

ing pervades the bosom of my Right Hon. and Learned Friend on the subject, and yet, Sir, to the Pope of Rome it is that my friend must come at last, if he really desires to effect that security which might be expected to arise out of the nomination of the Roman Catholic Bishops. [Hear, and laughter.] With respect to that other branch, when I called upon my Right Hon. Friend for his opinion, and he answered by informing me, I would be putting my life and fortune both alike in jeopardy, if I corresponded with—

The Master of the Rolls—I consider that the opinion referred to was contained in a private letter—(Cries of "Order, order; Chair, chair.") and I doubt if the Right Hon. Secretary has more than a copy, the original, so we understood the Right Hon. and Learned Member to say, being in my own possession.

(Great confusion was created in the House by this interruption.)

Mr. Secretary Canning—Sir, I do not exactly understand this interruption. (Increased disorder.) It is, in my opinion, most extraordinary. (Cries of "Hear, hear! Order, order! Chair, chair!") I assert, this is a public document, on the production of which depends the judgment to be pronounced as to whether or not I have properly executed my public duty, as a Minister of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) With this view I called for the opinion of His Majesty's law officers, and in an official way, and that being the case have a right to refer to it. (Cheers.) Perhaps, Sir, I might not have referred to the matter, if it were not for the extraordinary language made use of, not in this House or in this discussion, but elsewhere, and on a different occasion. I confess, Sir, I did not expect such language would be repeated here, much less that any man would attempt to impeach my honor and honesty. Tho', Sir, I vow to God, if before I came into this House, I were called upon to judge from what quarter the attack would come, that quarter from which it had proceeded, would have been the very last from which I could have expected it. (Hear.) Well then, omitting this, to me most painful subject, I come to another branch, that of the securities related to correspondence with the See of Rome, touching marriages, indulgences, and other matters connected with ecclesiastical polity. It was certainly true, that the securities of that description which he had proposed were not received. He undertook to introduce those securities as part of his Bill. When the Bill failed, his duty respecting the securities was, of course, at an end. He perfectly agreed with an Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that nothing was said or done by Mr. Pitt, at the time of the Union, which could be construed into a pledge to the Catholics. But it would be disingenuous not to say that there was that in the transactions of the period alluded to, calculated to inspire the Catholics with a hope, which unfortunately had been deferred until it sickened. (Hear, hear.) He was also of opinion, that at the period of the Union we ought to have been particularly careful not to allow any expectations to be cherished, which it was not intended to gratify. (Hear.) He could not, however, shut his eyes to the fact, that directly or indirectly, the Roman Catholics in Ireland were induced to believe, that in the United Parliament their question would be more favorably received. Some people entertained a doubt whether Mr. Pitt was warm on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. He (Mr. Canning) remembered as well as if it had happened yesterday, Mr. Pitt's showing him a letter from Lord Cornwallis, stating that he thought he might carry the Union, but not Catholic Emancipation. He (Mr. Canning) then abandoned the Union!" Mr. Pitt rebuked him, as he deserved to be rebuked. He carried the Union; but although he failed in carrying the question of Catholic Emancipation, there was no tribunal, however solemn, before which he (Mr. Canning) was not quite prepared to depose to his firm belief in the sincerity of Mr. Pitt's wishes and intentions. (Hear, hear, hear.) He would further say, that he had himself no knowledge, nor did he believe that any other person had any knowledge of any change in Mr. Pitt's opinion on the subject; with the exception of his determination not to stir it during the life of the late King. In that, but in no other respect, was Mr. Pitt's mind altered; and he was confirmed in that opinion by the declaration of a person who had known Mr. Pitt well, the late Marquis of Londonderry, and who, in his place in the House of Commons, voluntarily contradicted Mr. Rose on the subject, and added to the testimony the fact, that Mr. Pitt had maintained his opinions respecting the Catholics to his dying day.

