support the Government, he did not bring the measure forward to gai any political reputation, but for a far higher and nobler object, viz.—to gain for his companions in arms their just rights. The member for Three Rivers is not a person consumate in strategy, he is no fighting man in the real sense of the term but he expected to have increased his influence in a political point of view, but he mas lost it. Did the militar represented by the member for Lothiniers apply to Viger. No. They applied to you, Mr. Speaker—and he lost the benefit he expected to have derived for the job. He sits there laughing wrapped up in his own pretended dignity; but his beart is callows, it is as hard as a mil stone. He perpetrated a job on Upper Canada; well it was time that Lower Canada should be forsalten. Or Lower Canada has been sufficiently job bed. He (Mr. A.) did not like jobs, especially when they were committed on the milita on those that had been the country's defence in time of war. He expected to give them a bonn, yes, no corrupt Government can exist without boons.—The carrupt Government of Lord Sy. General out about the administration of Sir Charles Bagot he would ask the member for Megantic whether the administration of Sir Charles Bagot he would ask the member for Megantic whether the administration of Sir Charles Bagot the would ask the member for Sherbrooke and Leedwho are their supporters. He would sak the member-for Sherbrooke whether he was in the constrying the death. He would ask the member-for Sherbrooke whether he was in the composition during the administration of Sir Charles Bagot, he (Mr. A.) believed he was not till after his death. He would ask the ose till he approach to the country into debt. (Hear, hear.) He would ask the member-for Sherbrooke whether he was in the copposition during the administration of Sir Charles Bagot, he (Mr. A.) believed he was not till after his death. He would ask the ose.

member-for Sherbrooke whether he was in the opposition during the administration of Sir Charles Bagot, he (Mr. A.) believed he was not till after his death. He would ask the ostensible leader of the administration whether, he did not support the administration referred to; if he is consistent with himself he would not remain silent, let him be consistent for once in his life. He (Mr. A.) did not think it proper that after the death of Sir Charles Bagot his acts should be canvassed; he had an administration, and that administration was responhis acts should be canvassed; he had an administration, and that administration was responsible. He (Mr. A.) felt it his duty to have the practice of the member opposite exposed; but after all his strategetical practices mark the result, do the Militia men apply to him? No!—They apply to you Mr. Speaker, they apply to the member of Ferrebonne, and they apply to me and he felt more honored by their application than he could by the acceptance of any office. He would ask the members of the House whether the person who represents the borough whether the person who represents the borough of Three Rivers, whether he now or ever represented Lower Canada (loud cries of No! no from the opposition members with feeble cries of Yest Yest from the Lower Canada members of the ministerial benches) He would ask the members on this side of the House whether he

ever did. (No! no!)
Mr. ROBINSON, rose to order, the hon. gen-tleman ought to address the Chair.
Mr. AYLWIN.—He had effected his object, the member for Sincoe calls me to order, aye he feels for his old colleague. He in conclusion charged the President of the Council with havg wilfully perpetrated a job, by which the a dic lands have been despoiled.

Attorney General Draffer, said the hon, mem-

her for Quehec had thought fit to charge the venerable President of the Council with something approaching to gross corruption, with do-ing an illegalizet, knowing its illegality, in the vain hope of obtaining political influence, and thence he (Mr. Aylwin) argued that inasmuch as such an act had been committed it was log-ical in him in the present instance to commit a similar one. (Laughter) The hon, gentleman had also charged the hon member for Sher-bro ke with having attacked Sir Charles Bagot after his death. He (the Attorney General) would say that the hon member for Quebec should be the last man to rebuke another for such an offence, seeing that he himself attacked the memory of Lord Sydemham immediately af-ter the death of that nobleman, and while his bones yet lay within the echo of the hon, mem-ber's voice. He (the Attorney General) replied in that instance in a manner that he would not then revert to, but he would repeat that the hon. ber ought to be the last man to complain of overnor being improperly accused, he having a Governor being improperly accused, he having been the first after Responsible Government was established to violate that principle of it by which every act is chargeable not upon the Governor but upon his constitutional advisers.

