

On the Welland Canal Company, for the repayment of which, security has been given to the Receiver General.

The Committee have prepared the following comparative Table of the several sources of the revenue of the Province, for the years 1830 and 1831, showing an increase of £29833 4s. 10d. in favor of the latter year.

Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Province for the year 1830 and 1831, exclusive of Dividends on Bank Stock, interest on Loans, and duties collected at Burlington Bay and Kettle Creek Harbour.

Before closing this Report your committee would draw the attention of the House to that part of the Finance report of the year 1837, which relates to the Duties collected at Quebec, under several acts of the Imperial Parliament, to a portion of which the Executive Council of Lower Canada reported in the month of August last.

DEBATE ON THE BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Shute would oppose the bill. He was aware that there were many instances of individuals taking advantage of the law as it now is in the State of New York, by going to some distant village leaving their debts unpaid, and placing themselves entirely out of the reach of their creditors.

It would open a door to roguery and fraud. Dr. Dumoulin admitted that evils existed in the present state of the law on that subject, and he would be very glad if they could be remedied; but he would be careful not to alter the law to do more injury than good.

Mr. Edouard would think it could be called a crime to be in debt, and it would therefore be unjust to punish a person for it. He thought there should be some modification made in the law, but that it should be a distinction made between a man who gets in debt honestly, and he who gets in debt fraudulently.

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paid his money. There cannot be a single instance shown where a man kept in jail five shillings a week paid him, if he was an honest man.

The question has been handsomely illustrated by the hon. member for Hamilton, but upon the profession of the law, he had made, I think, an unjustifiable attack.

Mr. Ketchum—If there was a bill brought in which would leave it with the Judge to imprison or not, as he saw fit, I would vote for it; but I will not vote for this bill as it now stands.

Mr. McNeill entered the house at a late period of the discussion, and warmly advocated the measure. Messrs. Norton and Robin also advocated the bill, when nine of the clauses being adopted, the committee rose and reported progress.

The Committee to whom were referred the Report and Documents accompanying the same of the Commissioners appointed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature to obtain information and plans for a railway, &c.—have agreed to the following Report.

Your Committee have perused with much satisfaction the very interesting and able report of the Commissioners appointed by the Act of last Session, and have carefully examined the Plans, Correspondence and Documents accompanying the same, and they feel no hesitation in strongly recommending to your Honourable House the adoption of the Plan recommended by the Commissioners.

There has been a good deal of sparring—not to distinguish it by a gross name—in the last few days in the House of Assembly, some of which was amusing enough.

On Tuesday evening, the discussion on Mr. McNab's District Court Bill, Mr. Perry accused Mr. McNab of duplicity, in professing to raise the jurisdiction of that court from 150 to 1000, with regard to unsettled accounts, and from 400 to an unlimited extent on notes or settled accounts; whereas, in reality, the jurisdiction would be said, be extended, but 100 in a good deal of alterations, which terminated by Mr. McNab's applying to Mr. Perry the following anecdote of Dean Swift:—"The Dean," said Mr. McNab, "being once taking a morning walk, observed a Jack Ass tied to a Baker's door; and wishing to pass by him, endeavoured to get the animal out of the way, first by gentle means and next by beating him about the head and ears with a club. All means, however, being unsuccessful in making an impression on the brute, the Dean, taking off his hat, made a most polite bow to the ass, saying, that he never disputed a point with a gentleman of his cloth." The application of this simile to the hon. member for Lennox and Addington by Mr. McNab, who made a corresponding bow to Mr. P., excited a universal roar of laughter through the house, at the expense of the "Parliamentary Ass" who seemed to write a good deal of the indignation, and appeared in reality quite discomfited.

FOREIGN.

Much surprise has been created by the protracted delay in summoning Chasse, but for persons acquainted with military operations, or possessing the most trifling knowledge of the immense preparations necessary to be completed ere it is possible to undertake a regular siege, it can be no matter of astonishment that Marshal Gerard should not brake ground, until he is fully assured that every thing is ready even to its minutest details, and that he is perfectly secure from all chances of interruption for want of stores or ammunition.

Not only was it necessary to transport the whole battering train, ammunition and trenching tools of all kinds from the arsenals in Metz, but it was essential to have ready an immense supply of gabions, fascines and spare platforms, to establish the field and reserve hospitals, to organize the means of transport for the wounded or sick, to have a constant supply of food and medicines, and to cation the troops in such manner as should render them more easily available for the purposes of the siege, and at the same time as a burthen as possible to the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

It is but justice to Marshal Gerard to say that he is indefatigable in his exertions, not only to accelerate the operation entrusted to his charge, but to enforce the strictest discipline, and to relieve the people by every means in his power from the lodging and providing for so many thousands of men, who are necessarily crowded together in the smallest possible space.

Baron Evens's new mortar will arrive at Antwerp on the 31 of Dec. This mortar is a piece of Ordnance has fully succeeded in carrying a charge of 1000 lbs. of gunpowder, and will fill a shell of the projectile will exceed 1,600 Flemish pounds. The King is said to have first suggested the idea of this colossal machine.

