had airgary given, now were you to compet them?

He was aware, that composints had been made, and suspicious existed, and if they were itl-founded be thought they would be anxious for an invest gation; if they refused, those suspicious would be strengthened, and if a bill be introduced, conferring powers to send for persons and papers, he would not object to it.

Mr. Shade wished the Executive Council to keep the process of the control of the bayes the strength existing to the strength of the strength of

lay before the house the statements exhibited to them by the Canada Company. A great deal of money had been expended, and he was prepared to prove that 8 pound per mile had been charged, more than was paid for the work; that instead of \$3 per rod, which was charged for making cross ways, they had paid but \$2; that £200 had been ways, they had paid but \$2; that £2.00 had been paid for making a bridge; that a contract had been given in to build a tridge for £600, and that the company had expended £4600; and that 'rising' £300 had been expended in making a road through the village leading to the bridge.—This is the way the money was expended, and it was his object to investigate such an expenditure.

The house divided—for the investigation, 25,

Against it, 12,

Majority-13. Mr. Shade moved that the address be read The Solicitor General saw no reason for pro

useful result.

Mr. SH. DE said, there was abundant reason for

prosecuting the enquiry, and he regretted that it had not fallen into other names to conduct it than his own, as he felt himself quite inadequate to the task. He however believed he could explain, to the satisfaction of the House, that an investigation was loudly called for. He was not in the habit of speaking three or four hours at a time, and be should confine his observations into a very narrow. compass.—He admitted that at the commence-ment the company but fair to be a benefit to the country. Mr. Galt was appointed, who carried out the object of the parties concerned for the welfare of the province; he was however displa-ced, and an agent who did not follow in his steps ced, and an agent who did not follow in his steps and who acted upon very different principles placed in his stead; he believed that two millions and a half of acres of land were sold to the company and that the main object was to settle the wild lands of the country; the land was sold at a nominal price. Mr. Gult's object was to locate settlers and to make advances for improvements, to lay out roads, &c., in this he succeeded, when the first thing they did was to recall him and place. first thing they did was to recall him and place another in his stead who did not carry out hi first thing they did was to recall but and place another in his stead who did not carry out his views. He did not mean to say that the company had not expended a great deal of money, but it had been expended for their private interest and not for the benefit of the settlers, in the Huron Tract they made a slough which cost £1,800, and the next year they contracted for a public toad, which was of no advantage, so that £1,900 were wasted, nor had they any legal authouty for making this road—it was charged £48 per mile, whereas the contract price was only £40; then they made 7,000 rods of cross-way (cerduloy road,) which is charged 15s, per rod, and for which the contract price is 10s., being an overcharge of £7,50; n miles of road was also made at 25s, costing £400, which was abandoned. Near Godetich a bridge was built which cost £4,000, when one which would have answered every purpose could have been built for £600 being a saving of £3,400; a foot bridge was also made leading to their own works in constructing a chattered barbour, which was in constructing a chattered barbour, which we could not be done. I don't know the motive of the hon, and that will do so. The hon member, Mr. Shade, makes certain assertions, are that effect, pass a law that will do so. The hon member, Mr. Shade, makes certain assertions, are that effect, pass a law that will do so. The hon member, Mr. Shade, makes certain assertions, are that effect, pass a law that will do so. The hon member, Mr. Shade, makes certain assertions, are that effect, pass a law that will do so. The hon member, Mr. Shade, makes certain assertions, are the power of the Council so paralyzed, that they cannot ascertain if those assertions, are the power of the Council so paralyzed, that they cannot ascertain if those assertions, are the council so paralyzed, that they cannot ascertain if those assertions, are the power of the Council so paralyzed, that they cannot ascertain if those assertions, are they cannot ascertain if those assertions, are the power of the Coun foot bridge was also made leading to their own works in constructing a chattered barbour, which cost £400, and a road was also made to approach their large bridge which cost £400—together making up a total of £9,545, quite enough to pay the expense of an investigation; he was sure a saving of £10,000 to £15,900 might be made by it; he believed that 1,100,000 acres of land were granted in the Huron Tract, and 100,000 acres of morass was deducted as being of no value, he did not believe that there were 20,000 acres of swamp, and that it is worth from \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$3\$ per acre, so that they got 70,000 to \$0,000 acres of good and value, at le land for nothing; he believed that there are not 20,000 acres which are not capable of being made good arable hand, and after all this, we are told that we have no authority to int reve, by the learned Attorney General, which honousable and learned gentleman is also the solicitor to the company—which he dit not think was corrects and one of the Canala Company Commissioners, was a member of the Executive Council.

non. memoer. It had been said he was influenced by private pique; it was not creditable to hon. gentlemen, thus to impute notives; there was a great deal too much of it in that house; the proposed investigation would be as advantageous to the company if their conduct were correct, as it would be to the country; if otherwise, it was certain there were serous within and without the tain there were reports within and without the house, which were di advantageous to the Canada Company; he hoped the motion for the address would be carried.

ould be carried.