Mr. Aytwin begged to explain that what he said of Lord Sydenham was that in reference to men in his station the same right existed as had been held by the Egyptians, viz., that a man's death was no barrer to the questioning of his acts; besides be (Mr. Ayiwin) stood in a difacts; besides he (Mr. Ayiwin) stood in a dif-ferent position towards Lord Sydenham than did the hon, member for Sherbrooke towards Sir Charges Bagot; he (Mr. A.) had never in any way approved of Lord Sydenham's conduct, but had been throughout his firm and uncompromis-Attorney General DRAPER said the explana-

parture from the principle of Responsible Gov-

ment which held that whatever was done by a Governor was the conduct and acts of those who advised it; that was clearly the proper doctrine, and were be at that moment to hear an attack made upon the personal character of that worthy and noble minded man Sir Charies Bagot he would be the first to repel it. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) With regard to the charge against the President of the Council, and charge against the President of the Council, and which like other charges against the same venerable personage had now almost become stereor, typed, it was founded upon an act towards the militiz of Lower Canada, which the Government considered just; petitions had been presented upon the subject of the Militia lands setting forth, what was discovered to be the fact, that by a mistake in the publication of the time fixed by law within which claims would be revived or train parties were deprived of a period that by a mistake in the publication of the time that by a mistake in the publication of the time that by a mistake in the publication of the time that by a mistake in the publication of the time that by a mistake in the publication of the time that by a mistake in the publication of the time that time that the time that t was presented, and the mistake discovered, the Government only hesitated as to how justice could be done; they referred the question to a Queen's Counsel of Lower Canada, one not of their party, and who was not likely to prestitute his conscience from any learing towards the Government. (Mr. Aylwin—Quesnel, Quesnel.) He (the Attorney General) had no desire to deny that it was to the gentleman named by the hom member for Quebec that the Governinc hom member for Quebec that the Governm at referred, and who gave an opinion in favor
of the course they had adopted. The great
theme of that course had been directed against
the non member for Three Rivers, but he the
(Attorney General) was prepared to bear the responsibility in common with his venerable friend.
(Hear, hear.) He was willing that they should
be tried at the same bar. (Cheers) "Try us
by it," continued the Attorney General, "where
you will and when you will I will never desert
the man who stood alone in defence or Lord Metcaile, and whose hrmness was afterwards rewarded by the support of a large majority of the
country." (Loud cheers.) The learned member next repeated his objections to the bill on

had for some time proceeded atone, and with face of a protest, but in the present instancthe mate with the Government.

Mr. Baldowin saul, that the course the departies had been dragged through a loughing bate had taken gradually oranched into a question not directly involved in the bill before the political principles were long defined, he can

ber next repeated his objections to the bill on t e ground that it was such as could alone origi-

Mr. Bernetor spoke in favor of the mo-tion and contended that in point of justee it would be monstrous to compel the petitioner to suffer for the misconduct of Commissioners who were beyond his control, and viewing thequestion in a party light it was not to be supposed that because one party had a majority they were to trample upon the other. Mr. Robinson spoke against the motion on

the ground that such expenses could not be considered as of the contingencies of the llouse and that after the committee had reported upon an election contest there was legally an end to it. He also thought that when it was greet that a party should contest the seat of a hon member of that House his friends shouldmake up their minds to bear him harmless. He would vote against the motion if it were in favour of his nearest friend in the world.

Mr. M'Donald (of Glengarry) had consider-

ed the question for 2 or 3 days and at length resolved to vote against the motion. He thought it would be a bad principle to establish that because a man failed in an election contest his expenses should be paid.

because a man failed in an election contest his expenses should be paid.

Mr. Scott.—Some appear to view this as a party question, he however could not and would not. The Commissioners appointed by this House have not performed their duty, this House has decided that the Commissioners have been guilty of misconduct, but they allowed the Commissioners to depart when they might have compelled them to pay the expenses; to this House then is the only resource, and in his opinion the House ought to pay them and not be guilty of two injustices.

Mr. Chalmes—after the whirlwind of eloquence from the hon, member for Middlesex and the hon, and learned member for Leeds for which he deserved impeachment. It was true the hon. Attorney General West came to the rescue, avowed his participation in the outrage, and shouted that he was prepared to stand or fall by the side of his venerable colleague, declared that he was willing to be tried at the same bar with him and to share in whatever punishment might he inflicted; this was all very

and the hon. and learned member for Leeds has come to an end, he had an amendment propose; he had been a member of the co-mittee and had stood out for the petitioner, i mittee and had stood out for the petitioner, indeed he was the only one of the committee that had stood out on the jurat question; although Mr. Durand is a political opponent of mine and although he went through the whole county not making a very good use of my name, yet when he came to my house, no one was more welcome; he would state it distinctly, as the representative for Halton, that Mr. Durand was not fairly dealt with at the election. Mr. Chalmers then moved an amendment to

punishment might be inflicted; this was all very fine; it was easy for the learned Attorney Gen-eral to talk of standing or falling—although by the bye, he did not seem desirous to stand with the President of the Council sometime ago