In truth, those who read the speech which Mr. Pitt had made on the Catholic Question in 1805, and who recollected that only five months elapsed before his valuable life terminated, could scarcely believe that a change so rapid had taken place in his sentiments. He therefore protested against the truth of the assertion, that Mr. Pitt had changed his opinion; an opinion so derogatory to the case which he (Mr. Canning) plumed himself on inheriting from Mr. Pitt. (Hear, hear, hear.) He had been drawn aside from the subject in consequence of having mentioned the name of Mr. Pitt. Some words which had fallen from his Right Honorable Friend, near him, (Mr. Peel,) with respect to the course that it would be expedient to pursue in Ireland, were rather of an alarming nature.—He hoped he had misinterpreted them; but if not, he did not envy the hands to whom would devolve the task of carrying such a system into effect. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, however, that the opposition to the Honorable Baronet's motion was opposition rather than substitution; and that what was suggested as advisable, was something that would tranquilize the feelings of the Irish nation, rather than anything that might assume a more unseemly character. God grant that it might be so! God grant that the time might arrive when perfect conciliation would be accomplished. He hoped that the House would not be insensible to the dangers of suffering the question to remain in its present state. It was impossible for any man to hear the statements without being convinced that it was both unsafe and impossible to keep that country in its present situation. The Penal code was borrowed from the treatment of the Israelites by Pharaoh; but it could not be safely preserved in its last vestiges much longer retained.—He was neither the champion nor the accuser of the Catholic Priest. But he could not

believe that all the charges which were made against them were well founded. The Right Hon. Gentleman here read copious extracts from the catechism published by the Roman Catholic Church to show that they had not wilfully or for any sinister purpose garbled the language of Scripture, and particularly that of the decalogue. He pledged himself only by his vote to the consideration of the Question, and if it should be the opinion of the House that this Question was one not fit to be considered, which, by negating the Resolution they would declare, then he could only say that the House of Commons was changed indeed. The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down at nearly half-past 4 o'clock, amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House.

Sir Charles Forbes rose amidst the most anxious cries of "Question." He suggested that the Hon. Baronet should alter the word necessity, now standing in the motion, to that of expediency—the expediency of taking into consideration the present laws, was, in his opinion, preferable to the motion, as it at present stood.

Sir F. Burdett said, that he had no objection to make the proposed alteration; and he further wished to omit the term "immediate," as many Gentlemen did not wish to pledge themselves to an opinion of the necessity of immediately revising the Laws.

The Amended Motion was then put, and the House divided. Nocs, 276—Ayes, 272. Majority against Sir F. Burdett's motion.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CITADEL OF QUEBEC.

On the 16th of February the House went into Committee on the Ordinance Estimates. "The last part of the estimate" to which Sir Henry Hardinge called the attention of the House was the supplementary estimate for the military works in the Colonies. The grant proposed this year was £217,000, and was greater than it was last year. Though the Master General of the Ordnance was most anxious to diminish the expenditure on this head, there were certain military works, which it was requisite, at any expense to put upon a proper foundation. The heaviest charge was for the new works in the citadel of Quebec; £12,000 had been annually laid out for them for some years back. This year it was proposed to take £30,000 for this reason; in autumn, before winter set in, it was necessary to erect a solid work of masonry over the works that were left incomplete, to protect them from the severity of the weather, and in spring it was necessary to displace that solid work of masonry, before the works commenced in the preceding year could be continued. A great loss of time and expense was thus incurred in pulling down and building up that which was ultimately of no use to the works erected. It was therefore determined that whatever work should hereafter be erected in Canada, should be erected if possible in one season, as it was clear that the sooner it was executed, the less was the expense. It was on that account that he proposed taking £30,000 this year instead of £12,000 which he had taken in former years. In three years this work, he expected, would be completed.

On the motion for a grant of £223,552 (extraordinaries) for the repairs of works and buildings in the Engineer department at home and abroad.

Mr. Baring rose, and alluded to a rumour which he had heard, of certain works that were going on in Lower-Canada, and also of an intention to erect a line of forts on the river St. Lawrence. He wished to know whether these projects were to be carried on, without any information being given to the House on the subject.

Sir Henry Hardinge, answered, that it was necessary to form a proper depot in Lower-Canada, where, at present, there was not a place in which they could keep a cannister of powder. With respect to the first point, no intention existed to form such a line of defence as the hon. member had alluded to. In the course of the year 1825, a commission which had been sent to that country recommended that at certain points, works should be raised—but the defence of so extensive a frontier as had been mentioned was not contemplated. There was undoubtedly points of that territory which required additional defence. With respect to Halifax for instance it was recommended that quarters should be provided for a body of troops, and proper quarters erected for the reception of a quantity of stores—these measures appeared to be necessary, because if an enemy turned the sea batteries as the place at present was situated, the town must fall into his power. Besides as Canada was locked up during a certain period of the year, it was important that stores should be collected in places of safety. In Upper Canada it was intended to erect a small work on the same model as that at Quebec, of which an estimate would be furnished. It was not intended as a point d'appui, but as a military depot, where troops and stores might be established. As to a regular line of defence along the St. Lawrence, no such thing was intended; before any part of this new work was carried into effect, its total cost would be estimated by the Master General of the Ordnance, and the house would have an opportunity of at once discussing and deciding the question.

