We are compelled to omit for the present an abstract of the debate on the Secret Society bill. On Tuesday last Mr. Sherwood moved for He did not contemplate any appropriation of epiployme I to emigrants, and better communied to enquire whether a loan of two or three from the Imperial Government, the Provincial Every one knew that the roads were at some seasons in such a state that farmers could not pass over, and that some now leading roads were wanted, as one from Toronto to Lake Huron, and her from Kingston to Perth, besides others

equally necessary. He therefore proposed a The two following speeches we take from the Mr. Wakerieth said that the embarras that he always felt in addressing the House, was increased on the present occasion, in consequence of his having to follow the able speeches of the honorable mover and of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Of the latter speech he would not think he wished it had been as well ender a tied by every member of the House, as it was health and the second the second health and the honorable and derived member to fallew the honorable and derived members to fallew the honorable and derived members. to stain to foliate the horierable and learned memleg for Toronto through the various topics of the
interesting spaceh, but there were two parts of
the subject on which he was desirous of addresssing the house, because he imagined that his opportunities of gaining informatica, and forming
the result of the second option with respect to them,
had been superior to those of the honorable and
learned gentleman. The two points to which
the allused were, first, the disposition of the Imperial Country to afford some aid in the adoption, of an improved system of colonization for
(angla; and secondly, the necessity, which he
is likewed to exist, of combining with any general
theme of colonization, some plan by which the
French Canadian portion of Her Rajesty's subjects in the Province might be enabled to spread jects in the Province might be enabled to spread beyond the too narrow limits of their present territory. But before entering on these two subjects he ventured to congratulate the house upon the ne-party character of the motion, and of the discussion so far as it had gone. The speeches of the henorable members who had preceded him showed that it was the intention 'if all parties to abstain from the use of party weapons on this occasion. During the shor stime-that he had the honor of a real in tha house he had frequently perceived that it was the anxious wish of the house to be guided in their proceedings by the example of the British House of Commons. They were to night strictly adupting an almost invariable practice in British legislation; namely that of divesting economical questions which affect the material interests of all alike—of a party character. An approximate of two might be cited.—The celebrated Bullion Committee, which reformed the currency of England, was named at the fustance of the House; a leading Whig in opposition, with whom Sir Robert [then Mr.] Peel, the Tory, cordially co-operated in preparing that important Act of the Legislature, which is commonly called "Peel's Bill." It would be remembered to that the commercial policy of Huskisson, a Tory and a member of the Government, obtained the general support of the Whigs in espesition. In this way measures of great general importance were framed by the co-operation of the ablest men of all parties. Besides this advantage which was gained by the practice of exceeding party feelings from the treatment of economical questions, there was another by no mears to be depised. This practice had the effect of creating, as it were, spots of neutral, The description of the practice had the action of the second where men of opposite parties, men usually under the anit callies of party warfare, could meet in a friendly spirit, and co-operate for the general good; and the tendency of such for the general good; and the tendency of such occasional co-operation among party fees, obviously was to promote toleration ami decorum in the conduct of party struggles. Again therefore, he congratulated the house on the prospect of having this economical question treated with a perfect freedom from party spirit. Calling the attention of the house to the former of the two maintage which he proposed to notice he detwo points which he proposed to notice he de clared his belief that the hope expressed by the hon, mover, that England was not indisposed to help Canada in some beneficial system of coloni-zation would not be disappointed. Upon the whole subject of colonization a striking change of controls had taken

ect was so unpopular, that any one who felt sufficient interest in it to make it a topic of pubsidered a bore: he knew of no subject that now excited a livelier or more general interest. He could gate from personal observation, that the last ression of the House of Commons was distinguished by the expression of a very warm interest in this subject. An interest not confined to any small number of members or to any party but in which the leading men of all parties appeared to compete with each other in charing. This new state of opinion lad grown out of the new circumstances in which the Mother Counnew circumstances in which the Mother Country has been placed of late years. It had recently been discovered that the pressure of population on the means of subsistence, is hardly a greater evil than the competition of capital with capital, than that conflict of wealth with wealth, in a friedmacribed field of employment, for which Britain is now remarkable. In that country, of site years, capital had been as redundant as posulation itself. A careful observation of this new fact had led to the opinion that it was a wise policy in England to promote coloniza-

