and so they are charged at the rate of 26 and some fractions per cent. Boy's bents are Is per pair, or 20 per cent, od valorem .-We suppose men's slices 73d or Is 44d less a preference of 8d over boots.

Paper is an article of some importance in the manufactures of the country, and bas been largely exported to the North American Colonies. The scale of duties to be imposed under the new act must be silverse to that is 2s. 9J. per ewt ; its value is, after deductper cwt., and the tax is thus very nearly 12 strongly urged him to press this measure per cent-on printing paper the tax is 5; per ewt ; but, as its prices vary largely with the quality, the duty is not so easily averagedupon a very common quality, after deduction of excise duty, it would be 9 per cent; on writing, the duty is 10s per cwt, and as printing and writing papers run very much into each other, there will be some difficulty in distinguishing the two classes. The differ-'ence in price of writing papers, from the coarse polt used in some schools to the highest post, is 100 per cent; but on a very common quality the tax will be equal to 10 per

Amongst the list of articles to he charged

74 per cent, we find the cotton, linen, woulen and silk manufactures, and hardware. The greatest portion of the Canadian imports are therefore debiled 71 per cent, but under such circumstances that the amount is really 10 per cent. This scale of duties is adopted by colomists indebted to this country for all that they possess. Their land, originally, and very recently, was almost literally gifted by the Crown. The half in which they assembled was paid for by the Imperial Treasury. For the roads and bridges, and canals through which their produce is transmitted to the port of shipment, we have paid. A considershie part of their civil, and nearly all of their military, is charged on the taxes of Britain. and yet this magnificent Colony, as it has hern called-trusting to the general carelessness exhibited for the details of commercial laws, while enjoying the benefit of absolutely free communication for all its products with ont markets, excepting timber, on which large discriminating duties have been catablished in its favor-proposes to levy a sweeping tax on our manufactures-not so much for revenue which it does not require, as for protection to its manufactures! There are several other particulars in this table of duties which we should notice. It forms altogether one of the warnings, now too common, that our Colonia! eystem is ended; unless, indeed, the farce is closed in this country, and a fairer mode of cealing he established between its dependencies and its people. The executive have hesitated to authorise an act adopted evidently with the view of discouraging our manufactores. They have not yet adopted the new creed of Canada, and endeavored to limit the connection and the traffic between our ports and the Colonies. The subject meanwhile will be benught before the various parties interested here in the operation of the tariff. A copy of a petition against its provisions has been shown to us, which we shall publish tomorrow. There can be no doubt that petitions against it will be numerously signed here; and we presume that the evil will be checked; but the attempt may show the error of those who imagine that any policy adopted here will secure free trade, which makes no provision for its observance elsewhere, when even our own colonies endeavor to lax our productions.

Provincial Parliament.

From the Montreal Pilot. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 13. LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

Mr. Surawoon (Toronto) inquired of the hon, gentlemen opposite whether a short session was anticipated? in what position they

Mr. Davstmonp, stated that the session would be brought to a close in a very few days, probably within a week, but it was impossible, at present, to name the precise day. a close consistently with the despatch of some business before the House, a protogation would take place.

A warm and irrevelent discussion on the Bankrupt Act took place on a motion being made by Mr. Holmes to bring in a bill to

extend certain expiring laws. Mr. CHABOT then removed the postpone ment of the orders of the day, but consented to withhold it to allow Sir Allan MacNab to make a motion of which he bad given notice. Mr. Saxxwood insisted on his motion to ring in a bill to repeal the Usory Laws, which stood before Sir Allan McNah's motion on the notice list, taking precedence. Mr. CHABOT therefore pressed his motion

for the postponement of the orders which was carried on a division of 23 to 16. The Bouse then adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 14. The House met at 3 o'clock. Mr. SHERWOOD (Toronto) brought in Bill of which be had given notice to repeal the Usury Laws of this Province. Read a first time, to he read a second time

on Monday. Mr. Bootstare moved for leave to bring in bill to extend the time for taking the Census in Lower Canada.

Dr. NELSUN seconded the motion.

Mr. CHAPOT thought this motion should not be orged as it was understood that the House was to be prorouned in a few days. Mr. DRUMMOND had no objection to this bill

being passed; on the contrary it was of importance that it should be passed, in order to render operative a measure already passed. Mr. LATERRICER, recommended that this bill should be withdrawn and replaced next session by a more effective measure.

read a first time.

RAILSTAYS. Sir A. MacNan moved the appointment of

a standing committee on railways. Mr. Daummonn urged the withdrawal of the motion. At this period of the session, when it was known that Parliament was to be prorogued in a few days, it was useless to appoint a committee which would not have time

Sir. A. MacNas would not give way, unless the sense of the House was taken and found to be against him. The committee would at all events have time to gather information of a valuable kind. He moved that the committee should consist of 1)rs. Bontillier and Tache, Col. Prince, Messa. Chauvess, Sherwood (Toronto,) Holmes, Wetenhall, Memill, McDonald (Kingston,) and the

Mr. Carcuox was opposed to this made of nominating committees, the choice ought to be made by the House. Col. Pariece was in favor of the appoint-

ment of the committee. Mr. DRUMMOND could not consent to this committee being appointed. It seemed to him enfair to ingut upon it after it had been intimated that the House would be prorogred in agist on it before the Ministry had been ablthe Province, and whether they could pledge themselves to forward the interests of any railroad. For one he must oppose the motion. Mr. Sherwood and Sir Allan McNab sup-

ported the motion, which was carried on a divided by 33 to 31. Hon, Mr. MacDowald brought in a bill to neorporate the Kingston Gas Company.

SCITER INSPECTION.

