Extracts from late English Papers.

CONTINUED.

The *Globe* of Thursday tells us that the King of Holland has made a very large purchase of coffee, and he prudently calculates, that if the embargo can be prolonged for another fortnight, he will be able to dispose of it at a large profit! We believe that the disinterested patriotism and courage for which William's subjects have been so readily credited, would, if examined, be found to originate in no purer motives. The *Times* has properly remarked on the commercial envy of the Dutch merchants respecting Antwerp. Amsterdam is very badly situated at the bottom of a shallow inlet, of difficult and ofter dangerous navigation. It has been falling off for many years, and now its importance is confined to its bill mart. Rotterdam is more fortunate in its locality than Amsterdam; but neither is Rotterdam at all to be compared to Antwerp, with its broad deep stream accessible to ships of the largest burden, and with ample space for the commerce of half a world. Place Antwerp in the hands of a free and intelligent people, and what is to become of the less favoured ports of Holland? Hence the struggle for retaining command of the Scheldt, and for the regulation of its tolls. The King of Holland is deeply implicated in these matters. He is a universal dealer, and one of the most extensive in his dominions. His Tory advocates on this side of the water are not less moved by the promptings of self-interest. It is a mighty fine thing for Mr. Thomas Baring to talk of the sacredness of international law and the blessings of peace, his fancy all the while wandering on bids and butter. At the Edinburgh meeting, among the great men present, we observe Mr. Hardie, a Leith merchant—Mr. Hardie is an importer of Gouda cheese. Such is the stuff of which our patriots are made.

COLLISION AT SEA.—On Saturday night the Talavera, 78, and the French frigate Calypso, got foul of each other. The Talavera, in her station on a wind, and going at the rate of five and a half knots per hour, saw a strange ship running off the wind, and approaching her. The Talavera showed lights; the stranger ran first one way and then another, until at length she ran completely athwart the Talavera. The confusion and alarm cannot be described; both ships were expected to go down, the shock was so severe. About sixty Frenchmen jumped on board the Talavera, and the English pilot of the Calypso, who got on board her; exclaming that if he did go to the bottom it should be in an English man of war. The Talavera has suffered much, and the Calypso, a double banked frigate, is cut down nearly to the water's edge, and both vessels will require considerable repair. They have put back to Sheerness.

PAUPER PEERS.

Mr. Hume, at a meeting of the Middlesex Electors, said, he wished to explain to them personally the ground upon which he had acted in Parliament, and also of forming that bond of mutual communion which was the best security between a Representative and his constituents. Their excellent Chairman had referred to Mr. Grey's declaration in 1794; and he would remind them of what Mr. Pitt said not long before he apostatized from the cause of freedom and became the ambitious tool of a rapacious and sanguinary party. "I conceive," said Mr. Pitt, "that it is utterly impossible for any honest man to be Minister, because, in order to retain office, he must of necessity bribe a majority of the House of Commons." Was it, therefore, to be wondered that he (Mr. Hume) had met with difficulties, abuse, ridicule, and attacks of all kinds, in the crusade which he had entered upon against those who held the public purse strings, and helped only themselves and their friends? He trusted, however, now that the majorities of the House of Commons were no longer at the command of a few Peers or wealthy Commoners, a new career would be opened for a Minister, and that it would be found that future Ministers were as honest as any private gentlemen in the kingdom. The hon. Member then proceeded to expatiate at great length on the familiar tale of public wrongs and the remedies which a Reformed House of Commons must apply to them. He lashed severely and justly the pauper Peers, who were imposed as so many burthens on the labouring classes of the country. He asked what claim the Duches of Newcastle, Lady Mansfield, and hundreds of others, had to their thousands a year out of the Pension Fund, at a time when the very beds and blankets of the fatherless and the widow were seized for the arrears of taxes, which went towards the payment of these splendid paupers' pensions? It was from such sources that their incomes were wrung; from the pockets of the hard-working, honest, poorer classes, who strained every nerve to avoid the necessity of having recourse to that charity, which it seemed the Duke of Newcastle and the Earl of Mansfield were not ashamed to let their relatives subsist on, notwithstanding their incomes amounted to many thousands a year. Yet these, forsooth, were men; aye, Noblemen, who affected to look down with contempt upon the honest hard-working mechanic as beneath them. He could find an excuse for some dereliction from his duty in a man whose children were starving and crying for bread; but what excuse had these Noblemen for suffering their mothers or aunts to receive the public charity [indignant cries of "shame!"]! It was such men as these who opposed Reform, because they knew that, with a Reformed House, their pensions could not, and should not, last any longer. After some further observations on this subject, and on the enormous sums paid for law and the diplomatic service of the country, Mr. Hume said, that, with respect to the future payment of the public servants, he should endeavour to establish three rules. First, to pay as much for the execution of certain duties as would ensure their able performance, but not one shilling more. Second, not to pay two persons for doing the work of one, or, in other words, to strike off the whole posse of deputies from the public service, who, in fact, were only so many excuses for the idleness or incompetency of the chiefs in office. Thirdly, not to pay any person who did not work for what he got. By such a system, the burthens on the industrious classes would soon be lessened, and the country would resume the state of prosperity to which she was entitled, as well by reason of her great resources, as of her industry and ingenuity.

