the matter—a plain proof that these hon gentlemen had usen sent for to defeat those who usually transact the public business. He tells usually transact the public business which it is control to the country and the existence of the restriction. For what purpose was that Union for the restriction of the Country and the existence of the country and the country and the existence of the country and the cou those documents have been printed for the use of members, it is full time to act upon them. Surely it is no insult, after such a delay, that the Council has thought proper to to take into consideration His Excellency's Message, into consideration His Excellency's messay.

I am really sorry that the hon gentleman sould represent to those gentlemen from Lower Canada, that there is any intention to the little of the little of

ossured us are 9°. their way. But I cannot see, after the lapse of several days from the receipt of His Exoellency's Message, and when we have more members here than I have seen assembled since the Union, I cannot see how our proceed ang with the consideration of that measure exhibits any disrespect towards his Excellency, or assistant the triangle of the consideration to insult the hor grantleften from any intention to insult the hon, gentlemen from Lower Canada. We have heard something about the present location of the Seat of Govern int, and have been told that this place is an imimproved and unimproveable spot. There some, however, who think otherwise; the Ho Government seems to have estimated it differently, for we find that it was selected as the Seat of Government only after the only for we find that it was selected as the Seat of Government only after the most mature deliberation. The minute of Council which has been read alludes to the wisdom of the French Government in having selected Montreal as the significant of the same wisdom had selected Frontenar, new Kingston, as one of its chief poets in this country. Further we are told that none of the improvements which have been effected in capal navigation, and not even the discovery and use of steam, which in other instances have set at notight the calculations of the wisest and most profound of early politicians, have made any profound of early politicians, have made any change in the prospects of importance to Mon-treal, except as they have confirmed and advaned all prognostications of its future greatness. the Sovereign the power of decision! no; on the contrary, a resolution was passed inviting the decision of Her Majesty, and I regret that it this opinion. The recent applications of steam-power have shown directly the contrary; casels have gone from the Upper Lakes direct to Quebec, and when the improvements now being effected in our canal navigation are combined, and vessels of a larger class are instituted for those now in use, make it a question whether Quebec will not take the trade which the trade which the contract of the propose we has not been responded to. But that course sufficiently indicated the difficulty and the unfitness of the question to be disposed of here. Why it has not been decided by the Home 'Go. vernment, I am at a loss to determine, and it is on that ground I complain, that the despatches on this subject have not been laid before the house, or that we have not been placed in poswhether Queoee will not take the suppose we must all go down the river to Quebec, just as if he sight of the tars and the ships (very pleasing sights, I grant,) are necessary to enable us to soron with legislation. The hon, gentleman house, or that we have not been placed in pos-session of more information than we now have upon it—for the only inference ! can draw is, that the Home Government were not convinto on with legislation. The hon gentleman then speaks of catching wild members and bringing them up to this boarding-school, as he is pleased to term it; and states that these hon. ced by the reasoning of the Executive Council in favour of Montreal. We have so far proceeded in harmony, but as this is a question which must divide the friendship which has just been formed, and to array the adverse parties in strong hostility to each other, I pray God that it atlemen have been compared with a despised nimal; I hope the hon, gentleman will disa-in such language, and there exists any inten-ton to insult or oppress those hon, gentlemen. may be removed; and I declare solemnly that if the result of the course which has been taken be as disastrous as I fear, I wash my hands of it. s this the way to bring about that unanimity mongst the members of this hon. Council which so desirable? is this the way to produce a armonious working of the Government in accordance with Her Majesty's intentions? The Let us, hon. genffemen, seek to do our duty to our Queen and to our country, by endeavouring to prevent the exhibition of those feelings, which i raised must prove destructive alike to the peace on. chairman spoke, too, of the manner in which to Lower Canadians had battled for their rights. and prosperity of the country. But suppose the question decided as is recommended in that Minute of Council, does the hon. Chairman bedo not profess to know much of the politics of ower Canada, but I always thought that those lieve that it will be productive of contentment to Upper Canada: does he believe that the thousands and tens of thousands who stood by him in the late dark period of this country's history will be satisfied with such a determination!—will they not in their turn feel that they have been preclected and sheadwhed; if indeed ntlemen had pursued a course altogether un-timble. Does the hon. Chairman sustain ne Ninety-two Resolutions ! I would then sk if he considered what followed as a battling sk if he considered what followed as a battling or their rights on the part of the people of Low-c Canada? or is that the way to bring peace to is Proyince? I repeat again, if the Home programmer decides that the Seat of Government decides that the Seat of Government of the conduct of that hon. Gentlementer calls upon his fellow subjects from ower Canada to resist such a decision, and that them they deserve nothing more than the sults which he says they have received to-day, they yield their point—what must it end in if have been neglected and abandoned! if indeed their Sovereign's decision were adverse to them, they would submit; they might think it bad policy, but would not even utter the language of complaint. But for God's sake, do not let this House be the cause of promoting such discord— do not let such a firebrand proceed from this House. It is bad enough as it is, let us not now incur the guilt of making it worse. I fear that it has already sounded the knell of the Union: they yield their point-what must it end in at advice is followed? why, a dissolution may have given the death blow to British connexion.