(n the motion that the bill be read a second time time to-morrow Messes, Chabot and Chapveau expected the not on, on the ground that more time ought to

on much affecting the mercantile interest of Mr. Houses thought that the gentlemen would withdraw their opposition when he explained that no tax whatever was imposed by this bill; it only provided for those voluntarily trade. The duty on course or wramping paper submitting their produce to inspection for the foreign market. The Board of Trade of Monall experted papers at the Custom house, 2d Board of Trace of Quebec, and they had

Mr. Boulton and Mr. D. ummend supported the motion; and after a short debate, in which Col. Prince declared that after passing this and the next motion, they might well be called the "Bread-and-butter Parliament," it was carried on a division of 55 to 9.

INSPECTION OF FLOOR AND MEAL. On motion of Mr. Holmes, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the propriety of amending the Bill

regulating the inspection of flags and meal. Mr. M'Donalo (Kingston) in the chair. Mr. Holmes said that in calling the ettenion of the committee to the act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 89, which he proposed to amend, he would particularly advert to the 12th clause, where the fee for inspection was fixed at 2d. per harrel, an allowance which, in his judgment, was exercise. Assuming that there were forty thousand barrels brought for inspection-and he believed the quantity assumed to be a tair and moderate estimate, the income of the Inspector would exceed the aggregate allowance of the three Judges of he Court of Queen's Beach. Say that 48,-000 barrels should be imported, it would give a revenue of £4000 per annum to the Inpector, exclusive of the floor extracted in the process of inspection, which, in itself, was commend to be equal in value to the payment of all the expenses of assistants. He would therefore propose to strike not the words "two pence" and insert in lien the words "one wany,"-a fee quite sufficient in his judgment

for the work performed. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Hornes next directed the attention of the committee to the 21st clause, which he proposed to amend by the insertion of such words as would perfectly assimilate the qualities of Canada fluer to those which existed in the United States. It was notorious that what in Canada was described as fine floor, would in the New York market be branded superfine flour, and consequently the same quality of flour sent from Canada to the Landon or Liverpool markets, owing to this difference in the barrels, vielded to the shipper from Is. 6d. to 2s. per barrel less than a similar quality of flour inspected and shipped from New York. This loss of course fell upon the producer. The farmers of Canada suffered. He should therefore propose to alter the 21st clause so as perfeetly to assimilate the quality of the flour inspecied in New York, where at present what we branded as fine flour was there branded as

This resolution was also agreed to, as was another for the insertion of a clause providing for the inspection of oatmeal on the same

The House then resumed. SPECCH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. Mr. Drummond, seconded by Mr. Holmes, moved that the speech of the Governor General he taken into consideration.

This was followed by a motion that supplies ! e granted to Her Majesty, whereupon

derstanding the language in which he (Mr. had been found necessary therefore to do away P.) had addressed the House. The hon. member for Sherhrooke had made this discuswas louder than could be the aspersions of a but a community of interests. man who had in turn voted with all parties There was no reason, no virtue, in any Lehear,) and who had falsely, and to excite the prejudices of a large section of the House, tunity should be taken, even during this ses-Upper Canada was wholly corrupt, and that show how many should be added to it, in owing to that corruption the measures of which order to secure two-thirds of the votes, in case He had risen with the observation that the representation ought to be increased; and he be regarded as an official intimation that it should find among the men in that House, was the intention of the Ministers who had calling themselves Liberal, sa majority who of confidence which the House had passed on regudiated the idea of taking any other basis their predecessors, to put a stop to the present than that of population, upon which to found session of Parliament; and he had stated that the representation; and that as he (Mr. P.) it was a question on which the linuse ought to would not wish to hear injustice, neither w consulted. He had not arged that the say- would be wish to inflict it; and that if for a plies he refused; he had merely urged that if moment the basis of population gave them the House should come to the belief that a the majority, their friends from the Upper Prouseful session could and ought to take place at | vince had no reason to fear that the French present, the present motion might be postponed. I majority would be in any way prejudiced and that as soon as they should have the help against them, or against any of their political and joint labor for the good of the country of their friends now called to look to their elec- been foremost to call Disenters of all denomitions, they ought to have a medul session of | nations to participate in equal rights with their the Legislature. He had said also that there fellow subjects? The men in power whose was every motive to desire that they should education had been French, had invariably have such a session, that the circumstance of been furnishle to the utmost toleration, the some of their colleagues having been called to atmost freedom to every man to enjoy his peoffice and vacated their seals, was no valid culiar religious tenets, believing that it was reason for not having such a session. If they a matter between him and his God, and for For his own part, when he thought the won. looked into Parliamentary history, they would find that the deided preponderance of a party same treedom was accorded at once to their after a general election, did not induce that party to put an immediate stop to the session their pride that they had been the first to put of Parliament. In Nova Scotia at the present them or an equal footing with themselves. calls of "question" and "spoke" what at moment, where a change of parties had just | (Cheers.) Was there any measure condusive occurred, the session was being continued to Provincial liberty, which had been marred House would surely not compel him to rive resefully, and that it was just that we should by the French Canadians? (Chiers.) Yet to rest without having answered some of the have such a session. He had said that the the Political institutious from which they had remarks of the hon, member for St. Mariee. late Administration was weak, and that had sprung, had been altogether despotie. True, they continued in office, it might have been that France in early times had given preferexpected that the legislation which they ence to Monarchy and absolution; but when, act in making a speech in a spirit of most After a little further discussion the bill was would have granted would have been one; following the glorious example of the Americalculated to strengthen their large preroga- can revolution, France removated herself tives, increase the expenditure, and restrict through deployable crimes, through years of the public liberties-that this might have been calamity and violence-established orderexpected from the little which they had done telestined her laws-advocated political freewhile in office, and from the little they had dom-and did away with the privileged or- maintained that it was necessary and jedisdone while under the name of the "Family ders -he constituted herself, next to the Compact" in Upper Canada, and " Her Ma- United States, the most democratic country of reconstruct the Logislative Council. (and jesty's Opposition's in Lower Canada, - modern times. Was there any fear, then, eries of it no, no.") He (Col. G.) understood (Cheere,) - where they had driven the paper ! that the French could be hostile to the liber - the French language as well as any mor on lation to desperation (loud cries of hear, hear,) lies of the people? It was under these cirsembly carried against them by an immense advisable to delay the consideration of the majority; and that it was through their man- motion, now before the chair, granting the agement of the then Governor, through their supplies - not denying the supplies, or denyofficence in a branch of the Legislature which ing confidence in those whom they had put appeared to him (Col. G.) most melignant im-Legislative Council as then and us now con- else they would not do, they should consider | vernment and nation. (Cries of " spoke" and stituted, that they had been able to a pose the this question of the representation during the majority for Responsible Garcument, - necessity of improving the Municipal Act, in themen had made use of. He had deer in Responsible Government itself. (Hear, cluded his address nearly in the following hear.) He had described Lord Sydenborn as sincerity, in both, in toliness, was good gov. pressed all that I stated when I Lat add, essed (Loud cross of "hear," and "spoke.") err ment (hear, hear,) and it would be an ab- the House, and I hardly think it is worth surdicy to say that he distracted good govern- while reverting to the personal abuse of the (i.) was not. He had said that the share ment. But by whom was this been offered? member but Shothrooke. Whatever has been | England, and the misery of freland, we the By persons who were clothed with dictatorial the part I have taken in ju'declife, I believe results of a Union analogous to the Trick of a few days. (Hear, hear.) It was quifair to power, whose feelings and views were to be ! that it has the approval of those whose approto see what was the state of the finances of signature of their names by persons the whole , large counties have, without my solicitation, tener of whose administration have been op- offered me their representation, after I had for St. Maurice. Had the French sp. position to Responsible Government. These given my views openly and holdly, because I were the men selected to carry it into practice. (Cheers.) He had distrusted it when it was House, and because I expected an election. I for him to have troubled the House with any given by those who were at heart and in prar- am not here by choice, but by compulsion, he- observation, but the contrast was so great the tice tyrante, - (hear, hear,) -by men who had cause I tespe I and love the democratic portion openly avoued that it was by management of our institutions-this House; because I that it was impossible to help making remarks and by techery, and by great efforts on their have opposed all the other powers constituted on it, certainly not creditable to the honors. part, that they could carry measures to which in this country all the days of my life, and all life member's conduct. The hon, member had the majority of the two people in the two Pio- my life have loved the representative body of been pleased to advert to and remark mean