IRISH AND ENGLISH VENGEANCE.

The times newspaper, which occasionally discusses Irish affairs in an eloquent and just spirit, expressed itself yesterday morning so horrified at the recent tithe-murders, as to question "whether Irish nature be the same with human nature."

Mere misgovernment (says our contemporary) will not palliate that hideous aggravation of Irish cruelty, so often visible in the attacks made by half a dozen or a dozen brutes upon a single victim. An Englishman assaults his enemy single handed, and if he be able thrashes him to his heart's content; the Irish seek for allies in their vengeance, and inflict it without risk or possibility of resistance. This as evinced by one native barbarian towards another, can hardly with any semblance of plausibility be traced to English misgovernment. Nevertheless, let us relieve them from all real grievances, and then the right horse will be forced to bear the saddle.

Now, if all this be true of "Irish nature" there is no use whatever in shifting the saddle. The wild beast, saddle or no saddle, must plunge and kick. But the *Times* argues all at one side in its complacent comparison between English and Irish modes of vengeance; for the *Times* omits in the contrast the very important features of difference in the past history influencing present habits, and in the existing condition of the two countries. When Englishmen shall have borne all the humiliation of union without sympathy, of a bond of interests in common without the advantages of mutual intercourse, of oppression through all the details of life, penetrating to the hovel of the peasant in all the ghastly shapes of unequal laws, iniquitous imposts, exorbitant rents, high provisions and the lowest conceivable rate of wages;—when Englishmen shall have been driven out on the highways, with their famished families clinging, naked, to their knees, and looking up into her wolfish eyes to pray for bread, of which they shall have none to give:—when the ministers of religion shall have become in England the agents of exaction and cruelty in the most repulsive forms;—when the law shall have divided Englishmen into factions, quarrelling amongst themselves, and leagued only against those above them, when it shall have broken down their allegiance, converted their attachment into hatred, and hunted them into crime, instead of protecting them from wrong;—when Englishmen shall have found every appeal to the humanity, the justice, and the wisdom of the government fail through years of idle expectancy, and patient endurance—then, and not until then, will the comparison hold good between the above-board bravery of John Bull, and the confederations of Pat. But how useless is this exhibition of the madness to which a people may be driven by continual injustice, while government is blind to the source of the evil.—The object of wonder is not the folly of the people but the unaccountable wilfulness of their rulers. Is Stanley demented? Cannot he contrive to do something to advert these horrors? A poor-law would, at all events, provide the peasantry with food, while, if properly regulated, it would procure the additional advantage of making the landlords pay for it. That would not only be a relief, but a great relief, and it would give Parliament time to devise permanent measures for the restoration of the peace and confidence of society. Faction can never be destroyed in Ireland until the objects for which it struggles are removed beyond its reach. The immunities of the heartless landlord, who lives on the misery of the poor he creates, must be curtailed and modified; the revenues of the church must not only be reduced, but the mode of their collection changed; the grand jury system, that strikes its wide roots under every inch of the soil, choaking and enfeebling the natural produce of labour and nature must be entirely plucked out; and the whole machinary of the magistracy must be carefully revised. These alterations are obvious and not difficult of accomplishment. But how often have they been submitted in vain to the consideration of the government; yet the *Times* is at a loss to know whether, indeed, "Irish nature is the same as human nature." If the income of the *Times* establishment were reduced to the starving point, it would be curious to institute a comparison between its pallid and haggard workmen, and those of some flourishing manufactury, where the men were well paid, comfortably lodged, and plentifully fed. We suspect that, if such an event should ever come to pass, the *Times* would have no occasion to ask any questions about human nature in extremity.

