members who understood and spoke-English so well, did not express themselves so as to be understood by his (Mr. DeB.'s) friends, several of whom were unacquainted with the language in which these hon, gentlemen addressed the house, and were therefore more inconvenienced than those gentlemen would be were the debates all in English, a language which they all at least understood. Why had not the hon, gentleman opposite (Mr. Caron) replied to the precedent-cited by his hon, friend who had introduced the amendment? Was he not a lawyer, deeply versed in such matters, and had he uttered one word to meet their overwhelming authorities? He (Mr. DeB.') had expected something on that head from the hon, and learned gentleman, when it were reputation was in question, but in vain. No, he had taken the position assigned to him by the hon. President of the Council, and appeared as the leader of a victorious phalanx arrayed to fight its own battles; but did the tone and language of the hon, gentleman evince the feelings of a leader flushed with the hope of victory? No: it was father the despair of a forlorn hope, rushing madiy to its destruction. He (Mr. DeB.) nguage of the bont gent eman evince the feelings of a leader flushed with the hope of victory? No: it was father the deepair of a forlorn hope, rushing maily to its destruction. He (Mr. DeB) would cheer the hon. gentleman on to the victory before him; he might enjoy the triumph of the victor, but that triumph was to be gained by the electrice of the honor, the character, the independence of that House; it was to be won by trampling under foot that constitution which they were those to defend; any violating the liberies of the people in the name of the people; by prostrating the majesty of the House, and the autwarks which are its safeguard. But why is the message before the House not accompanied the suitable order to remove that bauble, (pointing to the mace on the table,) to disperse the members, and lock up the door of the Council Chamber? He congratulated the hon, gentleman again and again on his victory, but it would prove ephemeral. As for himself he would say, he would consider it a disgract, a dishonor which he could not recover, to take a further table, in the deliberations of that House! the triad, from the moment of entering its walls, exeryed his ulmost energies to sustain its dignity. To preserve its independence, but in vain. Long had his attempts been made to stem the violation of their rights and their independence as a legislative body; they had been "continued up till the very day of the meeting of Parliament: and new he had the mor frication to find his advice slighted, his war sings overlooked, and the blow long since prepared was this day about to be struck, and the Legislative Council dishonored and disgraced. He shared not in that disgrace he tooks no part in that dishonor. He, like hie hom friend (Mr. Morris) had been accused of give little to those who were to succeed him, at least he could transmit them a name not dishonored, not disgraced in his person. He, like his hon, friend (Mr. Morris) had been accused of being influenced by disappointed hope; but little did those who invented such a calumny know of him; he would tell them that no degradation could be greater to him than an association with those who were now engaged in the overthrow of their country's liberties. He met such an accusation with scorn, with unmeasured contempt. If the treasures of the world were extended to him; if its greatest and proudest honors; nay, if the Crown of England itself, were laid at his feet, he would indignantly refuse them, if coupled with the indelible ignorably that their possession entailed participating in the degradation intended for the Crown itself, by those who scrupled not to trample under foot that which maintained its dignity, its honor and its integrity. His course was plainly pointed out; his duty clear and deficite; he could not faether assist in the deliberations of a dishonored and a degraded House. In what did that consisted He would tell them, and fearlessly proclaim it to the country. It consisted in the banding its impubers together for sectional purposes (he cared not what was the object,) and calling to their aid persons who never gave their assistance in transacting the business of the country—it consisted in their uniting together for the sole purpose of carrying a particular measure. That was dishonor. It was dishonor when a Government, fearing its independence, packed the House in order to ensure the success of any measure it intended to propose. It was dishonor and disgrace to the House when they were conspelled at the bilding of another branch of the Legislature to teconsider that upon which them had already announced their solemn and deliberate judgment; and therefore from that moneral the ceased to take any further part in the deliberation of abody whose independence was thus cheared. monoph be ceased to take any further part in the deliberation of abody whose independencewas thus shamefully violated, whose privileges were utterly destroyed.

A deputation from the Freeholders of the County of Frontenac waited upon His Excellen-ef festerday with the Address passed at the Waterloo meeting on the subject of the seat of government. The deputation was very numer-ous and we understand His Excellency received them in the most gracious manner, assuring them | 11 that Her Majesty herself would finally settle-the place for the future capital of Canada.

The deputation returned from the Governor's House about 12 o'clock and assembled at the Frontenac Hotel, Princess Street when on motion of J. F. Kingston, Esq. of Bedford, a meeting of the Deputation, principally Farmers of the County, was immediately organized, Dr. Yeonams of Waterloo being called to the chair, and Mr. John Dumbop appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were submitted, and passed by acclamation.

Resolved.-That the cordial thanks of this meeting are justly due and are hereby given to Br. Yeomans and other members of the working committee who procured signatures to the Address just presented to His Excellency the Governor General.

