Dr. Dunter hoped some provision would be made for Mr. M'Lean; he had filled the highest office which the Commons of Upper Canada could confer, and it was not right to leave him destitof in his old age.

Mr. Smrrn's amendment was then put and

Mr. BALDWIN's provision charad the same

Mr. Roblin moved that the new Registrars to be appointed for the counties now held by Mr. M'Lean should be compelled, during his life, to pay to him one third of the proceeds.

Mr. Murney said that persons must be employed immediately to revise the Register of Hastings, and fetch up the back work. This would be a serious expense, and some one ought to bear it; it was not fair to put it upon the new Registrar, and to deprive him of one third of the emoluments of the office also.

Mr. SMALL said the amendment was an interterference with the prerogative of the Crown, in saddling gentlemen whom it might appoint to these situations with the payment of one-third of their fees to another.

of their fees to another.

Mr. Baldwin would vote against the amendment, unless it was made applicable to all other Registrars holding more than one office. It was not right to make fish of one and fleshof another, man who was to receive this reservation had neglected to fulfil the duties of his office, while there had done them justly.

Mr. Duggan supported the amendment.
Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment, which was lost

Mr. Roblin's amendment was put and lost. clause, as it stood originally, was then

The Bill was then put, clause by clause, and The Bill was then put, clause by clause, and a tedious technical discussion arose, and was continued until ten o'clock.

The Committee rose and reported it had made and progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Col. Prince then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. LAFONTAINE'S Bill to regulate Elections

in Lower Canada was the next order of the day.

Mr. LAFONTAINE moved that it be read a se-

Mr. IAFONTAINE moved that it be read a second time.

Attorney General Smith hoped that the second reading of this Bill would not be pressed as there were objections to the principle of legislating for one portion of the Province only. It was the desire of the Government to see a measure introduced which would have the effect of settling the Election Law throughout the Province. It was the intention of Government, at the opening of the next Session, to introduce a general measure of this character. This period had been considered quite early enough, as there was no considered quite early enough, as there was no probability of a general election occurring for

Mr. LAFONTAINE said, that although this Bill was intended to apply to Lower Canada alone,—yet certain clauses might be introduced therein to make it suitable for Upper Canada too. He had no objection to see a general measure introduced, but it would be necessary that it should contain some clauses applies alone to one or contain some clauses applicable alone to one or the other section of the Province. He did not think the argument used by the Attorney Gener-al, that the general election was now over, a suf-ficient one for him to withdraw this measure.— They could not tell what might happen before next Session. The great principle of the Bill was to extend the time of polling from two to four, and thence to eight days if required, for, according to the existing law, the time was not sufficient to poll all the votes of large cities and counties, and the consequence had been that vicilence had ensued.

in any law, unless it were proved that the means if provided were not sufficient to remedy the evils complained of. The failure of one election was not a sufficient argument. It was said that violence had occurred at elections, that was not a defect of the existing law, it was owing to the want of registration—the vital and fundamental principle of elections, without which all the principle of elections, without which, all the parenty of oaths was useless; and one of the reasons why he should vote against the Bill was, because it contained no provision for registration.
The time of elections might be extended, but confusion and violence would not be prevented,

until the system of registration was adopted.—
He would therefore move that the bill be not now read, but be read this day six months.

