murder and bloodshed, are a good and constitu-tional substitute for the laws and libertles of two years back this country was in a

murder and bloodshed, are a good and constitutional substitute for the laws and liberties of the British empire.

The people of this province after induring half a century of misrule and oppressibly, were cheered with the prospect of a betteonstate of things on the arrival of the lamented Eru of Durham in this province, but that hope has been inspired only to be dissipated by his removal, before he could bring about an amelioration of cur condition. The appointment of the present Governor had in a measure dispelled the gloom and inspired the people with full hope, and the arrival of Lord Syderham was looked for with much anxiety. Organic changes in our system of government had been recommended by Lord Durham in his masterly Report upon the state of the Provinces, and the ministers of the Crown in England had expressed a wish to know the opinion of the people, here, on know changes. Meetings in various parts of the country were called, and the people met, and a general feeling of confidence and respect was expressed to the Report, to Lord Durham and to the pressant Governor.—The Reformers of the Home District got up a requisition signed by 200 persons to the High Sheriff, to call a meeting to the Yeomanny upon the ground that he apprehended frot. In consequence of this refusal, the Reformers by public advertisements, called a public meeting at Davis's Temperance Tawern on Young Street, 9 miles north of Toronto, and of the policies assembled them. The hour for commancing the proceedings of the meeting was 11 o clock. A platform had been erected by the gentlemas who called the meeting, in a neighboring field. About the hour of 11% Mr. Boyd a Yong Street Magistrate and epopsed to the meeting, asked me if the proceedings could not be prolonged for an hour, as their party had not arrived; it was yielded to, and 12 o'clock named as the hour to commence. At this time a considerable body of people were observed with flags, banners and music, with a piece of ribbon in the button holes of their coats, coming from Toronto the Mayor, the Clerk of the Peace, the Judge of the District Court, most of the Aldermen, Common Councilment, Constables, Balliffs, and hangers on of the city authorities, with a norty group of low ruffians, armed with clubs, bludgeons and pistols. These people occupied the ground in front of the hustings. These men had upon the top of a polk in their possession the head of an ass, and on it written in legible characters "Lord Durham," with other scandalous libels on the present Governor. At 12 o'clock, the Sheriff mounted the platform, without leave and alone, refusing to allow any one of the Reformers to follow. Immediately some one proposed the man Boyd as Chairman, and the Sheriff immediately called for a division; and before a division ately called for a division; and before a division could be had, declared this fellow Boyd had majority. Disappointed and annoyed, the Re-formers moved peaceably out of the field to a distance, and were commencing to hold a meeting, and pass their resolutions, when the Sheriff, at-tended by a host of ruffians, armed with thudgeons and other weapons, came like so many in-fernal spirits, attacked the wagon in which some of the intended speakers were; and upset is; the Sheriff telling lr. Baldwin that his grey hairs were his protection; but had it been his son, he should not have felt it his duty to have come to his rescue. Upon this a general rush was made at the farmers, who were unarmed and unprepar-ed to fight, as well as unwilling to do so; and only those who were expert at running, or she tering themselves amongst the rioters, escape tering themselves amongst the rioters, escaped left weltering in their blood. Age and infirmity were no protection to any one. My friend the hon member for Oxford, owes his escape to an excellent pair of legs, for it had been predetermined to murder him; and a fellow with a drawn sword made a thrust at him. This man is known.
At this affray William B. Robinson, brother to
the Chief Justice of the Province, was by mistake
knocked down; and on rising told his assailant to be more careful in future, and asked him if he had not seen the ribbon in his coat. At this meeting, and of the party of rioters, were twenty-four Magistrates, the Sheriff, the Mayor, the Judge of the District Court, and a number of the ing of Lord Sydenham, figured away at this meet-ing; and a Mr. Crane, one of the Coroners and ing; and a mr. Orane, one of the tribers, and a finderency of sitting upon the body of the murdered man. The terror and the confusion beggar all description. One universal rout fulf-shed the meeting, as far as the friends of Lords Durham and Sydenham were concerned. The other party passed their resolutions and re-turned in triumph, after their glorious turned in triumph, after their glorious victory, and marched in procession to the Government House, entered the yard, and gave three cheers for Sir George Arthur. The defeated party had to find their way home by back roads. Now, Mr. Speaker, I have given but a faint

picture of this diabolical outrage. Who were the assailants? The very party who were sworn to keep the peace. (Here Mr. Price read an affidavit or two from a large bundle he held in his hand, of persons who had been injured, and also read a stries of resolutions that his party intend-ed to pass at the meeting, which we could not distinctly hear, as well as an answer from Sir George Arthur to an address from the parties , and then continued:

And, what has been done in this matter? Si G. Arthur recommended an appeal to the legal tribunals. Gracious heavens! what solemn mockery! Ask the Sheriff to call a Grand Jury mockery! Ask the Sherill to can a Grand Jury of riotors to adjudicate upon their own atrocious acts! and then ask him to pack a petite jury to try their brother rioters!! Was even insult ad-ded to injury in a more cool and wicked spirit!! What has been the result of all this! Has a what has been the result of all this 1 as a single affort made to bring the guilty parties to justice 3. No. Sir: these very men who despise, defest and abhor the present Governor, have had heaped upon them every office of power, honor and emolument. In fact, so bold have the smiles of Gov. ernment made these inhuman assassins; that the Riding which is aver the honor to represent, as filled with crime and bloodshed. And that crime is committed, and that blood spilled by those who despise and hate the Government, which has warmed them into existence; and are now thereished by it with a pertinacity that is to me incredible. It has been stated, that Leppard fell from his wagen during the attack, and was killed. from his wagen during the attack, and was killed. Is that less murder because the stone that fractured hie skull brought him to the ground, and the wagen wheel finished him? Oh, no, no!—I consider every man that had any thing to do with that riot, is morally guilty of the murder of that youth. What, Mr. Speaker, is the reason that these guilty persons go unpunished? That these magnetrates who have violated their oaths, still are allowed to discrete the commission of still are allowed to disgrace the commission of the peace? Is it because the Government are too dishonest to remove them, or too weak to at-tempt it? Ewould infinitely prefer Algerine laws with honest men to administer them, than the best of laws, with our Algerine magistracy to perwit them. In this state of things, I am to pervert them! In this state of things I an asked to give my support to the present Govern-ment, or am told that I factiously oppose them. Let that Government by their acts show me that they have the power, as well as the determ tion to give protection to the subject, to punis the delinquent, and to carry out their measures according to the well known wishes of the people, and they shall not want me support. (Mr. Price then moved for a committee of 5-re hick he

Mr. Johnston said before that motion wa granted which required the 77th rule of the house to be rescinced, so far as relates to the motion, in or ler that the committee may be named by the in gentleman who is the champion of this use, that hon gentleman ought to show good use why it should be done. He hoped the committee would be selected in the critical state. tee would be selected in the ordinary way.

sion. Some two years back this country was in a state of sus-pense and anxiety as to the future management of affairs on the part of the government. The Imperial Parliament had refused to legislate up-on the affairs of this colony, because they were not in possession of sufficient information. The Ministry were desirous that the question should be delayed, that an opportunity might be given for the people to express an opinion upon the important question. There was on the other hand a sort of the would call it by its proper name, conspiracy that the voice of the people should not be heard—that the right which was guaranteed to British subjects in ages by gone should be withheld. Meetings were, however, called in various parts of the Province, and an expression of public opinion pronounced upon various questions—upon the union of the Provinces—upon that State paper, I may call it, Lord Durham's Report. There was a feeling of approbation in favor of these meetings. Men of high respectability attended them, and also signed the requisitions calling them. But to produce a counter requisition was a thing altogether unheard of in the country to which he (Capt. Steele) had the hence to belong.—And in this case it would be remarked that an incorperated city comes forward to counteract the wishes of a whole District, Notwithstanding the counter requisition, the e delayed, that an opportunity might be given

ting voice to the appointment of the committee.
All complaints, and complaints of this nature especially, should be fully investigated. Upon this ests the stability of the throne itself.
Hon. Mr. Harrison said he quite agreed with what had fallen from the hon. gentleman that this took the language of the petition, or the eloquence of the learned gentleman (Mr. Price) as the guide by which to form their opinions upon the subject, in either case it was abundantly evithe subject, in either case it was abundancy, and either case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under that the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was an important one; as of trade, but he (Mr. Day) deemed protective under the case was a difference in the rethe Sheriff, but also a violent imputation is thrown upon the administration of justice. It is a question of such importance therefore (said Mr. Harrison) that I think decidedly it should be Mr. Harrison) that I think decidedly it should be principle, there were certain guards to maintain investigated. I have not the least objection, and investigated. I have not the least objection, and which it would not be right to wipe away suddenly. In case Great Britain should require to engentleman will allow me to use the expression, the minds of hon. members of the impression that there is any objection existing against the enquiry on the part of the government. No that there is any objection existing against the enquiry on the part of the government. No doubt the parties had a perfect right to call the meeting, and no doubt the Sheriff was wrong in requiring the call the meeting in consequence of the refusing to call the meeting in consequence of the counter requisition. The reason why no Executive investigation could take place was this; the was a mere general explanation, and he would parties themselves placed it out of the power of the executive to do any thing in the matter; behon, and learned gentleman were never laid be-

Mr. SMALL said having seconded the resolution he would now with the approbation of the hon-mover propose that a portion of the same be al-tered, and that the Committee be named by the tered, and that the Committee be named by the House. He (Mr. Small) was as little interested as any hon member ought to be in this important matter. But he was satisfied that any one who had heard the petition read, and particularly having heard the speech of the learned and hon. gentleman opposite, who had just concluded must be convinced that a stronger case could hardly be made out.

