itants upon the subject.

Mr. Baldwin was opposed to the partiening off of Counties in the manner proposed by the Solicitor General, so that the inhabitants should Solicitor General, so that the inhabitants should vote for Municipal purposes in one District, and for Parliamentary in another; he thought it was more convenient, and would more advance the interests of the people to allow them to constitute one District, or to be permanently attached to one. He could not approve of this partitioning of Poland sort of legislation.

Messrs. Dickson and Powell opposed the Bill at some length.

Col. Prince considered that it ought to be post-poned, as he wished to get the activities of the

Col. PRINCE considered that it ought to be postponed, as he wished to get the opinion of the
people of Essex upon the subject, they being interested in the matter; and also because the representative of the County of Kent, which was
to be disposed of, was not yet in that House.

Dr. Denkor and Mr. M'Donald of Cornwall
opposed the Bill.

Upon the motion of Mr. Sherwood it was ordered to be reads exceed time this day if months.

dered to be read a second time, this day 6 months yes 29. Nays 17.
Mr. Williams's Bill relative to Religious So-

cieties in Upper Canada was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole on Thursday next.

The House went into Committee of the whole upon the Bill to enable the Municipal Council of Toronto to tax dogs and regulate Temperance

Houses.

Mr. M'DONALD; of Dundas, was opposed to the Bill, because it linked dogs and Temperance Houses together, and moreover gave an irrever-

mr. HALE was of opinion that it was bad policy to levy a tax upon Temperance Houses; they ought rather to be encouraged by an exemption from taxation.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill.
Mr. Johnston's Bill to compel District Treasurers to make payment in cash, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole

whole.

Mr. Boulton opposed the measure as altogether unnecessary, and as one which would disgrace the Statute Book. He thought the hon, gentleman who brought it forward was influenced by man who brought it forward was influenced by some personal pique; for his own part, he had never heard any complaints which justified the passage of this Bill. No doubt there were cases in which District Treasurers had paid in goods, but they had been for the accommodation of the party paid, at a time when the Treasurer was not in funds. The Bill, instead of acting against the Treasurer, would be prejudicial to those it was intended to benefit, by depriving them of tempor yeasistance, which the Treasurer before had it in his power to give them.

Mr. Johnston insisted upon the necessity of the Bill; and as for it being disgraceful, he hoped

the Bill; and as for it being disgraceful, he hoped the hon. member would never introduce one which would disgrace him or the Statute Book more than this. He would call to his mind that the Treasurer of a District near Toronto had gone off with £400; the Treasurer of his own, Mr. Fs., District was not so bad as that, he mere-

ly paid his own notes with the public money, and the people who ought to have received it, with goods out of his store.

Dr. Dwnlor supported the Bill; the hon. gentleman who saw no necessity for it, was a Toronto cockney, who had no idea of anything which occurred out of the Main Street of Toronto. was the greatest necessity for the passage Mr. BALDWIN was opposed to the Bill as un-

ssary, and moved that the Committee should which motion was lost.

Mr. M'DONALD, of Cornwall, advocated the necessity of the Bill, the practice of District Treas-urers making payment in goods was so general, that he himself knew an instance in which an inthat he himself knew an instance in which an individual having no knowledge of Mercantile matters, being appointed District Treasurer, immediately stated storekeeper, for the very purpose
of doing that which this Bill sought to prevent.

Mr. Gowan spoke in favor of the Bill. Upon
a division it was passed.—Ayes, 24. Nays, 13.

Mr. Christie's Bills "to exempt certain articles in Gaspe from Duty," and "for the relief
of landholders in the District of Gaspe," were
postponed.

Postponed.

The Bill to incorporate La Communaute des Sœurs de Sains Noms de Jesus et Marie was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole, which rose and reported the Bill

At this time it was half-past 12 o'clock and there were 13 members present. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30. THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

The first order of the day was Mr. Roblin's bill providing for the equal distribution of intestate estates in Upper Canada.