On the 9th, a communication was sent from General Santa Martha to the British frigate, then cruising off the bar, announcing that he had been ordered to proceed to the coast of the United States, and to be considered in a strict state of blockade, that no vessels of any nation would in future be allowed to enter; the batteries upon the shore were ordered to proceed to sink and destroy all vessels engaged in carrying troops or stores for him, no matter what flag they bore; that all ships in the river would do the same; and that all persons amongst themselves Government would hold themselves accountable for any injury which might result from the measures that must be resorted to for this purpose; and that this notice was given in order to save the framing of protests which would not be attended to.

The Royal Adelaide transport, with horses for Don Pedro, returned to Portsmouth on the 28th, having in vain attempted to get into Porto.

From a letter of O. P. Q. dated Paris, Nov. 11. The war against Holland is not popular in France. I am bound to state this fact as a fact. And I will tell why it is not so—because it is felt that the war is a sham one, and is intended merely to trick the Chambers, if possible, into a majority for the Doctrinaires; 2. because it is felt that France is afraid of being sold by these Doctrinaires to the Monitor for Louis XVIII, and who now arrest the Duchesse of Berry only to liberate her; 3. because it is felt that this war is not to settle the Belgian question, but is only to proceed as far as compelling the Dutch to evacuate the Belgian territory; 4. because it is felt that the Belgian question will be as far off as ever, and that the Doctrinaires will be accomplished; 5. because it is felt that the Doctrinaires enter Belgium and advance to the citadel of Antwerp with the consent and permission of the courts of Berlin and Vienna.

And I will answer it at length at another day; but must just glance at it as the conclusion to this letter. Russia is preparing for war, and is anxious to make it! Prussia is endeavoring to accomplish the same in France—viz. a counter revolution; but by another means, and that is, by encouraging and aiding the Doctrinaires; and Austria, fearful of losing her Italian states, and her southern possessions, is endeavoring to gain time by assenting for the moment to what Prussia may agree to—not with the intention of honestly recognizing the revolution of July—but on the promise that the determined resolution (if possible) of overthrowing it. You must then distinguish between the acquiescence of Prussia and of Austria for the moment; and their preparations and intentions for the future. As the convention of the 22d October, settles nothing, so its execution will settle less. The courts of Berlin and Vienna have felt, and they therefore permit the Doctrinaires to enter Belgium; and the Emperor, by his own consent, has entered, a majority is gained for them in the French Chambers—that majority shall at once and without a moment's delay, go on in right earnest with a counter revolution. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

EXTRACTS FROM LATE ENGLISH AND KRISH PAPERS.

LORD JOHN RUSSEL AND MR. MACAULAY. Lord John Russel is a great favorite with the house. His manners are gentle and unassuming. His style of speaking is full of information, and clear English expression. In spite of his stature, there is something in his attitude that is pleasing, and his countenance is playful and expressive; and submission by the spiritual authorities in all that relates to their civil duties, but complete independence in spiritual affairs. It is declared that the temporal authorities have no right to exact any profession of faith, and the present government is blamed for having permitted the French bishops to wait for the sanction of the Pope to pray for his present Majesty, King Louis Philippe.

Every marriage is considered valid which has been performed before the civil magistrate; but the nuptial benediction is considered a Christian duty. The dispensation of the Pope, in favour of marriages in direct opposition to that of his neighbors. The Bible is admitted in the new church, as the only rule of faith. The canonical books of the Old and New Testament adopted by the primitive church, are admitted in their entirety. The seven sacraments of the Catholic Church are recognized, and the celibacy of the clergy is denounced as contrary to religion, and as a violation of the laws of nature. The whole confession is not prescribed to persons of mature age, but is recommended to young persons preparatory to their first communion. Fast days and abstinence are treated as an absurdity, but the sacrifice of the mass is retained, on condition of its being performed in a vulgar tongue. The offering of thanks to God for the salvation he has granted them. The duty of preaching to introduce into their sermons any subject of a political nature. As he has already hinted, the new faith recognizes the establishment of a hierarchy, of which the Abbe Chatelet, who is a title of prime, has declared himself the chief, supported by a series of bishops, priests, and deacons.

UNITED STATES.

From the Watertown Freeman. NULIFICATION.—We have been much gratified in perusing a speech of Mr. Moore lately made in the Virginia Legislature, on the subject of Nullification. Mr. M. said: "I would undertake to speak for Western Virginia, and he did so with the utmost confidence. He asserted that no act of the Legislature could be so impudent as that section of the state, to take part with South Carolina against the Union. Every man there is prepared to sustain the General Government, in their solemn obedience to the laws of the Union, with the last drop of his blood. Should that star spangled banner, the glorious emblem of our beloved Union to which the President so happily alludes in his proclamation, be raised on the tops of our mountains, and the voice of the President proclaim that it is in danger, every valley, every glen, every recess of our mountains, will resound with the shouts of a whole people rushing to defend it."

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Watertown, in Jefferson County, at the Hotel of S. B. Parsons, in the village of Watertown, on the 11th day of January 1833, pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to Repeal the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors."