Mr. Watts entirely concurred with the Attorney General, as to the necessity of a general measure for both sections of the Province. But be thought that there were amendments required in the existing law, which it would be better not to delay. He alluded to the clauses relative to in the existing law, which it would be better not to delay. He alluded to the clauses relative to the duties of the Returning Officer and his Deputies. The evidence before the Committee upon the contested election of Lanark showed in what manner a Returning Officer of different politics to the favourite Candidate could render his least a summer of the contested election of the contested election of Lanark showed in the gentlemen on this side were not. He would inform the gentlemen on this side were not. He would be prevent the minority from carrying the election, at five o'clock at night he and his friends had just sat down, had told him something of said that he was an undependent member, and that he was an undependent member, and that he would inform the gentlemen on this side were not. He would like the point of the bayonet. (Cheers and laughter.) because the provider to prevent the minority from carrying the election, at five o'clock at night he and his friends had just sat down, had told him something of said that he was an undependent member, and that he would in the point of the bayonet. (Cheers and laughter.) because relative o'clock at night he and his friends had just sat down, had told him something of said that he was an undependent member, and that he would in the point of the bayonet. (Cheers and laughter.) because the provider to prevent the minority from carrying the election, at five o'clock at night he and his friends had just sat down, had told him something of had been driven out of the poling place at the point of the bayonet. (Cheers and laughter.) because the provider to prevent the minority from carrying the election, at five o'clock at night he and his friends had just sat down, had told him something of had just sat down, had told him something of had been driven out of the poling place at the point of the bayonet. (Cheers and laughter.) because the provider of the first place in the point of the bayonet. (The point of the bayonet is the point of the bayonet of the bayonet of the bayon litics to the favourite Candidate could render his election void, by purposely neglecting to appoint be in that House more independent than himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of the polls. For himself and for his possession of the polls. For himself and for his the migraty of the population, he should despise of the polls. For himself and for his believed that this bill would be opposed by possession of the polls. For himself and for his the migraty of the population, he should despise of leagues who stood by him so nobly at that the would be opposed by possession of the polls. For himself and for his the migraty of the population, he should despise of leagues who stood by him so nobly at that the would be opposed by possession of the polls. For himself and for his the migraty of the population, he should despise of leagues who stood by him so nobly at that the would be opposed by possession of the polls. For himself and for his the migraty of the population, he should despise of leagues who stood by him so nobly at that the would be opposed by possession of the polls. For himself and for his the migraty of the population, he had for his the did not on such an occasion go against their wishes, in order to procure a sound werse, and his God, he declared that he would sentence himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of the polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of the polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of the polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of the polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of the polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of he polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of he polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of he polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of he polls. For himself to say that bodies of armed men took possession of he polls ships. Yet, although he had a majority of upwards of 400 votes, and it was proved that no more than 109 patents had been issued in the other townships, and the greater number of the holders of these was a majority of the control of more than 198 patents had been issued in the other townships, and the greater number of the holders of these were in his favour; (No! No!) he had been unseated. There was nothing to prevent the same thing occurring again, either by the Returning Officer neglecting to appoint Deputies, or some Deputy refusing to act, on purpose to prevent that gentleman taking his seat. He hoped that some amendment to obviate this defect in the law would be made to be and violance.

At the hoped that some neglecting to appoint beginning of the provided of the seat. He hoped that some anemdenant to obtain this defect in the law would be made this Session, and the Returning Officer and Deputies and the Session, and the Returning Officer and Deputies and the Session, and the Returning Officer and Deputies and would be placed upon the same footing. The representation of the commercial interests, which came from cities and towns alone, had been 100 much limited, and it was of great consequence to the country that they should endeavour to extend the franchise among commercial men, rather than seek to limit it. He was also opposed to the introduction of two measures, one for one section of the Province and the other for another. He would have no objection to see any necessary amendment made to the present law, but he would vote against the Bill now sought to te introduced.

introduced.

Mr. AYLWIN was astonished that the Attorney General should oppose the introduction of this Bill, because its provisions were not sufficiently extended. It was due to the Hon. Member who had brought it forward that it should have been received, and its provisions extended if it were thought necessary. Honourable gentlemen opposite had talked of introducing a Bill near Session—did they really imagine that Mirita would sit upon those Benches another

I tell that hon, gentleman, it would be better for him not to take any part in the debate. (Order, order; Why) He would tell them why because a majority of two threw out the petition of Peter Dunn and nine others. (Cheers form the Opposition Benches, which were ironically responded to by the other side.) He believed the Bill brought forward by the Member for Terr-bonne was a very proper one; but if it did not go far enough, he was willing to see its provisions extended; otherwise he would vote for it as it stood.