Mr. ROBLIN moved the second reading.

Mr. ROBLIN moved the second reading.
Mr. ROBLIN said, he was fully aware of the
prejudices that existed in the minds of many hon.
members, and in fact in the minds of many individuals out of the House, in favor of ancient and
antiquated customs, notwithstanding those customs or usages might be in themselves unjust,
and contrary to the principles of equity. But stands out of the reasons, and withinteding those customs, and contrary to the principle of sequity. But and contrary to the principle of sequity. But still he hoped that it was not too late to magnite whether the law of principle of sequity. But still he hoped that it was not too late to magnite whether the law of principle of sequity. But still he hoped that it was not too late to magnite whether the law of principle of sequity. It was not too late to make the principle of sequity. It was not too late to make the contrary to the principle of sequity. It was not too late to make the contrary to the principle of sequity. It was not too late to make the contrary to the principle of sequity and the principle of sequity. It was not too late to make the contrary to the principle of sequity and the sequity of the support of the subport of the authority of the King that he should have those designed of the support of the support

this country to that of England. In the English
Parliament there was a standing order against
action upon such prayers; and whenever they
were presented the Speaker interfered. It would
be well if both sides of the House would join in
plaing such a rule upon its journals, when all
these discussions would be avoided. The amendment was then put and carried—Yeas 33, Nays

18.

of the family as they grow up, and in almost evemains on the homestead. Lands being abundant, the great majority of farmers provide for
each son as he grows up, and settles him on a
comfortable farm, with the title in his chest,
while the youngest remains at home, with no title but the father's will, and that perhaps not this country to that of England. In the English Parliament there was a standing order against action upon such prayers; and whenever they were presented the Speaker interfered. It would be sell if both sides of the House would join in pla mg such a rale upon its journals, when all these discussions would be avoided. The amendment was then put and carried—Yeas 33, Nays 18.

The House went into a committee of the whole upon Mr. Laurin's Bill to annex the Parish of St. Sylvester to the County of Dorchester Mr. DeBuzury in the chair. The Committee rose and reported the Bill with an amendment.

Second reading of Mr. Trossrs. N's Bill to create two new Districts from the Counties of Haldimand and Kent.

Mr. Solicitor General Sterrwoop opposed the Bill. There were already in Upper Canada 22 Districts, requiring 4d Circuits annually and 88 Counts of Quarter Session. If two new Districts were exceed they would require Count Houses to be built at the expense of thousands of pounds, Sheriffs to be appointed,—and other officers to be sentationed, with all the expensive machinery of separate Districts. In a measure which would be brought before the House to-marrow night, all the advantages of separate Districts were conferred upon these places without the expense; it provided to attach the townships which were now sought to be created into two Districts, to those upon which they bordered, for all purposes excepting that of Parliamentary is not be apportioned off in this manner. In point of actual size the districts sought to be erected were larger than some in the neighborhood. He proposed that the Bill should be read a second time, and then allowed to lie over unit the next session in order to obtain the opinion of the inhabitants, praying that they might not be apportioned off in this manner. In point of actual size the districts sought to be erected into two Districts, to those upon which they bordered, for all purposes in one District, and the proposed by the Solicitor General; so that the inhabitants should vote for Mu lo provide for others; then the carrying out of a law which subjects a man to the cessure of the world for a rogue and a dishonest man, is one which certainly should be repealed. But it is said that any person who does not wish to have his property descended agreeably to the present law, can make a will; this is very true, but there are many persons who have prejudices against making wills—whether justly or not is a matter of no consequence, the fact exists; there is to them something forbidding in it, they appear to think it will shorten their days; these prejudices exist mostly among that class of the community who are most affected by the law, namely, the yeomanry of the country. The honest scruples and prejudices of the people, should not be disregarded by the Legislature, especially where they are not contrary to the principles of equity and justice. But suppose none of those prejudices to exist, it is not contemplated by the present bill to prevent any person from making a will who wishes to do so, and give all to any one or more of his children; but who is it that is best able to make a will, not the farmer in the country, who has not the means of calling in the country, who has not the means of calling in the services of a legal gentleman at any moment, but is generally obliged to employ some country school-master, or some of his more favored neighbors who may be able to do it for him, and in many cases these wills are torn to pieces by the lawyers, and thus the honest intentions of the devizee frustrated, whereas, on the other hand, those who are rich always have the means of making wills which will stand investigation. But it is objected that should this bill pass it will prevent persons from making wills; no stronger argument than this can be adduced in favor of argument than this can be adduced in favor of the bill, it being so much in accordance with the views and feelings of the people, that they will give themselves no trouble to make a different disposition of their property. The great objection raised is, that it will cut up property into small pieces; this will seldom occur, and the evil in that case, should it occur in a few instances, would not be equal to the opposite effect, namely, of placing all the lands in the country in the hands of a few. What is it, I would ask, that constitutes the wealth of a country! Is it not its productiveness? And which, I would ask, will be the more productive—the small farm or the large one? It is bad policy to legislate for the aggrandisement of the few, to the prejudice of the many, in any case, but more especially of the many, in any case, but more especially when, by doing so, you injure the general community. The man who is rich, and owns an immense tract of land, becomes preud, and will spend much of his wealth in ornamenting his estates, indifferent whether they produce much or not; while the man who owns a farm of moderate size will make it produce all that it is capable of doing and it must be admitted on all