at advice is followed? why, a dissolution of the Union, or a resistance to the Imperial autority—one or the other. The hon. Gentleman ho opened the debate on the other side (Mr. ving) said that in the Union Lower Canada at everything, and became burdened with our bit. I ask that hon Gentleman how was that be contracted—bow much of it was expended with our contracted—bow much of it was expended opening up the main line of communication th the Lower Province? It is true that the rliament of Lower Canada-; Stused to assist in a undertaking below Lake St. Francis, but same persons now viewed that work satis-torily, and were eager for its accomplishment. w much has been expended on the Welland and the Burlington Bay Canal?—ail for purpose of assisting the downward transit he produce of the country. He speaks of better situation; have the Lower Canadians resent taxed to the same extent as the peofo the Upper Province: did the hon, Gennan take into account, the rates levied for building of gaols, for the support of the adnistration of justice, &c., paid by the people Jpper Canada by local taxation, and which been paid in Lower Canadaout of the public st. (Hear, hear.) He takes into considering none of these things, and yet he tells us we gained and our fellow subjects in Lowanda lost all by the Union. Hon, Gentle-1, I have extended my remarks beyond what my intention when I rose, and I shall new clude, by regretting the turn which the delimitation into distribution in the delimitation in the staken. I regret much that so, such has taken. I regret much that so much onal feeling has been introduced into it, and especially that it has been introduced by ion. Gentleman who is the

non. Gentleman who is the representative of Majesty's Government in this House. ON. MR. DRAFER.-If I felt any doubt on on. Mr. Diarra.—If I felt any doubt on mind as to the correctness of the views which I have already wated in relation to the disposal of the question before the House, they are removed by the unpleasant nature of the discussion which has to day. I do not wish to allude to what has fallen from the homeable gentlemen who occupies the chair, (Mr. Sullivan,) but we have had sufficient to shew that this question is one which explication. this question is one which excites the feelings to the prevention of the exercise of a sou judgment, and is calculated to premote that spe-cies of discussion which of all others is most to be avoided in a deliberative Assembly; and yet from what I have heard within this House, I feel satisfied that if this question were referred t an impartial tribunal—if it were again remitte to Her Majesty for Her decision, that decision whatever it may be, will command the nequis-cence of most of the honorable gentleness around me. When it is charged upon me and upon other Members of this honorable Council, that a subject of this vast importance of what they are in Toronto and Montreal, the rate in the two latter being 15d. in the bound, has been hurried on in a spirit of injustice at oppression towards our fellow subjects from Lower Canada—that we have desired their opdebt of Kingston, for we have condemned from pression—still more that we have spoken of them in language of insult or even of unkind-nees, I throw it back; for if there be one man Market Buildings; but this forms no argument nere, I thing it hack; for if there be die than more than another who can appeal to his public acts, or his publicly expressed sentiments to prove him incapable of such a design, or of such a course, I believe I may lay claim to being that man; for I can make the hon. Gentleman who creupies the Chair my witness, that I have on all occasions manifested that friendshlp towards but still enough to invalidate the argument, for all occasions manifested that friendship lower Ca-the hop. gentlemen and the people of Lower Canada, which we should ever entertain towards one another. I san call the whole country to ed against Kingston are devoid of all weight or witness that when even a sacrifice was require to give effect to those sentiments, I willingly made it. (Hesr, hear.) Honorable gentlemen, tion so surrounded by sectional, I might say ua-tional, feelings and prejudiese, can be discussed of Upper Canada. Nearer home meetings have

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1843

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

We conclude in this number the debate in the

Legislative Council on the Seat of Government

question, having given all the important speech-

within the last ten years the town has trebled in

quite as fast as any other part of Canada was,

celerated ratio. One of the speakers in the

Council said that the population of Kingston

was only one-third that of Toronto, but he made

a great mistake, for the population of Kingston

is nearly equal to that of Toronto—although the latter had the advantage of being the Seat of Go-

vernment for above 40 years, the former only

two. And the comparison of Kingston with

Montre d is not fairly stated, for the latter was a

considerable place at the conquest of Canada;

while there are persons now living who remem-

ber when King ton had not more than three

houses in it, exclusive of the garrison buildings,

and Kingston only 6d. We do not justify the

against the town, because Toronto and Montreal

are both in debt, less in proportion, we admit,

their corperations have shown quite as much ea-

gerness to run into debt as ours has; indeed

they set the example. On these points and some

others that we need not notice, the reasons arg-

Public meetings have been held on this ques

tion in several places, one at Hamilton on the

importance.