Mr. Mathewson said he had no intention to do or say anything unparliamentary, but he would not withdraw the words he had used. Mr. Aleman said he had no sinister view, he

had nothing to do with the company, and he voted for the investigation as much to serve them as the

The SPEAKER said, this is a motion for an address to the Governor General, to appoint a com-mission, to enquire into the manner in which the charter of the Canada Company has been complied with. He had heard a great deal within that house, and out of it, about the company—be took it for grant d that they had performed all their obligations properly. We were told that they have it for grant d that they had performed all their obligations properly. We were told that they have
paid £200,000. It is right that this should be
known,—and also what is done with the money.
He would be the last person to interfere with a
bargain solemnly made, or to take one penny from
the company. Whether they agreed to pay a
thousand pounds or 2s. 2.1, per acre, we have nothing to do with that. If they have purchased
two millions of acres at 2s. 2d. per acre, they have
made the bargain, and all that we have to do, is
to see that the money is properly expended. The
hon, gentlemen says, that one of the commissioners is also one of the Executive Council. I have
no doubt that he would do what is right. He did
not think that they had a right of opening a road,
and ex ending £10,000 and upwards in improvements, without being accountable that the money
so expended, was spent in real improvements to nded, was spent in real improvements to ntry. He hoped a commission would issue ne great seal, and if the or £600 should be expended, it will be of little consequence in suclar case. He hoped the address would be adopted

we case. He hoped the address would be adopted by the committee.

Mr. Bockus fully agreed with hon members Mr. Bockus fully agreed with hon, members who contended that the money should be expended for the good of the country, and not merely for the interest of the company. They were a chartered company, and he could see no objection to a commission to audit their accounts. (The Speaker, if that address passes, it will not enable you to audit their accounts.)

Mr. Bockus, if the address will not produce that address will not produce the country of the countr

The SPEAKER would recommend the withdrawal of the motion for an address, & late as it is, bring in a bill; a very short bill is all that is wanted, and could be drawn in half an hour.

The Attorney General, the object then is to take away the power from the Executive Council. I do not see what you are likely to gain by that;—but you would introduce a bill, what to do—alter the charter, take away a vested right,—that could not be done. I don't know the motive of the hon, gentleman. It has been said he is influenced by private pique,—it may be so, I don't fluenced by private pique,—it may be so, I don know, but I do know that this course of procedur is rather peculiar,—and I do know that no other person but the hon, member is found to make atperson but the hon. member is found to make attacks upon the company. He says the company have made improvident bargains. I dare say they have,—who does not, but I believe that more money has been improvidently spent by a hundred, aye by a thousand times,—in other public works in this country,—than has been wasted by the Canada Company. I know very well that efforts have not been wanting by people, to possess themselves of the money of the company, and that some people who have been disappointed, induffe in opposing the company, and would fain therefore get the charter forfeited, and yet those people thought at one time that the charter was a very beneficial arrangement for the country. Persons who are thus acting, wil fail as they ought to do. If the company have adhered to the conditions of learned Attorney General, which honourable and learned gentleman is also the solicitot to the coingany—which he dit not think was correct amone of the Canada Company Comingssoners, was a member of the Executive Council. Now if the accounts have to pass the Executive Uouncil, and a legal question was to arise before them, they would have to ask the atorney of the company to the House to enquire into sit these matters.