Resolved,-That the thanks of this meeting are justly due and are hereby given to all who have fent their valuable assistance to the said Resolved, -That the Press of this City be re-

quested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

JOHN DUNLOP, Secretary

Ms. Smith, Dr. Yeomans, Mr. Kingsten, and several other Gentlemen addressed the meeting on the enbject which had called them together. All expressed gratification at the cordial unanimity which existed amongst all classes and all shades of politicians, Reformers and Conservatives of this momentous question. In no country in the world says in Ireland, will the great mass of the people be more united in the agi seat of government in Upper Canada. The accing closed its proceedings by giving three cheers for the Queen, three for Sir Charles Metcaffe, and three for Henry Smith Esq., the Representative for the County of Frontenac.

LASTINGS ELECTION.

The State of the Poll, at the close of the Elec-tion, as declared by the Returning Officer, at the Court House, on Saturday last, was as follows:—

\$100 PM (\$100 PM (\$100 PM (\$100 PM)\$100 PM)		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
to the second section	CANNERP:		MORN'TY.
Bellaville,	39		65
Thurley.	190		124
Sidney.	177		108
Rawdon,	46		57
Huntingdon,	39		71
Hungerford	35		71
Marmora,	7		30
Tyendanaga,	67		95
Madoc,	27		87/m to
26 A ST 124 WHY	Service St.	EMISH	e structuration
Sectional State	627	100	708
the Legal day	ada ja sied	(h) (1)	627
SHE Washing	2074年 新日 196-7年		THE REAL PROPERTY AND

He before stated his regret that the Prench ed .- Thanks to the hon. Robert Baldwin for

Counterfeit Fives on the Kingston Batiks Cacounterfest rives on the kingston mans, Canada West, are said to be as plenty as blackberries, in Buffalo.—Vignette, agricultiful scepecows, plough, &c. The gennind has two females and an eagle.

SECRETARY OFFICE, His Excelled on, 11th November, 1843.

His Excelled on The Governor General has been placed to appoint the Honorable Rene Endle of the Legislative Council, in the place of the Honorable Robert Sympson James on registed designed Robert Sympson James

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, NOVR. 14, 1843.

Part of the news by the Britannia will be ound on our first page, and, in addition, we place ome articles here. The following account of Mr. O'Connell's speech at a meeting after his arrest, we find in the N. Y. Commercial Adver-

The flour market was about the same as at last advices, Canadian being 30s. to 31s. per bbl., wheat 7s. 3d. to 7s. 8d. for white; and 7s. 8d. to 8s. 2d. for red. Moutreal ashes, pots 26s., pearls 28s. The timber market was heavy, owing to large arrivals, Quebec pine 13d. per foot, red pine 15d. to 16d. Oak 1s. 4d. 1s 9d. Staves Quebec Stand and £80 to £45 per M.

A meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the 16th, at which Mr. John Augustus O'' will presided, formerly M. P. for Hull. Mr. John States was very long, very temperate and on the whole very judicious. He began by remarking that he had never before attended a political meeting of any description, but there seemed reason to believe that the chairman's post was now a post of danger, and when two O'Connells had been stricken down it was time for an O'Neill to place himself by their side. (The O'Neills, we believe, were once Kings of Ireland.) He had for years held back from the repeal movement, in the hope that measures of repeal movement, in the hope that measures of conciliation to Ireland would be adopted, but now he could hope no longer. And therefore he now stood before them.

He earnestly denied all imputation of disloyal-

He earnestly denied all imputation of disloyalty on Mr. O'Connell, and said no doubt that the verdict of an honest jury would disprove the charge. He denied, moreover, that disaffection could be alledged against the people of Ireland, and alluding to the royal speech, declared that Her Majesty had been misled by those about her. He boldly asserted the supremacy and sovereignty of the people, and argued, ingenously enough, that it would be treason against the people to make their will succumb to the will of a sovereign.

in deed and word, and addressing himself directly to Mr. O'Connell, begged him to direcontinue the use of the word "Saxon," as it had offended many persons who deemed it insulting to England

Here Mr. O'Connell rose and said, "At your request, Sir, I give it up at once."

Mr. O'Neill then went on to vindicate and eulogise the peaceable dispositions of the peo-

Mr. O'Connell next addressed the meetin Mr. O'Connell next addressed the meeting. His tone was obviously subdued, and for the first time he intimated a willingness to accept a dependent parliament. This part of his speech we quote entire, as it appears to have an important significance:

Now with regard to what had been said by

Now with regard to what had been said by their chairman respecting a federal Parliament, he (Mr. O'Connell) did declare in the course of his speech in the corporation, that he was ready to take a dependent Parliament, and he instanced Canada, where the Parliament had done a great deal of good. He had, on that occasion, announced that if he were offered a Parliament like Canada he would take it; that he would accept it even at the risk of some of his popularity—that popularity in which he delighted, but which he was willing to sacrifice, if necessary, to carry out, even in part, the great principle for which he was laboring—(hear, hear.)