Counties, rose to move the third resolution. In moving the resolution, he thought it as well to state, what was however, well known, that by their suffrages he was a member of the hast Parliament of Upper Canada, and as one of those members, feeling anxious for the prosperity and well-being of this section of the Province, he felt that, if united to Lower Canada, the Union could trust ion gearlemen will take that course which me seems the only one to be pursued with safety to the interests of the Province: and as it has been referred to the Legislature, take that immediate action upon it which will dispose of it so far as this House is concerned, without delay. The hon Chairman asks for postponement. For what purpose! not to induce free discussion, but to procure a pre-determined vote upon this question. All that is asked is, let the Sovereign decide in this case this is surely not trampling upon and oppressing our fellow-subjects; it is only making our common Sovereign the arbiter between us. We approach Her Majesty, and inform Her of the difficulties attending the settlement of this question here, y be carried out on certain principles, and h conditions as he had deemed necessary to ecure the interests of Upper Canada in the Union then about to be formed, he sought to induce the Legislature to propose, and he regretted much that that course had not been adopted and those conditions carried as pledges to be re-deemed in carrying out the measure. The rea why they were not so carried, was that Mr. son why they were not so carried, was that Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, gave to many members of the Legislature public and private assurances that the Seat of Government would not under any circumstances, be placed in Lower Canada. The same he stated Her Majesty, and inform Her of the difficulties attending the settlement of this question here, in consequence of the sectional interests and jealousies which exist: that any attempt on our part to dispose of it in the face of these difficulties may prove dangerous to the peace of the country, and we pray that Her Majesty would be pleased to exercise Her Royal Prerogative in fixing the location of the Seat of the Provincial Government; all that the resolutions on the table ask for, is to refer back to Her Majesty, the decision of this question. However it may be settled here, there will still be felt a disposition to interfere with the decision of Parliament. It is not the fault of the assembly that this question is before us to-day. On the contrary, the fact that it had been unreservedly submitted to the Home Government proved that that they actuated by a desire not to allow this question to disturb the peace of the country; to the House by message, when they were that the details would not be thrown back a body so constituted, but that the Imperial Par-fiament, uninfluenced by sectional feelings of party bias, would decide the details; and by the Imperial Parliament it was decided, for we find not only that the English language became that of the Legislature but the Seat of Government of the Legislature but the Seat of Government was fixed in Upper Canada. And that this was the consequence is sufficiently shown in the letters of Lord Sydenham, recently published; as he tells us that he finds it necessary to fix the Seat of Government in Upper Canada, and, farmer, that on looking east and west, he found no locality so well situated for the purpose as that which he had selected, Kingston. The message to the House of Assembly contained these words: question to disturb the peace of the country; and what did that submission produce? Lord Stanley stated in answer to the representation of the Assembly that the Seat of Government had only been fixed here after mature de tion, but the final decision was left an open question; did the Legislature then take from

"It was with great satisfaction that Her Ma jesty's government learnt, that upon the ques-tion of the Union itself, the House of Assembly had pronounced their decided judgment during their last session: and it will only remain for the Governor General now to invite their assent

at Gordanier's, Ernest Town, for-the Countres of Lenox & Addington, at which resolutions were

also passed in favor of Upper Canada. The fol-

owing report of Mr. Cartwright's speech at the

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq. M. P. P. for the

ast named meeting we take from the News.

the Governor General now to invite their assent to the terms upon which it is sought to be effected. Their decision was indeed accompanied by recommendations to which the government could not agree; but the Governor General entertains no doubt, that under the altered circumstances, they will be no more renewed. It will be for the Imperial Parliament, guided by their intimate knowledge of constitutional law, and free from the bias of local feelings & interests, to arrange the details of the measure." he details of the measure."

That assurance was fortified by a subsequent message, sent down on the 17th December, in answer to an Address of the House of Assemand which contains these remarkable

" If. as the Governor General confidently 14, as the Governor General confidently, opes, the House of Assembly should think proper to assent to the terms proposed by him in his lessage, and should hereafter offer any recomendations upon matters connected with the easure, it will be his duty to transmit them for ideration of the Go consideration of the Government and of the perial Parlirment; and he begs to assure the ouse of Assembly, that they will receive the ost respectful attention." Now he would not hesitate to say, that in

nsequence not only of conversations with embers of the Legislature, but of the assuransees thus given that the anxious desire of the As-sembly upon the several points mentioned, should be satisfied, did Lord Sydenham induce any of the members to withdraw all opposition the Union, & to withhold the condition which the Union, & to winnoid the condition which ey were desirous of imposing, and relying on the promises which had been made by Her ajesty's Representative, those points were not essed as conditions which His Excellency had pressed as conditions which this Excellency had expressed his desire should go home as representations. He (Mr. Cartwright) confessed he was not of opinion that they should have thus been withdrawn; he siw difficulties attending the working of the Union which led him to beliese it an error to leave the question in that po-sition; and many who at that time thought him too tenacious, had since given him credit for the position he then occupied. He wished that he could now say that he had acted wrong; he wished he could not say with reference to those pledges, that he had betrayed an unjust supicion in demanding written conditions: but what do we now see now? Why, that very crisis which he auticipated, arrived, and apparently regardles of past transactions, the Executive Governmen openly broaching, and sustaining with its influ-ence and authority, a removal of the Seat of Go-vernment to Eastern Canada. He would not es. The speeches of the hon. Messrs. Draper, point out the consequences of such a step; but Morris, Sherwood, and DeBlaquiere give all the it would be proved as one of them that from the Adorris, Sherwood, and DeBlaquiere give all the argument in favor of Upper Canada, and the speech of the hon. R. B. Sullivan all that can be said on the other side. The latter does great injustice to Kingston in various ways. Among others he terms it "an unimproved and unimproveable country village," which is contrary to fact. There is no place in Canada that "as improveable country village," which is contrary to fact. There is no place in Canada that "as improved an analysis of the province of them that from the facts would be proved as one of them that from the facts as well as from the necessisy of going among a people foreign in feelings, in language, in laws, and in habits, having, in fact, nothing in common with people of the Western Province many of the representatives of Upper Canada would be frequently absent from the necessisy of going among a people foreign in feelings, in language, in laws, and in habits, having, in fact, nothing in common with people of the Western Province many of the representatives of Upper Canada would be frequently absent from the necessisy of going among a people foreign in feelings, in laws, and in habits, having, in fact, nothing in common with people of the Western Province many of the representatives of Upper Canada would be frequently absent from the recessisy of going among a people foreign in feelings, in language, in laws, and in habits, having, in fact, nothing in common with people of the Western Province many of the representatives of Upper Canada would be frequently absent from their places in the United Parliament. He regretted to say that it endeavoring to prove the results and the province and was cereated, but he was not satisfied by mereproved so much as Kingston has during the last
ten years. We will not take the last three
years alone, for that would be hardly fair; but
was cereated, but he was not satisfied by merely placing his opinions on record: he knew that
a "rige majority were desirous to effect the union, but at the same time to place it on a basis
which would secure the just rights of Upper Ca-He therefore insisted, in a matter its population, and more than trebled in wealth & every element of prosperity. Before the Seat of Government came here the Town was improving it. With this view, he moved on the 20th Doc. in the House, seconded by Mr. Bockus, the foland would have continued to improve in an ac-

