bull, or Vice Chaliman. The good things were Jone ample justice to, and the evening was spent in a most agerable manner and in the true spirit of buotherly love. The deputation was accompanied for several miles. up its teture to Terento next morning, by many of their entertainers. They seperated at files's with mutual good we be for each others' well or and properity.

The benefit tal effects and knowly offices to one another resulting from the to matter of Braver Ledge, will not be lost upon th people of Lightonn, as the posseries of the order became more fully known. Model timedian

-- Py No home Straume stine on he No