Mr. BALDWIN quite concurred in what had been said by the hon. member for Drummond, as to the necessity of an alteration in the existing law, and he had hoped that Her Majesty's Ministers would have been prepared to make that alteration. It was admitted on all hands that as the law now stood, it was impossible in the city of Montreal to poll all the electors in two days; of Montreal to poil all the electors in two days; as this fact was admitted, he was surprised before the Attorney General got up and sought to postpone this Bill, he did propose to effer some reinedy this Session for this great and crying evil. He did hope that hon, gentlemen opposite, who had supported Ministers so uniformly and so well, would on this occasion exercise a certain amount of independence, if they possessed any, (ironical cheers.) and make Ministers understand that though they supported them when hey considered they were acting right, yet they would not uphold them now. (Ironical cheers.) understand those cheers, I understand the determination to stand by Ministers, no matter what they do, or leave undone, and though manappeal to their better reason may be of no avail, et in the cause of justice it is proper that I hould make it. If the Attorney General sinerely desired to improve the Election Law-if he desired to occupy that position which he as-pired to— whether he would attain it was anoth-er matter—he must determine on amending it this Session. And if he (Mr. B.) were to select one gentleman from the other side of the House to urge upon the present Attor'y Ger, he be inved here was to be another in a day or two-if he were to select one gentleman whose duty it was were to select one gentleman whose duty it was to arge, not only strenuously urge, but insist upon this crying evil being remedied, it was the Member for Montreal. What position did that hon gentleman occupy. (Cheers and cries of "Order.") It was true that the House had deviled that the work of the control of the contro cided that the petition of Peter Dunn was not to be entertained, and he should not question that be entertained, and he should not question that decision. But what was the position which that gentleman held in the opinion of the greater part of the population of the city; It well became that gentleman, it well became the high position which he had hitherto occupied, it would well become him now to insist upon Government tak-ing immediate measures to protect in future the peace of this city during elections. He would ask those hon, gentlemen on the Treasury Benches who admitted the necessity of some alteration, and he would ask those who support-ed them, whether they were prepared to be the ed them, whether they were prepared to take the responsibility of the scenes of violence and bloodshed which might take place, through their bloodshed which might take place, he would ask refusing to aid in this measure; he would ask them if they were prepared to take the responcounties, and the consequence had been that violence had ensued.

Attorney General Smith said, that Ministers had not departed in this matter from the course which they had laid down for themselves at the outset—it was perfectly consistent with the principle by which they had been guided throughout. (Cheers and laughter from the Opposition.)—

They saw no necessity for making an alteration in any law, unless it were proved that the means if provided were not sufficient to reme. The cupied by troops and cannon, to stand forth and ransactions. I call upon them to come out now.
And let those who are willing to take the deep, the damning responsibility of delay, stand forth one by one, and declare it. Let them rise man

one by one, and declare it. Let them rise man by man, and say they will assume the responsibility of the blood, the violence, the guilt which may ensue. If you will not do so, go to the Minister and te'l him, it is in your power to remedy this great, this crying evil, and if he rofuse to do so, withdraw that confidence which you have so well, so uniformly accorded to him. I appeal to your good sense as mea.—I appeal to your Christian principles, and for the sake of your own honour—I appeal to you by all that is dear to you, in sincerity of heart, I appeal to you not to allow these great evils to exist without an attempt to remedy them.

prevent the same thing occurring again, either by the Returning Officer neglecting to appoint Deputies, or some Deputy refusing to act, on purpose to prevent that gentleman taking his seat. He hoped that some amendment to obviate this defect in the law would be made this Session, and the Returning Officer and Deputies be compelled under heavy penalties to do the duties of their offices. He trusted that the Attorney General would introduce a short Bill for this purpose.

the present bill, but those members who belong ed to neither party in that House, of which he was one, would expect that ministers would take immediate steps to remedy the evils which it was acknowledged existed in the present election

law. (Cheers from the Opposition.)

Mr. Murney regretted that any allusion should have been made to any particular election, which could only tend to excite ill feeling He might narrate the history of the election which he described the statement of the election which he described the election which has the election which he described the election which has the election which h which he had contested against the late Attorney General of Upper Canada, but such a course could have no earthly benefit, it could neither defeat the present bill, nor aid the proposed amendment, and therefore the discussion was best avoided. He regretted the observations which had been made by the member for Carlewhich had been made by the member for Carleton. He thought the election law introduced by
Mr. Baldwin, was an excellent law; he had stood
two elections under it, and had found it work
admirably; no elections could have been more
peaceable or quiet, neighbors had come to the
poll in the same wagon, voted for different candidates, and gone home together, with no other
party feeling than the hope which each had that
the candidate which he supported would be the
successful one. (Cheers.) All that was required to make that bill perfect was to attach the registration of votes to it, to ascertain the qualified to make that bill perfect was to attach the registration of votes to it, to ascertain the qualification of every man before he came to the poll, and to put down perjury. The bill introduced by the member for Terrebonne was calculated to increase the very evil it was intended to obviate. The intention was to put down excitement, but excitement would be increased by the extension of the time from two days to eight. Give the country the registration clauses and put down perjury, and instead of eight days being necessary to poll the votes, one would be amply sufficient; and if there was any difficulty, make more polling places. If ten, twelve, or sixteen wards ing places. If ten, twelve, or sixteen wards were required in Montreal for polling, let it have them, but let the polling be concluded in one day, every man then would have enough to do to attend to his own poll without going to others to increase excitement. Where one or two days might go over quietly, the extension of the tima to the third or fourth might lead to disturbances which would not be easily quelled. He was in favor of a general measure for both Provinces, with provisions for registering and a living being