(laughter,) he then seemed rather anxious stand without him, (renewed laughter) bu

would be remarked, and was remarked, tha

when the learned Attorney General vaunted his readiness to share in all the consequences of the

proceeding referred to, he took good care not to give his own opinion of the law, he was most cautious upon that point, he did not approach it, he dared not. He (Mr. Baldwin) would tell

both those learned gentlemen that they had in-curred a degree of responsibility which ought the have brought them to the bar of the Counci-there to be tried for high crimes and misdemean.

he (Mr. Baidwiz) could respect the views of the

member for Three Rivers, when he could defe to those views, but that day was gone by, and

the venerable member would excuse him (Mr. B.) for saying that he had lost all confidence in

him both as a minister and as a constitutional lawyer. As regarded the measure before she House he (Mr. B) would say that he emi. ely verged with the Alvanor of the same of t

agreed with the Attorney General West that it ought to emanate from the Crown, and he would therefore advise its withdrawal, suggesting at

WEST HALTON ELECTION

With that decision before them, and also

had abandoned the contest, not from any doubt as to the strength of his case, but because he

had been deprived of the necessary means to prosecute it; and how was he thus deprived of means? By the informal conduct of persons ap-pointed by that House. He (Mr. Williams)

Election, inasmuch as it had quite termated, and had been declared not frivolous and vexa-

Mr. ERMATINGER-said that when thegues

(Hear, hear.) In his (Mr. Ermatinger

and another circumstance was that the pe had for some time proceeded alone, and

frivolous and vexatious

FRIDAY, My 8.

ntesting the electio

the effect that the sitting member should also have his expenses paid, and that the same allowance to each should not exceed £150.

lowance to each should not exceed £150.

Mr. Ermatinger, this is not a court of law, we are not bound by its rules, but we are to remedy its effects; precedents had been asked for, he would ask if it were ever known in the House of Commons of the members being paid, he considered it worse for the country to be made pay for the speeches of the members. Mr. M'DONALD of Dundas, hoped that the

ors; they had done what nothing could justify except perhaps, the fact of a foreign enemy being at the gate; he (Mr. Baldwin) could underamendment would be withdrawn, it is nonsense to vote for money before it is asked, perhaps Mr. Webster may throw it back with disdain. stand how in such an exigency a Government might for the time being hold itself superior to the law, but in the case in question no such necessity existed; there was however, a ne-Mr. Chalmers would withdraw it because om his knowledge of Mr. Webster's senti-tions, he would feel degraded by accepting a cessity existed; there was however, a he cessity, the safety of the country was not threatened but the hon. President's place in the Government was menaced and he sought to avert the blow; in plain English he desired, even at the very sacrifice of the law of the land, to please his friends or those whom he thought might become his friends. The time was when farthing of public money.

Mr. HALL-if Mr. Chalmers withdrew his

Mr. HALL—II Mr. Channets with the motion he would move it.

Mr. M'Donald—he was prepared to vote for the main motion, he conceived that this House was remotely the cause of the expense, and we Mr. Hall withdrew so much of his motion

Mr. Hall withdrew so much of his motion a related to Mr. Webster, allowing that part limiting the amount, to remain.

Mr. LAPONTAINE then spoke in French.

Mr. M'DONALD (of Cornwall) would vote segments to motion allo was surprised that the holl member for the 4th Riding, who spoke so much of economy, would dip his hands into the public clest for the benefit of one of his friends. He conde. Incd the precedent in Mr. Turcotte's case as a bad one established by the majority of case as a bad one established by the majority of that day, and thought that his hon, and learned friend from Dundas, we'ld do better by following the precedent established by his own friends a few days ago in the case of the Middlesex election. He (Mr. M'D.) feared that the motion would need the highest agree that he discovered that he motion would need the highest agree the second of the motion would need the highest agree that the motion would need the second of the second election. He (Mr. M'D.) feared that the mo-tion would pass, there had been some electioneer-ing about it, the party opposite went as usual well together and had obtained promises from ome of the weak brethren on the ministeria

therefore advise its withdrawal, suggesting at the same time that the hon, member who introduced it might take occasion to engraft those particular views which it contained upon the bill about to be introduced by one of the Mnistry, the hon, member for Ottawa.