The philanthropic quaker, John Hull, has proposed that the Agricultural Employment Society should borrow £24,000l, paying four per cent interest, and keeping one per cent for contingencies. The charge, therefore would be five per cent per annum. 500 acres of land would cost £15,000; 100 cottages, at 90*l*, each, 6,000; furniture 20*l*, for each, 2,000*l*; implements of husbandry, 10*l*. for each cottage, 1000*l*. total outlay, 24,000*l*.—the sum borrowed. This would employ 100 labourers and their families, or 700 souls. Give each family a furnished cottage, with five acres of land, and spades, seed, or plants; let them be kept by the parish during one year, till the cottages are built and their patches of ground are cultivated; let them enter the cottage when the fruit, &c. are ready to be gathered; and let them, when they have been to market. pay five per cent on the purchase money—that is 7*l*. 10s. for the land, and 4*l*, 10s, for the rent of the cottage. furniture and implements. The clear profit of this five acres farm to an industrious holder would be 60*l*. year; for he has no horse to keep' no wages to pay, no poor's rates nor assessed taxes coming against him. His stock at the outset is found for him. Rent paid a good house comfortable furnished, his land "in fettle." a cow, a pig and a small garden, work for boys and girls, and plenty to do for all with at least 20s. a week to keep them on, or the value of happier than a sober, industrious England labourer? Again—the cottage gardens. pigsties and furniture for another 100 labourers. land, might be located near. They would labour for the farmers. and raise money to purchase the produce of those who laboured for themselves. This second 100 could be accommodated for 14000*l*. This latter part of the plan is one of our suggestions. Such a colony in every parish would make rates unknown. The meetingt of the Agaricultural Society are held at 32, Sackville street, Piccadilly, and at 51, Threadneedle street. At either place the innuirer will find abundant information.—*London paper*

MISCELLANY.

BIBLE IN FRANCE.

In the present reformed Church of France the Old and New Testament are admitted as works of inspiration and the only rule of faith, which the people are earnestly requested to read for their edification. What a contrast between opinion now and a century ago, when the celebrated Father Quesnel, a French papist, but a Jansenist, once published the New Testament, in French, in several small volumes, with moral reflections on every verse, to render the reading of it more profitable, and meditation upon it more easy: it was much approved in France for the sake of the piety and devotion that appeared in it; and it had several impressions. The *Jesuits* were much disgusted, and solicited the pope for the condemnation of it, though the author of it was a papist, and many things in it countenanced popish superstitution.

After much debate in the court of Rome about it, says the excellent Mr. Henry, "a *bull* was at length obtained at the request of the French King, (Louis XIV.) from Pope Clement XI, bearing date September 8, 1713, by which the said book, with what title or in what language soever it was printed, was prohibited and condemned, *both the New Testament* itself, because in many things varying from the vulgar Latin, and the annotations, as containing divers propositions (above a hundred were enumerated,) scandalous and pernicious, injurious to the Church and its customs, impious, blasphemous, savoring of heresy!! The propositions are such as these:—That the Grace of Christ is the effectual principle of all manner of good, is necessary for every good action; for without it nothing is done, nay, nothing can be done. That it is a sovereign grace, and is an operation of the Almighty hand of God. That when God accompanies his word with the internal power of His grace, it operates in the soul the obedience which it demands. That faith is the first grace, and the fountain of all others. That it is in vain for us to call God our Father, if we do not call to him with a spirit of love. That there is no God nor religion where there is no charity.—That the Catholic Church comprehends the angels, and all the elect, and just men of the earth, of all ages. That it has the Word Incarnate for its head, and all the saints for its members. *That it is profitable and necessary, at all times, in all places, and for all sorts of persons, to know the holy Scriptures; and that the holy obscurity of the word of God, is no reason for the laity not reading it.* And that the Lord's-day ought to be sanctified by reading books of piety, especially the Holy Scriptures. *And that to forbid Christians from reading the Scriptures, is to prohibit the use of ligh* to the children of light. Many such propositions as these, were condemned by the popes bull, as impious and blasphemous!! And this bull, though strenuously opposed by a great number of the bishops in France, who were well affected to the notions of Father Quesnel, yet was received and confirmed by the French king's letters patent, bearing date at Versailles, February 14, 1714, which forbad all manner of persons, upon pain of exemplary punishment, so much as to keep any of those books in their houses; and adjudged any that should thereafter write in defence of the propositions condemned by the pope, as disturbers of the peace."