at the moment when they had one strong, they ciple of Responsible Covernment, I ed were to do nothing again because it came too the people to take all possible means be late into power. He understood that the prethe keeping of the colony overous c sent session would not bring them all those mother country, so as to oblige her 145 than books, and boy's shoes 4d., giving them be allowed for the consideration of a measure wise and good measures which the next sesjustice. I advised the refusal of the ses sion would bring; but some good and useful -the most forcible means given to themeasures might be adopted during this session. llaving members called from all parts of the Province at great public express, from Sandwich to Bonaventure, it would prove that there was in the system of Responsible Government as earried out here, whether noderstood or misunderstood, insurmountable and inevitable ing the excise duty of 14 per lh , returned on treat was in daily communication with the difficulties. He had then referred to the unequal representation in the two Provinces .-They had in the Upper Province six boroughs. other party had kept within the boundle which, at the time of the last census, had not law as we did, -and as it has been two more than 1200 inhabitants, sending six representatives to Parliament; while in the ernor, who could not bring the aghilo Lower Province two counties having 4000 intrial, because they had kept within la of habitants-each of which, if being part of the the law, -there would have been no lesame empire, and were put on the same footing, If the other party had respected the as would have twenty-four representatives inwe did, there would have been no tostead of two- [hear, hear] - a difference which But instead of this, there were intale there was no cause, no prefext, no reason, volunteers, military men offered theirses why any one calling himself a Liberal, and gallant Colonels walking behinders or having any liberal feeling, should excuse or advocate. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)
He had said that the property of looking to the standard of the standard He had said that the urgency of looking, as early as possible, to the remedy of this the first and principal defect arising in their hear, hear;) and from that moment typle present constitution, and which it was left to were thrown upon their self-defenchey the Legislature of the Province to remedy aught to be looked into constantly. (Cheers.) and at the very moment when these ary He had not sald that the Ministers ought to bands were advancing those who who have brought in the bill the moment they accused of inciting them, consulted ther came into the House; what he had said was and advised the people, "If persoone that the subject was one which could not have escaped their attention, or the attention of any man who had given the least bred to a subfor high treason, then it is proof that law ject of such vast importance. He had also of the land is set at naught, that maclaw observed that the leading member of the Cabiis proclaimed; therefore contrive, if the. to fly to the States. If you are to fired net for Upper Canada had stated to his constituents that it was justice to them and to the according to the laws of your county a country at large that the Representation jury of your countrymen, fear nothing unprepared for resistance, fly. The the advice that we cave. If the Govern the should be enlarged. He had said also that there were so many difficulties to overcome in day, overruled by a weak Council not connection with the subject that they ought not to be without a session now, duting which a measure might be advanced, might be prepared and discussed, if not carried for the out. (Hear, hear.) If, Sir, we are have present, it might at least be prepared for the a Responsible Government, it must les in which public opinion can influence thevernext session. The Legislative Council, constituted as it was at present, not having the nor and the Almisters, and the represtives confidence of the people and opposed to the And how can they be influenced if re is large majority of the Provincial Assembly. not freedom of speech, of discussion percould not work with the Representatives of sonal abuse is to change altogether thature the people, and he had remarked that it was a of the discussion; and surely revertibe the subject of future consideration whether that past can be of no good in looking to thure. hody should not be new modelled; the change I say, then, that reform of Parliamis the first measure which we ought to claim; and that the first principle of repression is to let it be in proportion to the realion; of a few men was not sufficient, its whole constitution and character must be changed. In order to know what infusion of liberality is to let it be in proportion to the political must be poured into it, to make it a working but the discussion of questions like interv accompaniment to the House of Assembly, it unfeeling declamation, alike inconsil with ought to be tested, a vote ought to be taken in order to understand if they concurred in the Parliamentary practice, or that free of debate which this House night to how. pinion that the representation of the country (Loud cries of "Hear, bear,") Ith. Sir, that I have explained, not returned. Hear, ought to be enlarged, and he had stated it as his opinion that that representation ought to he based on the proportion of the population. hear.) I do not enter into the private of That there was no justice except in that sysa gentleman who has been willing er tem, in a new country, where the possession