Mr. Home observed that the items on account of Canada amounted to no less sum than £51,475. This was rather strange after they had been told last night that Canada was the finest country in the world, that it was rich in every species of produce, and yet, rich as it was, poor England was obliged to find money to support it; the inhabitants contained could not pay for the defence of the country. We had a losing trade with Canada, and we were likewise at the expense of keeping up forts to protect that losing trade. The only chance of deriving benefit from that country was destroyed by the operation of the Corn Laws.

QUEBEC.

EXECUTION.—This morning at 10 o'clock, Wm. Ross, Benjamin Johnson and Thos. Ellice, convicted at the late criminal term of the Burglary committed at the House of Mr. Masse, Point Levi, under vent the sentence of the Law on the drop in front of the goal of this city. They met their ignominious death with the utmost fortitude and resignation—Ross addressed the spectators in a firm and audible tone; denying that he was an active agent in the robbery for which he

was about to suffer, though he admitted that he knew of the intention to perpetrate the robbery. Johnson, and Ellis, the Negro, also said a few words each, warning the spectators to avoid the evil courses which had brought them to their untimely end. Ross who was a heavy man, appeared to die instantly and without pain; the sufferings of the others were speedily terminated. The Venerable the Archdeacon and the Revd. Mr. Archbold attended Ross and Ellis, and a member of the Roman catholic persuasion, (we believe Mr. Vieux,) administered the last offices to Johnson, who was of that faith. We learn that J. Bte. and Mich. Monarque who are sentenced to suffer on Tuesday next, and who have, the elder brother in particular, conducted themselves with much levity, have, since the execution of their associates, appeared fully alive to their awful situation. It appears that they did not expect to suffer death.—Que. Mercury.

THE HERALD.

KINGSTON, MAY 1, 1827.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The friends of civil and religious liberty will perceive with regret, that Sir Francis Burdett's motion upon the Subject of the Catholic claims was lost in the House of Commons on the 6th of March by a majority of four. We have excluded almost every other article intended for to-day's paper in order to give the interesting speeches of the Master of the Rolls, (Sir John Copley) and Mr. Canning, 'the giants of the debate, who were pitted against each other.'

SIR WALTER SCOTT—at a public dinner in Edinburgh, on the 27th of February last, declared himself to be "the total and undivided author of the Waverley Novels. After the aforesaid declaration, the Baronet proposed the health of his friend "Baillie Nichol Jarvie," upon which Mr. Mackay exclaimed—"my conscience! My worthy father, the Deacon, had been in existence, would have believed that siccian a great honour should befall me, his son—that I should have such a compliment paid me by the great unknown."

DISTRICT TREASURER.—On Thursday the Magistrates of the Midland District, in general Quarter Sessions assembled, determined by a majority of three, that Thomas Markland, Esq. should continue to hold the office of District Treasurer. On the motion for his removal, the yeas and nays were as follows.

Yeas, Jos. Pringle, James Dougal, John Church, Jacob B. Chamberlin, Simeon Washburn, Wm. Bell and Asa Worden, Esquires.

Nays, John Cumming, Alex. Pringle, Hugh McGregor, Thos. Dorland, Charles Anderson, Colin McKeuzie, John Carscallan, Solomon Hazleton, Richard Lowe and Matthew Clark, Esqrs.

Jacob German, Esq. was present, but declined voting on either side.

Some persons contend that conviction of misconduct ought to have preceded any attempt to remove the Treasurer from his situation; but the law requires no such thing, as will be seen by the following extracts from the Provincial Statute 59 Geo. 3 cap. 7.

Sec. 18. "Be it enacted &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices, at their respective General Quarter Sessions assembled, or the greater part of them, then and there assembled, to nominate and appoint a proper person, being resident within the District, to be Treasurer of the said District, which Treasurer shall give sufficient security in such sum as shall be approved of the said Justices &c."

Sec. 20. "And be it &c. That it shall and may be lawful for the said Justices, of the peace, at their General Quarter Sessions, or the greater part of them, from time to time to continue such Treasurer in his office, so long as they shall see convenient, and to remove him at their pleasure and appoint any other person in his place."