M. McDonald (of Stormont) had no desire to act in an unconstitutional way, and would in consequence of the representations of hon members and the apparent disposition of the Covernment to act in the matter themselves, wildraw his bill. learned friend meant by the terms "weak breth-ren;" men who acted according to their judg-ment and who did not happen to agree with the for the county of West Halton, should be paid from the contingencies of the House, and said that the application had all the strength of the case of the Middlesex election, and was fee from the objections that had been successfully urged. way. He (Mr. Murney) was willing in that instance to be considered one of the weak breth-ren; he thought the expenses of the petitioner belonged to the contingencies of the House as clearly as did any account contracted by the Serjeant-at-arms in the discharge of his duty.

the objections that had been successfully urguagainst that case. The chief objection on the
Middlesex case was that the contest had not terminated, and that it was possible that after the
House had voted money to one or both of the
parties, it might be decided that the contest was
frivolous and vexatious. In the present instance
the affair was at an end, and the committee had
decided that neither party had acted frivilously,
with that decision before them, and also Mr. Colville.—The hon, member for Terre-bonne made it a crime in him (Mr. C.) that he was born on the other side of the Atlantic. He had stated that he (Mr. C.) was born so near the House of Commons that he seemed to be "a na tural born legislator." This was not quite cor-rect, as he was born ten miles from London.— A great deal had been said about being generor and he would now give them an opportunity being generous, not out of the public funds b &c. With that decision before them, and also the fact that the loss complained of was occasioned by the misconduct of the commissioners, he thought it would be only justice to the petitioner to defray his losses.

Mr. Williams understood that the petitioner out of their own, by moving in amendment that the sum be paid out of the Sessional allowance

of members.
Mr. Moffatt—hoped that this amendmen would be withdrawn as it admitted the principle that the petitioner had a right to be paid. It is said that this principle was admitted last year proscute it; and how was not true deprived of means? By the informal conduct of persons appointed by that House. He (Mr. Williams) therefore thought it was their duty to procept the petitioner against such loss, occasioned as it was by the conduct of parties who were literally the servants of the House, and over whom see (the petitioner) had no controul. He (Mr. W. would vote for the motion.

Mr. Christie said, the case then believe the House was different from that of the Midlesex Election, inasmuch as it had quite termated, authority in constitutional matters; but he was afraid, it might be affirmed of him, what Jack Downing had said of General Jackson, "that he could only see through the spectacles of his patty." He (Mr. M.) entirely differed from him on

this question and was afraid that it would open the door to a dangerous practice. Mr. DRAPER understood the hon, member Terrebonne to say that party spirit had existed to a great extent in election contests in Englans, and the same spirit existed here, so that the House, or any body appointed by this House, were an unfit tribunal to try election contest, son that because the officers of that Hove had done wrong, and they had not chosen to unish done wrong, and they had not chosen to miss them, that therefore the petitioner shold be punished. He (Mr. H.) conceived the was great difference between that case and to one relating to the Middlesex election; in the latter no decision had been come to, and if more were no decision had been come to, and it more were voted, it might be applied to the carrying on of a contest, which might in the end be delared mr. ERMATINER—said that will disclose tion arising out of the contest for the picewhich he fills was before the House he thought it vould not become him to speak, but in the psent instance he felt no diffidence in saying the the case of the petitioner was an extremely has one. us pay the expenses. He contended that they were not officers of this House, but merely appointed by the House at the nomination of the petitioner and sitting member. He considered that even if they were officers of the House, these expenses ought not to be paid, because the expension was not forced many the patties. ion there was no analogy to that of the Midle-sex election; in the latter case the conte had not gone to one-fifth, he might perhaps so one-tenth the extent that it would have reased,

member could prove, unless he had some trist should in his veins,—(loud laughter)—a thing which followed an occurrence could be that which preceded it—(laughter)—it was true that the learned member had advantages over him (Mr. Baldwin;) he had had the benefit of instruction in those great institutions where the Mathematine without coming down for an annual vote.

On this point, there was a vast difference between learned member had advantages over him (Mr. Baldwin;) he had had the benefit of instruction in those great institutions where the Mathematics were so ably taught, and where false positions and double false positions were so profoundly understood (laughter.) He had no doubt that any member of that House would see that it was not to the general expenses of the election that the motion referred; the argument to the contrary was merely to throw dust in the eyes of hon. members. Another fallacy was that because the House left the nomination of the commissioners to the parties contesting they were, therefore, not the officers of the House although they had received its commission. It might as well-be said that because a Court did not itself selects man to act as Sheriff, but appointed one who had been recommended that therefore such Sheriff was not accountable for neglect of duty.