lowing resolution:
"Resolved, That this House having thus far concurred in the proposition of Her Majesty's Government, are bound, by a sense of justice and daty to their constituents and the Province at large, to declare further, what provisions the consider as essentially necessary to obtain from the Union those results which can alone justify its adoption, and in the expectation of which this House alone consents to the measure. That in order to secure to the deliberations of the United Legislature all possible freedom from the inence of origin and institutions derived fro foreign country, and of the associations arisinom the deplorable events which have happen ber when King ton had not more than turee houses in it, exclusive of the gavrison buildings, the place being, in fact, merely a military post. The progress of Kingston was very slow for many years, because Toronto monopolized the greater part of public advantages; but the former has overtaken the latter at length. And then the allusions to the debt and laxes of Kingston, in Mr. Sullivan's speech, are unfortunate for the speaker, because the taxes here are not one-half within the last two years in the Sister Province requiring a real property qualification for Members of the House of Assembly, and that saving such exceptions as the foregoing resolutions may render necessary, this House desires to see the principles of the Constitution of 1791 maintained and preserved inviolate, and they rejoice to perceive that among the principles recognized by Her Majesty's Ministers as forming the basis of the Union, is to be found "the ma of the three estates of the Provincial Legisla that the constitutional prerogative of the Crown will be upheld, that the principles upon which

> of the people and the privileges of their repre-sentatives will be guarded and sacredly preser-That was the resolution which he moved, and without the adoption of which, he stated at the time be never would consent to the union—and be did so because he knew that the conditions therein embodied were these which the people

the Legislative Council was created will not be departed from, and that the rights and liberties

been held in the township of Adolphustown, and of Upper Canada desired, in the formation of the exercise her Royal prerogative in dissolving the anich.—It was a resolution required by the condition of the country; the whole course of population had been westward; in 1812 this section of the Province contained but 70,000 inhabitants, it new contains 500,000; while the population of Eastern Canada has only doubled during the me period. And why was this differ ecause the climate and soil of the West far superior to the climate and soil of the East: because the character of the people in the two sections was altogether different, and the differce in tayor of Upper Canada. Indeed, it was centending against nature to argue otherwise. That resolution was lost by only a majority of 8, and in consequence of the assurance given by the Governor General. He thought the course nursued wrong, because he considered they should not, in adopting a measure which in its operation would bring together two classes of eople having separate and often opposite inter-ists, rest satisfied with anything but expressed conditions in black and white. Recent events had fully shown him in that course he was cor-It is now stated that if Lord Syden gave any pledges, they were merely verbal, and further that he had no right to make such pledges. That may be all fair, but those pledges were given to his personal knowledge. Although again defeated, and regretting that defeat, he introduced and moved an address on the subject, which though not carried in the exact words n which it was proposed, was subsequently opted, showing that while the House gave to the government on the assurances which had been given, it was desirous to guard the rights and privileges of the people of Upper Canada. A portion of the Address, as adopted reads as follows:

"In the discussion of these propositions, it happened that some of the members of this. House apprehending the greatest danger to our civil and political institutions, and even to our connection with the parent state, were opposed to the Union on any terms, while of those who were not wholly free from apprehensions as to the result, and who regarded it as a hazardous experiment, unless in addition to the terms subtted by the Governor General; certain details calculated to secure their institutions and their connection with the Imperial Crown, should acpany their concurrence with the terms proditional assent to the propositions above-mentioned, in the fullest confidence that your Majesty in calling the attention of the Imperial Parliament to the Union, would at the same time recommend the adoption of every necessary safeguard to the maintenance of British interests of British interests.

guard to the maintenance of British interests and British supremacy. It ought in this confidence that we now humbly submit to vortical jesty's most gracious consideration the following propositions, which, in the opinion of this House, are calculated to secure the great end, in expectation whereof the assent to the Union was giv-

"And first, we respectfully entreat Your Ma-"And first, we respectfully entreat Your Majesty, that the use of the English language in all judicial and legislative records be forthwith introduced; and that at the end of a space of a given number of years, after the Union, all debates in the Legislature shall be in English. And as a matter of justice to Your Majesty's subjects in Upper Canada, we carnestly and confidently appeal to Your Majesty, to admit their right to have the Seat of the Provincial Government established within this Province. It sure-ly cannot be denied to the people of this Colony, that if favor is to be shown to either Upper or Lower Canada, their claim stands pre-eminent; independent of which the moral and political advantages of the concession are too obvious and undeniable to admit of dispute."