He had not only said in the corporation what he had just stated, but since that period the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe, had come forward, and offered to join the association, if they agreed to work for a federal Parliament. Now, it was necessary that the act of union should be repealed before they could set about constituting a federal Parliament. He (Mr. O'Connell) had now the pleasure to tell them that he had received a letter on the subject from a gentleman of high popular standing in England, but whose name he could not mismorial is his

propositions were duly considered by the committee. He had communicated to him (Mr. O'. Connell) two principles, which, if acted upon, he said the repealers would gain great access to their strength among the working classes in

His first principle or question was that if a new order of things were established in Iroland, and the repeal of the union-were obtained, matars should be so well defined that Iroland should have the control and management of her own local affairs, while all things in which both countries were interested, should be settled by the tries were interested should be settled by the Legislature of both countries. His second principle was, that if the English co-operated with the Irish to obtain a domestic legislature for Ireland, the Irish should co-operate with English to obtain a full and free representation of the people. Others had also written to him (Mr. people. Others had also written to him (Mr. O'Connell) to the same effect, and if they concurred in these plans they would silence a great objection of the enemy's. Such a plan as that pointed out could never tend to effect a separation between the two countries, or dismemberment of the empire. If acted upon it never could be called a separation or dismemberment of the empire, while it would go far to meet the objects of the Irish Protestants.

He had told these gentlemen in reply what had already occurred in the association; and also that if a sufficient portion of the people of England came forward there would be no difficulty in arranging the repeal on those terms.

England came forward there would be no ame-culty in arranging the repeal on those terms. He might be taunted, perhaps, with shrinking, because he made this offer; but it was no shrink-ing and he cared not for taunts. He repeated again that the association was pledged to some-

mr. Grattan, when he was applied to in 1811 Mr. Grattan, when he was appried to in 1811 to ask for the repeal of the union, said it was impossible to obtain it until they had got all the people to ask for it. He said that there was no chance of repeal until the national voice was proclaimed for it. That was the principle on which he (Mr. O'Connell) acted in seeking for repeal; and if the proclamation had not appeared, the last of the monster meetings was about being held, and the people would then have all declared themselves for the measure—(hearhest.)

declared themselves for the measure—(hear. heat.)
Nothing, he repeated it, could be more gratifying than the conduct of the people on that occasion—(hear.) It became them, on every occasion, to snow their perfect readiness to submit to the law—(hear, hear.) Never, while there was a shreed of the constitution left for them to stand on, would they cease locking for repeal (hear, bear.) that shreed and been left them, and events would show that they could not take it away from them by a proclamation—(renewed contents). The fate of repeal depended upon the tranquility of the people; and let no, pen what might, he was sure they would preserve it—(hear, hear.)
They might give him an impartial jury, and if

cause grew too strong for them in spite of their verdicts—(cheers,) and in spite of any verdict that might be given in his case, he felt confident that the spirit of repeal would never cease to exist until there was an Irish Parliament held in College green—(loud cheers.)

It might, perhaps, be postponed—like the tide it might shrink back for a time and leave a bare spot but like the tide it would as surely come hack again with re-doubled force, and those who attempted to stop its progress would be swept away in the flood—(cheers.)

Lowrow, Oct. 14—In its present aspect the

London, Oct. 14.—In its present aspect the intelligence from China gives unmixed satisfaction to all parties. The ratifications of the Nankin treaty have been exchanged, and a commercial treaty have been exchanged, and a commercial treaty have been concluded. The embarrassing and obstructive Hong monopoly is no more; irregular charges and a whole system of corrupt and corrupting fees have been abolished, a fixed and intelligible tariff of moderate duties being substituted; English merchants are admitted to intercourse on a footing of equality with the Chinese; consular offices and diplomatic relations are established; British cruizers are admitted to five Chinese ports, as a useful auxiliary to the Chinese authorities in maintaining order; many troublesome restrictions on the communication of individuals with individuals are removed; a free and constable intercourse between the Chinese main and the British colony is provided for, in a way that must result in a much more intimate relation between the two people; and the Chinese have abandoned their haughty and fantastic bearing, to adopt one of thorough friendliness and reasonable mutual deference. Such are the advantages apparent on the face of the documents which have passed between the representatives of the two Governments. Two other great advantages, guarantees for the rest, are, the admission of all foreign countries to a participation in the new benefits, which must tend both to disarm jealousies and to admit China to a place in the great system of the modern civilized world; and the probability that the fixed tariff and improved customs and port regulations will so far enrich the revenue of China as to give the Imperial Government a great interest in the new order of things. These advantages might be frustrated by any thing which should go to nullify the regulations just established in their practical working: if the Chinese are sincere in London, Oct. 14.-In its present aspect the be frustrated by any thing which should go to nullify the regulations just established in their practical working: if the Chinese are sincere in their intentions, any treacherous conduct on the part of the British would give color to their lately cherished notions of our barbarism; if they are insincere, British treachery would justify their treachery: if their Government be weak, the collusion of British violators of the compact would strengthen rehallions subjects in present. the collusion of British violators of the compact would strengthen rebellious subjects in prevent-ing the Imperial rulers from fulfilling the bar-gain which we have forced upon them. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that Sir Henry Pottinger's firmness towards the British as well as the Chinese, is observed in this coun-

ferred upon the Treasury by several acts of Par-liament, an order was published in the Gazette of Tuesday last, resulating afresh the rates of postage in the following places—viz. British North America, or within the British West Indies, or between Baitish North America of the British West Indies. The order, amongst other matters, states, that in lieu of the present or maters, states, that in heu of the present mode of charging by the number of enclosures, the charge shall be by weight, in conformity with a scale wich the order sets forth. The scale rises according to weight! by ounces and half ounces, as to distance by spaces of sixties and hundreds of miles, and as the amount of pestages by sums of 2d, 4d, and 8d.