Mr. Musso would vote for the original motion conditionally, that is, if the amount to be paid the petitioner did not exceed £150.

The amendment was lost—Yeas, 6; Nays, 42.

Mr. Hall, considered that the petitioner had

their power. With respect to another point, he sid not see any permanent provision for the Crown Lands office, with the exception of the Mr. Hall considered that the petitioner had a good right of action against the commissioners for the amount that he had paid them, and as his whole expenses were stated to be not more than a stop to them, the Government had discovered die, Lt. Mason, and Lt. Kane,

£250; he would move the words "not exceeding £200 be added to the motion."

Mr. Chalmers, no individual in this House understood the circumstances of this case better than himself; and he must say, that he consid-ered that the petitioner had not been fairly treated. This amendment was carried. Yeas, 50; Nays, 8. The main motion, as thus amended, was then carried, Yeas, 38; Nays, 20.

Tuesday, May 12. Mr. BALDWIN, before the House went into committee, he would move a resolution that this House never would admit the constitutional rights of the Imperial Parliament, to levy monies in the Province without the consent of the Pro-vincial Legislature. He had withdrawn the mo-tion on a preceeding evening with the hope of meeting the views of the Hon. Attorney Genedetermination not to permit so daring an inter-ference with constitutional rights as our Statute book at present exhibits, and he brought forward his motion now, because he believed it was due to this province, to the Sovereign and the sister Colonies, to take that step before entering into Committee. For these reasons, he thought it necessary to put his resolution in the strongest terms, and however, he might differ with other hon, gentlemen on that point, he believed every hon, gentlemen on that point, he believed every one would admit the principle, even the hon member for Montreal. The hon. Attorney content ever in the course of his remarks on this subject on a previous evening, said he wished to have the motion souched in the most courteous terms. He was also of opinion, and if he thought his motion was deficient in courtesy to the Imperial Government, he would give way, but it appeared to him that was not the case; it was merely a strong expression of the principle. was merely a strong expression of the principle for which be contended. And as he conceived the motios prepared by the hon Inspector Gene-ral was not exactly what he would wish, he would make his motion, and it would then be competent for that hon, gentler amendment.

Mr. CAYLEY .- After the consideration of day, though fully agreeing with many of sentiments expressed by the hon. member sentiments expressed by the hon, member for the North Riding of York, they had decided up-on proposing an amendment to the motion of that

ause it was in accordance with the resolutions assed by the House of Assembly in 1843.

Mr. Hall was rather surprised at the reason

which the hon member for Gaspe gave for ting for the amendment. He (Mr. Hall) w vote against it, he contended that the British Government had no right to do what they did. By doing this on a former occasion, they lost thirteen valuable colonies; and they would nev-er have dared to do it to us except at the time they did. He wanted to have the same privileges that the people of England had, that of stopping the supplies when the Government do not do their duty, and he (Mr. H.) would if it was necessary, stop the supplies as soon as he would rote £50 to fill up a mud hole.

Mr. Moffatt had much pleasure in support-

ing the amendment, for while it sufficiently guards the constitutional rights of this House it is courteous to the mother country. He would not go into the circumstances which induced the British Government to make a permanent civil list a part of the Union Act, but he would say that extreme cases justify extreme remediac. say that extreme cases justify extreme remedies; and what they did had his entire concurrence under the circumstances.

The amendment was carried—yeas 28, nays

House in Committee of supply.

Mr. CAYLEY moved the adoption of the

esolution, reserving any remarks he would have o make, until they come to the items. Mr. Bandwin supposed that on the general ubject of the Civil List, the Government had no more information to lay before the House than had been given last session. With regard to the question of the Civil List, he thought it was unfortunate that the British Government had taken it up and decided upon it without consult-ing the people of this Province; but that having been done under circumstances which some hon. gentlemen conceived to be a sufficient cause, he st say he did not thi of 1843 had received that attention from the Imwere an unfit tribunal to try election contest, and therefore these expenses ought to be paid. The hon member for the North Riding had utged as reasons for paying these expenses the justice of the claim, the commissioners being of ficers of this House, and because there was no other way of paying these expenses than out of the contingencies. The statute points out the course the commissioners ought to have pursue ed, and it is not right if they have erred to make us pay the expenses. He contended that ther those were rejected, then the only alternative would be to leave the question as it now stands unsettled. Now he looked upon that as highly would be to leave the question as it now stands unsettled. Now he looked upon that as highly objectionable, as it would leave on the Statute book a principle that affected the constitutional rights of this and all the other colonies, and un-der whatever circumstances that might have these expenses ought not to be paid, because the commission was not forced upon the parties they were litigating a question before this House and to lessen the expenses they chose to sue out a commission. The consequence of that act ought to fall upon themselves. The payment of the expenses seems to be confined to the party who has lost; the retention of the seat it is supposed, is a sufficient remuneration to the sitting member. If the original motion is carried, your rangements, but the principle he contended for