> measure. after the word "now" in the original motion, be struck out, and the words "this day six months"

ble of doing; and it must be admitted on all hands that a thousand acres of laid owned by five persons will produce much more than the same number of acres in the hands of one man.

These, and many other reasons which might be adduced, have induced me to bring ferward this

be added thereto. Mr. Smith, of Frontenac, said he would support Mr. Johnston's amendment; there had been Colony. The law had existed for centuries, and no good reason had ever been found against it, neither had it ever been successfully attacked. No person in Upper Canada had ever complained of the law, but the introducer of this measure, and an alteration in it had been a pet scheme with him, like that of vote by ballot was with an law, seatleman connesite, and both measures had

Col. Parker hoped that this Bill would not be tomahawked upon the second reading, but that the House would acknowledge the principle, and allow it to go to a Committee of the whole, there to be fairly discussed. For his own part, he was in favour of the Bill. He saw nothing in the argument that no petitions had been presented in favour of the measure. It was no which had been frequently discussed in Parliament, and therefore one to which public attention had been called; and the fact that there had not been any petitions against it was as strong an argument?

in Ireland. He would refe to what Lady Morgan said in her work upon rance, that its farmers were worse off than Eglish peasants, and that she had seen a man diving his wife and jackars yoked to the same pugh. In that condity there were no persons to answered to the middle class of farmers in bgland. There was nothing but an ignorant, unoverished peasantry, and a high, haughty nobilit, without any of the real props of an aristocrac: He would ask his friend, Col. Prince, who he got a nice farm in Sandwich, whether he wold like to have it divided into ten or twelve petions, and settle his sons and daughters upon it. He appealed against the introduction of this measure, as an unanceasary interference with a stiled law, and would vote against any innovatio, attempted to be introduced, was streaded for the mount of the system, now attempted to be introduced, was small and never heard the the fact of his had never heard the the fact of his had never heard the the fact of his have in first place, and he had never heard the the fact of his have neaded that Bill urged the the fact of his have head the fact of his have head the fact of his have neaded that Bill urged as a reason why he should be supported. He considered this Bill altogether uncalled for. He had known heirs to intestate estates, to divide the property of their own accord, in many cases; he knew one instance in which the eldest son,—where there was a family, of six chikiren, sold the property which was small, and went into another business, and was thus enabled to provide handsomely for the rest, which could not have been the case had the law now proposed, been in force.