ly, and in a most unfounded manner of my represent both what I said to-night my of land was accessible to all, where there were large masses of the people amongst past life. I do not enter into it. whom there were no conflicting interests, a ceive that he, of all other men, ough guard state of things which was essentially demoagainst a searching inquiry into birryate life. (Loud cries of " Hear, hear, cratic, no one being deprived of his possession of the soil, as was the case in an over popuparts of the House.) lated country, where a few were masters of the soil, and the masses of the people their derstood the hon, gentleman, and sorry tools and servile dependants. That this state of things not existing here, there could be no Mr. BADGLEY thought that it was for St. prefext as there was in England for a system of rotten horoughs; as in England these Manrice had not addressed the Tone in Mr. Paringav addressed the House in Eng- rotten bosonghs had formerly been large towns, French in the same way that he had B.'s) English. If he had done so, his is had lish. He said that he should not have risen now decayed, and which ought not to be again but for the minutelessanding on the part punished by their minutes of the ceramy described and being gration of ment, they are them to below him not diagrand Dal what he had before said—a misunderstanding centuries, they could not be taken away the same way that the hon member for Goudistinct that he had called upon the Admisswith it gradually in the progress of time, but tration to state what their measures wouldbe, here there was no reason to introduce such a and that he had recommended that the agecustion, which ought to take place on public system. Two thousand electors in one place plies should not be granted till they had some grounds and considerations, merely personal ought not to have one representative, and four sn. (Cries of "No, no," from the Freich and offensive, by remarks which he should ! thousand in another place, only one represent members.) The hon, gentleman had certain oruelty of the Government, but was he not the not answer, because the voice of the country tative, when there were no clashing interests, ly stated that the supplies ought not to be granted till the new Ministers cane mck from their constituents, (No. no.) and explainand against all parties, (loud cries of hear, gislature that upheld, that fostered such a ed some of the great measures which it was system, therefore he said that an easily opportisquoted what he (Mr. P.) had said. Not a sion, of testing the opinion of that body on the hon, gentleman, it was in common with word in his observations had gone to say that some small bill of resolution which would those around him. (Hear, hear.) that those members from Lower Canada, who he complained bad taken place (hear, hear.) this flouse should come to the conclusion that could express themselv as so well as the winmember for St. Maurice had done, dichet proposed mode of voting the subsidies was to had added that it would be strange if they just been called to office by the vote of want dured not be so lineral as Lord Durham, who

which he was accountable to no man. The

Israelitish brethren, and it might be justly

address the House in English, to preventibis nisunderstanding. (Hear, hear.) Fa-his own part, he had not heard the expressional tributed to the hon, member; nor did he think that there had been anything inflamoucontrary, he (Mr. B.) was prepared to aree with him in the greater part of what he had | elle them into tebellion, and then leave them to said. (Hear, hear.) Sir A. McNas had felt a little atouse by what he had heard of the French speed of rights. Had not the people of Lower Canada

the hon, member for St. Maurice, and had thought that great injustice had been dow to Upper Canada; but the speech that they had just heard was a perfectly parliamedery speech-just the speech he should haver's pected from the hon, member-and in met of which he could himself concur. He dignot | Sherbrooke again to his lega :wish it to be understood that he concurred in the whole of that speech, but he approved of the greatest part of it. He thought they might to speak their minds out freely in that House. member for St. Maurice was wrong, he well he would support him.

Mr. Bourros (Norfolk) thought it a mit

oppose him; when he thought he was told, Col. Gucy rose amidst loud and increant last he obtained a hearing. He said, theithe (" Spoke, spoke.") He had to charge his in the presence of this House with an uncided perfect propriety, which had it prevailed at the time he addressed the House in Frach would not have compelled him (Col. to) to have troubled the House with a single overpensible forthwith to repeal the Union Ac, to the floor of that House, or in the world, (with

constances that he had said that it would be laughter,) and he asserted that there court be no doubt of what he said, as the reperienwould show to-morrow. And this we up all, it was accompanied by a series of shat into power, but merely asking that, whatever putations on the good faith of the British Go-"question.") He would submit to the House order that a census of the population of Lower | the system of Responsible Coverament . Vist-Why, Responsible Government in words :- Mr. Speaker, I believe I have ex- having bought the whole of Upper Canamembers might be of that opinion, he , i of the two Provinces. (Hear, hear.) to apwith a very had grace from the hon, meither been spoken in the same spirit as was the Endid not wish to take by surprise a seat in this glish one, it would not have been necessary descrepancy between the two so remarkable

no blood upon his hands-no innocent lives had been sacrificed by his selfish agitation .-(Here the confusion became so great, and the cries of "Order" so incessant, that the gallant Colonel gave way and resumed his

sentatives of the people-in order to the

emoval of abuses. To the last mony of

dvised the people not to think of are-

istance, for which they were not and

ent to discontinue the use of all taxed re-

and thereby make the revenue as said

possible, since it was taken from theple

in an unconstitutional manner, and sol

the will of their representatives, the

ledged by official correspondence of the

resisted not the law, but these militaride

against you with warrants for sedicidac-

ices, sucrender; if they come with ants

one to the extreme of proclaiminisgal

martial law, no troubles would havoken

not to give rise to angry, unparlia

Mr. M'Doxald, (Glengarry,) harisan-

The question, that the supplies be granted. was then carried in the athemative, and the House adjourned at about one o'clock.