reduction by the strong energy

The Address of the American

men in England whose means of observations pass over without the adoption of some important measures of colonization. The question that house had to determine was, whether Canada should obtain any share of the benefits which such British legislation would bestow upon some part or other of the colonial empire. He trusted that the motion of the honorable and learned member for Toronto would lead to the proposal of some scheme of colonization for Canada which the Imperial Government might consider so sound and practicable as to deserve pecuniary aid from the treasury of the Mother Country. He was well aware that the ordinary revenue of Canada was incapable of bearing any additional burthen for any purpose whatever; but he did hope that if a wise plan—a plan calculated to be of great service to the Mother Country as well as to Canada—were submitted to the Imperial Government, the pecuniary means of carrying it into effect would not be found wanting. At all events if such a plan were devised by this Legislature, no exertion of his, however humble it might be, should be spared in the endeavour, when he returned to England, to press that plan on the attention of the British public. He came now to the claims of the Prench Canadian part of the population to some participation in the benefits of any general neasure of colonization that might be applicable to Canada. He thought that any one acquainted with this country and with the compesition of that house, would be of opinion that measures of colonization, however agreeable to the members from Upper Canada, would be unpalatable to a large portion of the representatives of Lower Canada. He alluded to the French Canadian Members. This might not strike a casual observer pnacquainted with the habitual politiques of french Canadians, and their kindness of disposition, which disinclined them to express opinions calculated to give imbrage to any body. He, however, had not other to the English race in that part of the country, had also tended to the injury of the French Canadian people. During nearly the whole of that l stared them in the face; and he believed that it was a fact which it was indispensable that the Legislature should ever bear in mind in order to prevent the greatest injustice and cruelty. In utter disregard of that principle, the hom. member for the Town of Niagara had proposed that the House should, by a sudden vote or mere stroke of a pen, extend the assessment law of Upper Canada to the other portion of the Province. The hou, member had done this without intending, he was sure, the slightest injury to the French Canadians; but he seemed to think that it was just and right to apply to that poople all the laws which were suitable to the English race in Upper Canada. Now he, (Mr. Wakefield was convinced that the adoption of this principle of uniformity by the Legislature would have the same effect as if they resolved to trample down and exterminate the French Canadian race. Having a due regard to the influences of language, customs and habits of thought, it appeared to him that one law for a people composed two nations, would be as unjust as two different laws for one homogeneous people. They had examples of both kinds in plenty. England and Scotland was an example of special Legislation. Before the legislative union for general purposes, each nat ion preserved its own religion, laws and customs; and therefore it was that they have ever since been the best of friends. In Ireland, on the contrary, England had attempted to force her institutions on a people who disliked them. History told what the consequence had been; every mail from Europe brought accounts which led us to apprehend what they might be. The King of Holland lost, Belgium by attempting to force Dutch institutions on the Belgian people; the Tyrolese, on the other hand, though a conquered people, was so devotedly attached to the despotic house of Austria, because that despotism wisely, permits ted them to enjoy their own peculiar institutions in peace, that they rose enmasse to repet the invasion of Austria by their own peculiar institutions in peac rived at the conviction that unless they constantly bore in mind the necessity of special legislation on which he had dwelt so long, they had before them at no distant prospect of miseries as great, and as fierce a collision of races as those by which Lower Canada had been heretofore desolated. This was his solemn conviction. Nor was the prospect less plain to him because he observed at this moment that all legislative power, so far as power depended on the majority in that House, was in the hands of the French Canadian people. There was the fact, and he could see no advantage in disguising it. Nay, he could not help thinking that wisdom commanded them to proclaim that fact and keep it constantly in mind. He confessed that he regarded it without satisfaction, and even with considerable apprehension. He wished to explain himself more fully. He could not fail to perceive it, that his hon, and learned friend, the Attorney General for Lower Canada, enjoyed in that House, and in that legislature so far as a majority in ral measure which should hold out to them the obvious prospect of considerable benefit therefrom, and which therefore should prove acceptable in them, or by confining the operation of all legislation on this subject to the English part of Canada. He should greatly prefer the former course and would resort to the latter only in case of necessity. For assuredly the people of French Canada stood in great need of some measure of Colonization, which should permit them to increase and multiply in prosperity like people of the other race. It had often been remarked with surprise that the people of French Canada, though planted on the boundless continent of America, are subject to some of the evils which afflict the inhabitants of old and densely-peopled countries. They pent up withevils which afflict the inhabitants of old and densely-peopled countries. They pent up within territorial houses too narrow for their wants; and if there were no doubt of this fact, was it not equally certain that this people would be greatly benefitted by a judicious system of domestic colonization? Their want of colonization was not exceeded by their power to colonize. He stated a well known fact when he reminded the House, that since the reside of the Accession. the House, that since the period of the American Revolution the people of French Canada had in-creased faster without immigration, than