It was a perfect mockery to tell the complainants to go to the grand jury and prefer their compaints to go to the grand jury and prefer their complaints. He (Mr. Small) did not happen to have been in the country when that affair took place: if he had been he would probably have had his ply of timber from the Baltic, it would be either brains knocked out : he should certainly not have la no ments which were read were still more impor-tant, and having heard from one of the officers of the government that it is the desire of the governthe government that it is the desire of the govern-ment that an investigation should take place; he thought there, could be no objection to the ap-pointment of the committee forthwith. Already sufficient time had been employed in explaining what was abundantly evident, that there was a ecessity, for an investigation. The motion nght to be granted at once. Mr. Hincks desired before the question was

put to observe that he could not exactly compre-hend why it was out of the power of the Executive Government to enquire into and redress these complaints. The hon and learned gentle man, the member for Kingston, had said that charges of official misconduct had been mixed up with that of crime. Then I suppose (said Mr. Hincks) we are to understand that when an officer of the government is accused of being guilty of notorious official misconduct, because he is at the same time accused of crimes of a higher nature, he is to be totally absolved and acquitted—rather an absurd mode of reasoning I should think, yet this is the doctrine of the hon, and think, yet this is the doctrine of the non and learned gentleman. When on a late occasion serious riots were represented to have occurred in the city of Toronto, in which also certain judges and magistrates were concerned, a commission was issued for this investigation, why was not the same course followed with regard to these now under consideration? Now I, for one, an of opinion that when judges of the land and other officials identify themselves with election ering and election riots, it is impossible under such circommittees that the people can have confidence in the administration of justice. (Hear, hear.) In England a much less urgent case of complaint would be at once investigated by the governmen and I think it should be so in this Province.

The motion was altered, and the committe appointed by the House.

TIMBER DUTIES. In Committee of the whole House (Mr. Moore n the chair) on Mr. Neilson's resolutions rela

ve to the timber duties. Mr. NETLSON said, that in offering these reitions, all must know, that they related to a most important subject. In regard to the welfare of the country none could be more so. He presu-med all were aware that the Chancellor of the med all were aware that the Calabrata the Exchequer proposed to lay a duty of 15 per cent on the timber trade of Canada. If this was carried out, the trade between this and the Mother ountry must cease. He Mr. N. was disposed to country must cease. He Mr. N. was disposed to bow to the opinion of the Imperial Government in matters necessary to the welfare of the empire. He conceded its right to alter and impose duties; but under circumstances like this we may be excused in going before the government in the matter.—The inhabitants had been invited to go into this branch of trade, and had embarked a very this branch of trade, and had embarked a very large capital in it—one hundred vessels were at all times going across the atlantic engaged in the timber trade. Whatever then might be the right of the Imperial government the of the Imperial government, there was a right superior, that of justice to all. He Mr. N. trusted that the representative of the Imperial govern-

the trade was not interfered with too preturely. It had been entered upon at great individual sacrifices, and the existing laws ought to be continued in common justice. If this trade belonged to any particular class of her Majesty's subjects it would be a different matter, but when it was open to all and left to free competition, every one must be aware that capital will always make level profits to a fair if not a minimum re-

Mr. Moffatt said the honorable gentler had admitted the power of the imperial govern-ment, and its right to alter duties, but that injus-tice would be done in this instance if the duties on the timber were altered as proposed. He (Mr. Moffatt) thought it was useless to expect any Moffatt) thought it was useless to expect any thing else however, but every one must concur in so reasonable a matter as listening to the resolu-

Mr. CAMERON thought that the re would meet the unanimous support of the House.
The timber trade was in his (Mr. Cameron's.)
opinion the most important trade in the country.
He was willing to admit the right of the Mother
country to interfere in the matter, and legislate on it, but thought they had proceeded on statements and arguments exparte, which we capable of demonstration. For instance been said that red pine was not equal to Baltic, or Norway timber for the decks of vessels, now ward to counteract the wishes of a whole District. Notwithstanding the counter requisition, the meeting took place, and the proceedings of that meeting were as had been stated by the hone gentleman who moved the resolution. The yeomany assembled peaceably and quietly. On the contrary, the citizens of Toronto came out with a sort of warlike preparation. The Sheris harmangued the people, and represented the people assembled to, carry on the business of the meeting as seditions and rebellious. He (Captain Steele) hoped wever again to witness such proceedings as he there witnessed. If the people were to be prevented from meeting peaceably to discuss subjects of a public nature, the privilege of assembling in Parliament was nothing better. were to be prevented from meeting peaceably to discuss subjects of a public nature, the privilege of assembling in Parliament was nothing better than a solemn mockery.—(Hear, hear.) Neither took place, the whole northern region would be time nor space can resist the steps of justice. As than a soremn mockery.—(Hear, hear.) Resider took place, the whole northern region would be time nor space can resist the steps of justice. As some as the sun rises and sets it must take place, and he hoped the gentlemen of the committee would enter into the investigation of the subject would be made out. He (Mr. Cameron) was would enter into the investigation of the subject would be made out. He (Mr. Cameron) was convinced that it would be impolited to both countries that investigation that investigation to the subject. with a determination that justice should take tries to make immediate alteration. 20 years at

tries to make immediate alteration.

All events ought to be given.

Mr. Cook was of opinion that unless the trade was protected by act, it would speedily go to ruin.