Mr. Macdonald, he had never heard the the fact of his having introduced that Bill urged the fact of his having introduced that Bill urged the fact of his having introduced that Bill urged the fact of his having introduced that Bill urged the fact of his having introduced the sall and never heard the he fact of his having introduced that Bill urged the fact of his having introduced that Bil

iand each, better than one man could cultivate 500, and, therefore, the division of property would lead to a greater amount of production.—
The state of things which existed in France, and which had been alluded to by the Member for Huron, did not arise from the division of land, but from the want of capital. In Lower Cananada and the United States the system of the division of property had existed for a great length of time, and had been found to work well. And although it might be said that the law of primogeniture worked equally well in Upper Canada, it was only because it was a young country, and had not yet had time to experience the evil effects of the system. He trusted that the House would go into committee upon the Bill, when he would support it.

Mr. M'Connell said, that the law of primogeniture was not in existence in the Eastern Townships, and the people were opposed to it.—
The people of that district were fond of what they considered a good law, no matter whether it were French or English. If the majority of the people of Upper Canada were satisfied with the law as it stood at present, it was unjust to compel them to change it; and he would on that account vote against the measure.

Mr. Balpuny is said, that when upone of former

compel them to change it; and he would on that account vote against the measure.

Mr. BALDWIN said, that when, upor a former occasion, he had solicited Mr. Roblin to withdraw his bill, it was because, being in office, he desired time to ascertain whether a similar measure, but not liable to the same objections, could be introduced by the Government. With regard to the Bill itself, he saw great danger in saliting farms up into small pieces, which would be ting farms up into small pieces, which would be its effect. And on the other hand, he saw no danger of the vast accumulation of property in a few hands arising from the existence of the pre-sent law; it would never be felt, or at any rate not for many years, in such a series of the present law; it would never be felt, or at any rate not for many years, in such a manner as to call for legislation upon the subject. But the opinion of nine tenths of the people of Upper Canada was in favour of a change; that opinion had been growing for years, and, instead of retrograding, was still advancing. When he considered this, and looked upon the United States, that great country whose institutions must exprcise a ding, was still advancing. When he considered this, and looked upon the United States, that great country whose institutions must exercise a great influence upon those of this colony, and twhere the lands were divided in the manner proposed by this Bill, and saw no probability of that opinion in favour of a change diminishing—then it became a question with him, whether, sooner or later, it would nat be necessary to introduce, that measure; and if, sooner or later, it must be a done, then let it be done at once, for the sooner the great principles of the social system were settled, the better. This opinion he had held for a number of years; he had been prepared to act upon it then, and he was prepared to act upon it then, and he was prepared to act upon it then, and he was prepared to act upon it then, and he was prepared to act upon it then, and he was prepared to act upon it then, and he was prepared to act upon it then, and he was prepared to act upon it then, and he was prepared to act upon it then and he do doubt upon the principle, but there was room for improvement in the method of the Bill. He should support the second reading.

Mr. Meyers said this was a Bill of great importance to Upper Canada, whose people had been born, and lived under the law of primogeniture; their parents settled Canada under that law, it was the law of the Mother Country, under which that country had prospered, and there had not been any sufficient reason brought forward to testify a change. If the people of Upper Canada required an alteration in a law, they were prone te petition for it, but there was no petition calling for this alteration. This Bill had

petition calling for this alteration. This Bill had been introduced into the Parliament of Upper Canada by a man who was a Republican by birth, a Republican in feeling, and who was now a Republican. No person who had espoused the principles supported by the Conservative side of the House, had ever been designed of the Member for Prince Edward, was one which could be of no service to the country. In Lownor Mr. Johnston's amendment; there had been no petition presented to that House, praying for an alteration in the law of primogeniture as now existing in the Upper Province; and therefore this bill was uncalled for. It struck the first blow at the root of British institutions in this Colony. The law had existed for centuries, and the primogeniture as a Upper Canada one, in which it was alone to the ground. In the first place, this question was an Upper Canada one, in which it was alone concerned, and he housed, that the Members for concerned, and he hoped that the Members for Lower Canada would not vote upon it, for if they did, they would find that it was quite as easy for the Members for Upper Canada to change their institutions, as it was for them to alter theirs. This Bill struck at a vital and favourite institution of the people of Lingar Canada Ha