just been proved by the Earl of Dartmouth and Lord Somerset, two of the executors. By this will, he bequeaths the whole of his property to his executors in trust, to allow the interest of his executors in trust, to allow the interest of his property, and also the use of his plate, china, &c., to his wife, Lady Anne Bagot, and after her death to be divided amongst his children. By a codicil, he gives to his brother, Lieut. Bagot, a portrait of George IV, painted for him, when Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. By another codicil, he gives to the Hon. Fulke Greville "the statue, living of Freelight the Great, precented to regives to the Hon. Fulke Greville "the statue, in iron, of Frederick the Great, presented to me by the King of Hanover, and I hope he will long preserve it, in memory of many happy days speat together"; and "to my early, constant, and attached friend, the Earl of Haddington, my gold snuff box, set with small diamends, which I hope he will sometimes use for my sake"; to Lady Lyttelton the portrait of her late husband, Lord Lyttelton, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. He particularly directs his son not to publish or divulge the contents of a box in the custody of Messrs. Childs & Co., which is sealed by the seals of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Oxford, and himself; but directs that his son may burn or otherwise destroy the contents. may burn or otherwise destroy the contents. The codicils are written by himself, and in the last be directs that "my remains may be tran-sported to England and baried at Blithfield, and a tablet be erected, on which is to be inscribed the date of my birth, marriage, and death, the principal effices which I held in the public ser vice, and the honours to which I had attained."
The property has been sworn under £16,000.—
[Britannia.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mr. BALDWIN explained the object of the bill to be for the discouragement of Societies, the members of which were bound together by Secret Oaths, and for carrying this into effect to create civil disabilities. The first clause contained the principle of the bill, and he would now move for its adoption.

Sir Allan McNaB said there was a society

which had formerly existed in this country, of a secret character, called the Toronto Alliance Society. He wished to know if the provisions of the bill were intended to apply to that society.

Mr. Baldwin said if that seciety was bound together by secret oaths, it would undoubtedly come under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Sherwood was anxious to do away with all causes of party excitement, and therefore had supported the bill to put down party processions; but the present bill he should oppose. The constitutioncy he represented were mixed, Protestants and Catholics, and he was sometimes embarrassed as to the course best for him to pursue; but he felt no difficulty in this case, for the bill established a system of civil disability unknown any where in the world. If the society against which this bill was chiefly directed were editious in its designs, he would support the bill; no such objections are urged. The causes which produced that society and though these causes do not exist here, you cannot divest emigrants of their old associations. If a meeting were held near this House, and you were told that 15 or 20 Orangemen were there assembled, what right had you to interfere with them for quietly transacting their business at the world support to put down; the means and had objects by had means. It is not not constituted the means are constituted to the means are constituted to the means and had objects by had means. It is not not constituted to the means are constituted to the means are obtained only by open honest man seeks privately and secretly that to which he is in justice entitled. It was in vain to tell them that these men were associated merely on principles of loyalty.—

Look at the examples of history. Did they find Hampden, Russell, and Sydney, asserting the rights of the people by means of such societies was brought about by such means? No; oaths and secretly and the proposed was brought about by such means? These were the means are more and the proposed was brought about by such means? These were the means are more and the conspirator. These were the means are more and the proposed was brought about by such means? The bond was chiefly directed were associated merely on principles of loyalty.—

Look at the examples of history. Did they find Hampden, Russell, and Sydney, asserting the rights of the people by means constituency he represented were mixed, Protestants and Catholies, and he was sometimes embarrassed as to the course best for him to pursue; but he felt no difficulty in this case, for the hill established a system of civil disability unknown any where in the World. If the society against which this bill was chiefly directed were seditious in its designs, he would support the bill; no such objections are urged. The causes which produced that society and the objects they have in view are well known; and though these causes do not exist here, you cannot divest emigrants of their old associations. If a meeting were held near this House, and you were told that 15 or 20 Orangemen were there assembled, what right had you to interfere with them for quietly transacting their büsiness at their own home? One would suppose from reading the bill that a band of men were combined together to overthrew the Queen's government and these men were Orangemen; but it is known that these men stood forth in the hour of danger to maintain the Queen's a uthority, and suppress civil dissention and foreign invasion; and this is the return they receive. He said nothing in disparagement of others, for Roman Catholies did the same; but it was wrong to deprive these men of the right to assemble peaceably in their own houses for objects lawful and patriotic.