Mr. Solicitor General Day could not give a silent vote on the occasion, although he would not trespass on the time of the house except to make a remark or two. He would support the resolutions, for he must say that the importance of the trade would fully justify our interference with the action of the Imperial Parliament. It was proper that its attention should be called to the large amount of capital engaged in this branch lation between a Colony and another country, which ought to modify the application of this principle, there were certain guards to maintain treme caution, and not destroy that trade at olde. He (Mr. Day) believed that many of the statements made in regard to the trade were exparted and to legislate on these would be to err. He would not further detain the house, his object

the executive to do any thing in the matter; because the charges preferred extended not only to complaints of official misconduct, but to accusatisfy are disposed to support the interest of Cancomplaints of official misconduct, but to accusations of positive crime. This is certainly a picture of the state of society which is most deplotable. But in justice to the late Lieutenant large majority. All that Canadians require, is that the people of England treat them well, but he (Mr. Hincks) was satisfied that whatever governor Sir George Arthur it should be stated that whatever governor sir George Arthur it should be the control of the control ernment went into power at home, protective du ties would have to be abandoned. They were vicious in principle, and therefore all engaged in a trade requiring them, would needs prepare themselves for their abolishment. He [Mr. Hincks] thought they had had warning enough In regard to extravagant statements, he thought that the people of England understood the subject well, and knew that if they put the same du-ties on all, they would get the best and cheapest. This was the principle on which they would proc.ed. It was a well established principle in po-litical science, that one people could not buy the products of another, unless they took theirs in return, or had some ready market whereby could exchange for another commodity, consequence that the people there brains knocked out: he should certainly not have a necessary consequence that the people ducte would take a greater supply of their manufactures, or of some other produce for which these Colonel Prince said he did not rise to prolong could be exchanged. Nevertheless he [Mr. the debate, but if possible to put an end to it. Hincks] should be sorry to see any course taken, The motion was an important one and the docu- that would cause the abandonment of the timbe that would cause the abandonment of the timber trade. It was idle to talk, however, of it being the most important. He would offer no opposition, but satisfy himself with repeating that the people of England understood the subject well; and warning those engaged in the trade, that it would be changed, and they ought to prepare themselves accordingly.

Mr. Chun could not concur in the opinions

Mr. CHILD could not concur in the opin given generally during this debate. No doubt there was some advantage to be derived from the trade, but in his opinion it was far from being the most important to the well-being of the colony. There had been many branches of trade once in a urishing condition, but now gradually disaparing. First, there was the fur trade; second pearing. First, there was the fur trade; second, ashes, which was a very profitable trade; and the sources of profit were not otherwise supplied. The timber trade of course increased the number of ships to 1400 instead of 300 when he first ber of ships to 1400 instead of 500 when he has knew it, but he did not believe it was the means of encouraging emigration. Emigrants seldom go into the forest from their inability to handle the axe. They were necessitated to turn their the street of the attention to agriculture. It was the natives who went into the forest and turned their atten tion to this branch of trade. He (Mr. Child) had the honor to represent an agricultural county, but he would support the resolutions. He felt an interest in the trade, because the goods of his section went into the woods to sun ply the necessities of those actively employed in it. He would have liked to have seen the sub-ject gone fully into. The lumber had disappear-ed on all the borders of the great waters, and the lumberers had to go a great way into the interior. for a supply. As the fur trade had disappeared, so had the trees also, so that capital of necessity will soon have to take another channel. He (Mr. Child) did not believe the trade was the most moral, and therefore he would much rather see the soil cultivated. This pursuit carries with it strength, wealth, and virtue The capital would in consequence be much better em-ployed in it, or in fisheries which would increase from age to age. He would recommend those engaged in the business to withdraw from it in season, but he hoped no measures would be adopted to make them losers. Mr. DENSCOMBE concurrred in the resolutions

But this was a subject that ought to be treated straight forward and justly. He believed no adstraight forward and justly. He believed no advantage was to be gained from protective duties, but in this instance large amounts had been invested in the trade by encouragement of such duties thirty years ago, and the subject ought to be treated with a view to this. In his opinion the profits of this trade were not so extraordinary. It was natural conclusion that if trade increased profit must in the aggregate do so likewise; but this was not the case as far as individual enterthis was not the case as far as individual enterprize was concerned, as their profits were more numerously divided. At the present moment the country was not in a state to change, and in his opinion it would be very inconvenient to alter those duties permaturely.

Mr. VIGER did not solicit protective dutiest the representative of the Imperial govern-trader who in the first instance was to be protect-on the subsection, would reflect on the matter and see that cd by them. He [Mr. Viger] wished to do a-

way with all protective duties, and in the end the country would be a profiter. He would instance an example: It would be recollected that Bristol in 1680 petitioned against the independence of the then colonies, now States, between that city cause it would ruin the trade between that city and America; but every one knew that in place of that the increase had been a thousand fold: The same thing would take place with regard to Canada. Freedom of commerce demands a nessary economy, and that very economy would

Mr. MERRITT did not believe that the timber ade was the most important to the country, the ost important was agriculture. There were only 20,000 people employed out of a population of one million, which was no proportion whatever. He [Mr. Merritt] believed that the timber trade had a tendency at times to miure this. It cost 1s. 3d. to get wheat to market not protect. ed. We consume the products of a neighbour ing country without duty. There were two particles ies in England, one for protection and one not which produced a vacillation injurious to the

country WEDNESDAY, July 28 Mr. CHRISTIE moved that the order of the day for the house in committee of the whole on the Gaspe Fisheries Bill, lost by adjournment, be rerived and placed on the order of the day for Wed-

Mr. PARENT moved that the clerk of the house e directed to have inserted in the appendix t he journals of the house the returns of the Prothe journals of the Court of Queen's Bench in Lower Canada of the births, marriages and deaths in that section of the province for the years 1838,

39, 40. The committee of the whole house on the to naturalize certain persons.