with him, like that of vote by ballot was with an hon, gentleman opposite, and both measures had been introduced, every session that he had had a seat in Parliament. This bill had been upon a former occasion opposed by Mr. Baldwin, when Attorney General for Upper Canada, and he hoped to see him oppose it now. The votes of the members for Lowet Canada ought not to be given upon this question, as it was one affecting Upper Canada alone.

Mr. Price spoke at some length in favor of the measure, and called upon the members for Upper Canada to express their opinions upon it. We regret that we cannot give the hon, gentleman's speech, but he unfortunately stands at the extreme left of the Speaker, and the Throne being between him and the Reporter's Box, and, moreover, speaking in a low tone, he is heard very indistinctly.

Col. Price hoped that this Bill would not be tomahawked upon the second reading, but that tomahawked upon the second reading, but that tomahawked upon the second reading, but that the institution of the people of Upper Canada. He (Mr. Meyers) disavowed the principles expressed by the hon, member for the Fourth Riding of York; he denied that the institutions of the people of Upper Canada. He (Mr. Meyers) disavowed the principles expressed by the hon, member for the Fourth Riding of York; he denied that the institutions of the Upon to possible and to support to have any influence over those of this Colony; the secole of Upper Canada to recognized no influence but that the this Human have been supported by, British Institutions, and they were determined to support them. (Tremendous cheering.) With regard to what had been said relative to the law in England, it was usual in that country, in cases where wills were not made, for the cleast son to receive the freeholds, but the personal property was divided among the children; and such also was the custom of Upper Canada. As to what had been said by the Member for Prince Edward concerning the feeling in Upper Canada, there was a case occurred not long ago, not long ago, in which that gentleman had been called upon to make the will, in which the testator bequeathed his property to his oldest son.—He (Mr. M.) had also known many instances in which the heir at law to an intestate estate had refused to assert his rights, but had divided the property among his brothers and eights. properly among his brothers and sisters. And although the parents have a perfect right to dispose of their property as they think fit, in nine cases out of ten, no will is made. The people of Upper Canada are fond of this law of primogeniture, and Members for Lower Canada ought to allow them to enjoy it, if they expected the same course to be pursued towards them, when some principle relative to Lower Canada is sought to be altered.

The House then adjourned.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL rose to give notice of his intention to bring in a bill on Monday next, to provide some means for the preservation of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects on the lines of public works.

The House then adjourned.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL rose to give notice of his intention to bring in a bill on Monday next, to provide some means for the preservation of the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects on the lines of public works.

The House then adjourned.

sons and daughters upon it He appealed against the introduction of this measure, as an unnecessary interference with a stiled law, and would vote against any innovatio, attempted to be introduced for the mere sak of change.