The following is no extract from Mr. Papinean's French Speech, with Cal Gags 's reply therefor-" He (Mr. Papineau,) would wish to see power emifided to men who had all their life struggled for popular rights, and the general welfare, and who reited to found a rich people and a poor Government. Not to see men strangers to Conada and its people, forced on its constituencies, as had been done, and after serving the purposes of these dictators sent us here by England, vanishing at their master's bidding. The system of netual representation is monstrous, and has been brought about by lies and framl, or management as Lord Sydenham expressed himself, the orlows and enrupt dietator who imposed the Union on Lower anada by his shameless and villainous autrages cusation, no warrant, only displeasarille tem of representation compared even with Upper out law, and contrary to law (loud t of Canada? Why, there the population in several zis entitle 600,21 of politicoms entitle liams members; while in Lower Canada we have counties with populations of 30,000, returning only two While this lying and artificial system of representation continues, nided and brought about, as it has been, by the corrupt intrigues of Upper Canada, which only tended to engender natered of softening down the aspesities of races, he for one would never coase to agitate a reseal of the hateful union, which had made England to this country, what she had ever been to Iteland, a cursu, [Popprobe] entailed upon us by a dictutor of England, during whose reign-In 1841 the hon. member for Montreal (we suppose e meant Mr. Holmes] represented the eninority I Montreal--not us he does now, having changed his politics, the lawful majority. He trusted this House would leave no morn for edious comparisons between the system of representation in this country and the United States. In England it was different; the various interests that Government had to link to required an artificial system of representation; besides the landed proprietors of England exercised an influence almost celipsing the power of the Crown, and had always con trolled by corruption, and the purchase of the votes of the power voters; an evil which existed from the days of Walpres. And was it to be said that such a sys em should be nursed in Canada as this ogney of the Special Council (conteil de out ties.) This House ought immediately to deliberate on the equalization of the representation, the disunion of the Provinces, and the right of suffrage; and he would not give his vote for the granting of supplies till he could say to his constituents that this House was prepared, if not to go on with there measures, which he considered should not he delayed, at least to puve the way for their being fully matured for the next Session.

Col. Gugy at once mee and called the attention of the House to the extraordinary language of the hon, member for St. Maurice. In the course of

" What did the line, member mean ? to enouge the Government to abdicate in his favor? Skilled in the practice of the dangerous arts of the demagance and the agitator, the loon, member appeared to be desirous of pursuing the exceer which had already inundated the country with blood. If the Union were repealed, or it the question were moster, appeals to national and religious purjudices would be multiplied, us they were before. The hon, member might now the whirlwind, but the country would reap the storm He might triumph, he might rule, but the same course would produce the same off-ers. One past of the population would not yield to him .-Discord would be followed by bloodshed, fire, and misery. Was it not enough that the honmember had already deluded his too-confiding and misguided countrymen to the brink of the preci-pice, and left them? Was it possible that he ties of the law would not be again find it conversiont | ELGIN & KINCARDINE,to repair out of reach of danger? Was it but manatrons and proposterous that to satisfy the nor bition of one man a whole country must suffer?

cause of all the suffering? Had he been astisfice with the usual constitutional mount of of resistance, every practical reform might have been without armed resistance, and what was the result! of the Public Service. their intention to lay before the country - When danger was imminent, the him, member (No. No.) If he (Mr. B.) had misunderstord abandoned to their fate the danger when he first abandoned to their fate the duper when he first deceived and then deserted. Were there scene to be renewed? Would not the hon, member trust to constitutional measures and to time for the toform of abuses, for softening asperity, for removing perjudice, for working out the great end of all be legislation? If the Union were repealed, the two sections, inhabited by different races, must come into hostile collision, and we should be bequeathing a war of extermination to our posterity. A man might possibly entertain some rounant of selfrespect, who had violated some law, and might be tory in the address he had delivered ; on the who could be treacherous to his fellow men, his party and his followers; who could impel and ex-

> the leading prints of such a character." Mr. Papinesu complained of a misrepresentation of his language; "unfeeling and unportiamentary recriminations had ben reported to far beyond the freedom of debate, and the bon'ble the last to provoke such ill feeling." The charge of minrepresentation brought the bon, member for

"Col. Gugy trusted this House would grant him a hearing, so he had been charged with an oncanded act, misrepresenting the speech of an han, member, and as he understood the French as reciprocal Post Office Treaty, was rejected by well as any member on the floor of this House, (cries of hear, bear,) he again charged the hearble hon'ide member said it was indispensably necessary to agitate a Repeal of the Union, a reconstruction of the Legislative Council, and depressed the states that one of Her Majesty's Ministers present system of Representation as corrupt and had informed him that they were perfectly nonstrous, and said that Lord Sydenham and willing to enter into a Post Office Treaty with bought Upper Canada, [great nehete le Hout the United States, by which the American Canada) and that the connection beingen Conida and England had been the curse and suisery of advantages, - but that Mr. Buseroft had this country, as it had been the curse and miscry of Ireland. [Copprobre et la misere de l'Irelande comme elle arail ele de ce pepe] But considering his past enteer, he wondered how he d red advert to him on golf at Colonel that had usade atrests; he had, thank God, never made any arrests; up the contrary, he had liberated many that had fulle into he power, and he threw back the language of and not with any design of being scut to the the member for St. Maurice as that of a columninter and a less. He, thank God, had no blood upon his hands. [Crice of order, from the French members | Silence, abouted the Co'onel, silence,

when the Speaker call of the Culturel to order. WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1848.

Mr. Caccuox moved that Messrs, Armfrong and McFarland be added to the Railway Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS.