Mr. MANAMA would not ask whether the bon-obtrable gentleman who had just spoken was or was not influenced by ptrintic principles in seeking this investigation, but this he did know, that the humenmer had a strong personal prique against the successor of the late Mr. Galt, and ashe happened to know the origin of it, he would, with their permission, relate it to the house—At the time the Great Western Railway—was in contemplation leading from Hamilton to Lake fivour, it was an object with the Commissioners of the Canada Company that if should pass through the Huron Tract, and terminate near Goderich. Mr. Shade, who had been an active supporter of that work, undertook to accomplish this object, and engaged to go to the United States and dispose of a sufficient amount of stock to enable the work to proceed; he however stipulated that certain portions of land on the line of road should become his uppn very advantage ous terms, and he also applied to the Commissioners for movey to ping his travelling expenses. These arrangements were compiled with and Mr. Shade pocketed, be believed ZIOO. He, however, did not succeed in selling stock to the amount of 2.5, and notwith-standin; that, on his return leads to the complete with, which was of course resulting stock to the amount of 2.5 and notwith-standin; that, on his return leads to the complete with, which was of course resulting stock to the amount of 2.5 and notwith-standin; that, on his return leads to be completed with and Mr. Shade pocketed, be believed ZIOO. He, however, did not succeed in selling stock to the amount of 2.5 and notwith the company was

table individuals to be found, who would from this commission, and make a proper report. The learned Attorney General says, where can we find a more faithful and sear hing investigation, than that made by the commission appointed to investigate the public accounts?—He belief at the appointment of those commissioners was most unsalisfactory to the public—whatever their eport may turn out to be. If the address is not sefficient, pass a bill, or take any other steps which may be necessary to obtain a proper investigation. It is the prevailing opinion that many thousands might be saved by doing so. He believed the commissioners of that company were men of integrity and talent,—but he happened to have been on the westen circuit where he had ample opportunity of hearing the cpinion of a great number of persons on the subject.

The Solicitor General said, he would not oppose a commission for the purpose of effecting an integral.

pose a commission for the purpose of effecting an enquiry. He thought the question had been finally disposed of. With respect to the imputation cast upon the Hon. Mr. Alian he felt bound as a cast upon the Hon. Mr. Alian he felt bound as a member of the council to say, that whenever the affairs of the company were under consideration, he never interfered. Those who know that gendleman, well know, that he would be utterly incapable of any improper interference.—The same subject was 'rought forward pretty reach largue same way too two cutous." I would have been far

with hetter associations, in a ider to render it capable of accomplishing its dark designs in silence
funder borrowed names. The most specious pretence under whi h Tory misrule now seeks to
justify itself is—the ma ntenance of British rule.
The tories assett that their principles are the only
principles on which these colonies can be governed so as to preserve British rule. If they could
prove this proposition, their work would be only
half done, because they must still prove that a
continuance of British rule is essential to the happiness of our people, or that more and greater evils
would arise if that rule were ended than have arise
en under it. It is to be observed that the question
is not whether these Colonies are of great importance to England, for it is well understood that

Now from these two circumstances—that the tance to England, for it is well understood that there is no disposition there to retain them against their will. It was lately remarked in the debates in the Assembly of Novascotia, that their delegates had been addressed in London to this effect—"If you want to go, go; if you want to stay, stay." And Mr. Hage man made a statement in the Assembly during the late session, to the effect that, if the people of this country wished a separation from Great Britain, the government would not think of retaining them by force. It is ad-

of propriety only.

The Speaker said, he thought the houe had a perfect right to enquire into the nature of the large expenditure of the company,—in saying to it did not follow that any thing wrong, corrupt or disgraceful had been done,—for his own part he should retract nothing which he had said. Sometimes he might be glad of an opportunity f doing so, but that was not the case in this instance. Hon, but that was not the case in this instance, if they could be believed, they are keeping the citatel of the constitution against deadly enemies, but Britain resolve themselves into an adherence to graceful had been done, —for his own part he should retract nothing which he had said. Sometimes he might be glad of an opportunity f doing so, but that was not the case in this instance. Hongentleman say—we have no power to invisigate. I say we have no power to invisigate. I say we have no power. I know we cannot terminate the charter,—there were plenty despectable individuals to be found, who wouldform this commission, and make a proper report. The learned Attorney General says, where can we find a more faithful and sear hing investigation, than that made by the commission appointed to investigate the public accounts?—He beliefed the appointment of those commissioners was most unsative the mind to understand nor the spirit to admire and obey when its principles are applied to admire and obey when its principles are applied to themselves, have given ample evidence that they render British rule only a stalking horse for their own advancement; and so far have they pushed this base motive of action, that they have incurred imminent risk of ending British rule by grat fying their insensate lust o power and pelt. The men who have mainly provoked the rebellion, with

lal its attendant and consequent evils, are the very last who should prate about British rule.