At a very numerous Meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Prince Edward, held at Mr. William Dougall's Inn in the village of Hallowell, on Saturday the 14th day of April, 1827, to petition His Majesty that he would graciously be pleased to withhold his Royal Assent from the Naturalization Bill, as passed by the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament at its last Session, Mr. William Williams was chosen chairman, and Mr. William Merrill, Secretary.

The Naturalization Bill, was then read by the Secretary.

Paul Peterson, Esq. M. P. P. in strong terms, and at considerable length, addressed the meeting against the Bill.

Dr. Thomas Moore spoke in favour of it. Dr. Andrew Austin, spoke against it.

Moved by Dr. Austin, and seconded by Messrs. Norman Landon and Willet C. Barker, that the Act passed in the 30th year of the reign of Geo. 3. entitled "an Act encouraging new settlers in His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America," be read.

Drs. Austin and Moore, again addressed the meeting. Moved by Mr. Wm. Merrill, and seconded by Mr. W. C. Barker and Dr. Austin, that it be the opinion of this meeting, that the Naturalization Bill, if it receive the Royal Assent, in its present shape, is a breach of good faith on the part of His Majesty's Government; will alienate the affections of many of His Majesty's best and most loyal subjects; viz. of those who emigrated from the United States of America, to this Province not long after the peace of 1783; and of those who came into it on the invitation held out to them in the year 1792 by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe; who have filled various important situations, civil, religious, naval, and military, cut down the forests, caused the wilderness and solitary place to rejoice and blossom as the rose, &c. after having for three years endured all the horrors and privations of war, their houses being burnt and pillaged, and their fields laid waste, the fruit of many a day's hard and severe toil, bravely, gallantly, and success-

fully, repelled the fierce and reiterated attacks of an invading and ambitious foe; will be productive of the most serious and alarming evils to the country; greatly lessen the confidence which the inhabitants have, for more than thirty years, most implicitly reposed in His Majesty's Government; produce strong and lasting dissatisfaction in this thriving and flourishing Colony; and most completely destroy the peace, union, harmony, tranquillity, and happiness, which have hitherto uniformly prevailed among all classes of His Majesty's subjects.

Moved by Mr. W. C. Barker and seconded by Mr. William B. Leavens, that the Petition against the Naturalization Bill, drafted by the York committee, be read.

Moved by Dr. Austin, and seconded by Mr. W. C. Barker, that this meeting petition His Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to withhold His Royal Assent from this Bill.

Moved by Mr. W. C. Barker, and seconded by Mr. W. B. Leavens, that the Petition against the Naturalization Bill, drafted by the York committee, with some alterations be adopted.

Moved by Mr. W. C. Barker, and seconded by Mr. W. B. Leavens, that Mr. John Sherriff, be appointed Treasurer, to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of an agent to convey the petition to His Majesty.

Moved by Mr. W. Merrill, and seconded by Mr. W. C. Barker, that the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the U. C. Herald.

Moved by Dr. Austin, and seconded by Messrs. W. B. Leavens, and W. C. Barker, that the thanks of this meeting be given to P. Peterson, Esq. and to the Chairman and Secretary, for their able conduct on the occasion.

WILLIAM MERRILL, Secretary.

CANADA COMPANY NOTICE.

HIS Majesty's Government having contracted to sell, to the Canada Company, such of the Crown Lands in Upper Canada, situate in townships, laid out before the 1st day of March 1824, as have not been demanded for—terms of years, or occupied by written or verbal licence of the Government, or were occupied, although without any pretence of legal title, for the space of Ten Years and upwards before the 25th day of November 1824.—NOTICE is hereby given, by the Canada Company, to all persons who may now be in possession of any Crown Lands which by the said agreement are to be transferred to the Company, and who may have held such possession for a period less than ten years before the said 25th day of November 1824 without any legal title, or licence of occupation, or promise of a lease that they must either relinquish immediately, their possession of such Reserves, or treat with the Canada Company for the purchase of the same; and that proposals, in writing (not paid,) accordingly will be received at York addressed to me, grounded on the value of unenclosed land of good quality in the same Township.

JOHN GALT.

York, U. C. 29th Dec. 1826.

CANADA COMPANY.

It is requested that all applications for the purchase of Lands from the Canada Company, be made in writing, stating The Lots desired. The price in Halifax Currency per acre offered. The mode of payment proposed, and The applicant's place of residence. Immediate attention will be paid to written applications, and an answer given, with the least possible delay. (Signed) JOHN GALT. York, 20th March 1827. 3-95

FOUND.