the people of the United States with that vast impeople of the United States with that vast im-migration by which their numbers have been constantly augmented. He did not pretend to account for that curious fact, but had sometimes been led to imagine that it was to be traced, in part at least, to these two circumstances—first, a peculiar physical adaptation to the chimate of North America (for it was indubitable that mor-tality from disease; in this account. Johnston loudly called Mr. Wakefield no order, and he sat down.) In rising again, anid the cheers of the house, he said that he would satisfy the honourable gentleman who had interrupted bim, by referring to a single fact. He had visited Kingston at the time of the meeting of the United Legislature in its two first sessions, and on both occasions had been unable to discover a single member of the Government being a person of French Canadian origin. During the first two years after the Union, the French Canadians had enjoyed no share whatever in the Executive Government of their country. All tality from disease in this part of the world is truly much greater among persons of English origin than among French Canadians): and, secondly, the singular morality of the French Canadian people under the care of their clergy, which is shown by the fact that for the purpose of repressing crime among them only two prist cis and Gaspe, throughout a territory many hun-dred miles in extent; a morality which is known to be conducive to their early marriages, and to Executive Government of their country. All who heard him must feel that a people thus marked out for exclusion from all anthority or influence n the conduct of public affairs, had been in the condition rather of slaves than of freemen. the rearing of those very large families for which the French Canadians are remarkable. But he was awelling on a well known truth, and would was awelling on a well known truth, and would make a less trite observation, by asking with wonder how it had happened, that they who had long wielded the authority of Government in Lower Canada, and who could not have failed to perceive either the desire or the power of this people to colonize waste land, had thrown every inpediment in the way of their spreading over the waste but naturally fertile regions in their whole subject of colonization a striking chang of opinion had taken place in England of lat years. Some ten or twelve years ago, that sub highest respect many persons of British origin in Lower Canada, and cordially shared their feelings of sympathy towards the French Canadians,) but the temporary disappearance of that party, no less than the signal influence at present enjoyed by the konourable and learned gentleman, arose from one of those extreme reactions which commonly attend on important political changes. If they looked to history they would see that one extreme was commonly followed by another in the opposite direction. This consideration induced him thus publicly to express a hope that the power which was now in the hands of the honourable and learned gentleman, would be exercised with temper, moderation and wisdom. He would take the part of wisdom if he applied the utmost powers of his mind to the question before the House. By thus exerting himself, the honourable and learned gentleman might promote, in this instance at least, that special legislation of which the object is to consult the wants and feelings of different classes. If that sort of legislation should apprehend, at no distant day, the most serious disneters for Canada. As to the particular guessal from before the House, he supposed a committee would be appointed, and hoped that it would devise some sound general measure containing provisions for domental colonization by the French Canadian people. In order to premote the latter object, he should, if he had the known to be named on the committee, venture to suggest to the honourable and learned member for inpediment in the way of their spreading over the waste but naturally fertile regions in their immediate neighbourhood. He proposed more than the mere removal of those impediments which now existed, he proposed that facilities should be created in their stead. Observation and inquiry had led him to this conclusion,—that in order to encourage the French Canadians to spread beyond their present territory, it was essentially necessary that they should be enabled to curry along with them the institutions to which they were attached. They were attached above all things to their cburch, as well they might be; for in a French Canadian parish the cure supplied the place of civil institutions. It was idle to hope for any extention of French Canadian colonization without provisions for bestowing on the new settlers the means of religious ordinances according to their faith. With provisions for this purpose, and the others which he had indicated, there could be no doubt that this people would spread and multiply with which he had indicated, there could be no doubt that this people would spread and multiply with great rapidity. There was a territory ready to receive them close to their present abode; a territory not barren, but not likely to be colonized for many a year by the English race, where this new fact had led to the opinion that it was a wise policy in England to promote colonization, to open new fields for expital and hor, to provide at once for those who tentove, by affording the use of a new territory for the se who remain behind, by adding to their distant customers. In promoting colonization, Regland need longer sought the mere remained of appendions numbers, but also deliberately intended to create the markets wherein to soft the products of her domestic industry. This policy had received an impulse of lake years, from the legislation of foreign countries. During the last few years eight little tariffs had been adopted by radious having vectorized intercourse with England; and Pennsylvania was set apart for the Quakers. Who could doubt that the establishment of these different colonies for particular and promoted the most valuable smigration, and promoted the rapid progress of the Pausana. League and the tariff adopted by to be named on the committee, venture to suggest to the honourable and learned member for Teronto who, he was confident, would warmly embrace the proposal, the expediency of calling to their aid as a witness, with a view of obtaining his advise, and the support of the support of their aid as a witness, with a view of obtaining his advise, and the support of the su