Mr. Cartwright called upon the hon.

man who brought in the bill [Mr. Harrison] to show what authority the house had to pass such a measure. He was aware that a law to that efect existed in Upper Canada, but the parliame of Upper Canada was no longer in existence, and no provision had been made by the Union act Mr. Viger thought the gentleman who had just sat down was in error. The parliament had

the power of naturalizing and constituting an alien a British subject in the colonies; not so in Mr. CARTWRIGHT alluded to the law which Mr. Cartwright alluded to the law which was passed by the Imperial Parliament which enabled the legislature of Upper Canada to naturalize aliens, and he contended that they had no right to pass such a measure unless similarly

Mr. QUESNEL stated that there were two acts one for Upper Canada and one for Lower Canada, and by the Union act these statutes continued n force until repealed or amended.

Mr. DRAPER.—There was another conse-uence to the objections which had been urged, nd that might be found in the Act of Union itself. After referring to persons naturalized by Acts of parliament of either Upper or Lower Canada, as eligible to public offices, it also includes those who are naturalized by the parliament of

Mr. Neilson stated that he was of opinion that as a small portion of the British empire they had no right to make British subjects in any

other than the natural way. [A laugh.]

Mr. Prince was about to propose an amendment which would materially alter the character of the bill proposed by the hon, gentleman from Kingston. He was, and ever had been since he had the honor of a seat in that house, in favor of the introduction of capital and enterprise, and he hought they should extend the principles of the bill so as to include foreigners of all classes, into the province. He would not allude to the Americans; he thought it invidious to make distinc-tions; he would invite the small farmers of Europe also to emigrate and settle in this country. He wished to introduce a liberal measure in the house; we were not excluded from settling in the United States; they would welcome us as long as we acted properly; but if the settler there who had been used to monarchy would rise up and preach those principles, he would be persecuted, nd justly so, because no one had a right to settle under a government to whose forms he could not conform himself. The gallant colonel paid a high compliment to the industry and enterprise of the Americans, whom he would be glad to see in the country, as he was satisfied that no American would settle in Canada who did not prefer the peace and quietness which reigned under our form of government to the continued contests in matters which occurred on the other

Mr. Merritt understood the bill to have a perspective view without limitation. We had had an opportunity of seeing the working of the old system by which Americans were allowed to settle in the country and after a residence of seven years became naturalized. Previous to 1812 en years became naturalized. Previous to 1812, there were no restrictions, persons of capital flowed into the Province to take advantage of the natural advantages of the country. After that period, from the representation of interested persons, the restrictive policy was adopted, and the consequence was, that instead of settling in the Province, the Western States were selected not only by the Americans but by European Emigrants—the State of Ohio for instance, then having about 240,000 inhabitants, had now a million and a half. This was the consequence of the restrictive policy. He trusted that now a liberal measure would be adopted. rictive policy. He trusted that now a liberal measure would be adopted.

Mr. CAMERON had seconded the motion of a-

mendment to prove that he had not departed from the principles which he had formerly held. The hon, gentleman alluded to the valuable settle-ments in the United States formed by foreigners, who had brought wealth into the country, an advantage of which we have been deprived through he restrictive policy which had been pursued.

Mr. Roblin was in favor of the bill. He trusted that as an act of justice to those who had set-tled in the province in good faith, the House

would pass the bill untramelled by any provisions of the kind now proposed.

Mr. JOHNSTON did not wish to be termed illiberal because he opposed the bill. He wished to protect the loyal inhabitants of the province, and he would move an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Hincks hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, as in his opinion it would endanger or retard the passage of the bill before the house. If the hon gentleman would bring forward his amendment in the shape of a separate bill it should receive his (Mr. Hincks) support.

Colonel Prince withdrew the motion stating that he did so in acquiescence with the wishes of hon. members. He should however, bring in a bill on a future occasion containing the features

Mr. NEILSON said that all foreigners could come into the country and after a residence of seven years, be entitled to the privileges of Brit-ish subjects. Hon members would really make us believe that the government of Great Britain was worse than that of Turkey, that it would not allow any foreigners to enter the Province with security to their lives. In fact, in his opinion, the British Government had been culpably liberal

with respect to foreigners.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house went into committee of the whole on the resolu tions submitted by Mr. Dunscombe, relative to the Feudal tenure in Lower Canada. These res-olutions elicited an animated debate, but were carried almost unanimously. On the question of adoption the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Borne, Buchanan, Baldwin, Bouthillier, Chesley, Cameron, Cook, Christie, Draper, Day, Derbishire, Dunscombe, Durand, Delisle, —Foster, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, Merritt, Morris, Mc Donald, J. S. Morin, Moore, Moffatt, Parke, Price, Parent, Quesnel, Raymond, Robertson, Steele, Smith of Frontenac, Simpson, Sherwood, Small, Tache, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Williams, Watts, Woods, Yule—47. Messrs. He deemed them in almost every instance an injury to the country and an ultimate injury to the division being called, making only 45, but voted

n the subsequent resolutions.