A few days ago, on the York Road, a Handkerchief in which was tied up a few BILLS and some SMALL CHANGE &c. The owner can have it by applying at the Herald office prove property, and paying for this advertisement. 23d April, 1827.

FOR SALE.

AT THE HERALD OFFICE, A Sermon, delivered in St. James Chapel, Montreal, March 25, 1827. On occasion of the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. BY THE REV. DR. ROBERT ALDER, Wesleyan Missionary.—Price 1s.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Midland District, } ON Saturday the 23th To Wit, } day of April next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following Land and Tenements, as belonging to Barton Phillips, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of John Everitt, viz: Lot number seventeen, on the east side of Pinnacle Street, in the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, with the Buildings thereon erected.

All persons having claims on the above land, or any part thereof, by Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me, on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D. Kingston, January 22, 1827.

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the twelfth day of May next. JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D. Kingston, 30th April, 1827.

BLANK DEEDS and MEMORIALS.

For sale at this Office

SHERIFF'S SALE.

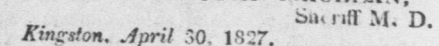
Midland District, } ON Saturday, the fifth day of May next, will be sold at the Court House in the Town of Kingston, the following lands as belonging to Hyacinth L. St. Germain, seized by virtue of a writ of Execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, to me directed, at the suit of George Millward, viz:—

Lots number Twelve in the first Con. (West of the Carrying Place) of the Township of Sophiasburgh, containing one hundred and eighty-four acres more or less.

All persons having claims on the above Lands, or any part thereof, by mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known to me on or before the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon. JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff, M. D. Kingston, January 30th, 1827.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 19th day of May, 1827. JOHN MACLEAN, Sheriff M. D. Kingston, April 30, 1827.

The Steam-Boat



TORONTO,

CAPTAIN Hy. BALDWIN,

Will start from Kingston at 8 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, for PRESCOTT, leave Prescott at 7 o'clock A. M. on Thursday and arrive at Kingston in the evening—Leave Kingston at 8 o'clock Friday morning, for the Bay of

QUINTON.

ARRIVE ON SATURDAY MORNING AT THE CARRYING PLACE,

and return to Kingston, on Sunday night calling at the usual places on her Passage.—Leave Kingston on Sunday, at 8 o'clock A. M. for the Carrying Place, arrive there on Monday morning, and return to Kingston Tuesday afternoon. Kingston, April 17th, 1827. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN CESAR, of the Township of Kingston, deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against the said Estate are requested to present the same for adjustment. JOB CESAR, EXECUTOR. Township of Kingston, } April 23, 1827 } c.w

FOR SALE,

At the Herald Office, a few copies of the Naturalization Bill. April 3d.

FORK.

Wanted by the Subscriber a few Barrels of Prime Pork, for which the Highest Price will be given. J. W. ARMSTRONG. Kingston, 19th March, 1827. tf.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders, for the Erection of a Stone Guard House, near the GAOL in the Town of Kingston, will be received at the COURT HOUSE, until noon of the 24th Inst. The Plan and Specification, to be seen by application to Mr. THOMAS ROGERS, of Kingston Architect. Two Sureties will be required for the performance of the work. Kingston, 9th April 1827.

GARDEN SEEDS.

H. Lesslie & Sons, HAVE just received a choice assortment of the above WARRANTED OF LAST YEAR'S GROWTH, where may be had as usual.

THE GENUINE AGUE POWDERS

and every other article in the DRUG and STATIONERY line on the most reasonable terms. Kingston, March 15th, 1827. 3m

GARDEN SEEDS

SAVED by WM. ADAM of York, Upper Canada, and warranted to be of the best quality, for Sale by N. PALMER, Druggist and Apothecary, Market Square, Kingston, March 20th, 1827.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED, A new assortment of choice Garden seeds; for sale by the subscriber in Store Street. March 19th. ORANGE HAYES. 6w

TO LET OR SELL.

FOR five years from the 1st day of May next, the unexpired Lease of Purdy's Mills and Farm, together with a good dwelling House, situated in the 3d Con. of the Township of Kingston. For particulars apply to JOB CESAR, Executor to the Estate of the late John Caesar, Waterloo, April 23d, 1827. tf

FOR SALE,

THE North half of Lot No. 12 in the 3d Concession of L'borough, containing 100 acres.—Apply at the Herald Office, Kingston, July 10, 1826.