having wommercial intercourse with England; is a future since the Imperial Administration is well that the grain of these of the Imperial Administration have represented the intercourse of the English colorisation in the colorisation of the Pragains, League and the tariff adopted by the United States. This hereign legislation was despiring England of her old markets, and to such an extent that some were led to fear that the days of her manufacturing prospecify were numbered. That, he hoped and believed was a complete unitals.

The Statement of Estatin hat sire by persecutive were numbered. That, he hoped and believed was a complete unitals.

The Statement of Estatin hat sire by persecutive were numbered to the set of the state and extend, in every quarter of the habitable world, markets of which the host though affect is markets of which the host thought affect is markets of which the host thoughtful statement of the Midber of the Month of the world was in the state of the Midber of the Month of the world was in the continuous that the continuous that the host thoughtful statement of the Midber of the Month of the world was in time to world with that church. (An 'on neuron processing the same wants and usets, his account of the settlers, and for education in content of the Month of the world was in time of the works out that subject of the Month of the world was in time of the works out that subject of the Month of the world was in time of the works out that subject which now engaged the area of attention to the subject of Colonization, and had read several of the works out that subject which now engaged the world was intended origin, possessing the same wants and usets, his accounts of the settlers, and for education in contents the world was intended origin, possessing the same wants and usets, his accounts of the settlers, and for education in contents the world was intended origin, the world was intended origin.

The Statement of the Midberg and the colonization was to each of them and the subject of Coloni to their aid as a witness, with a view of obtaining his advice, and assistance, a gentleman of French Canadian origio, whom the late Governor General had designated as being intimately conversant with the subject. He felt that he had occupied the House too long, and would conclude with thanking the House for the indulgence with which they had listened to him.

blasted. Our shores were thronged with destitute emigrants, and evil instead of advantage hadresulted to the Colony. He (Mr. H.) believedthat there were no longer any advocates in that
House for such a system of emigration. The
hon, and learned member for Toronto who moved
the resolution, had expressed great surprise
that the Government had not been prepared
with some scheme of colonization to submit to
the House. Surprise had been expressed elsewhere on another occasion, when the address in
answer to the Speech from the Throne had been
under consideration. It would be found nered. Our she charge of remissness on this subject, and tone of the measures now under the consid-tion of the House would have a most beneficration of the House would have a most beneficial influence in promoting colonization. He (Mr. H.) was of opinion that the true mode to secure the settlement of the country and the prosperity of its inhabitants, was to give every facility to the agricultural population, and to promote their interests. (Hear, hear.) We had already been materially benefitted by the liberal measures of the present Imperial Government, who had most generously thrown open the British markets to our agriculturalists. What we now principally wanted was a cheap conveyance to that market. This was to be obtained not only by opening the great water communication. only by opening the great water communications which form the grand channel thro' which all our produce must pass, but also by attending to the internal communications—more especial-ly the roads. When he (Mr. H.) turned his attention to Upper Canada, and found the state of things existing which had been truly depicted by the hon, sad learned member for Toronto; and when he looked also towards the Eastern Townships, where the wretched state of the communications was such as to have attracted the particular of the distinguished individual. ticular attention of the distinguished individual at the head of the Government during his recent four; and when he, further, inquired into the state of the other portions of Lower Canada where these evils do not exist, he was led to ask—what had occasioned this differences! He (Mr. II) had at one time heard a great deal of the utter want of municipal government in Lower Canada, but he had ascertained on enquiry, that without such institutions they had a system under which their toads were kept in repair by the people, who used them. But the great cause of the difficulties in Upper Canada and in the Eastern Townships was, that in those parts the Eastern Townships was, that in those parts the people had suffered under a land granting system under which Reserves of all kinds, Crown as well as Clergy, had been set apart,—and as well as Clergy, had been set apart,—and large tracts of waste lands given to absentees, or rather non-resident proprietors. Our situation has been truly described by Mr. Buller in his able speech on colonization, an extract from which he would, with the permission of the