Dr. Dunlor had voted for putting down party processions, but would not support this trynamical bill, which is to go to the homes and privace es

processions, but would not support this tyrannical bill, which is to go to the homes and privaces of individuals, and persecute them for their polof individuals, and persecute them for their political opinions, an outrage not less objectionable because those who inflict it are contemptible. When the Almighty humbled the haughty tyrant of Egypt, he did not call the lion from his desert, or the crocodile from the river, nor did he employ thunder, lightning, or earthquake, or any mighty displays of his power; but he chose lice, frogs and flies as the instruments of his justice; and something like these plaques has come on us. We are told that in Egypt the river brought forth frogs abundantly, and they went up into all the houses and chambers, upon the beds, into the ovens and to kmealing troughs, upon the King, his people and his servants; and such is the case with us, (laughter) our plagues upon the King, his people and his servants; are such is the case with us, (laughter) our plague are like those of the Egyptians, and he wish to God we had a Moses to rid us of them. (It creased laughter) To prevent men from asserbling to express their opinions was unworthy a British subject. Let them meet, sing song and drink toasts, in bumpers, if they like; I while they keep to that there is nothing to feat but let us not deprive them of their rights a privileges of British subjects. If you do the while they keep to that there is nothing to fear; but let us not deprive them of their rights and privileges of British subjects. If you do this you will raise the shout of martyrdom, and increase their numbers fifty fold. He had always been opposed to the Orangemen, but could not say that he would not become one himself if this

f Toronto had said the people's rights should of be abridged without necessity. It was well nown that many petitions had been presented raying for the suppression of Orange Societies, known that many petitions had been presented praying for the suppression of Orange Societies, and the House would have been flooded with such petitions this session but for the universal belief that Government would put an end to these Societies. If they had not brought forward this measure he should have accused them, of forfeiting the confidence he had placed in them; but now he was amply repaid by this single bill. The hon member for Quebec had said he should not interfere with liberty without pocusion. rises according to weightly by cances and half ounces, as to distance by spaces of sixties and hundreds of miles, and as the amount of postages by sums of 2d, 4d, and 8d.

State of the Revenue bears out, upon the whole, the favourable anticipations which the rapidly improving state of trade had caused many to form concerning it. The net revenue of the year ending Oct. 10, 1843, exceeds that of the previous year by no less a sum than £4,076, 3d6; the former amounting to £49,346,273, the latter to £45,269,927. The increase on the quarter is about a million and a half. There is a decrease in the customs; but on the excise, which is an unerring gauge of the prosperity for the country, there is an increase on the dries, which is an unerring gauge of the prosperity for the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 15th of July to the 7th October, 1843, both inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3d and 4th William IV, cap. 95:

Circulation,

Securities,

£22,168,000

Bullion,

£31.027,000

Securities,

£22,168,000

Bullion,

£34,271,000

Downing street, Oct. 12, 1843.

WILL of Six Charles Bagot.—The will and three codicils of the late Sir Charles Bagot have just been proved by the Earl of Dartmouth and three codicils of the late Sir Charles Bagot have just been proved by the Earl of Dartmouth and three codicils of the late Sir Charles Bagot have just been proved by the Earl of Dartmouth and three codicils of the late Sir Charles Bagot have buy it we shall have to locate ourthree codicils of the late Sir Charles Bagothave use here are seen, and we like it well; but we buy it we shall have to locate our-

we duy it we shall have to locate our-selves among Orangemen, where we shall not be safe if we differ from them." The blood spilled in the Toronto election was shed by Orangemen being banded together, and he was surprised that any one opposed the suppression of such outrages. At his election some Orange-voted for him, because they knew that he wantvoted for him, because they knew that he want-ed to benefit Society by reason and moral sua-sion—not by brute force; se that among them-aelves there are some who revolt at the proceed-ings of the body. Orangemen ask more than others—that they may be allowed to associate themselves together by secret ooths to bring their collective power to bear in furtherance of their party purposes, and thus make brutal force triumph over reason and law. A Government that having the power could not suppress such Societies was unworthy of support. But he was glad to find that they were to be suppressed, and believed the Orangemen themselves would be glad of it after the first excitement had pas-

Mr. Ayrwin said that like his how, friend from Quebec he knew nothing of these Societies from experience, but that they produced great evil in Upper Canada we had ample evidence in the petitions that covered the table during the first session. He as a member of the committee appointed to investigate the subject, had received numerous proofs of Orange violence at elections; and when the seat of the hon. memfor the second riding of York was contested, he wished to send a commission to Streetsville to take evidence on the subject, but was surprised at the opposition to it. He afterwards learned, that the commission could do no good because of the Orangemen; so that in one part at least of Her Majesty's dominions the majesty of the law could not be maintained. Why did Irishmen bring hither this fatal institution which was probably the cause of driving them from their native land? Why is Canada doomed to a re-

newal of the dangerous strifes that have convul-sed Ireland so long?