Nays—Messrs. Berthelot, Neilson, Viger—3.

Pursuant to the order of the day the house re ved itself into committee of the whole to amend an ordinance of the Special Council of Lower Canada relative to a railroad from She ome point on either side of the river Richilieu.

Mr. Moore moved a resolution to the effect

that some amendment was necessary, which wa carried, the house resumed when the hon gen tleman obtained leave and brought in a bill foun ded on the resolution, which was read a first time.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the house reolved itself into committee of the whole on a nending a certain ordinance of the Special Council relative to winter roads in Lower Car

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY, July 21. The following petitions were severally bro't up nd laid on the table :
By Mr. Cartwright, the petition of Alfred Todd.

Thaddeus Patrick, and Charles Fitzgibbon, clerks in the office of the clerk of the Legisla-By Mr. Parke, the petition of B. Clench, chair-nan of the Quarter Sessions of the district of

By Mr. Small, the petition of David Annes, the township of Whitby.

By Mr. Merritt, the petition of George Adams and others, trustees, to macadamize the main

oad from Queenston to Grimsby.

By Mr. Baldwin, the petition of C. S. Ruttan and others of the townships of Eldon, Mariposa, md other places.

By Mr. Daly, the petition of the Ladies, man gers of the Male Orphan Asylum of Quebec.

By Mr. Williams, the petition of M. W. White head and others, members of the Mechanics' In stitute at Port Hope, in the district of New Pursuant to the order of the day the following etitions were read:
Of the Hon. J. McGillivray and others of the

Eastern District, praying that a law may be passed to settle by a more easy mode than now exists the damages done to properties overflowed by the erection of mill dam

Of P. A. Weilbrenner of Montreal, praying t be paid the amount of his account for taking ev dence, as clerk, relative to the contested election of Oliver Berthelot, Esquire, for the East Ward of the city of Montreal in 1835. Rev. Edward Black and others of the

city of Montreal, praying for the establ of schools in the province, and the general use of the bible in schools. Of Christopher Cheyne and others of the

ownship of Toronto, praying for an aid of £75 to construct a bridge over the Etobicoke stream Of James Clark and other inhabitants of the ownship of Caledon, praying for an aid to open a coad through their township.

Of James Gillespie and others, inhabitants of the township of Caledon, praying for an aid to open a road between Caledon and Albion. Of James Phillips and others, inhabitants of the township of Toronto, praying for a grant of £200 to cut down two hills between the centre

road and the first concession east.

Of William Light and others, inhabitants of the Brock District, praying for an aid to make a road from Hamilton to London. Of T. McKay and others, justices of the peac of the intended district of Dalhousie, praying for loan of £5,000 on the credit of the province

and the security on the rates and assess the said district. Of C. C. Grece and others, whose lands are intersected by the Grenville Canal, praying to be remunerated for damages occasioned by the principal officer of her Majesty's ordnance to

heir properties.

FRIDAY, July 23.

The following petitions were severally brough up and laid on the table.

By Mr. Hermanus Smith,—the Petition of the Fire Company and of the Majistrates, of the town Brantford; and the petition of Andrew Miller of Hamilton, Gore District, Land Surveyor.

By Mr. Price,—the petition of Peter Leppard, of East Gwillimbury, Home District; and the petition of James Stocks, and others of the township of Etopicoke, Home District.

By the Hon. Mr. Viger,—the petition of Louis
Nerreau, of the parish of St. Roche, of Quebec,

late Messenger of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. By Mr. Morin,-the petition of Felicite Morin

of the city of Montreal.

By Mr. Delisle,—the petition of G. P. Wilress and others, of the parish of Lachine.

By Mr. Cameron,—the petition of A. A. Adam

and others, inhabitants of the township of Barnston, in the county of Stanstead:

By Mr. Prince,—the petition of George Babcock and others, of the township of Brantford & other places, Stage proprietors, and Mail con-

tractors By Mr. Hincks,—the petition of John Burn and others, inhabitants of the township of Dur

By Mr. Dunscombe,—the petition of William Bowren, Esquire and others, of Godmancheste and other places, in the county of Beauharnois. By Mr. Johnston,—the petition of Archibald McDonnell and others, of the townships of Glou-

cester, Osgoode and Russell.

By the Hon. Mr. Neilson, the petition of J. W. Woolsey, Esquire and others, of Quebec. By Mr. Gilchrist,—the petition of Thomas Carr, senior and others, inhabitants of the town-

hip of Otonabee and other townships.

Pursuant to the order of the day the following titions were read. Of the Reverend Joseph Abbott and other Protestant inhabitants of the township of Grenville, praying for the Establishment of Schools, and that the Bible may be used as a class book in the

said Schools. Of the Reverend William Muir and others, of the township of Chatham, in the county of the Lake of two Mountains, praying for the promo-tion of Education in the Province, and assistance for a School, in the third range in the township

of Chathan Of Joseph Huston and others, of the township of Chatham, in the county of the Lake Mountains, praying for assistance for a Common School, and the promotion of Education throughout the Province

Of Thomas Haines and others, inhabitants of the townships of Grenville and Chatham, praying that the Act 6. William 4. cap. 17, entitled "An Act to provide for the Summary trial of small causes" be revived.