ated all mention of this difference of ori-

in peace, that they rose enmasse to repel invasion of Austria by the French, and had

before them. In his oly connected with it.

glary of successfully resisting the conqueror the rest of Europe. He trusted the House wor

not think these topics irrelevant to the question before them. In his opinion they were intrinste-ly connected with it. He believed that they de-

Served the gravest and most earnest attention of Canadian Statesmen of both races. After a long course of attention to the politics of Canada, and

several recent visits to the country, he had ar-rived at the conviction that unless they constant.

and in that legislature so far as a majority in that House, and that legislature so far as a majority in that House was concerned, an almost absolute power. He would not call it a despotic power, nor would be complain of it, because it depended upon the popular suffrage, upon the confidence, no doubt richly deserved, which the French Caradian people records in this distribution.

adian people reposed in their distinguished leader, and upon the recent introduction into the Government of this country of the most important principle of the British Constitution. But no one could deny the fact, and he would not

attempt to disguise it. It was proved by the utter prostration, by the almost total disappearance, of that party in Lower Canada to which his hon, and learned friend had been all his life opposed. He believed, however, that the ex-

tinction of that party was more apparent than real—that the extraordinary influence of the hon and learned gentlemen was an extreme re-action upon the extreme oppression to which his people had been so long subjected. (Here Mr. Johnston loudly called Mr. Wakefield 10 order, and he say down.)

House, read:

("I wish to fix your attention on the one great mischief which is the result of these and other faults, namely, the reckless profusion of grants, which has taken the wild lands of Canada out of the hands of the public, and placed them in the nominal possession of a few proprietors, who can neither use them themselves, nor render them subservient to the promotion of any great public purpose or general plan. This is the main difficulty which meets us in the outset of any attempt to colonize Canada. The country is still unsettled but not unappropriated. The lands are wild but the Government cannot use them. In its bad days the property was jobbed away. Some was granted to Go ernors—some to Executive Councillors—some to the dependants of men in power: a large portion was assigned to form a provision of the most objectionable kind for the Clergy, and a still larger portion was allotted to other classes of persons who were considered to have claims on the Government, which were satisfied by grants of land instead of pensions.") stead of pensions.") tead of pensions.")

He (Mr. H.) contended to this baneful system

The (Mr. II.) contended to this baneful system they owed the state of things which had called fouth such loud complaints. They found in every section of the Province a thin and scattered population obliged to make roads at their own expense through these tracts of waste land, which. are thus improved in value for the non-residents at the expense of the industrious settler. Such is the state of things for which a zemedy is required. The hon, and learned member for To-ronto had adverted to the probability of the Ga.

od for Canada, and difficulties that he by the hon, and learned member, but to show to treal would be the capital in fact. If the House that the Government had not failed to give due consideration to this very important subject, and that they naw taken every means within their power to remedy the evils, the ex-istence of which was universally acknowledged. DEBATE ON SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

After the routine business was gone through, he Clerk read the order of the day, and his Excellency's message on the seat of government
Mr. Baldwin then moved the following relowing re-

House, it is expedient that the Seat of Her Ma-jesty Provincial Government for the Province, should be at the City of Montreal,

to City.
3. Resolved,—That an humble Address be rery presented to Her Majesty, embodying the foregoing Resolutions.

presented to Her Majesty, embodying the foregoing Resolutions.