He had read in a paper published in the town: of Kingston, the organ of these societies, that in this Province upwards of 20,000 men were bound the troubler by secret oaths, as Orangemen.—
(Hear.) Was it no objection in point of fact, that such an organized body did exist in the country? It cannot be denied that it does exist. The hon, gentleman has alluded to the services rendered by this society; no member was more willing to express his thanks for such services; great praise was due them on that ground most unquestionably: and on that ground he would ask them now, under the ultered cir-

the object of these societies to be good, would they consent to carry them out by bad means, or would not good objects be carried out by good means, and bad objects by bad means? The hongentiemen will not answer me there. The objects of these societies not of British or Canadian oigin; of indigenous Irish growth, who could not see why it was that Irishmen assumed their loyalty to be superior to that of all others; upon what principle did they assert a claim to greater loyalty than others; did they of all others of Her Majesty's subjects make such a claim? That loyalty which did not extend as well to an obedience to the laws, as to the defence of the throne, was a mere lip loyalty. They had been told the objects were lawful and good, but although that might be the case, the very security of the secrecy practiced might lead to things which were neither loyal or good: if they thought fit to nourish plots of assessination, they could do so with impunity; or a case might occur where the oath of the juryman would conflict with the oath of an Orangeman. And was not this a state of things which called for the attention and interference of the government? What would be the argument used by hone gentlemen opposite were a measure brought in to authorise vote by ballot! would not those gentlemen opposite were a measure brought in to authorise vote by ballot! would not those gentlemen say that it was derogatory to the character of the British subject to do that in privacy which it was his pride and liberty to do openly and mandully, yet every objection which on such grounds they would urge against such a mea which it was his price and liberty to do openly and madfully, yet every objection which on such grounds they would urge against such a measure would apply with ten times more justice to the existence of these secret societies. The country had already sufficiently suffered, in con-

country had already sufficiently suffered, in consequence of these societies, and unless the evil was promptly and fully checked, he could not answer for the consequences. It was natural that the organization of one party should lead to the organization of others.

Mr. Duggan opposed the bill at great length; said he was an Orangeman, and defended the Orange Society. In the course of his speech he read the Orangemen's oath, and the oath of the Jesuits, in order to show that they were as unlike as possible. He also defended the inhabitants of Streetville; there was not a more quiet, orderly, and respectable people in Canada East or West. He concluded, by wishing the subject referred to a select Committee, to inquire and report thereon, and not condemn the Orangemen unheard.

Mr. Morris said that when bon, gentlemen denied the existence of Orangers, or rather the

denied the existence of Orangeism, or rather the evils which flowed from that system, they had surely forgotten there was such a County in the Province as Leeds. (Hear, hear.) He could rrovince as Leeus. (rear, hear.) He cerid describe to hon gentlemen, some scenes; which came under his own observation of a character to make them shudder.—That county, through violence, was unrepresented in the Upper Canadian Parliament for a length of time, and the dian Parliament for a length of time, and the people were deprived of their just rights in the exercise of the elective franchise. He denied that all the Irish Protestants were Orangemen; in his County there were numbers of highly respectable Irish Protestants, who disclaimed connection with any secret society, and who had on many occasions expressed to him their regret that the differences which exist in Ireland had been transplanted to this country. He felt bound to say, however, that few of the rioters who disgraced themselves in Leeds were persons of character or property; they were mostly young men, living within and without the country, who were organized and urged on by unprincipled and designing individuals who regardless of consequences, spoke to the feelings and the prejudices of their willing dupes. It had been stated that he supported the measure had been stated that he supported the measure because he had been opposed by the Orangemen, than which nothing could be more incorrect. At the last eletion a large number of Irish Pro-testants had recorded their votes for him, of whom several were Orangemen, and he was sure the vote which he would give in favor o this bill, stringent as the bill was, would not be

nt parliantent his constituency had n the present parintageness considerers had more than doubled. Thirty years ago Upper Canada had but 63,000 inhabitants; and the old District of London including the new District of London, Brock, and Talbot, had but 62 militia men;

ulation like that? At the period he first visited Toronto, or York as it was then called, he could count but 70 houses from the Don Bridge to the garrison, a distance of nearly three miles; it now contains a population of 17,000 or 18,000 inhabitants: under those circumstances where would they fix upon a capital? Yet Montreal had been selected, and the removal to that city was made a cabinet question. If Her Majesty choose to consult the people of the Province, through their representatives in that House, he thought the ministry had no right to throw their weight in the scale, and force some of its members into the position of voting for their places. It was impossible that an unbiassed expression of the sense of the House on the question before them

was a shred of the constitution lett for them and the stand on, would they cease locking for repeal clear them and the stand on that ground most unquestionably: and on that ground most unquestionably: and on that ground to take them and the stand on, would they cease locking for repeal clear them and the stand on, would they cease locking for repeal clear them and the stand on, would ske them now, under the when they could not take it awas from them by a proclamation—(received upon the target). The fate of repeal depended upon the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an organization which had originated in the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an organization which had originated in the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an organization which had originated in the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an organization which had originated in the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an organization which had originated in the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an organization which had originated in the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an organization which had originated in the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an organization which had originated in the transmithed to the laws, whether it became an extended to the laws, whether it became it assents of the country. The fate of the country of matters of which they was anot the would ask them now, under the whole ask them now, under the who

unfit us to decide a plain question, and that the people will acquiesce on the decision of the laperial Government, but not in that of their own again in the course of this discussion confiplained of the want of infermation in the Message. Now he (Mr. H.) must say that such charges amount almost to disrespect to the head of the Government. Can it be supposed by any hon. member that His Excellency has kept back any information of the slightest importance to this House. He has not indeed furnished his confidential despatches, and there are obvious reasons why he could not do so, but even if his Excellency were capable of withholding any information which would be of importance to this House, he would not care to do so, as he would be liable to impeachment, if, in submitting an important question to the Legislature by the dreetion of his Sovereign, he were to conceal facts which the Legislature had a right to know. The hon, and learned member for Niagars had stated that the Lower Canadians were hostile to the agricultural interests of Upper Canada, and that this lost it influence would be increased by the rembra of the Seat of Government. Now what is the fact? After 15 years of unceasing contest of the part of the ägriculturalists of Upper Canada to obtain a duty on foreign produce, during seat years of which the hon, and learned member and his friends were in power, it is only now that they have obtained the concession of these years of which the hon, and learned member and his friends were in power, it is only now that they have obtained the concession of their demands from a government composed partly of Lower Canadians, and supported by Lower Canadian members.