This was carried by a majority of 23 to 17an overwhelming Majority, there being at the time 15 members absent, of which 13 were in favor of the address then adopted—so that had all been present they would have stood as 4 to all been present they would have stood as 4 to 1. He need not quote the whole of the address to convey to the meeting the opinions entertain, ed; it was sufficient that the Imperial Government had sanctioned it by directing that the proceedings of the Houses of the Legislature should be in the English language, and the Seat of Government was fixed in Upper Canada. He had no doubt that the instructions to Lord Sydenham on these points, contained the reasons which had guided the Imperial Parliament to that dehad guided the Imperial Parliament to that decision. What does the celebrated despatch of Lord Stanley, under date of Feb. 1842 say upon this subject? Why that the seat of government had only been fixed at Kingston after the most mature deliberation, and there was no doubt such had been the decision in consequence of the feeling exhibited in the Parliament of Upper such had been the decision in consequence of the feeling exhibited in the Parliament of Upper Canada upon that point. The assurance made by Lord Sydenham to that effect was to several members of the House personally, and to him (Mr. C.) among the number. He had not taken the House by surprise in moving an Address embodying these provisions which he deemed necessary; he gave timely notice of his intention, and it was in consequence of that notice that Lord Sydenham sent for him to deemed the control of the Count of Chancery, which was vdenham sent for him to an interview. The Governor General then an unreason —" Mr. Cartwright, there is nothing unreason which you promise, noth The Governor General then said to him ing which you are not entitled to ask, but the measure of the Union is already sufficiently unpalatable to some, wi hout now saddling it with conditions which will render it still more so. Trust in the justice of the British Government, and you will have no reason to regret that fidence." What was his reply? he told Thomson that if the question was one in which he was alone interested, he might feel at liberty to act otherwise, but as one of the representa to act otherwise, but as one of the representa-tives of the people of Upper Canada and know-ing the general anxiety upon the points embrac-ed in that resolution, he felt that he should be wanting in his duty did he allow himself to conwanting in his duty did he allow himself to consent to the Union upon any ether terms than those which he had proposed. Was there any thing unreasonable or improper in this! He would put it to every man present, to whatever ever party he belonged, whether he had not then acted as they would now have wished him to act.

If the seat of government were removed to Mon-treal, the change could not but be disastrous to all those interests which it was the strong en-deavor to guard. The hon gentleman conclud-"Resolved, That the Union of the Province was sanctioned by the Legislature of Upper Canada on the express understanding, and or the solemn pledge and assurance of the late Lord Sydenham, her Majesty's Representative, sanc-Sydennam, her Majesty's Representative, sanc-tioned by her Majesty's Government, that the Seat of Government should be retained within the province of Upper Canada, and that the sub-sequent location within the limits thereof was made in pursuance of such pledge."

The fourth resolution was moved by Mr. J. W. Bristol, seconded by Mr. John Benson, and carried unanimously, as follows:—

"Resolved, That as her Majesty's Government have already fixed the Seat of Government within the late Province of Upper Canada after mature deliberation, it would, in the opinion of this meeting, be an improper assumption of the Royal prerogative to attempt to set aside a de-cision in their opinion founded upon wiedom and justice; and that it would be alike the interest of the Government and the country at large to refer this question again to her Majesty, to whom it of right belongs, and to whose decision we will cheerfully bow."

Moved by M. Asseltine, Esq. seconded by

" Resolved, That we, the yeomen of the coun ties of Lenox and Addington look with regret upon the proceedings of the Executive Council, relative to the removal of the seat of government from this Province, and the proposed submision of that question to the Legislature; that we do not consider ourselves properly represented by any one who could for a moment think such a of the people, or the interests of United Canada; that if her Majesty's Imperial Government is de-termined that the Canadian Legislature shall de-cide the question, we pray that her Majesty will

present Assembly, in order to ascertain the true opinions of her loyal and faithful subjects in Upr Canada, respecting a measure so very important.