In support of these resolutions, the hon, genetieman remarked, that Her Majesty in the message that had been read, has asked the advice of Her Canadian Parliament on this question, and it was his duty to submit propositions to elicit their views on the subject. The question is one of the greatest importance that can come before them, and involves the existence of the present administration, which came into power on the principles of responsible government. The mooting of, this question is not attributable to the present administration, although the proposition for the removal of the Seat of Government to Montreal had the deliberate senction of his fifaturest judgment and of his colleagues. By the terms of the Union Act, the power or determining the place of the capital of the province was vested in Her Majesty's Representative, and he in the exercise of the power fixed it at Kingston. So early as July, 1841, it became a question in the House whether the Seat of Government should remain here, and resolutions were unoverly his hon. friend the member for Gaspe, (Mr. Chrystie) and an address to Her Majesty founded on them was passed, in which an opinion was expressed unfavorable to Kingston. To this address a reply was received from the Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, in which he discountenances the idea of leaving the question open for discussion. But the House did not deem the reply conclusive, and resolutions were again passed unfavorable to the present Seat of Government to the reasons. But the House did not deem the reply conclusive, and resolutions were again passed unfavorable to the present Seat of Government to the member of Gaspe, (Mr. Chrystie) and an address to Her Majesty founded on them was passed unfavorable to Kingston. To this address a reply was received from the Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, in which he discountenances the idea of leaving the question open for discussion. But the House did not deem the reply conclusive, and res deem the reply conclusive, and resolutions were again passed unfavourable to the present Seat of Government. They were transmitted home, and the result was the direction given in the document before the House for the Governor to take the advice of the Executive Council on the question. His Excellency did this, and their advice was given in the words of the minute of Council on the table of the House. Having in the discharge of a sacred duty imposed upon them, offered their advice to the head of the Government, the Council took no farther action in the matter. They had not agitated the guestion the matter. They had not agitated the question at all. On the report of the Council being sent at all. On the report of the Council being sent home, instructions were sent out to refer the subject to the Legislature for their opinion. If the Home Government had exercised the unquestioned prerogative right of the Crown, and determined the question themselves; or if they had sent down to this House a message similar to that before the House, asking their advice on the case, it might have been left an open question. But the Home Government took neither of these courses, but first called for the opinion of determined the question themselves; or if they had sent down to this House a message similar to that before the House, asking their advice on the case, it might have been left an open question. But the Home Government took neither of these courses, but first called for the opinion of the Executive Council, and then, without acting on it themselves, had it sent down to the House in this shape. How could we then but make if a Cabinet question, when the Imperial Government required not only our advice but our action on it? How would the hoo, and gallant Knight fiave luxuriated in sarcasm on us if we had no opinion at all to give to this House on this question. We should have shrunk abashed from him conscious that we had not fulfilled our dury.

quired. The hon, and learned member for Toronto had adverted to the probability of the German to had adverted to the probability of the German to had adverted to the probability of the German to hear a maken the series of the control had adverted to the probability of the German to hear a maken the series of the control had adverted to the probability of the German to hear a maken the series of the control had adverted to the probability of the German the series of the control had adverted to the probability of the German the colonial maken the series of the control had not heper, and it would have been perfectly absurd in them to have come forward to excite expectations which would, in all probability never have been realized. But the Government had not been inattentive to the subject. They had deven and a better plan than any which the honorable and learned member for Toronto had pointed at. They propose to enable the war. Municipal bodies in the Province to tax the but he repudiated such a notion. A condition rights to the gentlemen from Lower Canada band at its real value, for all purposes, and implies a contract, and that requires two parties. There are no Frenchmen here; they are Lower

sied a surer and a better plut that any, which the honorable and learned member for Toronach that the Seat of Government being retained in the three proposes to enable the seat of the propose to enable the seat of the propose of the province to tax the toron Municipal bodies in the Province to tax the province of the Union, that the Seat of the Province to the three proposed a way of securing the collection of that fax. That would enable the penal that the Seat of the Province to the time of the Union of the Union of the Union of Union of the Union of Union of the Union of the Union of Union of the Union of Union of the Union of the Union of Union of Union of the Union of Union of the Union of the Union of Union of Union of the Union of Union of the Union of Union of Union of the Union of Union

ger of scorn at the men who the permanent capital of Canada, should not be deared no such result. Montreal is the where the trade from Europe meeta the from the interior, and the business of the trade managed.

not exactly the mathematical cer of Canada, it is very near it; and of Canada, it is very near it; and where is a capital that is in the mathematical cer-its definitions? Is Edinburgh the centre of land! London of England! Dublin of Ir on Paris of France! These capitals are pl House, it is expedient that the Seat of Her Majesty Provincial Government for the Province, should be at the City of Montreal,

2. Rosolved,—That upon Her Majesty, in the gracious exercise of Her Royal prerogative, giving directions for the location of the Seat of the Provincial Government of this Province in the City of Montreal, this House pledges itself to provide the necessary supply for the expenditure which may be expected to attend upon the establishment of the Seat of Government in that City.