Sir A. McNan would not oppose the motion. but the Committee was already so large that he did not like the idea of having more added. There were already twelve names on it, which were certainly sufficient. The motion having been catried, Mr. Me-

Farland proposed to add the names of Mesots. Duchesnay and ----Mr. Menarry thought if this motion would e proceeded with, the whole thing would be-

Sir A. McNan said that this was .- " tickle me toby : I'll tickle you." It was evident that the intention was to prevent the Committee from reporting at all; for it was at present as fairly constituted as it could be. The names were selected so as to represent fairly every section of the Province. However, Le considered the motion was not in order; for IV, that we are obliged to believe that the there was a rule which forbid the House to receive any motions that were approved unless notice had been given,

come tidiculous.

Mr. Cate non thought the practice of the House had been different, and should be folowed. The other was the English rule; but the House had its own practice.

way of improvement. He would, therefore, vote for this and ten other similar motions, if land conveyance within their territory, the made, in order that the people should under- other by Great Britain for the land convey-The names having been called, it appeared

that Messra. Holmes and Johin had not Mr. Houses being called on, said that after the remarks of the hon, member for Essex, he should vote with the Ayes. Mr. Johin did

the same. Dr. Davieson then moved that Messrs Mongenais, Canchon, Beaubien, and Walls hould be added to the standing committee on Railways Sir A. McNan had little more to say; bu he hoped the country would know in what

ty attempt thus to smother an inquiry, merely because it was set on foot by a person not in the majority of the House? After some further discussion, Mr. Papineau said, that if the committee were to report at all, it ought not to be larger. The truth was, however, that if it were intended to recommend new, enterprizes, the country was too was evident from the want of result to the land, where he had failed to procure fund even from the government, which was most bound to furnish them. It was therefore, he thought, desirable to add a few new members to the original committee, in order to fix its attention on those regulations which he thought the proper subject of their consideration; such as the moderation of fares, the conduct of the people engaged upon them the speed of the trains, and so forth. If more names were added, the committee would become impracticable. In the United States. they were now abandoning their erroneous system of protection on manufactures, and they would thus be able to fell at a price that would prevent Canada from imposing high

a great thing. Mr. CATLEY said he would, to prevent er roneous impressions going forth, state that his mission in England had not been unsuccessful. Besides the sum of £170,000, the difference of exchange between the guaranteee given by Great Britain and the sum actually borrowed, the home government bad consented to waive the payment of the instalments due by the enlony for four years. The money market was not then in a good condition, and Canadian debentures were below par. This had made the operations of the government drag on slowly; but it had since invested almost all the money granted by Parliament. The facts was however, that this load of debt was not created by the last government; but was

left them by their predecessors. Mr. Daummond then moved in amendment that the names of Dr. Beaubien and Cauchon he struck out of the motion, and that of Dr. Fortier added. The County of Nicolet and that section of the Country, was not at all represented on the Committee. He therefore proposed to add Dr. Fortier, and retain the who represented sections of the Country much interested in Railways.

The amendment was lost without division. The original motion was then earried :-Aves 28: Nays 27.

the following Message from His Excellence

The Governor General recommends to the Legislative Assembly, that means should be adopted to authorize the issue of Debentures on the credit of the Province, to an extent not exceeding £125,000, for the purpose of meeting the evigencies of the Public Service connected with the Public Works, and of sustainbrought about. But he would not be natisfied ing the credit of the Province in that branch

> Government House. Montreal, 17th March, 1848,

THE CUSTOMS BILL. Mr. Badgley stated that he was authorized to state that the Customs Bill would shortly

THE POSTAL DIFFICULTIES.

From the Montreal Herald. We are still without any definite and reliable information on the subject of the Postal selection, though a traiter to his Servicin but he difficulties, between the Mother Country and the United States, and are, consequently, in perish, was a wretch unworthy of the name of We understand, however, that contracts for the conveyance of the British mails, overland, from Halifax to Queber, have been entered into " for nine months certain," and this would appear to indicate that there is little expectation on the part of our Covernnumber for Sherbrooks. (C.d. Gugy) should be ment, of these difficulties being speedily arranged. The following extracts from our New York contemporaries, will explain the current appinions on the subject among our neighbors :-

THE POSTAL TARATY .- The " Washing-

ton Union" states, that the proposal for a fair

the British Government; and not, as we stated, by Mr. Bancroft, upon orders from our Government. We have seen a letter from a private individual in London, in which he and the British ships should enjoy equal broken off the negotiation, and that the matter now rested with the American Post Office, and not with the British. Our information is as direct as this, and through a most reliable private channel. It was comingnicated to the letter-writer in conversation. country. We have no doubt that the British Ministers are willing to adopt the principles of teciprocity in postage, as well as in navigation. There must be some strange misunderstanding. some strange difficulty of diplomacy, when two governments wish to do the same thing. and yet cannot do it. The Union asserts that the English Government rejected our proposition of reciprocity last fall. We do not undetstand that matter so. The British Ministry did not at once adopt the new and sudden proposal. They could not, any more than our Postmaster General, without the assent of the legislature. Time was wanted, and authority of the law. That, we recken, was the only rejection which took place. Now, these obstacles are removed, or may be easily,-Mr. Banconi's despatches by the last steamer, on doubt, stated the matter correctly. Our impression is, that he was disappointed and chagrined at the new position which he was obliged to take upon his new orders. We do not say that our proposal about other matters, less, during the entire evening. I allude to such as pre-payment, for instance, was exrepled, but that the fundamental matter of reciprocity was fully a good to, and the minor details were to be easily arranged. The evidence upon which we made the a-sertion, and upon which we test now, is so satisfacto-

Union is mistaken in what it asserts. N. Y. Journal of Commerce. THE POSTAL DIFFERENCE IV .- It has been said, by one of our city journals, that the postal arrangement with Great Britain, negotiated between Mr. Bancroft and Lord Pal-

should be taken by the United States for the should be for the ocean conveyance. The objection is that in Great Britain there cannot be land conveyance of more than five or six hundred miles, while in the United States this convergnce may stretch out as many thousands, yet the compensation for the service is to be the same in both cases .- N. Y. Com. Ad.