It had been said that his remark on reporting the consideration of the consideratio

It had been said that his remark on reporting the debates was a trifling consideration, but he did not think so. It was essential to have then known, and how could it be done except when there are daily papers in both languages! It has been said that the removal of the Seat of Goren, ment would cause a repeal of the union, but those who called this argument were actuated by sectional feelings, and neet but little subject from the public. The agitation on this subject sectional feelings, and nreet but little superfrom the public. The agitation on this subject has but little superfrom the public. The agitation on this subject has but little superfrom the public. The agitation on this subject has failed. A meeting was held in his County, but was got up by a lew half-pay officers, who did not speak the opinions of the people at all. The hon, and learned member for Kingston has incurred deep responsibility for the course which he has taken on this subject, and for having given his influence to those who will endeavor to agitate for the dissolution of the Union. Hon, gentlemen and blamed the administration for making this a Cabinet question. That, however, was a point on which we must be the best judges: having taken the responsibility of acting to the best of our judgment we are prepared to stand or fall by it. There was a time, however, when it was not a Cabinet question, when there was no reason to suppose its would now be prought under the of this House; and even when the Cabinet were unanimous, with one exception; and had the removal taken place in consequence of the Report of the Council, his hon, friend would not he thought, have felt it necessary to resign. There was a portion of the remarks of the honmember for Kingston which he felt a difficulty in Gallowing. The ion, gentleman had not indeed member for Kingston which he fell a difficulty in following. The inon, gentleman had not indeed exactly defined what he meant; but he had evidently pointed at separation as a possible consequence of the removal of the Scat of Government. He (Mr. H.) had no such apprehensions. He was as ardept a friend to British America ar any, hion, member in that House, however much he might be slandered. He was grafifled, therefore, to have it in his nower to state his helief he might be slandered. He was grafifed, then, fore, to have it in his power to state his belief, that all the late acts of Sir Robert Peel's Government had a tendency to strengthen the connexion with the Mother Country; and he now looked forward to many, many years of happy connexion with the great Empire of which we forued a part. His hon, friend from Kingston had likewise said that the bills brought before this House by the Government, were transcripts of the laws of the State of New York. This be denied. Municipal Institutions in every country are essentially democratic; and it would be found that we merely proposed to extend to the found that we merely proposed to extend to the people throughout the Province, powers which had been long enjoyed by the Toronto Corpera-

Sir ALLAN McNAB spoke in favour of a disso-lution of the House before deciding this ques-tion. The people of Upper Canada had not elected their representatives with any riew to this question. And as it was several members of the Government would not have vo-ted for the removal if it were not a Cabinet question. The people did not desire a removal of the Seat of Government, but the contrary. It was perfectly understood at the period of the Union that the Seat of Government should be fixed in Upper Canada, in compliance with the this bill, stringent as the bill was, would not be displeasing to them.

Debate on the Seat of Government Should be fixed in Upper Canada, in compliance with the pledge given by Lord Sydenham to that effect, and it was accordingly fixed at Kingston; and that selection had received the approbation of the Imperial Government. What did Lerd Stanley say in his description. ture consideration by Her Majesty's Govern-ment. The people of Upper Canada knew all there are now about 20 regiments in the same space.

How could they make a permanent location of the capital in any one place with a shifting population like that? At the period he first visited Toronto, or York as it was then called, he could be to the capital in any one place with a shifting population like that? At the period he first visited Toronto, or York as it was then called, he could be to the period he first visited they were not represented.

Mr. Merritt said this the could be to the period he first visited they have a sit was then called, he could be to the period the first visited they have a place with a shifting population like that? At the period he first visited they have a place with a shifting population like that?

sease of the House on their places. It was impossible that an unbiassed expression of the sense of the House on the question before them could be obtained, when the ministry compel 24 thembers out of 84 to vote as they direct. (Hear, hear.) There were two, and it seemed only two connected with the administration who had the honesty to prefer the principle to their profits.

The administration would not have got a single to their profits to from Upper Canada were it not a minister rial question, and to those members from Upper Canada who supported them on that consideration, he would only say, there was no hope for them with their constituencies, and that like the honesty to the profits of the control of the profits of the distinction would be as kindly treated again, but he doubt would be as kindly treated again, but he would remind his hon. Friend, when he speaks of Montreal being the natural capital of the country, that its natural claims were departing.