We add to this the remarks made by J. B. Marks, Esq., Warden of the Midland District, at the Waterloo meeting. The question will come up in the Assembly on Thursday.

ng, which had been called together to take into onsideration the subject of the threatened removel of the Seat of Government, and to devise such means as would assist in preventing the carrying into effect such a ineasure. He had no doubt of the unanimity of feeling upon this point prevalent in the country, and he hoped there would be unanimity in their proceedings. There was one main object before them sad that out was one main object before them, and that not the particular benefit of the present location of the Seat of Government, but the advantage and convenience of the people of the Province at large. He hoped they would divest themselves of every personal feeling, as the question was not whether Kingston should retain the Seat of Government, but whether Upper Canada or Low-Government, but whether Opper Canada or Low-er Canada should have it within thoir limits: When the Provinces were united; a pledge was given by Her Majesty's Representative—one who had a right to make such a pledge, and the power to fulfil it—that the Seat of Government should remain in Upper Canada, and accordingly when the Union took place, the Seat of Government was fixed in Kingston, in compliance with the pledge so given. It had been there some time, and in consequence, peace and tranquility were returning to the Province; when the an nouncement of the submission of the question of removal to the Provincial Legislature, and the removal to the Provincial Legislature, and the making of it a cabinet question, has stirred up the feelings of the people of Upper Canada, and given rise to renewed agitation. It was that which had occasioned their meeting to day, and it became them to consider the question not on sectional, but on broad and general grounds, and to adopt that course which would best conducto the interests of the Province at large, and the naintenance of the connection with the mother country. If any of those who might address the meeting advocated the removal to Montreal, or the continuance of the Seat of Government in pper Canada, he trusted that whether on one side or the other, motives of public policy and statesmanlike views would be utged to support the position which may be taken, and that no mere party feeling would enter into the discus-sion. Having made these general remains, he luded to the minute of the precentive Council. that its market was chiefly supplied from the neighboring States; but he would take it upon himself to say, that for every pound so spent in Kingston, one hundred pounds were spent in Montreal, and it did not matter whether New York or Vermont furnished the market: there was another, and he must say a very poor objecon, where interests so great were involved, that nilding was cheaper in Lower than in Upper Canada. Now this was an error; for all prese slept every night on a bed of limestone, surrounded by bricks and mortar, and labor was as cheap ed by bricks and mortar, and labor was as cheap, and provisions lower than in Montreal. All these little objections had been urged; objections, too, having no foundation in fact, while the great and weighty matters to be taken into consideration such as the convenience of the mass of the peo-ple, the trade of the great lakes, and the vast in pic, the trade of the great takes, and the vast in-crease of the western population—were altogeth-er, omitted. In his opinion, in a few years the bulk of the population would be west of Kings-ton, increased by the tide of emigration, for intelligent men coming to this country would soon find out the best place in which to settle them

clves, and act accordingly.

The Sheriff of the Johnstown District has alled a public meeting, on a requisition for that surpose, to consider the seat of Government ugstion, to be held on the 6th November.

Meetings on this question have also been held n the Township of Fredericksburgh, at Peterbero, Woodstock, and Hamilton and Gananoqui, at all of which resolutions were passed in favour

of Upper Canada.

The meeting at Montreal decided, as a matter of course that the seat of Government should be

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Boulton brought in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was read first time.

Mr. Thorsons moved, seconded by Mr. Merritt, for a special committee of seven members to consider the propriety of returning to certain Districts the money paid on account of members' wages for the first session of the present Parlia-ment, which, after some debate, was negatived,

eas 11, nays 41. We Coesnet brought in a bill to incorporate Mr. Quesart brought in a bill to incorporate certain persons in Montreal as a banking company, under the name of "La Banque du People."

The bill to regulate steam vessels was read second time, and referred to a select committee.

The bill to amend the Registry laws of Upper Canada was read second time, and referred to a

select committee.

The bill to regulate the boundary line between the Niagara and Gore Districts was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25. After the routine business was finished, the ill to restrain party processions was put into

ttee of the who Mr. BALDWIN stated that he had taken into

consideration the amendment proposed for allowing a right of appeal, and in order to meet the view of those hon, members as far as he could he had substituted in prisonment for 24 hours, instead of for 4 months. He thought this would be sufficient, and he did not wish to adopt any harsher measures than were recognized. harsher measures than were necessary for pre-serving the peace. By the bill as now amended, parties would have the right of appeal after being liberated, for, save this power of confinement for 24 hours, which was necessary to preserve the peace for the time being, he had followed the petty treepass act, and parties aggrieved could appeal to the Quirter Sessions, on entering into nizances to keep the peace in the interim recognizances to keep the peace in the interim.

Mr. Henry Smith thought that freedom and justice were as much violated by an imprisonment for 24 hours as for 6 months. There should be an appeal in all cases of summary conviction.

Col. Prince said the right of appeal was the exception, not the rule in all cases. If a man deemed himself aggrieved, he could bring an active count, the manifestrate in the Centre of

tion against the magistrate in the Court of Queen's Bench, which is sufficient to shield men from tyranny. Without the power of immediate inement, arrests and bails would go on ad in initum; and no magistrate could be mistaken as to persons guilty of the offence laid down in

this law.

Alt. H. Sherwood supported the right of appeal. The Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions are the only Courts having power of imprisonment without appeal; and the more he reflected on the subject, the more he was convinced that appeal should be allowed in this bill, same as in the support, considerent act.

in the summary punishment act.

Mr. Baldwire would sooner abandon the bill altogether, than render it inoperative by deprin ng a magistrate of the power of preserving the

peace for the tine being. Without the confinement chuse the bill would be useless.

Mr. Duggan was desirous that these processions should cease, but was astonished to hear the doctrine preached that laws to be efficacious

must be summary. These processions MR. Marks explained the object of the meetne ours' imprisonment without appeal, and be so reated the hon, and learned Attorney Gener

abandon this obnoxious clause.