MECHANICS.—The cultivation and improvement of the Mechanic Arts, in all communities, should not fail to excite the emulation of mechanics themselves, and ought to meet with the encouragement of all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the public. Mechanics form the great body of the population of all towns and cities: they have been most appositely termed the "bones and sinews of a nation;" they are the men who bear the "heat and burden of the day," in all cases of exigence: they supply most of the comforts, and even necessaries of life; and are constantly engaged in exercising their labor and skill, to benefit directly, their country. In the United States, the mechanics from not only a numerous, but most respectable class of citizens; and when properly encouraged, never fail to increase the wealth and stability of the place of their location. Indeed, wherever we see numerous, industrious and thriving mechanics, we are always snre to find indications of gowing prosperity. They add to the buisness as well as to the convenience of a city The policy that would dictate a course of *stinted* encouragement to mechanics, is not a true one. They ought to be well and liberally supported.

What is expended with them is never wasted, and seldom leaves the circle of the community in which they reside. It not only enriches the mechanic himself, but every one around him; for on him principally depends the success of other classes engaged in trade. We would wish to see the Mechanic Arts every where flourish and obtain that reward which ought to be extended to INDUSTRY.—*Alex. Gaz.*

UNITED STATES.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

There is very little political interest in these papers; we learn from them that union meetings are of frequent occurrence in almost every section of the State, which are attended by men of high standing and influence among their fellow citizens, and resolutions expressive of their attachment to the Union, and their determination not to be compelled to resist the execution of the laws of the General Government, are passed with great unanimity. At a meeting in Kershaw District, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in the present controversy between the United States and the Nullification party of South Carolina, we will not submit to the use of force to compel us to bear arms against the Government of the United States, be the consequence what they may.

Resolved, That in support of this determination we pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

At a meeting of the Union party of Darlington District, the following among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view the Ordinance, passed in convention, as a gross attempt to tyrannize over our consciences, to prostrate the constitutions both of the State and United States, and to dismember this once happy republic.

Resolved, That we will not take the oath prescribed thereby, and that we will not be forced to take up arms against the authorities and laws of the U. States.

Capt. Pennoyer states that great excitement prevailed in Charleston, and that several packages of silver plate, and other valuable articles, were shipped on board his vessel, belonging to families who intended moving to this city before the 1st of Feb.

THE UNION.—The President has again spoken to the nation in the accents of patriotism, moderately but firmly. He has pronounced that so far as depends upon him the Union shall be *indissoluble*; and declared his opinion, that the pretension of any State "to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits," and the threat "of withdrawing from the Union," are both alike "purposes to be regarded as revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws and of the integrity of the Union!" and he invokes the aid of Congress, and pledges his own determination so far as the laws may authorize him, to prevent either result.—(N. Y. American.)

DOMESTIC.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EDUCATION.

Friday, 18th January

The select committee on the subject of education made their third report, which was received and read by the Clerk at the table.

Mr. Burwell moved that it be printed, and that the house go into committee of the whole on the subject next Monday.

Mr. Bidwell hoped the report would be printed, that it might be carefully examined by honorable members, as a subject of so great importance demanded; and not go into committee on it next Monday, as it could not be printed and members have opportunity to examine it before that time. It contained an attack on Upper Canada, or Minor College, as it was called; and however he might feel it his duty to oppose the general course of the present administration, he thought the province was under many obligations to his Excellency the present Lieutenant Governor, for his interference in regard to King's College.

If the committee wished to attack the Upper Canada College they should have entered into a proper examination of the subject, and ascertained from his Excellencey what were his reasons for his interference in preventing King's College from going into operation.

Mr. Burwell said there was not a word in the address, or he should say the report, that would sanction the assertion made by hon. member for Lennox and Addington, that there was an indirect censure on his Excellency contained in it; if it does contain a censure, it was placed where it ought to be,—on the college, the hon member for Lenox and Addington, thought it would bolster up the Church of England, but it would have no such effect. When they would go into committee of the whole upon the subject, he hoped the committee would be able to sustain their report when it came to be debated in detail; and if the hon. member (Mr. Bidwell) opposed it, he would accompany him step by step in its principles; and further, he would challenge him to a newspaper discussion on the subject.