BRITISH WHIG

"Oplfer per Orbem Dicor."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1849.

way this investigation would be smothered Did not the constituents of the hon, member The arrival of the Cambria puts us in posfor Mi'dlesex feel as much interested in the comulction of the Great Western Railway as session of most important news-news which any other parties? Did not every sensible speaks for itself. The arrival of the next man in Montreal, feel that the Portland Railsteamer, which sailed from Liverpool on the way was the most important plan that could be carried out? Why then should the majori-11th inst., and is due at Boston on the 26th, is anxiously looked for.

It is now known that the Ministry, after having made and renewed a few important laws, intend to prorogue the Session of Parliament. This intention has excited the ire of the great Papineau, who, in a speech of much in debt, to undertake them rashly. This much power, but full of the most secitions language, has inveighed against the conduct ate mission of one of the ex-ministers to Eng- of the new men in power. Amid all the invective, the ill-concealed treason, and the open sedition of his harrangue, the arch-agitator speaks some home truths. He says, the people of Canada are in need of legislation, and it is a cruel mockery to prorogue the Parliament when the people expect Reform. He also says, that since population is the hasis of representation, Canada cannot be duly represented, while the miserable village of Cornwall sends one Member to Parliament, and the important city of Montreal only two .-The speech of Mr. Papineau our readers can peruse at their leisure. Whatever truths he duties. As, however, he wished the commitmay utter, one feeling only can be elicited lee to report, he should vote against the mofrom its perusal-utter disgust for the pardoned tion, for its further extension, as the abuse of rebel, who could sting the hand which raised him and his family from perdition. We forget, one other feeling, -contempt for the Ministry who could pardon, pay, and load with honors, such a monster of ingratitude.

CITY COUNCIL.

Monpay, Morch 20. Parent-Die Worship the Mayor; Mesers Counter, Angles, Wiley, Potterson, Hill. Baker, Changuboure, Simpoun, Harvey, Waddingham,

PETITIONS. Of J. Coulton and E. Cone, relative to Taxes-Referred to the Committee on Assessment and

Smyth, Liston, Flanagan, and Allen.

Minutes of pervious meeting read,

Of J. Crawford and D. Huggert, for leave to lay down Building Materia's-Granted.

Of Victoria Fire Company, praying the Counhon, members for Vaudrenit and St. Francis Veil to pry into the hands of their Treasurer, the sum of £19, being for expenses incurred by said Company since its formation - Referred to the Constnittee on Fire and Water.

On Friday the Hon. Mr. Boulton delivered tice to the Petition of S. W. Brady, against being National Guards, and the National Guards with in, in one of the slipe of the Harbor; stating that they did not consider under the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the removal of the Scow should be enforced-Adopted.

> Of Finance Committee, recommending the payment of several amail sums - Ad-pted.

Of Police Committee relative to the conduct of the Policomen in oberge of the prisoner Fitzains. mons, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Mr. T. J. Angel, Broker of this City; the Committee could not decide on the matter, and therefore left it to the members of the Council, who, after a long and animated conversation, dismissed the two Policemen in charge, viz:-Robert Heron, and Robert Maning. Officers for their situations will of course be received by the Council, and there is not the least doubt but the two men who have been dismissed will be re-ap-

The Report of the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Commercial Bank business. brought in a Report, in which it was mentioned that the Assets and Lisbilities of the City should be published; which was strongly edjected to, by Mr. Angles and others, and as strongly supported by Mesers Counter, Hill, and others. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Hill, (who is a lawyer,) stated that it was his opinion that every shilling of the debt could be proved, and the Council, exentually, would be obliged to pay the debt ; organ of their formidable opposition, Mr. Anglen's opposition to the Chancery suit, not | They demanded that the Editors see that their withstanding.

The Council, after a long convertation on the propriety of receiving the resignation of Mr. Crawford, which was flusly accepted, adjourned.

Connection .- In a small part of our Saturday's impression, it is stated, that Sir Richard Armstrong was a Guest at the St. Patrick's Dinner. The fact is, the gallant Major General was invited and expected, but | workmen, all laboring at the work with an was unable to attend. The error was corrected before a hundred copies were struck

C'> THE SEASON .- The winter may be said to have broken up. Navigation is open at the head of the Loke; but everything is vet hard and fast at Kingston, and will be so for many days to come, though the rigors of was immediately occupied by the insurgents, who destroyed every thing in it-windows, winter are over. The late severe frosts have thickened the ice in all directions, and it will take a long series of fine and warm days to melt it. Judging from present appearances, it will be fully the middle of April before stated that the Duchess d'Orleans had arriv-Kingston Harbor is open for the purposes of free navigation.

For the British Whig. HIGHLAND HONORS,

I was at the recent St. Patrick's Dinner, and

mactice which prevailed thereat, more or the accompanione, tof what are called "Highland Honors" to favorite toasts. I am told, that it is a oustom among Highland

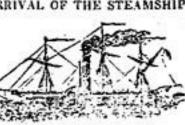
gentlemen, at their social gatherings, when drinking toasts, to place one bool on the table cloth and the other boot on the chairs they sit on, and theer veciferously. This is called giving the " Highland Honors." This being the ense, it cannot be deemed ungentlemanly merston, had been rejected by Mr. Johnston, the custom of their forefathers ;- but as there The Secand making and the final material specified in admittation of the property of the prope the state of the public good, yet be feared that the second of the public good, yet be feared that the second of the public good, yet be feared that the second of the public good, yet be feared that the second of the public good, yet be feared that the second of the public good, good of the flower that the second of the public good, good of the second of the public good, good of the second of the public good, good of the public good, good of the public good, good of the public good o ermorest was, it is said, that the whole post- presently at the late Dinner, amonged me at the Valle to instal the President therein.