Another suspicious circumstance is, that the men who pretend that their principles alone can maintain British rule, have been for years the bitter, evenomed assailants of the British government. In every nessible manner and place—in maintain British rule, have been for years the bitter, evenomed assailants of the British government. In every possible manner and place—in Parliament, by the presses at their command, in public meetings, and in private conversations, they have thrown out the most violent tirades of abuse on the British government, representing them, personally and politically, as the vilest of men and governments. This conduct gives the file point blank to their professions of exclusive tegan for British rule. It avails sathing for them to say that it is the What government which they oppose, for that government is to us and the emshare the companies. These are a faire that per learning and the content of the companies o

The Chronicle of Saturday contains a communication and ressed to the Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of Lenox and Addington, in reply to the letter of a "Freeholders of the Committee of the Board of Trade in thin the widows, for the half year ending 30th June, 1838, amounted to £3,445 12s. 6d. sterling.

With respect to Lower Canada, we find by a remaintened against those interests; hence the Lenox and Lenox and

M. Manare would the western bear or sport, it has related accreained ception of the large a most observed they be a pertugate of the large a most observed they had a right to keeping a sport of the large and the

contempt. He may call this a "maintaining the Queen's authority," but others think it the readiest way of subverting Her Government. Her author- ternoon, and then returned a verdict that the ity is exercised through Her ministers, and the ceased came to his death through being the fact that they enjoy Her confidence, and that of the nation, should at least shield them from gross aunse under pretence of "maintaining the Queen's authority." They have been too tardy in withholding from their bitter adversaries the means of making war on them. In no other country would the men who are sustained by government patthe men who are sustained by government patronage have been allowed to wage an incessant crusade against that government. Retribution has visited them at last. The Patriot and others of his tribe will know their true masters, who are not to be abused for ever with impunity. He thought the "compact" was so strong that it could not be moved, but he has found out his mistake, and will find it out much more speedily. His sufferings are intolerable; he will die a martyr, and curse the "compact" on his funeral pyre. He chuckled when Her Majesty's Ministers were burnt in effigy at Toronto, but he could not foresee that one of them would come to Toronto as Gevernor in chief, and reward the Patriot for the frolernor in chief, and reward the Patriot for the frol Did he think that they would always pay him abusing them?

Since the above was written we find that the Since the above was written we find that the editor of the Cobourg Star has been discussed from the magistracy; another well deserved censure. Many more similar examples should be made, and then the Tory oligarchy, who have become rich and great only by government patronage, will be compelled to pay more respect to the power that has warm-d them into life, only, it seems, that the ungrateful vipers might turn on the mea who pampered them with wealth.

Clergy of the Church of Scotland. Presbyterian Ministers of the Unit-ed Synod of Upper Canada, not in connexion with the Church of

Scotland British Wesleyan Methodists Roman Catholic Bishors and 1,665 13 4

ment which accompanies another despatch from Sit George Arthur to Lord Glenelz, dated 21st September, 1838, it appears, that from the year 1827, to June, 1838, that the total amount of Clergy Reserves sold, was 466,742\(\frac{1}{2}\) acres; that the total amount for which they sold was £314,150 0s. 2d.; and that the total amount received was £10,849

3s. 2d. We also find, that the salaries and pensions paid to the Clergy and Missingaries of the Signs paid to the Clergy and Missingaries of the

by the other to a comrade in exchange for hi in the fray. The inquest sat again yesterd opinion could be had on his case, the jury ter ing him as an accessary to Harri-on's death It seems that McClarren demanded the a tall strong man knacked the marine down it is supposed choked him and threw him on bridge. Watts says that he ran away with bridge. Watts says that he ran away with jacket during the scuffle, and does not know took place. A sentry that was on duty that testified that he heard a quarrel on the bridge a cry of murder.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Daniel ha Donald fell through the ice between Garden land and Wolfe Island, and was drouned. was seen to fall from Garden Island, and sees persons ran to his assistance, but he had such fore they reached the spot. A boat book ; procured, and he was with some difficulty bat

Some snow fell last week, which gave two

sleighing, and then it vanished. The week continues warm. The Jeffersonian of the ? ult. says that several farmers of Watertow

clergy of the Church of England, £8,568 0 2
Clergy of the Church of Scotland. 1,757 15 6
Presbyterian Ministers of the United Synod of Upper Canada, not will fatten as they hitherto have done. Do swill fatten as they hitherto have done. allow yourselves to be gulled by the plausible of this or that man having a big stake in the or try, or of his being a clever or estimable and he is not otherwise adapted to forward your me ests as well as those of the whole Province, in the ta man's wealth be his only recommendation; but rather choose a man of upri. It is tions, even though he should be poor, and so in

tions, even though he should be poor, and so you be well represented, and have no cause my gret that you have got rid of a had member, as placed a good one in his stead.