Of Thomas Barron and others, of the county of the Lake of Two Mountains, praying for the renewal of an Act repealed, entitled "An Act for

renewal of an Act repealed, entitled "An Act for the Summary trial of small causes."

Of William Ginger of Quebec, praying that a pension may be granted to him for past services. Of Thomas Carr and others, of the township of Otonabee; praying for a sum of money to con-struct an embankment over the River Otonabee. Of John Bonner and William Petry, of Que-bec, respecting a Patent for land, in free and common socrage, and praying relief. common soccage, and praying relief.

Of Alfred Todd, Thaddeus Patrick and Charles
Fitz Gibbon, Clerks in the office of the Clerk of

the Legislative Assembly, praying that they may be placed upon the permanent establishment of Of Joseph B. Clench, Chairman of the Quar-

ter Sessions of the District of London, praying for an additional sum to that already granted for the completion of a new Gaol, in the town of Lon-Of David Annis, of the township of Whitby,

protesting against an application to incorporate a Harbour Company, in the Eastern part of the township, the applicants having included Lot No. 5, his own property,

George Adams and others, Trustees to macad-

George Adams and others, Trustees to macacamize the main road from Queenston to Grimsby, praying for an aid to complete said Road.

Of C. S. Ruttan, and others, of the townships of Eldon, Mariposa, and other places, praying for a grant of money to improve the road from Talbot river to Sydenham Harbor.

Of the ladies, managers of the male orphan Assulum of Quebes, praying for a male orphan declared to the complete the complete that the complete the complete that the complete the complete that t

Asylum of Quebec, praying for aid towards the support of that institution.

Of M. F. Whitehead and others, the Mechanics Institute at Pert H District of Newcastle, praying for a in support of their institution.

The following petitions were se ip and laid on the table.

By the hon. Mr. Neilson, the an Patten and others, culle-

By Mr. Neilson, the petition wife of Benjamin Lang, and othe Pennsylvania, heirs of the late By Mr. Foster, the petition and others of the county of Sheff By Mr. Tache, the petitio others of the township of Framp By Mr. Cook, the petition of John Co. nd others Lutherans of Wil

Pursuant to the order of the day the petitions were read.

Of the Fire Company, and of the May of the Town of Brantford, eges granted to Fire C. may be extended to Of Andrew Millar of Ha Land Surveyor, praying for the authorising him to construct a in said town.

Of Peter Sheppard of East Gwil District, praying that inquithe disturbances and riots meeting held in said district on the

## Kingston Gerald

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST that until a material alteration

nade, we shall have no security and bloodshed; and in many pa be prevented. Under this glad to observe a bill before the Hom ride for the adoption of the ba late intelligence from England fu channel through which the choice of such scenes of violence and disorder stained with blood the election and country. It has been so unusual of la to look across "the line" for any thing commendable, or even reasonable turn to some less auspicious count ples; but in truth, where can we disc on the habitable globe, where the el

s and bloodshed than in the United The Ballot is a question which has b he people of this country for many ye we are truly glad to see it introduce United Parliament, where events persuaded, it will meet with the con port of the house. The system is s reasonable, so just, and withal so also cessary for the maintenance of order weighty objections to its adoption. Its

see it take place in full force. Since writing the above, we are that on Friday, the House being in c the whole, on the second reading of the motion that the committee rise, was ca majority of one or two-the question w quently rest until the next session.

DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The House was occupied at the clos ast week with several important ma was to compel Sheriffs and Magistratest for and pay over the fines the receive observations made by several mounters, that a large been a species of privileged freebotters for past-having power to levy fines upon the ple, and then pocket them; that some actually made a living in this mann aging strife and enmity among neighbor o obtain the fees and fines; and not far fat place a conservator of the peace had been at upon this principle for many years, and lad come a curse to the neighborhood in which

resided. THE BALLOT .- On Friday the Hots into committee on the bill to vote b elections. Mr. Small explained the obje bill, and was followed by Mr. Prince in a ling speech, containing most of the state ments which have always been in the most its enemies. His opinion was, that in ome measure might be necessary to pr certain class of persons from the inflat another, a small but very powerful ene. he thought every man that could use an as independent, or at least ought to be, and be the reach of being influenced by the thest any one. He liked to see men go forwar hustings and openly give their votes, and and the ercise their rights in a sneaking with were ashathed of what they did. If the ors were known, who vote as at pres nercenary motives, what a legion of Jemph would be found among these bold electors, so much admired by a certain cha

MR. PRICE followed in an admirable s great length, which did credit to his he heart, and we hope it may be correctly res and find its way to the habitation of ever tor in the Province, that he may see the ples of the ballot, and the absolute neces its adoption. All the speeches against is sure were mere bursts of rant and sensets clamation, constantly repeated. For what is is the ballot opposed, but that a certain change turn their votes to profit, or in fact, sell in the best advantage! All the member treasury benches were disposed to give b the go by, and certain members who represent constituencies near at hand, sen noisy to have the committee rise, althou majority of their constituents are known favor of the measure, and more so sint infamous election riots. It has become ry to inculcate the principle among the not to vote for a candidate who refuses the ballot. The bill was thrown out of tee by a small majority. Some who committee to rise, were supposed to be in to the principles of the bill, and excus selves by saying they wished to see the next tion Bill before they acted upon the balls

tion. THE CURRENCY .- The select con their report, which was explained by Mr. Ha

mact to legame.