The Attorney General said he had the honor to be one of the college council, and he did not think it very courteous for the committee to attack that institution in the indirect way in which they had done in that report, by saying, that the college council had expended the funds of King's College on Minor College; though he was of opinion that it would be injudicious to go on with so large buildings at the time it was proposed. If they wanted to attack the college it would have been more honorable for the committee to have brought a direct charge against the council, instead of indirect insinuations and reflections on their conduct; because he did not like those kind of equivocal expressions that might be made to rest on the council, or on his Excellency. He thought the report ought not to be printed, and go forth to the public in its present form, but referred back to the committee, that parts of it might be expunged. If there was any odium to be attached to any person with regard to the college, they should place it distinctly in the proper place. [He read extracts from the report.] Now, he would like to know what reason the committee had to thus thrust his name into the report. If any persons had a charge to make against him they should call for investigation before they thrust his name before the public in a report. The Hon. Chief Justice, who was the first Judicial functionary in the Province, was one of the college council, and why was not his name put in the report instead of his (the A. G.'s) If there was any thing wrong let the blame rest where it ought, for his part he would wipe his hands of it. He did not think it fair or right to bring his name in question; and since it had been done he would take this opportunity of repelling the insinuation. He was the first adviser of the crown, and against him the committee had brought a great and serious charge which would appear a hundred years hence, upon the journals. He moved that the report be referred back to the committee.

Mr. Morris thought if that report was referred back to the committee the first and second ought also to be referred back, as they were censorious as the third. The hon. member for Middlesex denied that the reports contained an attaek upon his Excellency, but there was a strong censure against somebody in the first and second paragraphs, contained in those words—

Mr. Burwell—I call the hon. gentleman to order,—he has no right to speak on the other reports.

Mr. Morris was perfectly content to follow the hon. and learned member for Lennox and Addington, (tho' he would not do so in the paper warfare which he proposed) when the house went into committee upon those reports, and he would now give intimation that he intended at that time to move a series of resolutions on the subject. The report reflects on the Legislature for the pitiful support afforded to education in the province. Now, he thought it ill became a committee sitting on education to make reflections on what had already been done. It would be found on investigation that part of the school Lands had been appropriated to purposes for which they were not intended, and lands in other townships substituted in their place; which he would prove when the proper time came. He thought the report should not be referred back to the committee, for the house ought to have all the reports before them when they took up the subject.—He hoped the Attorney General would not press his motion; he would move in amendment to it, that the statement of school lands sent down by the Lieutenant Governor had never been before a committee of the whole house. He was in favour of printing the report, and when the house went into committee on it he wonld move an address to His Majesty on the subject of School Lands generally. He thought the province was much indebted to Sir John Colborne, as he had been the means of staying the proceedings of the college council; and he had established a college which would answer every purpose if managed judiciously, and the professors' chairs filled respectably; and hereafter additional buildings could be added if necessary. If the house will sanction all this (referring to the report) let them do so,—here is an expense of £15,000; 5,000 for endowments, and 10,000 for buildings; but he thought they would pause before they did so. He thought they would rather agree with him in the resolutions which he would propose.

Mr. Boulton said that as a member of the committee he felt it his duty to explain what were their views of the subject in which they had been employed; and he would say that the hon. member for Middlesex, who was the chairman, had bestowed a great deal of labour and pains on it. In acceding to the reports which were made from time to time, he did so hastily, but considering well what he was doing. The report did reflect on King's college council, but not on any individual member of it. The council had lent their money to minor college, and he thought they had no right to do so. A great part of the land was good for nothing, and they had a right to take other land in exchange for it. Every member of the committee had viewed the subject as one of great importance; and so it was, and he hoped that no party feeling would have any influence with hon. member in the discussion of it.

Mr. A. McDonald thought the Province owed much to his Excellency for the effects of the college established by him; and he had heard that his Excellency said upon his arrival in this Province, that the country stood more in need of good schools than such institutions as the King's college.