Mr. Merrit said he had voted in favour of this measure in former Paliaments, in deference to public opinion. When he Bill had been mooted in the Parliament of Uper Canada, it had always passed with large majorities, which shewed that public opinion was in its favour; but it had been rejected by the legislative Council—He would beg the House t call to mind the case of Cel. Turner, whose whob property had gone to his eldest son, who was a profligate person, and who had squandered it away, and it was now in the hands of innkeepers. When he considered the effects of the law of prmogeniture in England, it made him thank Gol that he had been born in a country where a different mamer of disposing of property existed. It was self-evident that five men could cultivate 100 acres of land each, better than one man could cultivate 500, and, therefore, the division of property would lead to a greater amount of production—The state of things which existed in France, and which had been introduced in the law of primogeniture was the great bulwark be-with had been introduced into the United States; it was folly to raise a Monarchical structure upon a Republican foundation. The law of primogeniture was the great bulwark be-with had been introduced into the United States; it was folly to raise a Monarchical structure upon a Republican foundation. The were but two legal and Parliamentary means of learning what were the opinions of the people—petitions and public meetings, and there had been neither of these in its favour. The great majority of the people were against this measure as anti-British and anti-Monarchical; it ought not to be introduced here, for the very reason that it had been introduced into the United States; it was folly to raise a Monarchical structure upon a Republican foundation. The law of primogeniture was the great bulwark between the people and the Crown, and the Crown and the people. The measure intended to be introduced was against the first principles of political economy, it was calculated to make the poor poorer, that which was a comfortable farmhouse in one generation, a cottage in the second, and a hovel in the third; and under it, agriculture, instead of becoming a science, would be degraded, as it was in Ireland and France, to a mere imans of life. He would refer hon gentlemen opposite to an article contained in Blackwood's Magazine, a publication not much given to Tory principles [Blackwood is Ultra Tory,] upon this very subject. It quetes the opinions of three travellers; Birkbeck, in speaking of France, says, "The partition of farms goes on from generation to generation, as the people increase in numbers, society is constantly retrograding,— Arthur Young, whose travels through France became the means of improving the agriculture of England, and raising it to its present position, gives as strong testimony upon the subject; and the son of William Cobbett writing from France in 1823, says—"I hear on all sides the greatest complaints of this Revolutionary Law, by its action society is disgraced in the extreme, and some persons, in suite of the Act, are returning

some persons, in spite of the Act, are returning to their ancient custom." Chancellor Kent, on the United States, says—" Large properties con tinuing in the same hands, tend to the advancetinuing in the same hands, tend to the advance-ment and improvement of the people." The evil of the partition law in the United States has not been generally felt, because of the safety valve of the West; but in some of the older States it had been felt already, and the Legislatures of Maryland and Connecticut had been compelled to alter it, and assimilate it to the law of Scot-land, giving the estate to the oldest, subject to the charge of annuities to the younger. The greatness of England was owing to its younger sons, it was they who had spread the name, the fame, and the glory of England over the world—

could be of no service to the country. In Low-er Canada, the law of division was avoided thus. The parents made a deed of gift of their proper ty to one or more children, and it was lened with the payment of a certain amount to the others; and under the same law, the same would be done in Upper Canada. The people of Upper Canada had a respectable prejudice in favour of their old law, and the members from Lower Canada were bound to respect that prejudice. But he thought Mr. Duggan had not received the overtures of the member for Terrebonne in a proper spirit, the language he made use of might have had the effect of inducing gentlemen on that side to vote in favour of the Bill. The remarks which had been made by the Member from Kingston, relative to France, the Mother Country of gentlemen on that side wore not sweet of gentlemen on that side were not such as his should have used, they were not calculated to conciliate. The member for Cornwall should be careful not to throw ridicule upon gentlements of the concepts on that side, by call who were highly esteemed on that side, by call-ing them the "Quebec Debating Club," or he might find on another occasion that he was sharp-ening a sword against himself. He trusted that and that they would not interfere in such questions as the Municipal Law of Lower Canada, at least for some years to come

After a few words from Mr. Williams the ques-tion was put upon Mr. Johnson's amendment.— Ayes, 28; Nays, 28.

The Speaker then gave the casting vote in avour of the amendment. The question was then put upon the origina orion as amended. Ayes, 43; Nays, 10.

Mr. Solicitor General SHERWOOD brought in a stab at the Church, and

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood brought in a bill to establish a Recorder's Court in Toronto. He stated, by the provisions of the bill the salary of the Recorder should be fixed at £500 a year.

The Act of Incorporation of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Kingston and Toronto was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Wednesday-next.

The next order of the day was the consideration of Mr. Papineau's motion for an Address to the remaissery praying for an amendment to the Union Act, which would provide for the use of the French language in all public documents.

Mr. Papineau's motion for sea Address to the French language in all public documents.