In parting from you for the present, let me my vise you to take into consideration without distance the necessity of immediately nominating two dependent men for the choice of the Freehilm at the ensuing election. Let an active cantain at the ensuing election;—let an active cantast their behalf be forthwith commenced, and let a A FREEHOLDER

se for them to pureds.

for peace, and cannot the ourse that has been taken opposed to the act of the cy of which is to set neighborhood the control of leading headly feeling, and to prontion. Now, Mr. Editor, the committee are tion. Now, Mr. Editor, and that the committee are ded Body," though that is come, but that they were ng (convened by advertise is, Forwarders and Traders to them were delegated the so as to prevent, if possing in, and to aim at the might exist. That the compression evil amongst us for the state of the s crying evil amongst us for to need a passing word.

and disputes that have in consequence of the infinded been long felt, and nderd been long felt, and than by the persons now tions they have felt it to their fellow townsite has been looked for in v and Parli iment; the Provi Body Corporate; as Whig, after all his phill ity of confessing, and also was exhausted. The frough its committee, en

for them to pursue. In

me was exhausted.<sup>22</sup> The through its committee, encloses what others would all adage in this case has rested—"Heip yourselve we you." The committe err is human,"—to pleas possible; but after givin, ration at the request of name to the conclusion. This result was not ced to them, by four of fiverum of nine is needful for ng in question the numble been from the unavoidablent, John Counter, Esquin Counter, he would he, and his voice would laroceedings, of which he you are aware a certain contrary. These remarkiect I have in view. "S.

This is a cuty at all Now Sir, if the act of the This is a cuty at all Now Sir, if the act of the of Trade relative to spur ally approved of, our town ic meeting, and take the is meeting, and take the ints upon the question. If the minds of those who conder, it is in their power to conder, it is in their power to this, Sir, will be better the upon the Merchants and at can be said against table body of men, with Kingston would remain in hich has alas characterized. hich has alas characterized.
There is one more obs, that is, if those who dele a the power to act on their? you may see they acted instructions, I enclose you constitution, viz.—" That not consideration all matter affecting the trade of the subscripting and the Subscriber in writing, and be determined by a maj nt,") are dissatisfied with

nt,") are dissatisfied with
em at once call the ma
alluded, and I will vouch
nber of the committee w
fully resign the trust re
Sir, in conclusion, I might
the following gentlemen the following gentlemen eps which they have dor prisuaded that it was the ing the Trader against the which they were daily and iames of the gentlemen we in question are as followed, the President, Willia, Thos. Greer, D. Prentisorison, J. Oliphant, G. H. s. On reference to the studion, which I submit, y he obligations under -" That the Committee use their best endeavours and Contraband Trade w and Contraband Trade we knowledge, and generally ealer. How far the Subeir Committee's exertions cide. I have not, Sir, at many scurrious remarks ed on the heads of the Cone of the last who has con this Town, though per be who has unbraided me

be who has upbraided mee, it would not of course a observations. Sir, I for our or sanction; my object is y which has been unjus in Editors against them, its faction stated, I hope the of a general meeting with a state of the country of the count I am, Mr. Editor, with much respect, your obed't se

LATEST NE this forenoon we receive down to Friday evenin

er news from France, b L ndon dates to the

by this arrival, of which e interior of the House of carpenters, painters, etc. thing the uncessary alteral traduction of the Bude in on the first day of the uncleiners have been removed offect to the light the wore cling of the purest white effect to the light the wor esting of the purest white, great is the distress amon tives, that there are now use of the Union 160 fathe mubic roads. Out door re-uns, and there are 600 inm. The inhabitants are all aundred artisans on the im-course, etc.—I Notting are urse, etc .- [Notting ham

r. Blore, the architect, has six at Buckingham palace ions in consequence of tage. The orders are to he hiddle of January. he Free Press tells us that will be in Tipperary on a thousands await his arre of temperance. is, we are informed, now her Majesty's marriage wi her Majesty's marriage wi of February.—[Courier.] he King of Hanover, we ui in this country from Hano of January, to be present Queen."—[Herald.] he Right Rev. Dr. MacL ada arrived in Newry on T [No

this Town, on the 26th ult. I daughter.
the 7th wit, the lady of The ance, of a sen and daughter.
ter the birth, but the girl is de Cobourg on the 25th instant slett, of a daughter, still-born. Carillon, by the Rev. Willelaw, Esq. of the Commasse Permilia W. Clarke,

59

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