Mr. J. Wilson said that the present system of Education had been abused and scandalized and vilified by nearly all parties in the province, and by a very considerable portion of the press of Upper Canada—especialty by the scandalous and villifying part of it—that cared any thing about education. He did not expect that the committee would undertake so laborious a subject, and lay down principles for the education of the province and not fall into some errors: if they had done so, he as a member of the committee would stand convicted, and would have such amendments made to the report as would correct it. The matter which the committee had under consideration was one of great importance,—it was to communicate intelligence to futurity, and that was a great subject. He hoped some hon. gentleman would exercise their talents with discretion on the subject; but if otherwise he could tell them that all their declamation would have very little effect on him.

The great objection urged against King's college was, that the charter added tests; and it was with great difficulty that he could bring his mind to think that there should not be some religious principles inculcated in such institutions; (hear, hear,) for the opposite system had a tendency to bring in a flood of infidelity on the country. He hoped the report would be printed as no member of the house could form a right judgement from hearing it read at the table; and let some day be set apart to discuss it, and take into consideration the subject of education, of which common schools formed the basis.

Mr. Berezy said a few words, as nearly as he could be understood, in favor of the report generally; but did not approve of it altogether.

The Attorney General hoped the house would see justice done him, for the charge brought against him was one of a serious nature. He did not think that the hon. member for Durham (Mr. G. Boulton,) nor the hon. chairman of the committee intended to do him any wrong. It was said that the report censured King,s college council generally, but he was particularly alluded to, and set forward as the scape goat for all the council with which he had nothing to do. (Laughter.) He would call on the hon. member for Lanark who had a regard for his own character, to say how he would like charges of thas kind to be made against him when there was no ground for them, without letting the evidence be printed with the report. Was it any reason why he should not have an opportunity to vindicate himself, because he (Mr. Morris) wanted the report printed that the house could go on with it.

Mr. Burwell said if the house were of opinion that the report should be referred back to the committee to state facts which were on the journals of the house, they could do so; the facts mentioned in the report were true, and were already on the journals. The report only referred to one who was a member of the college council and of that house also, and he did not see what object he would attain if the report was referred back to the committee.

Dr. Duncombe was apprehensive the hon. gentleman would not attain his object by referring the report back to the committee, for it would be entered on the journals, and all would be that it would be stated that it was referred back to the committee of the whole house. He certainly would not agree to the report unless he should see some reasons for doing so which he did not see at present; for he would not cast a censure on one who much for education in the country.

Mr. Perry thought that notwithstanding all they had heard, about the present system, the hon. member for Wentworth (Mr. Wilson) would approve of it, as they heard him again and again speak in praise of that system, (hear, hear)—a system that had become the scoff and byword of the whole land; yet they saw an aged and honorable gentleman agree with the chairman of the committee to report in favour of that mean system. He would vote against referring the report back to the committee; but let it come before the house that the hon. member for Lanark might move his resolutions, and pursue such a plan as he might see proper. He would certainly wish to give the hon. and learned Attorney General an opportunity to vindicate himself from the charges made against him; but he could not see what right he had to such opportunity more than the other members of the college council. He hoped the report would be printed to afford the college council an opportunity of beginning the paper war as well as his hon. colleague. Although he did not generally approve of the course pursued by the Executive Government, yet the course pursued in reference to King's college would receive the support of four fifths of the people of the country; for Sir John Colborne had been the means of preventing its going into operation, and affording assistance to common schools, which would go a great way to atone for all the other acts of his administration; and he hoped nothing directly or indirectly would be allowed to be thrown out against him for his conduct on that subject. He would again express his wssh that the report should be printed, and that the house would go into committee of the whole upon it, and not let the cammittee puff themselves and abuse every body else.

Mr. Samson thought the report should be printed as soon as possible. He did not find any thing in it which he thonght contained a censure on the hon. and learned Attorney General, it only made a reference to him; yet he thought it would have been only fair for the committee to have called the Attorney General before them, and have put such questions to him as they might see proper. The hon. member for Lenox and Addington had bestowed great praise on his Excellency, and thought his conduct in reference to King's college would atone for all his political sins; but he thought that in making out the sum of praise due to Sir John Colborne, he should have made out a list of all, what the hon. member considered his bad acts, for which that one was to make atonement.