must, whenever an election committee does not decide from some informality, pay the expenses. He desired that the motion should be more clearly expressed; that if it should pass, as the hon member for Cornwall says it will, it should be taken to mean no more than what the hon. mover has stated that he intends by it; as it now reads it might be interpreted to give the petitioner all the money which he had disbursed in this contest.

Mr. Baldwin said he generally listened with pleasure, and sometimes with instruction to the hon. Attorney General West, and whenever he (Mr. B.) differed with that learned gentleman, which was rather often, he was glad tohear him refining, for it showed at once his inability to grapple with the broad principle of the question. In the present instance he had been refining to a great extent, and with no common insgenuity, yet he had failed to accomplish his purpose, he laboured to make the resolution read, so that it would include costs, that had been incurred before the contest, but it required even more than the hon, member's ingenuity to prove that; indeed he (Mr. B.) could not see how the hon, member could prove, unless he had some Irish blood in his veins,—(loud laughter)—a thing which followed an occurrence could be that which preceded it—(laughter)—it was true that the learned member had advantages over him (Mr.

some magical method of carrying on the department, with £300, and he had prepared himself fell in with the above force, and o give the hon member for Ottawa unbounded praise. He was under all these circumstances prepared to support a Civil List, putting the Head of the Government and the Judiciary on an independent footing, but would of course reserve to himself the right of opposing certain that Capt. Harde and L. M. tems respecting which he did not concur with the hon. Inspector General. There was one joint in the general scheme to which he did not give his concurrence. That was a real way through the ranks of consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt tain that Capt. Harde and L. M. as prisoners. Lt. Kane fell in a sprisoners. Lt. Kane fell in a sprisoners. Lt. Kane fell in the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt tain that Capt. Harde and L. M. as prisoners. Lt. Kane fell in a sprisoners, Lt. Kane fell in a sprisoners, was last seen in the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt tain that Capt. Harde and L. M. as prisoners. Lt. Kane fell in a sprisoners, was last seen in the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt tain that Capt. Harde and L. M. as prisoners. Lt. Kane fell in a sprisoners, was last seen in the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt tain that Capt. Harde and L. M. as prisoners. Lt. Kane fell in the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt the consequence of which about ten two wounded, and the rest capt the consequence of which about the consequence of which abou raise. He was under all these circumstances point in the general scheme to which he id not give his concurrence. That was as respected the Office of Civil Secretary, a term which was apt to mislead the public and even the officer himself, of which an instance had accurred this session. His view of it was that the person who prepared despatches from this Government to be early home, should have the confi. ment to be sent home, should have the confimeeting the views of the Hon. Attorney General West, and had again brought it forward, as he could have wished. From the position in which this Colony is placed, he considered it was the duty of the House to record their firm determination not to permit so daring an interwhich is necessary in that situation, and it appeared to him that the Private Secretary was the person best fitted for the duties of the office. It appeared to him there was a mistake altogether as respected this office, some comparing it to the Civil Secretaryship for Ireland, but that officer was responsible for the performance of his duties, whereas our Secretary never was.—
If the office were absolutely necessary, then bring the Secretary into Parliament to answer for himself, but the safer way as it appeared to him (Mr. Baldwin) would be to abolien the office and transfer the duties in the Private Secretary. In conclusion, he would say that with regard to the votes, he was not disposed to deal with the Administration in a niggardly spirit, on the contrary, he was disposed to be liberal rather than otherwise.

(Debate to be Continued.)

(Debate to be Continued.)

KINGSTON HERALD.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1846.