with provisions for registration, and p dling being concluded in one day.

Mr. Roeinson was not anxious to see violence or bloodshed, but he was quite willing to assume any responsibility which might arise from the rejection of this measure. Allusion had been made to the troops and cannon which had been called out in the election for Montreal, but this was not done to put in any particular member, but to prevent the polls being taken possession of by bodies of men as well armed as the troops omselves. Without this step, no election and have been held. He was in favor of a gen-

eral measure and of registration.

Mr. Drummond agreed with the member for Hastings, that it was not well to call up the oc-currences of previous occasions, and arouse again those bad feelings which were subsiding. He regretted that such allusions had been made, but the streets of this city dyed with blood, and cocupied by troops and cannon, to stand forth and
force this measure of justice on the Minister, and
not allow him to risk the recurrence of such
transactions. I call upon them to come out now.

And let those who are willing to take the deep,
the damning responsibility of delay, stand forth
one by one, and deshers it. Let them rise near elections had been carried by the pistol, the bludgeon, and the bowieknife, at Terrebonne, St. bludgeon, and the bowieknife, at Terrebonne, St. Johns, and other places. (Cheers from the Opposition.) The whole District of Montreal had been, by these means, misrepresented. This had happened in country places, where there was plenty of time to poil all the votes. At Mr. Wakefield's election for the County of Beauharnois, he had acted as his agent at St. Martine; in order to record all the votes, it was found necessary to keep the poll open until twelve o'clock at night. And here, in Montreal, when he had attempted to do as they had done in St. Martine, in order to prevent the minority from carrying the that two bundred sailors had been brought from Quebec to assist his electors; that statement was fasse—they were brought, but not for him. There might have been strangers in the city whose feelings were in his faveur, but they had not been brought by him or his friends. He had been the choice of the majority, and he relied on their votes alone; and, on the last day, his opponents did not dare to take the votes but administered the oaths to their own voters and his, to wear out the time, and to prevent their votes being exhausted. It was said that the cannon were brought out to prevent these two hundred in every County in Lower Canada; was the taxation imposed by this very measure. He, Mr. Colvile, did not know what might have taken place in other than the could tell that hon, gentleman that his election did not depend upon the use of any such accusation, and that the County of Beauharnois was free from the charge. The hon, gentleman said the argument had been used in every County in Lower Canada; he, Mr. Co. that two hundred sailors had been brought from Quebec to assist his electors; that statement

of that House, who had led the party he now stigmatized as desirous of depriving the people of those rights they now struggled with him to maintain. Mr. Baldwin had gone into a great rage upon this occasion, whether affected or not he could not say. The tears might have been genuine, the appeal might have come from his heart, or it might have been made up for the occasion—mere stage effect. He had asked Ministers, and the members on that side, if they were willing to assume the deep and damning responsibility of not correcting a great and crying evil. He would ask him what was that great and crying evil. Was it not the very law he had himing evil ? Was it not the very law he had him-self introduced? Was he not its father—was it not the work of his own hands—was it not his

Mr. DRUMMOND - What of that ? Mr. Gowan-What of that? why, when he ries to father on this side of the House the evil of any measure, he should recollect that it was no himself who was alone responsible. He would tell him if there had been evils, if there had been violence and bloodshed arising from it, on his head it alone rested! He (Mr. Gowan) had been present in that House when the bill had been passed, and the Hop. W. Draper had had been passed, and the Hon. W. Draper had then advocated the registration clause, but he had been overruled, and the hon. gentleman opposite had insisted on carrying through his imperfect measure. On his head alone every ill springing out of the want of that provision justly rested. He (Mr. Gowan) was opposed to the present hill as a greater evil than the last. As to what had been said about troops and carnon, it was well known that they were brought out to prevent, not to create bloodshed. Every evil of the existing law would be remedied by the registration clause.

law would be remedied by the registration clauses. The charge which had been made against that side of the House, that members had sold conselves to the Government, was an unjust e. There was as much independence on that le as upon the other, and as much freedom of

nought and action.