Mr. Hincks had never advocated placing en Mr. Hincks had never advocated placing extraordinary power in the hands of a magistrate. He regretted that the state of the country was such as to render this bill necessary, and charged the hon member for the second riding of Yer (Mr. Duggan,) with being accessary towards producing this state of things. There was no right of appeal in the Irish bill for this purpose. The state of society had become so outragens. right of appear in the Itish will for this purpose. The state of society had become so outrageous in consequence of Orange societies and loges, that it was impossible to obtain a fair expression. It could not be done in that it was impossible to obtain a lair expression of public opinion. It could not be done in Kingston; and in the Home District no expression of the charge ston; and in the Home District no expression of public opinion could be obtained for years. A meeting was summoned in reference to Lord Durham's Report, but it was dispersed by bands of arnied Orangemen, and his own life was in danger from a violent fellow named Wallacs, who was afterwards made a constable by the Toronto Corporation. The till was to protect the rights of the people—not to violate them—and sooner than yield one lots of it; he would abandon it altogether.

Mr. WILLIAMS was satisfied with the bill as it Mr. Duccan hurled back with indignation th Mr. Duckan hurled back with indignation the charge of his having been accessary to rota and would defy the Inspector General to produce a single instance of it. He could appeal to thousands in Toronto who knew his peaceable dispo

Mr. Hincks would have been glad to retra if the hon, gentleman did not belong to the Orang body; but in the official book of the Orang ange body; but in the omeral nook of the Oranga Society the hon, member for the second riding of York is put down as District Grand Master of the Home District, and he therefore considered him accessary to the evils resulting from Orang.

m. Mr. Duggan said he did not hold the office re erred to, but he held a higher one.

Mr. H. SHERWOOD denied that Wallace was a

Mr. H. Sherwood denied that Wallace was a onstable of the Toronto Corporation.

Mr. Hrixch's replied that Wallace was appointed a constable just after the Durham riot, but was afterwards discharged for misconduct.

Some further remarks were made by several members, and then Mr. Baldwin observed the continuent was and the languist Parliament was and

members, and then Mr. DALDWIN observed the the action of the Imperial Parliament was a sof ficient precedent for them, and that no par-ceuld find fault with his bill, which was also in exact transcript of the English Act. All h that magistrates must be armed with sufficient therefore it was absolutely nee o allow them the power of imprisoning violate of allow them the power of imprisoning violators of this law for 24 hours.

Committee rose, reported progress, to sit again -morrow.

The routine business being fuished, the bill or restrain party processions was taken up, and dr. Duggan moved an amendment to re-commit the bill, in order to amend it by allowing an appeal, which was put to the vote and lost, year 9, mays 45. The following are the year: Morris, Cartwright, Duggan, Foster, Moffit, McLeag, Henry Sherwood, George Sherwood, Henry Sherwood, The Callegian or Cartwright was ordered to be engrossed.

The Collection of Customs bill was then, of cotion of Mr. Hincks, postponed to Taursday out, to which Mr. Cartwright objected that was the day for the Seat of Government question; which Mr. Hincks repaid that it was no mat as the bill could be then postponed to another.

The Juty bill passed through a tending. The Speaker announced the election of Mr. Lacoste for the county of Chambly, in place of Mr. Yule.

Several petitions were presented.

The bill to restrain party processions was pas-Mr. Chrystie gave rotice that he will on Wednesday next move for a committee of 5 or 7 members, to whom the return on Marriage Li-censes shall be referred, with instructions to said ommittee to consider the propriety of impeacing those members of the Executive Council

ing those members of the Executive Council who advised the appropriation of this money without consent of Parltament.

Mr. Triornum gave notice that he will of Tuesday inquire what progress has been made in the geological survey of this province and the

Mr. DURAND aske'a if Government intended t bring forward any measure for completing the macadamized roads, and placing them under the control of the Board of Works.

Mr. Hrncks replied that the Government lad

measure in preparation respecting the macadam zed roads; which would soon be submitted to the House. It was an embarrassing subject, owing to the state in which these roads were left at the Union, without funds to complete them. He would say that it was intended to place these oads under different management.

Mr. Boulton moved for an address for returns

of the agents employed by the Commissioner of Crown lands, their salaries, arrears, &c, carried Mr. Hincks moved for a committee of seven members to consider the best mode of granting egislative aid to agriculture. Considerable sum of money had been granted for this purpose during many years, and it was thought not to the considerable consistency. nest advantage.—Carried, committee to consist of Messrs. Hincks, Morin, Moore, Williams,

rince, Tache, Roblin.

Mr. Boulton moved for an address for a return, in a tabular statement, of all fines, forestures, &c. in the Courts of this Province.

Mr. Balbwin said as the return would cause

great labor and expense, unless there was some public object of importance to be attained by it, he could see no reason for the motion.

Mr. Boutton had considerable knowledge of the subject, and thought that magistrates and others received many super that were never to others received many sums that were never ac-

Mr. Morin said these tabular statements would take a year's service of a clerk, and cause much

wrenes in printing.

Mr. Merrit said he had seconded the motion, although he was averse to this method of getting information, and thought it should be laid before the House at the beginning of erer session. Since we had no other way of obtaining these statistical returns we must get them

this way by address.