The objects of the meeting having been stated by G. C. Sherman, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that we deem the law entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors," in its operation as unjust and oppressive, and as being a gross violation of the practice of state governments, and its remedies, in no way answering the end for which it was designed, and as a positive injury to honest debtors, &c.

AMERICAN RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL. We have just received the first number of the second volume of this Journal, greatly improved in its appearance with the following—Ed. Her. CONTENTS: To our Patrons and the Public:—On the effect of Grade and Curvature upon the motion of Railroad Cars.—Steam vessels of War; Steam Car;—Russell's Hydraulic Press; (with engravings); Patent for detaching horses from a carriage when running; (with an engraving).—On common Roads.—Railroad Operations.—Mr. Murray's invention for saving from shipwreck, (with an engraving).—Railroad Intelligence;—Experimental Railroad, Railroads and Canals in Massachusetts;—

Ohio Canal.—Southwark Iron Bridge, (with an engraving);—Historical Steamboats;—Peterburg Railroad;—Agriculture;—Agricultural Essay, No. VII.—On the Selection of Seeds.—On the management of Pear and Apple Trees and on the Keeping of Fruit in Water;—Editorial Notices;—Meteorological Tables;—Summary;—Foreign Intelligence;—Home Affairs;—Postscript.—latest Foreign News;—Deaths.

THE HERALD.

Kingston, Wednesday, January 31, 1833. We have no further accounts from Europe, but the ship Columbia had arrived at New-York which left Liverpool on the evening of the 4th of Dec. We have made some extracts from a letter of the correspondent of the London Courier which may not be uninteresting. We have observed before, that Chasse had indicated the left bank of the Scheldt, to increase the difficulties of the French in that quarter, and to strengthen himself. This inundation must greatly impede the French in their attack on the dependencies of Antwerp.

The opinion of O. P. Q. respecting the views of the powers of Europe are worthy of notice. We have perused the Report of the Hon. G. H. Markland, the Arbitrator appointed to settle the duties with Lower Canada. M. Pottier was on the part of the Lower Province. They could not agree upon a third arbitrator, but agreed to take Pottier as the basis to treat upon, but M. Pottier took it into his head that a deduction should be made for the temporary population thrown into Lower Canada.

The principle of the comparative Population of either Province seems to be the best standard whereby to regulate the supposed internal consumption of each; but before entering upon the division of Duties according to this ratio, I must observe, that it would be equitable to determine on the part of Lower Canada, a certain primary deduction on the gross amount of duties levied, as a local advantage attached to her Ports of Entry by duties raised on articles imported by Sea which pass to other parts of the Continent and elsewhere, and, therefore, should not be included in the consumption of either Province.—Also, a certain allowance for the charges attending the collection of duties in either Province, as the levied to either Province, on the score of respective population, it should be remarked, that Lower Canada has claims beyond the mere numerical number of the censuses of its inhabitants, arising from advantageous causes.

Another migratory population accrues to Lower Canada; by the Lumbermen, and Bateau crews from above, who are thrown into Lower Canada to promote the trade of Upper Canada; it occasions a large temporary influx of population—not less than 20,000, and causes an increase of consumption within the limits of the Lower Province; and this Province becomes at least entitled to reap the advantages of its local position, while it tends to Upper Canada the free benefit of its Ports.

Mr. Pottier, after a great many other observations of about the same import, respecting the taking of the census, and the plausible inducements to direct the tide of emigration to U. Canada, and leaving the Lower Province, &c.; proposes to give us £30, and Lower Canada £70, out of every nett £100 of certain duties collected imports to the Canadas. Mr. Markland claims one third of the duties, that being about the proportion the population in the provinces bear to each other. In reply to the above demand of drawback made by M. Pottier, Mr. Markland exposed the fallacy of such demands. The parties came to no conclusion, consequently a third arbitrator must be appointed by the King.

We consider the demands of M. Pottier or his instructions, to be as unjust as they are impolitic, and calculated to widen the breach that has for some years existed between the Provinces, in the endeavour to obtain any thing like our just share of the duties on imported goods. As to our just share of the duties, we have no hope of receiving until we have a port of entry. The demand of reduction on account of the shipping, the boat and raftermen, and the military are truly ridiculous. Pray is it not our trade that brings the largest portion of the shipping to Quebec and Montreal? Suppose that Kingston was a port that ships from sea could visit, we believe there would be no room for contradiction, if we said that three out of five of the vessels that now come to L. Canada, would come to Kingston. That the Upper Province furnishes two-thirds, if not three fourths of the present exports from the Canadas, and that we actually consume in Upper Canada more than one half of the imported goods.

We would ask what is the chief support of Montreal, and we may say Quebec also, but the trade arising from the industry, productions and consumption of the Upper Province. Withdraw the trade of Upper Canada into another channel, from those two cities, and they would fall away more than one half. If we had a sea port of our own it would increase in wealth and population in the same ratio that the cities of Montreal and Quebec would decrease. It is manifest to every observing mind, that Lower Canada is receiving twice the