After a few words from Mr. Roblin against After a few words from air. ROBLIN she amendment, the question was put, Ayes, 37; nays, 30.

The bill was consequently thrown out. The House adjourned at half-past 12.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, that they had passed the "Act to enale the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers to hold eal estate," the "Act to provide for the Geoglical Survey," the "Act to amend that portion the Act for securing the independence of Par-ament so far as relates to the voting of Clergy," and the "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,"

and the "Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, without any amendments.

Upon the motion of Mr. Papineau for the Second Reading of the Elementary Education Bill for Lower Canada, a considerable debate ensued. Messrs. Papineau and Lafontaine spoke at considerable length in French.

Mr. Colville said, upon a question so important to the country as one providing for the education.

Mr. Colville said, upon a question so important to the country as one providing for the education of the people, he felt that he ought not to give a silent vote. But after the admirable speech which had been made by the Minister who had been upon a former evening described as "d'on la capacite est si crasse est si grossiere," there was but little left to say. He wished, however, to state his conviction that in that portion of the country which he had the honor to represent, any opposition which might be offered to that section of the bil which provided for the levying of a tax for the support of Schools would not proceed from the habitans. He had held communication with a great many of them upon this subject, both prior to and since his election, and he had also conferred with several since this bill had been before the House, and they had expressed themselves well satisfied with this provision. The French Canadians as a people craved for education, and were willing to make sacrifices to obtain it. (Cheers from both sides of the House.) The sketch which had been read by the member for Ottowa, of the various ways the member for Ottowa, of the various ways which had been taken to educate the people, was a convincing proof that the ignorance of the Canadians did not arise from any disinclination or nadians did not arise from any disinclination on their part to receive education. He did not think there would be any opposition to this sec-tion from the Canadian population, and he trusted that there would be none from any part of the population of the County of Beauharnois. But if he believed that this hill mould be in every County in Lower Canada; he, Mr. C., would ask him if he had been charged with having used it, and if he had been so told, he desired that hon-gentleman to give him the name of his informant, and he should know how to treat him as he deserved.

as he deserved.

Mr. LAFONTAINE knew nothing of Beauharas he deserved.

Mr. LAFONTAINE knew nothing of Beauharnois, he had not alluded to that County.

Mr. COLVILE continued: well, he would venture to say that if the hon gentleman went to Beauharnois, no such accusation would be brought against him, at least for the honour of the County he trusted it would not. With regard to the Bill, he heartily concurred is the principle; he had looked into the detail, in which there were some few things which might be amended, when the Bill came up for discussion in Committee of the whole. For instance there was one clause which enacted that there should be as many School Commissioners in a Township as there were School Districts. Now in the County of Beauharnois there was one which contained 22 Districts, and he must confess he looked with fear and trembling upon 22 Commissioners meeting together, and expected in such a case they would follow the example set by that august Assembly, and talk a great deal more than they worked.

Messrs. Mosin and Tache spoke at some length in favour of the Bill, but taking the course of Mr. Lafontaine, accused the other side of the House of having used the introduction of a measure identical with this, by the late Minister.

of Mr. Lafontaine, accused the other side of the House of having used the introduction of a measure identical with this, by the late Ministry, as an argument against them at the Polls, and accused them to the people of a desire to tax them. Br. Dunlor said, hon, gentlemen opposite seemed very anxious to claim this Bill as their own, and he could not understand why there should be any discussion about whose property it was. If it were a good measure let them vote for it, if it were not let it be rejected. In the nineteenth century he did not expect to hear it argued whether or no the people should be taxed for the purposes of Education; he thought that

Session?—could they have the folly to believe that they would they seat in that House, and the allowed to introduce as Bill at all?—they could not fancy it, and mo one knew this better than the Member for Montreal.