Mr. Bidwell would have to vote against the motion of the hon. and learned Attorney General, and he was sorry to do so,—he would oppose it if he did not think he would have a better opportunity of vindicating himself from the charges brought against him than if the report was referred back to the committee; for he was of opinion that if it was referred back to them, the same censures would only be brought forward again in a more insidious manner: and he thought when the house had got the report into their power they ought to keep it in their power,—it was an expression of the committee's sentiments on the subject of education.—He would vote for the motion of the hon. and learned Attorney General if the report was not to be printed; but he was for having it printed, not for the purpose of engaging in the newspaper war to which the hon. chairman had challenged him, for he thought it could be much better discussed on the floor of that house, which would be more dignified for the Representatives of the people than engaging in newspaper discussions, nor was he so fond of newspaper discussions as some might be. He was exceedingly desirous to have the report printed, and would therefore have to vote against the motion of the hon. and learned Attorney General.

He read an extract from the report and said,—Now, however smooth that might be, it would be perceived that it contained a very strong reflection upon the persons who hindered King's College from going into operation; and if it was intended as a public document, it might do a great deal of injury in another quarter, to His Excellency Sir John Colborne; it might go to show His Majesty's Gavernment that he had prevented King's College going into operation, and that it was the wish of the people of this country that it should have gone into operation. The report went on to say that Upper Canada college should have been made a part of King's college. Now, how could the committee say that steps had not been taken to make it a part of that college? He would say with his hon. colleague that the Lieutenant Governor's conduct in regard to King's college called for the loudest approbation of the country; and it the censures conveyed in the report were persisted in, the people by their Representatives should come forward and vindicate him, and support his Excellency in the views he had taken of that institution. He had already borne the ill-will of a certain party for his interference, and was it because he had stepped forward in the way he had done in accordance with the wishes of the people, that he was to be attacked in the manner in which he was in that report? If the committee were not ashamed of it, they would have the evidence printed along with the report, in order that it might be discussed; not that he was going to follow the hon. chairman step by step, as he (Mr. Burwell) said he would do him.

The Attorney General's motion was lost, and the report was ordered to be printed.

ROUTINE OF BUSINESS.

Wednesday 16th January.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the address to His Majesty on the Emigrant tax exacted at the port of Quebec; and the address remonstrating against such tax, with some slight amendments, passed unanimously.

The Carleton contested election was decided to day, by declaring Mr. Lyon to be the duly elected candidate instead of Mr. Pinhey.

Thursday 17th.

The house went into committee of supply to grant a sum of money to aid in payment of the War Losses. The sum formerly granted was augmented to £3261 13 4d. and the interest changed from four to five per cent.

Mr. Merritt submitted a resolution to the committee for a loan of £25,000 to the Welland Canal Company. After a good deal of discussion the motion was lost.

Friday 18th.

The committee on Education made their third report, which was received and ordered to be printed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the subject of the Post Office Department, and the rest of the day was spent in the duscussion of it,—adjourned in the evening for want of a quorum.

Saturday 16th.

The committee of the whole house on the Post Office Department resumed to day, and after further discussion reported a series of resolutions on which an address to the King on the subject is to be founded.

Went into committee on the Bill to amend the Register law, The committee rose to receive a message from His Excellency, communicating copy of a despatch from Lord Goderich on His Lordship's correspondence with Mr. Mackenzie,—Lord Goderich disapproves of Clergymen holding seats in the Legislative Council, and directs the Lieutenant Governor to lay before the House of Assembly a statement of the expenditure of the territorial revenue; but the general tenour of the dispatch was unfavourable to the prayer of the petitions of which Mr. Mackenzie was the bearer:—After the dispatch was read, the committee resumed and went through the different clauses of the bill.

Monday 21st.

After considerable discussion, the Registry bill was not read a third time to-day, but ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next.

The Attorney General propsed a resolution, that all motions to take up particular items on the order of the day should be put without debate—-lost by a majority of three.

Went into committee on a bill sent down by the Legislative Council to lessen the number of cases in which capital punishment may be inflicted.

Tuesday 22nd.

In committee on the second reading of the address to the King on the Post Office Department,—the committee rose and the chairman reported the address; and on the question that it be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow, Mr. Duncombe moved his original address in amendment to the one reported by the committee, which was lost by a majority of one. The question that the address be engrossed and read a third time was then put and lost. Such has been the termination of the labours on the Post Office Department.

The bill to lessen the number of cases in which capital punishment may be inflicted was read a third time; Mr. Pery moved to expunge those clauses which authorise punishment by death in cases of burglary, robbery, &c. which was lost. Mr. Bidwell then moved a rider to the bill, that in no

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