Mr. HINCKS said if the House wants all this information in detail, a full return of every pal-try fine levied by magistrates, forfeitures in Cos-tom Houses, and so on, they can have it, but

tom Houses, and so on, they can have they will incur énormous expense. And the assount of all this information is given in the public accounts, where the money received from tines, forfeitures, &c., is duly credited.

Dr. Dunlos could see great reason for the motion, although he was as much averse as any man to needless expense, and saw no use in many of the cart loads of papers sent to the House. But there was reason for this—the countries of the cart loads of the current of the countries of the cart loads of the cart. House. But there was reason for this the country is, in some parts at least, plagued with trading justices, men who make a living by it, some £50 a year; and he has no doubt but money is often put into their pockets and never accounted for.

Mr. CAMERON had no doubt but fraud had been committed from carelessness, but the returns of fines are all printed in the newspapers every three months, and sent to the Inspector General. What is wanted is that some person, the District Inspector, for instance, should be authorized to collect these fines. The only part of these mo-

are paid to the Receiver Gener here paid to the Receiver Generation breaches of the revenue being pand to the District for Dand since District Councils with the look sharply after these the Motion was carried.

The first order of the day was set of the bill to regulate and far actions.

anatomy. Mr. Simpson said he believed the bill was admitted. The was legally impossible. He House go into committee of t

Mr. AYLWIN said if it was out feelitate the study of anatomy sect. He thought the difficult the profession on this point way their own misconduct. Note that the same had been done in Michinery of the bill is not adapted the same had been done in Michinery of the bill is not adapted the same had been done in Michinery of the bill is not adapted the same had been done in Michinery of the bill is not adapted the same and the same that the same and the same an Mr. AYLWIN said if it was on

ment of this kind, supported by frieren to enable all the studen to become masters of the sub to the Emigrant Hospital, now two or three surgeons we observate establishment of their vantage of their own students the size here assumed to students. vantage of their own students cult as is here assumed to students surprised that we had no represent from medical men. Dr. Duntor said there is a in Lower Canada, but through

in Lower Canada, but throng strong prejudice in favor of t grave, which he would not do a not have it obstruct the acquis knowledge, for without it eve do more harm than good by would give up having a medic feer under this bill, although he would know more about it the tries of the property of the pro he would know more about it to. It is a crime to rifle a grain Holland, and almost the would punish the surgeons of want of decency. He was a had been 70 times engaged in on this subject, and always except in one case. He couldb, but it would have discover though not in the Gorn cause though not in the Gorn that night, he was in the Hig laugh.) A dissecting room ight to a stranger, more so legal protection. The work stealth, in a hurry, and by nigh odies in baskets, and buried fields to escape detection. The hon. Solicitor General ! throw no impediment in the anatomy, but he does. Has sufficient number of people at pital to found a superior in

pital to found a superict the would make medical science and not send a parcell of raw yle her Majesty's subjects hot obtain sufficient knowledge. Mr. Natison asked; are we hedies of poor emigrants for hey die in our hospitals? better their condition, and is, we propose for them after deposed to vote against the st Let gentlemen who have usubject give up their bodies i willing, said Dr. Dunlops) bu sent to dispose of the bodies of hay. The motion for going into e The motion for going into court, and carried, year 37, nay Mr. Dathey presented measured length of the contingencies of crarefun to the address of treating to public officers; commission of inquiry, and a borduce at Toronto.

The house then resumed the Anatomy bill the Anatomy bill.

Mr. Shirson said a surged.

London, when giving his evid patter of the House of Conthe number of subjects furnition legally, was 9 per annumber 1988. d 1100 and 900 was the few y them. Mr. AYLWIN suggested seve

Mr. DURAND had consented e on the bill, but could not he bodies of emigrants for diseasily imagine what the feeling talk would be, (a laugh.) counted barbarians, and it would be the state of th Mr. NEILSON objected to p

of entigrants having no friend to claim them. It is most re-ings; and should never be sat Dr. Dunior said students and if they cannot get them i will in an illegal manner; practices of Burke may be end

nial. An emigrant who falls hospital and kindly treated, as attendance is afforded him.
and have no friends or acqui
the body, and it is sent to th harm is done to him or his never know it. In English p pitals the budies of the dead red, but in flimsy coffins, cove feet of earth, and it is these but up by the surgeons, because to covered, the coffins are easily discovery ensues, the friends prosecute. How, then, is t worse off after death than he ou only propose to allow in be done which will be done if

Mr. Bourton said in Paris city in Europe, means were bodies for dissection. All the Morgue, and not claimed en to the Surgeons.

Mr. H. Sherwoon had a de the principle of the bill. To bodies of emigrants dying in l sons dying by accidents, amor some from this part of the pr ing Quebec, is most revolting had effect. The bodies of ruf can effect. The bodies of run crimes may be given over for consign by law, the poor and it of when will be respectable, ble connexions; to such a horr are legislating without feeling gard to those sympathies of should be held sacred, and it feeling of horror. He could it feeling of horror. He could re to hand over the bodies of em dying by accident, to the surg it is an odious proceeding. Mr. Simrson moved that the in order to have the bill referi

mittee of five members.
Mr. Tuckburn would have
the Penitentiary and Gaols,
from emigrants.
The Committee rose, and the
select Committee con-