Mr. Morrart responded to the appeal which before the dup on these Benches next Session—Mr. Avxwin continued—Well, then, went the question of the law of election is brought up, the motion of the law of election is brought up, this to take any part in the debate. (Order, order; Why) He would tell them why because a majority of two threw out the petition of Peter Dunn and nine others. (Cheers.)

Mr. Morrart responded to the appeal which for in the debate. (Order, order; Why) He would tell them why because a majority of two threw out the petition of Peter Dunn and nine others. (Cheers Sorm the Opposition Benches, which were ironically responded to by the other side.) He believed the Bill brought forward by the Member for Ter-ibone was a very proper one; but if it did not go far enough, he was willing to see its provisions extended; otherwise he would vot be respected to a constituents as tended; otherwise he would vote feel it as it should be necessary for him to defend his character, he would to be fire would be prepared to do so. (Cheers.)

Mr. Morrart responded to the appeal which feels the matchinery was abolistication. All the estate him the wise consequences. Mr. Morrart responded to the match and the register, led to distinction, and let the fields the thort time allowed for polling, without the assistance of the register, led to distinction, and let the fields the thort time allowed for polling, without the assistance of the register, led to distinction, and let the fields the thort time allowed for polling, without the assistance of the register, led to distinction, and let the fields the thort time allowed for polling, without the assistance of the register, led to distinction, and let the fields the field stance of the polling, will appeal the would the feld should be east the field the media ought to be considering their greater number of inhabitants, yet in a moral point of view, the litterature of Scotland stood conspicuously forth to the world's eye. The Educational system of Scotland had broken down the ancient monopoly of greatness, and opened the doors of Fame to every competition. The small start which the wealthy father was able to give his son was lost and of no account, when the son of the peer. He hoped to see a similar system introduced into this Colony, and it wantle he the was equally well educated with the son of the part of the peer. He hoped to see a similar system introduced into this Colony, and it would be the greatest blessing over conferred upon it. He finds was well calculated for the purpose, and he would support it.

"I hold in my hands," peer. He hoped to see a similar system intro-duced into this Colony, and it would be the

The Speaker said upon looking over the Bill, the found that it imposed a tax, and could therefore only originate in a Committee of the whole.

Mr. Papineau gave notice that he should move the House into Committee upon it on Monday.

The other Government measures were postponed, some on a similar account, and others in consequence of the illness of Mr. Solicitor Gene-

son (Mr. Charles Richardson, the Peace for Niagara,) Ryker for Lincoln) Walsh (late Tory

promised to introduce a measure to effect the required reduction.

Attorney General SMITH positively denied a vote from the 11th Pa

Roblin) was one of the minor member then opened the Jou the division that the bill was

from the heir at law a certa

The Committee finally rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The second reading of the Bill to revive the Act of Incorporation of the Cayuga Glass Works was moved by Mr. Thompson. He explained that a Charter had been gratted to the Company, but had been forfeited through its not going into operation, on account of the troubler of 1837.

Messrs. Smith, (Frontenac,) Johnston and Duggan, opposed the second reading because £20, the sum required to be deposited on all private Bills, had not been paid in. After some discussion the motion was lost.

The House went into Committee upon Mr. Cumming's Bill to enable District Councils to tax dogs. A long and ridiculous discussion ended in the passing of the Bill, with a proviso moved by Mr. Johnston to allow every farmer to keep one dog free of tax.

Mr. Boulton's Bill to enable Savings' Banks believe him, but if public of

the Bill to remove certain doubts as to the quali-fication of persons holding freeholds in towns in pper Canada, to vote upon those freeholds in cil would destroy the bill and they counties wherein those towns are situated.—

Mr. Receiver General Morris may

licly recorded views on a most i Mr. SMITH, of Frontenac, opposed the Bill as country. The conduct of the unnecessary; there was no possibility of a doubt upon the subject, the law clearly laid down that such freeholders had no right to vote, other than

act of this nature was necessary. He had no doubt himself upon the subject, but others had, and contrary opiniens had been given by eminent Counsel to Returning Officers, which had led to the votes being received upon some occasions.—
The passage of this Bill would remove all doubts, and save expense and trouble of Elections

also several others, some to postpone, others to against it and when his feelings was alter the provisions of the Bill. And it was fin-measure he could offer no argument ally ordered to be engrossed, without going into

Muskrats in certain seasons, was read a second against the motion for reading me.