In the debate on the payment of Mr. Durand's expenses in contesting the West Halton election, Mr. Chalmers, the member for East Halton, frankly admitted that Mr. Durand bad not been fairly treated at the election. This admission from a political opponent living near the spot, and thoroughly acquainted with the facts, fully confirms all the charges that we and others have made from time to time on this subject. In fact, we have the charges that we and others have made from time to time on this subject. In fact, we have the charges that we and others have made from time to time on this subject. In fact, we have the charges that we and others have made from time to time on this subject. In fact, we have the charges that we are considered the charges that we are considered to the charges of the charges that we are considered to the charges of the charges that we are considered to the charges that we are considered to the charges of the charges that we are considered to the charges that we are considered to the charges that we are charged to the charges that we can be considered to the charges that we call the charges that we can be considered to the charges that we c made from time to time on this subject. In fact, it was determined beforehand that Mr. Durand his having blockaded the Rio Grand it was determined beforehand that Mr. Durand should not be elected, and to effect this his opponent's partner in business was appointed returning officer. So thoroughly did he do the dirty work assigned to him, that he, or his deputies, appointed by him, took the votes of women against Mr. Durand, besides many other bad votes; and in one township where he had a large majority the time was purposely spun out by all kinds of vexatious delays, so that only a small number of his votes was polled. Thus, by the most nefarious means, a majority of 6 or 8 was got against Mr. Durand; whereas, if he had had fair play, he would have been returned by a majority. play, he would have been returned by a majority of two or three hundred. And after spending two sessions, and much money in contesting this return, he is coolly told that all the proceedings are illeral and he much the sessions. are illegal, and he must begin anew, with a pret-ty certain conviction of having the same farce an hour. Gen. Taylor has in case played over again!

taken into serious consideration by the people of Canada; for they demonstrate that our rights and liberties are in the power of a corrupt government. The only constitutional check on the government is by the people's representatives; and it is now proved that a reckless minister like Mr. Draper can do what he said long ago he would do, return such a House as will support him in all his measures. He appoints his own returning officers, and they appoint their deputies, and they can return whom they like, by throwing all kinds of obstructions in the way of one candidate, and taking nearly every bad vote that is offered for the other. Thus the people's constitutional power is sapped and broken; they cannot freely elect their representatives by a majority of votes, for the affair can be so cunningly managed that a minority shall elect their man, as is proved in several of the people's will. If they allow this state of things to continue, they will find that all the forms of the constitution can be nominally maintained, while at the same time they shall be so wielded and perverted as to cover the most revolting despots. In this very case a grievous wrong is done, both to Mr. Durand and to the electors of the constitution can be not man the constitution of the constitution can be nominally maintained, while at the same time they shall be so wielded and perverted as to cover the most revolting despots. There are yellow the state of things to continue, they will find that all the forms of the constitution can be nominally maintained, while at the same time they shall be so wielded and perverted as to cover the most revolting despots. The people's will be returned to the propertion of the constitution of the propertion of the prope post about 200 armed wagoners and one, both to Mr. Durand and to the electors of the County; and yet there is no actual remedy, because the remedy provided by law is fallen into corrupt hands, and is turned to poison. And where is the difference between this state of things and an avowed despotism? The effect is the same. What difference would it have made if the Governor had sent a regiment of soldiers to West Halton, with an order to have Mr. Webto West Halton, with an order to have Mr. Weblister returned, and Mr. Durand rejected? The difference would have been only that of robbing with a mask, and robbing without one; and in all ages the open robber has been held loss guilty than the sneaking, hypocritical rogue; for the former is known, and will be resisted; but the latter effects the same end by disguising his appearance and intentions, throwing the victim of his guard, and stealing on his prey without giving any alarm of his intended villany.

The question, then, for the people of Canada to consider is, whether they will have all the estate of the body of Col. Cross was found ult. about three miles from camp, fittlated and entirely destitute of children and of Ranon Talcon, had not been and of Ranon Talcon, had not been former is known, and will be resisted; but the latter effects the same end by disguising his appearance and intentions, throwing the victim of his guard, and stealing on his prey without giving any alarm of his intended villany.

The equation of the considering the considerin if the Governor had sent a regiment of soldiers to West Halton, with an order to have Mr. Web-

ent systematically destroying the ing the freedom of elec-

War between Mexico & the U. Sta

The state of quarrelsome su the relations between these two long been kept is ended by the 2000 strong, crossed the Rio Grands out by Gen. Taylor, fell in with the M vance guard, and mistaking them for a sa ty, made an attack upon them, which stantly repelled by superior numbers of icans, and 13 of the Americans were kill the remainder taken prisoners.