Mr. Papineau's motion for an Mr. Boulton again that the Church, at Mr. Baldwin, who wa among its bitterest or Church of England at was a friend to it and was a friend to it.

understood to say, that he could not suppose the Home Government would have any objection to this amendment in the Union Bill, and in proof of this, he read in French, from a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, addressed to Lord Gosford, which stated that the Home Government on Mr. Williams' conceived that no interference should be made with the language of the Franco-Canadians; he likewise stated that it was satisfactory to notice that the English part of the community and of that House had no objection to this amendment; this was the best proof of their good will towards his Mr. Papineau's compatriots.

Mr. Attorney General Smith was sure that the motion would be received with the greatest satisfaction by the whole House; and that in this instance there could be no difference of opinion

instance there could be no difference of opinion between members on either side of the House, and that the motion would be received with equal favor by both sides of the House.

Dr. Dunlop said, the motion was so reasonable and just, that he hoped it would be carried by accelamation.

Dr. Dunlop said, the motion was so reasonable and just, that he hoped it would be carried by
acclamation.

The motion was then put and carried by acclaThe motion was then put and carried by acclaThe motion was then put and carried by acclaThe Mayor to the Court
the purpose of his being afterwards of being swo
Mayor, at the city hall,
The Mayor elect ()

The motion was then put and carried by acclamation.

The motion was then put and carried by acclamation, every member rising, and with a good deal of clapping and cheering.

The House then went into committee, Dr. Dunlop in the chair, on the bill to allow Clergymen and Ministers of Religion to vote for the election of Members of Parliament.

Mr. LAURIN moved in amendment, to the effect, that no Clergyman who received a salary from Government should be permitted to vote.

Mr. McDonald, of Glengarry, objected to this in a very energetic manner, and stigmatized it as being an unfair and iniquitous proceeding; that it would have the effect of excluding nearly the whole of the Clergy in Upper Canada from the elective franchise, as it was well known that most of the Clergy, particularly those of the Churches of England and Scotland, were paid by Government, whereas the Roman Catholic Clergy, not being so paid, would be all entitled to to the coath of the Churches of England and Scotland, were paid by Government, whereas the Roman Catholic Clergy, not being so paid, would be all entitled to the Churches of England and Scotland, were paid by Government, whereas the Roman Catholic Clergy, not being so paid, would be all entitled to the Churches of England and Scotland, were paid by Government, whereas the Roman Catholic Clergy, not being so paid, would be all entitled to the Churches of England and Scotland were paid by Government, whereas the Roman Catholic Clergy.

Mr. McDonyky, (Cornwall) likewise stated

Mr. McDonell (Cornwall,) likewise stated, that the motion, if carried, would have the effect of excluding a very large number of the Clergy. He believed that the bill now before the House was to remove any obstacle to their voting, whereas, as he had already said it would, as far as Upper Canada goes, have a contrary effect. Should such a measure pass, it would cause more bad feeling and heart-burning than any thing which had been contemplated in that House.

Mr. BALDWIN said, that if the amendment had Mr. Saldwin said, that if the amendment had the effect of excluding those Clergy just spoken of, he could not agree to it; but he conceived that his hon, friend, Mr. Laurin, merely intended to exclude persons directly paid by Government, such as Chaplains, &c., who might properly be considered Government officers—that he, Mr. Baldwin, would not support the amendment if it was meant to exclude any others; that he was in force of allowing the whole of the Clergy to in favor of allowing the whole of the Clergy to vote, and that although a member of the former administration, he did not approve of that clause in the Act of last session which disfranchised

the Clergy.

Mr. Morin said, that if the Clergy did not Mr. Moris said, that if the Clergy did not themselves desire to be excluded from the turmoil of politics—a thing which he should like to have seen, he could not think it right that they should be deprived of their rights against their will, and for that reason he should support the bill; but that the same reason given for excluding certain officers under the Government from voting, should apply to the Clergy, who were paid by the Government, and were in an exactly similar position.—[As the hon. gentleman spoke in French, we could not exactly catch whether he was in favor of the amendment or not.

ne was in favor of the amendment or not.