"Chair.") He feared no enquiry : he had [liament was the first to throw obstacles in the them being equal ; and that of the two, one | myself; and I made a mental row, never to attend another St. Patrick's Dinner, unless 1 could be morally assured, that this custom stand what these professions of liberality ance within its territory, while the third part of Highland gentlemen would not be again amounted to.—Ayes, 22; Naya, 19. introduced there.

Match 20. DECENCY. The Trny line of telegraph is now working well to Laprairie, and communications are received at the Telegraph Office in Montreal-

By Magnetic Celegraph.

Reported for the British Whig. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP



"CAMBRIA." FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM BUROPS

Great Revolution in France. FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED.

COUNT DE PARIS DECLARED KING-DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL FAMI-LY FOR ENGLAND-GREAT EX-CITEMENT AMONG THE POPULACE.

New York, March 13, 11, A. M. The Stramer Cambria arrived this morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ult. She brings two weeks later intelligence from England. She arrived at Halifax on the 15th, and had a constant succession of easterly Revolution in France-Count de Paris pro-

claimed King-Louis Philippe Deposed-A Republic declared-Bloodshed in Paris-The Royal Family of France left for England-Great loss of life-National Guards strongly joined the people-Palais Royale and the Tuileries have been sacked-All communication with Paris ent off-The people are in possession of the Railway Stations, and have taken up the rails. A change of Ministry is expected in Eng-Corn has been very dull for all descriptions,

but without much change. Markets rather firmer at the close.

FLORR, 27s. 6d.; Conx, 26s. a 38s. WHEAT, American, 60s. to 68s.; Corrox down ld. a ld. per lb. Paovisions in fair demand, and rather improving. NEW YORK, 7, r. M.

The Duchess d'Orleans, the Count de Paris, and the Dur de Nemours, have been at the Chamber of Deputies, and have been rejected by the Chamber and the people, who proc-Chamber of Deputies has declared itself en permanence, and has refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign the

There will be great efforty made to support the Duchess d'Orleans. The idea of a Republic, is not agreeable to the (Lusse) Deputies. The Chamber met to-day, but the populace overpowered the majority The King at I o'clock, left the Palace of

the Tuileries, escorted by farty of the Caralry of the National Guards, and several Regiments of regular Cavalry. The carriage went by the Quays to the Barrier of Pussey. The troops were all withdraws at noon to-day; not a soldier is to be seen. The Of Committee on Whares and Marton, reter throng of the thir they distanted with the sides of the River, is cut off.

A strong Government will be organised. A Republic on the model of the United States is proposed. A procession of persons in Blouses, un-

armed, have just passed, carrying the Throne on their shoulders in triumph, and singing the

Marseillois Hymn. There has been a frightful loss of life, and in many instances the troops refused to act against the people. The number killed is said to be over 500, principally in the neigh-

borhood of the Palais Royale, and between that and the Tuiferies. An attempt was made on the finance Minister's residence at 14 o'clock, which failed. The tocsin has been sounding all through Paris. Count Moles was first named and rejected by the people; Thiers and Barrot were next named, and the proclamations appointing the Ministers were torn down everywhere by the people. General Lamoriciere has been appointed commander of the National Guards, the Placard was signed by Thiers and Barrot. The people have penetrated into the cellars of the Tuileries, and are distributing the wine at balfpast 4 P. M. On Thursday, 24th, it was hoped that the worst was over; about halfpast 7 o'clock, the Boulevard being 4ben crowded, there arrived a column of the combatants, many of them armed with muskets, and singing the choruses of the Girondiers; they were received with uproars of elicitations by the people, and proceeded to the office of the National, which seems to be the liberties were not again played with. M. Matrust, principal Editor of the National harrangued them from the balcony, and assured them that their liberties would this time he secured; this scene was repeated six times during the night. Every tree on the whole line of the Boulevard Las been felled-every one of the superb Lamp Posts have been thrown down, and all converted into Barricades; the corner of every street is a barriende. Gentiemen, shopkeepers, clerks, atid carnestness beyond description. At 12 o'clock, M. Olillon Barrett, accompanied by Gen. Lamoriciere, repaired from t'e Chamber of Deputies to the Ministry of the interior, where he was formlaly installed, in presence of the National Guard and a multitude of citizens, who filled the Court. On leaving the Palace, the King and his fimily proceeded to Nevilly,

At the Chamber of Deputies at one d'elock, M. Sanzel took the Chair, in presence of about 200 members; shortly afterwards it was ed at the Paloce with her two sons; the Princess soon appeared at the left door, accompanied by the two Princes, and the Duck to Nemours and Montpensier. The young Count de Paris entered first, led by one of the Members of the House ; he penetrated with difficulty as for as the semi-circle, which was crowded with Officers and Soldiers of the NYtional Guards: his presence produced a lively I was at the recent St. Patrick's Dinner, and impression on the Assembly. Almost imnesented beeself between her two soms. The Halls were then forcibly entered by a mulitude of armed men of the lower order, and National Guards, when the Princess and hor children retired to one of the upper beaches of the centre, opposite the Presidential Chely. The greatest agitation and operar prevailed, and when silence was restored, M. Buján rese and unnounced to the assembly that the King had abdicated in favor of his grandson, and conferred the Regency on the Inches d'Otheans. (A voice from the public College, it is too lute) An indescribable scene of tumuli then ensued.

under an escort of the Cuirasiers. After

the troops evacuated the Tuilleries, the Palace

furniture, pictures, &c.

A number of Deputies collected around the Nemours and Montpensier; the National Guards also railied round the Royal Family.