The House went into Committee of the whole

upon Col. Prince's Bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Kingston and Toronto. The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, in order to re-consider a clause therein providing for the incorporation of all other Bishops who might be appointed in Upper Canada, with power to hold property without

Christie's Bill, against plurality of office, rose, nd reported progress.

The House adjourned soon after 12 o'clock.

Colonial.

From the Pilot.

The next order of the day was Mr. Roblin's Intestate Estate Bill. This is the most important measure introduced during the present Session. It is one of the "liberal measures," demanded for the last ten or fifteen years by the people of Upper Canada, and passed by successive Parliaments both Tory and Reform only to be burked in the Legislative Council. of those measures that the late Ministry had to postpone in consequence of the multiplicity of business on their hands and at their request Mr. Roblin consented to postpone it during last session. It is precisely one of those "liberal measures" that might have been expected from Sir Charles Metcaffe's Ministry according to their Select Committee, where all the necessary also law here to control the rabble, it would be the same as before. They were told that men were brought in from the canal to the electiors, unfortunate men from the South of Ireland, men brought up in a country where there was little respect for the law, and who came through the it any great wonder that there were broken heads. There was one of her Majesty's ministers who came from that past of the country, and he would tell them that a Galway election was not valid unless there was a score of heads broken. Caughter.) The riots which had occurred in Montreal could only be put down by giving it.

from the opposition) emb consequence of the diness of Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood.

Upon the next order of the day, Mr. Christie's Bill to exempt certain articles used in the Fisheries of Gaspe from duty, a little sparring took place between that gentleman and Mr. Attorney General Smith.

Mr. Curistie alleged that Government had Legislative Council) (he Justice McLean) (hear)

having made any such promise; he had said when the Bill was postponed on a previous oc-casion, that there would be no difficulty in taking

casion, that there would can admently in taking this matter into consideration, when the consolidation of Duties Bill came up.

Mr. Drumnond said, he had understood the Attorney General to promise to offer no obstacle to the Bill; ministers were constantly in the habit of making promises of this nature, and then denying them. He had himself been flatly constant to the property of the division that the bill was called the property of the division that the bill was called the property of the division that the bill was called the property of the division that the bill was called the property of the division that the bill was called the property of the property of the division that the bill was called the property of the propert

denying them. He had himself been flaty contradicted in this manner more than once.

Mr. M'Connell had been present when the Attoiney General spoke to Mr. Christie upon this Bill, and distinctly heard him to say no more than he Mr. S. had admitted.

Some discussion arose upon the Bill.

Mr. Robinson contended that as far as related of any real estate which solid real programs and that Messrs are related.

Mr. Ronrison contended that as far as related to Salt, the Bill was altogether unnecessary, the present duty was only Is per ton, which was imposed for statistical purposes alone. If clothing and other articles were exempted from duty, they would be introduced into Gaspe, and thence smuggled into other parts of the country. seized of and that Messrs. Beized of and that Messis. An Bidwell do compose the said C Yeas.—Attorney General, B liot, R. Frazer, Ingersoll, Jarv Toronto) D. McDonald, Mace (elected by Mr. Ermatinger's sex) Samson (elected by Mr.

ry.
The Committee finally rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

sex) Samson (elected by Hastings) Shade (elected for Halton) Vankoughnet

to invest part of the r deposits in loans upon mortgage of real estate was committed and passed.

Mr. M'Donald moved the second reading of that no change is demanded!

There was a great difference of opinion as to the right to do so, many eminent lawyers contended that they had no right to vote, and others liely recorded views on a most likely recorded views on a most liely recorded

the town, where their property was situated.

Mr. BALDWIN was of opinion that a declaratory held up to their constituents. The spatter the bill were Messrs. Roblin, Price, Print

ontested upon this point.
Mr. M'Donald's amendment was lost, as

ommittee upon it.

Col. Prince's Bill to protect Wild Fowl and ston. On a division there we

ever to be observed that had it bee Lower Canadian Members would out ing to make an important chan Canada law against the wish of

The House went into Committee upon Mr.