Sixteen years ago there was not a wholesale store in Toronto, & the Merchants were supplied from Montreal; but that game had changed, for the whole of the supplies for the West and West as Windsor.

Mr. Hincks opposed the amendment. Some strong reason must have induced Her Majesty's Government to call upon the House for advice after having the opinion of the Executive Council, and that was undoubtedly an unwillingness to assume such a serious responsibility without a distinct pledge on the fact of this House that the necessary funds would be granted. If the amendment were adopted, in whilat position to the western world, and for which they then the public delt was not a wholesale store in Toronto, & the Merchants were supplied from Montreal; and the local merchants were supplied from Montreal being the natural capital of the country, that its natural claims were departing.

Mr. Hincks opposed the amendment. Some strong reason must have induced Her Majesty's Government to call upon the House for advice a distinct pledge on the fact of this House that the nece

armer residing above. Kingston, full on every thing he grows and beth necessarily pass through the tions: this he did not urge as a rese merely from their natural pesiding above and the other belty think lead to this common market. which lead to this common marks men port; it was, nevertheless, and and proved that greater burnarily borne by the Inhabitants rearily borne by the Inhabitants rearily borne in Lower Canada, and we for conferring any legislative heir power on the one to lessent the most of the conferring and the conferring any legislative heir power on the one to lessent the natural adversessed by the other. It is a minion can be best ascertained in a Attorney General's argument Attorney General's argundon this, referring to London pitals not central. It was a his paltry province with a popul on compared to independent govern 20 to 40,000,000. Keeping while we are confined to et public opinion, as was see Grie Canal, the construction med by Dewitt Clinton was York, with 200,000 inhabited by the people of the West better communications; itself in ten years. Who d for itself in ten years. Whe the epinion originate then? It in the country. He could disson for removing the Seat of ontreal. In a few years the langulation of Canada will be four to and the Niagara river, an execution of the seat of these will

the general interest of those will seat of Government should be p. he interior as possible. Mr. Dunn thought that the Successes which had been made moral of the Seat of Government Montreal, were founded upon seith feelings, and not upon any emplications. Montreal was a capital policy. sish feelings, and not upon any e-public policy. Montreal was a the largest population of any in-there was one circumstance w-stong claim as the Seat of the gislature of United Canada—the ulation being composed one half and one half of French origin; bling the Government to meet of the control of the Seat of Ceause it is the place where the

Mr. Shenwood was a membranda Legislature when the Remonwere passed, and could sunty on the subject. Lord San inty on the subject. Lord Space, assurances, publicly and pishes of the people of Upper moditions of a union should be reby led them to admit the as a union, leaving the details be longerial Government. It was the modern of the Crown, armed egoliate for at Union; and he had distinctly in his place to pon that pledge alone the represente of Upper Canada had como with Lower Canada. It was that they did not care what ad said; he was the Represented Government; and transaand above all suspicion; for the lestor all confidence in gowhat were the advantages of manercial, emporium, in which cary of bales and bacrels. A de with the location of the ent! The business of governm regards on in other places as saw hie reason advanced w saw no reason advanced v maway from where it was, ay from where it was, rds of two years, especi ard, to Montreal. No i for such a change, bu too involved the existe at was an honest state:

refore not a matter of al utility; the necessity of public benefit, but existence. It has been

iest thing they would be 15 vote £200,000 for 150. (Ob, oh!) Well, 1 ol, be satisfied with mu £150,000, or £100,00 mow where they would be a post the state of the satisfied with mu. and if the man who by what he has no means to me be same principle would apply that the extreme of folly to take eranient to Montreal before the Was likely to remain there or He agreed with the hop, and or Niagara, that the rapidly in ent, and the continued emiger country would very shor ive positions of the two section is point of population; a dmit that in ten years the mas hey were now assembled. (Here to be removed further from mere support of government y words of the hon. Attorne ould look upon that reason a for urging on the measure, lining the administration at ral interests of the co Col. Prince saw from the pro-le that not all the eloquence of Cierco could make one conve on, But representing, as he the far west, the honest year, for west, the honest year, who look at a dollar before some imaginary profit, he could be filed to the proposed measurement of the filed of the proposed of the filed of the proposed of the filed of the proposed measurement of the filed of the proposed measurement of the filed of the ontreal, that city will increase alon, capital, enterprise, and ad its former ratio; and as the Prench Canadians will decrease but a fraction of the popularised the Lower Canada in this. There is retained to the control of the cont

sthis. There is another poi set is. There is another poi seat of Government was coasian notions of justice—justic he he not as it has been, i at unwarrantably and unjustif temproved and unimprovable cathe contrary, he was highly test improvements effected in list knew it. Merchants a dout their money here on the first knew it. Merchants a sout their money here on the ed Sylenham, confirmed by sylenham, confirmed by sylenham, confirmed by sylenham, confirmed by sylenham, it would violate of a great injustice to remove ment. No man living under ment. No man living under ment has a right to Jose the tod faith invested, founded on termient. If the removal of the sylenham will work, and this discussion will be supported to the sylenham will work and the sylenham will be supported to the sylenham wi being up in that city a British and to their own.

First other members took probabilities unnecessary to repute they were merely repetities already published. The standard published.