Mr. Cartwright thought the common.

Mr. Cartwright thought the public careful how they tampered with judie ceremark caused much diversion. The remark caused much diversion and, and wish to know if those were ents when the Act passed to raise the gents when the Act passed to raise the gree coins far beyond their intrinsic valuers then made fine profits, and they makers then made fine profits, and they are to their equitable standard. It was to their equitable standard. It was to their equitable standard. that the banks had complete comma-e agricultural and commercial interests wince. The late currency act enab-iset the people at defiance, to enforce f exchange, and to shave the system to the state of the stat notion made by Legislature made a legislature made a legislature made a legyond their real value, should be call yond their real value, should be loss paid to the holders of them out funds of the Province, that the work girlt not be losers by the Legislat with the currency! Mr. C. got no with the currency! It was quice g with the currentcy? Aft. C. got ho c s affected philanthropy. It was quici that his pretended regard for the p-ard off a loss that would have to be s-the banks, and to let it fall upon the He was informed that the banks had i e quantities of small silver coins, rge quantities of small silver coins, i tem to the public at a large profit, and e hoped they would be returned fr they came, that the loss (if any) min they came, that the loss (if any) min they proper quarter. Mr. Morris, a, ba proper d Mr. C. in his views.

soved several resolutions on the subject effect, that it is necessary to fix and det the real value of gold and silver coins or a this Province, at which they shall pass to the think they shall pass to the think they shall pass to the province, and the province that the shall pass to the province that the shall pass to the province the province that th

ous principles, many of them havialue. And that it is necessary

ported the resolutions, after an ate. The report and resolutionable to Mr. Cartwright, who by

the credit of the House nearly all t

not palatable to Mr. Cartwright, who by the made himself perhaps very consiste the same time supremely ridiculous to say nothing worse of it. He plact a volunteer to advocate and palliate a beginning to the cartesian of the cartesian construction.

which in spite of all the excuses offer

by the interested, was nothing letto legalize fraud, dishonesty and a Mr. Cartwright thought the common

cks spoke at great length, and g correct exposition of the state of He confuted all the sophistry of Most of the gold and silver co erican and Mexican,) are now fi American and Mexically are no even different and their par value. The sovereig £1 4 3, or ten per cent above par; a currency is £1 2 23. English crow 6s. currency, or about nine per car; the consequence is, that to pay a dar; the consequence is, that to pay a dar. and of £1000, it will be necessary old £1100. The value of coins the gold £1100. The value of coms in a fixed upon the supposition that the vill always be ten or twelve per c

TAC ELECTION.—The Committee to try the contested election for t osed its sittings on Tuesday last. n was unable to prove the charge inst the sitting member, and he refused to proceed with his proofs ions against the Returning Officer y pays his own costs-the commi ded that the petition was not frivol ious. John A. McDonald, Esq., , Esga were Counsels for Sitting M. Christopher Armstrong, Esq., Cour titioners. owing is the Report of the Committ

mmittee of your Hon. House appoint the Contested Election for the Cou ac, have the honor to report the Resolutions. ed, That no evidence has been addu

Returning Officer in support of tained in the Petition. That the Sitting Member is not sit or vote in the Legislative Assequence of any thing proved to having said election.

equence of any thing proved to induring said election.
That it does not appear to this Ct the Sitting Member has by him orized agents, been guilty of brib.
That the Petition of James Math t frivolous or vexations.

ed, That the Petition of Mathew Re s, was withdrawn by the Counsel oners, before entering into evide

ed, That the said Petition is frivol d, That the desence of the Sitting M volous or vexatious. which is respectfully submitted. A. N. MORIN.

ce Room, Leg. Assembly, 28th July, 1841. to direct the attention of Member t to the following letter. The sub tance to the individuals holding s in question; and we are of opin privilege required should have I em years ago. However, as it is n confer benefits, (particularly

have fought the battles of their co pe some one of the people's repre ll take the matter up. DARLINGTON, 29th July, 184 To the Editor of the Kingston Herald. beg leave to state that there are s in Canada West that are in pos ps for services during the Amer belonged to the Militia of the La and as it would be very inconverto return to Canada East after a re, this is to beg you will have

on through the medium of your percommend to Government, to sed in the Provincial Parliame pper Canada or Canada West: Your most ob't humble Servant,'
A MILITIA MAN FROM L.

real Gazette of Thursday, says of Volunteers stationed near the eded on the day previous, in capta ers from the 56th Regiment, at ned at Chambly. The deserters and had got into a boat which two illing, when the volunteers can o a shot from the latter, a lition was paid, but on again ion of the boat, the rowers gave nteers made prize of the fugir

one of the latter snapped his pie

MONTREAL.—On the morning of 24th ult., about one o'clock a dest broke out in the chandlery of Me on, St. Joseph Street, Montreal, w ing that building, together with ones, communicated with some pposite, one of which is totally dest erior, and the other partially so. surance had been effected on the the amount of £3,000, Messrs. M will exceed £2,000.