Canada law against the wish of the ada majority. In this they were pelied. The people of Upper Canada cannot my a reform as that proposed by Mr. Rain they send Toty representatives to Pria The discussion however will do good. Members will hear from their contains subject, and Mr. Roblin may be set the votes given last night will not be a support of the set of t the votes given last night will not be at the hustings. DRIVING WITHOUT BELLS. - On Sal dreadful accident happened in the ma of this town, owing to the culpable party driving without bells, where boy of seven years old, son of Mr. ett, carpenter, was killed upon to poor little fellow was in the street dependent chapel, when a slegh wheat, came up suddenly without fore a thought could be given for was knocked down by the horses was knocked down by the horse was upon him. The driver, who seen the child, hearing the shouls ers immediately hacked the sleg body which only increased the f was taked up a crushed and life accident was rendered more I by the fact that the poor boy's ing by at the time, and witnes tion of his child without the P him the slightest assistance. since been held on the body, bei Esq., Coroner, when in consider pose, that the custom of driving Cobourg had become so general driver, when he saw the danger, ertion pos ible to avoid it, a verde by the jury of "accidental death

presents of any desire for such a McDonald of Kingston, Williams, tenac, Seymour, (who vouched for Addington being against this biil) Cornwall (who declared that his

ever proved as we have shewn

have voted against the second re

ion in Upper Canada,) Dug

We sincerely regret to learn, Wm. McCulloch, Wesleyan Meth and lady, met with a serious accid-turning from visiting a sick person Sunday evening, the 1st inst.

of horses, with a s an in town, got aw driver, and were ru ome, when they d Cullough's cutter, h such violence as seless on the side of sell to pieces. T rall to pieces. To evented from doin entangled and fallir concussion. Mrs. and, the more seeing received a blow ing received a blow ir. McCullough was to attend to his min wing day, and his le isibly recovering f sibly recovering fu

pe from being from en and two young mbert, who left the a ball at Laprairie place about 11 o' place about 11 o'
heir return; but
not dark, missed
rowned in an air
here they lost offe
here they lost offe
turn of day at this
so dark from the fi
ther distinguish the
er, nor the situatio
thought it better it
lassistance shoul
ay and the night i
he next day (Thur
hunger and cold,
to save himself a
ble fate which aw. ble fate which awa alked at hazard, a at length discov-which he followed hut near the Riv f; but he was sould not at first a im. At last, how eate to them the companions. ews soon spread thstanding the obstill prevailed, set in snow-shoes and still on the ice, a find them, but in

stance was ter the women is des named Basinet, ad the girl Rouson quantities of grain Market during has borne a livel ed with sleighs fr Wheat are—Sib d to 3s 10d; Rye Oats 1s 3d; [Port Hope Gaze

re carried to the

OF THE MONTREA rkets have been the last English rs for Flour, but not appear to be heir being execute tion at 23s, while use, sell at 24s perfine at 24s 6d e not heard of an Butter continues the quantity com derable. Peas are varying from 2s 9 continued activity and Wales, and co the time of sailing e effect on this mar s have changed har and 6s 3d to 9s 6d w in few hands, in price takes | s and spring we may sopen here at 10s advance in most ng au --[Pilot,

KINGSTON

ON, TUESDAY, F advertising column of a bill about to be behalf of the King

o obtain such ame ncorporation as the government of the proper course the proposed meas own, in order that and any alterations be desirable; and ich remarks on the pired for the general first thing is the in-That Lot is to al Kingston, except The people living of Town, and follow day therein. The

dwellers on that L. Town without co nses. As a matte he change, but it is y that it must be a int to have been don e of Kingston that ever receiving a fri public expenses. second section divided and a control of the work worther than that we ward (Parliament, d have been very agained the Seat of Gonly be a standing me.

nly be a standing me dermen and two C half of whom to go have preferred an a tenth section proper elected from among at the present mode choose a Mayor frequently for they er y a person of super lies, although he m with the majority of the section of the section

twelfth section pro twentieth section at of a Police Magis so be paid. The Mag zofficio, and the Tow d Magistrates. The mail the duties, bo gistrate, and if he he all that the wants o nds will warrant. It title to the tax pay e salaries of two paid e know, that the fees Police Magistrate, b

HT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PURILIC RECORD OFFICE FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.