The following extract from the Com Advertiser gives the particulars. "We annex a letter with which we ha favored, from an officer it gives a more alarming representation than the accounts which we copy else the New Orleans papers.

"We expect an attack fro their batteries on the oppose as well as from about 2006

The dragoons made a ing a letter from the Mexican cer to General Taylor, anneun of the reconnoitering party, and be treated as prisoners of war.

It is supposed that the detachment of the ny on the East side of the Rio Grand of at least 2.500 men, under the co Cols. Carusco and Carrabajal, both of rienced officers, and that their object Point Isabel, the denot of provisions. ecution of this object they have and have thereby placed the Am

These extraordinary proceedings should be taken into serious consideration by the people of Canada; for they demonstrate that our rights and

eses that Gen. Taylor wor appears that the morning of the state of the ha detachment to reconnois and 10 privates, to reconnois and 10 privates, to reconnois and to reconsty from ten to twenty from ten to twenty who were supposed to inity, who were supposed to Cross, and also to learn, in

hing of his fate.

"The two parties took differ aining hard during the night, the Porter met a party of them snapped his piece at hir lischarged both barrels of his gan, who disappeared in the thic post from the marauding camp

es, &c. "This was about noon of the niles above Gen. Taylor's les from the Del Norte. with another party of Mox with another party of Mox with another party of Mox sen probably joined by those we fore. The rain continued. I as fired on by these men, and carry was killed. They made are it; the heavy rains caused recter, as is reported by his segn with his hand for his men with the party was thus a The party was thus sets. The sergeant and four this camp on the 20th, and schment of 30 dragoons

A detachment of 30 dragoom the next morning, to reconding to reconding to reconding the state of two longer. Yesterday, one of the men stated from his horse. Another and staggered afterward and staggered afterwards. re poured into the place ster and one man of his pa esides the man known to or other companies of the ere despatched early this arther search."

have a slip from the Picay

2, 10 A. M., which says—

The Legislature has just pas

a bill appropriating one himself to the property of the p to Point Isabel, or at

may be required. The city is in great exciten n the public squares, & ded through the streets. he President sent a messag he 11th, stating the occurre , and, " War actually ex ory having been invaded," ers and large appropriations war with vigor." The messi g back into the past transa o countries, and of course on Mexico. The United S President, have been the ing, lamb-like people in a e no injury to Mexico, bu very different view of the essage was taken up in ered to be tantamount A bill was passed autho employ the military and ted States, and accept volunteers, and appropria rs for the purpose.

ives a view of what may WASHINGTON, MOI THE MEXICAN W tement, in and out of othe military operations i and is not likely to be dir ed successes on the Rio G movement from Corpus Ci vas certainly inexplicable to provoke a war with A sist to provoke a war wan a sist to provoke a war wan a sist to fight or not; and ficing General Taylor's co to goad the feelings of the ariy of the West, into a claude as excitement in the West and the waste waste

following letter to the Con

roops despatched from To of aggression will be side, as will render war inevi-be carried into the very he-he United States will be put peases that the imprudent, action of state Legislatur s may involve, will be impossible now to clement that has been begun. we soon third parties may be conflict, it will be imposs, by no means unlikely that M

perhaps with the pro-President refused yesterd: his intentions in regard committee on military affa arly all day yesterday, (Si

ed with means, order the across the Rio Grande int on is, that the scarcely probable that he even if disposed. Mobile has outdone even I novements. But we had unt of the doings there, is, the whole city was a War bill met with some of

on the ground that it was tion of war. The groun tion may be gathered i acts from the report of the e great difficulty with the worked a war by taking u Grande—by taking posses lich the Senate had acknowle a taking to the senate had acknowle a taking to the senate had acknowle a taking to the senate had acknowle a taking the sena ; a territory which M of Tamaulipas; in which ane difficulty was felt

the House, who neverthen the house, who neverthen thinking it the proper tigation into the conduct the supply bill was passed bill ultimately passed th indiments of no important e House, during the deba and equip a company of s iers, Mr. Giddings, of ng remarks: did not wish to put it in the

and wish to put it in the commanders to shoot down as Gen. Taylor had done. It in the power of the President in the power of the President had uttered in the distinct falsehood—that territory of the United State of come within the lines of Tandary of which was the National Mexican war we should have to give up 54 44 the South bank of the Commander of the Country of the United State of Country of Which was the National American war we should have to give up 54 44 the South bank of the Country of the United States of the Country of the United States of the Country of the United States of the Country of the Country of the United States of the Country of the Cou

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