Mr. Hall spoke shortly against the motion.

Mr. Colvile said that he did not believe it to
be the intention of the member for Lotbinnere to
nake his amendment so sweeping, but if it pased, it would certainly have the effect of excludnake agreed to worker of the Cleary

ing a great number of the Clergy.

Mr. LAURIN begged leave to withdraw his motion, which the House allowed.

Mr. Parce moved another amendment, to the effect that no minister should be allowed to vote on any property which he held or occupied as such minister, but that he must be prepared as ach minister, but that he must be properly qual-

fied as a freeholder in his own right to entitle m to a vote.
Mr. Moffatt stated that this amendment was even more illiberal than that proposed by Mr.
Laurin, as it would have the effect of depriving
the most of the Clergy in Upper Canada of their
right of voting. He was surprised to hear from
the hon, gentleman, Mr. Baldwin, that he knew
nothing of the clause in the bill of last session

31st ult., until three colock

which prevented Clergynen from voting; he was more surprised at this from the fact of the hon, gentleman having been a member of the late administration, and such a great stickler for Responsible Government. late administration, and such a great stickler for Responsible Government.

Mr. McDoxell (of Cornwail,) said that the motion introduced by Mr. Price was a direct attack upon the Church of England, and that he (Mr. McDonell) as a member of the Church of Scotland, was more liberal towards that Church, and that Mr. Price (who, he believed, was a member of the Church of England,) appeared to be much more intolerant.

much more intolerant. e much more intolerant.

Mr. Price denied that he was intolerant, and was holding her by the ha aid that he was an advocate for, and a subscribto, Churches of all denominati Mr. Baldwin did not see that there could be

distance from where the would affect other Churches besides that of England. He thought that the Methodists and others would suffer as much as the Church of England by the amendment, if catried.

Mr. Johnston said, that it was a most illiberal measure, and meant as a cut at the fifty area.

measure, and meant as a cut at the fifty-seven her into the house, taid her rectories established in Upper Canada.

Mr. Ropus and M. Mr. ROBLIN and Mr. MURNEY spoke on the

Mr. ROBLIN and Mr. MURNEY spoke on the subject, the former in favor of the amendment, as we understood him, and the latter against it. The Soluctor General Sher wood commenced by stating that the effect of the amendment could not be viewed in any other light than that of preventing ministers of the Church of England from venting ministers of the Church of England from the deceased shortly ted by Mr. Yeoman, lying a examined her, and found her the back, face, breasts, are voting, for that unless a clergyman could swear that he was possessed in his own right of a 48s. freehold, he would be unable to vote. The amendment was meant to exclude the Clergy of that Church, and particularly the fifty-seven Rec-

has and a half, coul-ready mentioned, it ight and morning in smaining glass and repared in the shap e course of the mer d Margaret Crane. eoman, fully corobe elearly appeared to originated this dre-dress sleeping.

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AWFUL VISITATION uncertainty of line adnesday night: a Mr. Waller, store

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PRINTING OFFICE terboro Chronicle fire. It is supposedary.—[ib.

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KINGSTO NGSTON, TUESD

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TORONTO CORPORAT

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members of the Governmen urging Mr. Boulton to remai produced as Mr. B's. justific The consequence of thiss we have no longer any city

we have no longer any city go city charter is virtually exinct. The Act of Incorporation as Mayor should be sworn in being the first Monday in February. that the new members—fire to Councilmen—should be swen after he is sworn in. And ne can act until they are sworn. The whole number of mutater is twenty—including the Mayor.

and be sworn in.

We require not to make at on this affair; it is in perfect as strange novelties brought day stage, by the present Administration of the Crown recome ing the suspension of the Mun the Province humbly su plicating-degradingly BOULTON to save the

ndment was It appeared from the sw sed by Mr. on the Coroner's Inquest. his burning wife the least ing parts of dress lying o

the back, face, breasts, a

FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.