3. Resolved,—That an humble Address be a Resolved,—That an humble Address be may. Well he may smile at the notion of bins.

may. Well he may smile at the notion of bring ing the venerable member for Richelieu to a gallant knight's feet, as a kind of political in the political in the same of the sa

was thost anxious that nothing offensive—nothing to provoke angry feeling should escape from any member during the discussion, for by conducting it in a calm and deliberate manner than would best discharge the duty they owed to Her Majesty and to the country, (hear, hear.)

Two or three members asked if the house was

to go into committee on the resolution.

Mr. Baldwin replied that he had had too much experience of the impropriety of discussing gen-eral topics in committee, and therefore did not eral topics in committee, and therefore did not intend to commit the first resolution. The second, he should, as it involved a money grant. But if the house wished to go into committee on the first, he would not oppose it. (No, no.) The resolution was read. Mr. Boulton was exceedingly sorry to differ

Mr. BOULTON was exceedingly sorry to differ from the hon, and learned friend who had nate, duced this measure, and who had favored the house with the early history of the questien. That is no matter, for it has come before us now in business shape. If he could have agreed with his lion, and learned friend on it, he would opinion at all to give to this House on this question. We should have shrunk abashed from him conscious that we had not fulfilled our duty. But how we have nothing to fear, for there was no doubt but the House would sustain the course we had taken. We either are the reflection of the sentiments entertained by this House and the Country, or we are not. If we are, we shall be sustained; if we are not, the sooner others follow places the better.

Having given this shoft account or history of the question, he would now take up its merits It is said the Seat of Government is already permanently settled, and our right to remove it is called in question. But if the Seat of Government is already permanently settled, and our right to remove it is called in question. But if the Seat of Government is already permanently settled, and our right to remove it is called in question. But if the Seat of Government is already permanently settled, and our right to remove it is called in question. But if the Seat of Government is already permanently settled, and our right to remove it is called in question. But if the Seat of Government is nor did this House consider so at the first permanently is called in question. But if the Seat of Government is already permanents already permanents

ment could not yet be fix e Government, is so in the reas honest, unbiassed opin The home governm ion, who, to his infinite then, did not

eal in 48 hours; while many a members could not get the a days; and if his boh. frien

nbiassed opinions of the ho ascertained beyond a doubt ouse, which the tht want, you put the q Executive Council, v Lower Canada is largely indel erce for its prosperity; wherea idians are agricultural; and it the Lower Canadian member all, the Lower Canadan member and English, will vote against at the farmers of Upper Canada lence Montreal is not the place gulate for our farming interests, lest on the whole not to pretend

public building that cost of the property of the property of the province a round sum; and no prant, money to erect building. there was not one Lower C Upper Canada Were in Mo and starte law. Yet it is to the find. This Speaker does not loo da Paris for precedents, but the House of Commons, and he la Louisiana, a paper of this de terbeing published for many ye language, this is the last publ burnings, and struggles of the t Mr. D. B. VALEE next spoke

Can it be an obj ulturists of Upper Canada red in a city of commerce at Cominous by Burke. Fox, Alacand others, were spread over days, and thus correct princ knowledge were diffused even And will you not give the same Canadas? In Montreal you ha spoken, and papers in both pri is on an equally favorable for not finding a lawyer to draft a indiculous; for he would grounded in the civil law, whiten of all law.

Mr. Harrison and this is

Mr. Harrison said this is important questions that the lecalled to consider, involving lant consequences. It is not a the legislature shall need in an another; for even in flis question has assumed a section was happy to see that both p arguing on any difference of ectional question nevertheles regarded the Seat of Government of the was contending for it, one to gain it. He was sorry that referred to a body constituted hear) Had the Impenial Government of the Country, been well; but this seems like a difference that may end in the union. What, future excould not tell, but he feared this question would at least tall westing of the union, and get out of the difficulty. It is nice the union, and there was a harminizing different inte feelings. Much has been done of it.

feelings. Much has been done it.

The question not only involved in the present body, but of further of the further of the