which in his estimation recommended it, the bill is calculated to effect a complete revolubecause in that very secresy lay the security.
It is calculated to render security to the poor voter, to the tradesman, the mechanic, from the op-pression of those who are able to exercise a strong control over him. He [Mr. Snall] had witnessed the ill effects of the open system of vo-ting as practised in this province. The pre-sent system was one which he believed was loudly ealled for by a majority of the people of Upper Canada. He had no desire, towever, to Upper Canada. He had no desire, sowerer, to press forward the measure at present until we see what sort of election law we shall get. [Hear, hear.] But he wished it to be particularly understood that he did not abandon the principle, and he would now take the sense of the committee on the principle of the bill by moving for the adoption of the first enacting clause.

Col. Prince said if this measure had been introduced by any other than a countryman of his rown, he would have felt less astonishment. But

troduced by any other than a constraint. But that an Englishman in an English province should have the temeity to bring forward a measure so completely hostile to British institutions, was a matter not only of assonishment but of regret. The speech of the lion, and learned the beautiful for the lion, and learned the lion, the lion and learned the lion when the lion of the lion. gentleman has been brief, because he finds that he has leaned upon a broken reed. But brief as the speech of the hon gentleman has been, mine shall be still more brief. I admit that in the old country the vote by ballot may in some cases be country the vote by ballot may in some cases be useful, but I am not prepared to say that it is that system of voting at elections which I would vote for; but I am prepared to say that if there is a country in the world where the lower class who possess votes are under the all powerful inwho possess vices are the hard an appear of the wealthy, it is in England. But does this observation apply to this country? Certainly not. Are we so dependent, so ignoble, as to be controlled in the exercise of our franchise? I trust we are not. Does not this broad, expensive, this beautiful, this fertile country, afford to every human being who is able to raise the hatchet upon his shoulders a sufficient independence? [No.] I say that every man who possesses health and strength may, if he choose, be as in-dependent as the lord of the land. [Hear, hear.] Yes, the backwoodsman of Canada is far more independent than the office holder who relies upon the fleeting fancies of the popular will for his continuance in office. I will never acknow-ledge that the Canadian freeholder has any necessity for resorting to this underhand mode of giving his vote: no, he may go boldly to the hustings, and dely any human being to injure him if he gives an honest vote. You may talk of Ex-ecutive influence, but I say if any one allows such influence to be exercised over him he is ignoble. [Hear, hear.] I am aware that in a country where a man is dependent upon a rich, powerful, and sometimes tyrann cal landlord, and in manufacturing districts, they are sometimes constrained to vote according to the wishes of their employers. There may therefore, be some reason for adopting the vote by ballot in those countries, but I deny that this applies to Canada. The practice is not British—it is anti-British; and I lament exceedingly that the measure should have been introduced into this house by a countryman of my own. Viewing it in this light as anti-British, and as being inapplicable to this country, I will not allow any part of the bill to be adopted with my concurrence. I look up-on it as an insult to the freeholders of Upper

Canada. I will therefore move that the con

Mr. Price rose and said it was not his intention to detain the committee with any lengthy remarks ; He was called up however by the remarks of his friend and countryman the hon, and learned gentleman from Essex, who states that the system of voting by ballot is anti-British. It is a matter of little consequence to this committee whether it be Anti-British, if it be calculated to secure the right of British subjects; and it is a singular mode of reasoning to say that is anti-British when in almost every institution in England, it is in use except in the election of members of Parliament; and even in the election of Scotch and Irish Peers it is practised, and in Commons it is also practised. Now this being the case it cannot be so very anti-British if memthe case it cannot be so very anti-British if mem-bers were to be elected in the same way. With regard to individuals not having the moral cour-age to come up to the polls and vote openly, that is evidence of cowardice on the part of voters. But will not hon, members, admit that there are both direct and indirect causes which influence voters, and which in many cases compel them to vote against their conscience? He [Mr. Price] would put the case of a man of family perfectly independent in his own mind, but somewhat without exercising any other than the legitimate power which he possesses, yet the very knowbower which he possesses, yet the very know-ledge, that he has the power of putting him to great inconvenience will operate materially upon the vote he gives. This of itself is a suffi-cient consideration to induce this house to adopt ome mode of relief for those who have the mis fortune to be similarly situated, and the number is not small. At the election of the city of Toro not small. At the election of the city of Toron-to the sheriff was himself a candidate in opposi-tion to his hon friend who originated this mea-sure, and although he [Mr. Price] had not sup-posed that the sheriff had exercised his power unlawfully to influence his voters, yet the very consciousness that he possessed that power, was in his opinion sufficient to operate injurious-ly, whereas if the vote by ballot had been estab-lished every man night have voted according to his conscience. Many elections he [Mr. Price] fully believed had been carried in this province contrary to the wishes of the people, [hear, hear], from the very circumstance of this desirable method of voting not having been adopted. It is a measure which is absolutely necessary to the liberty of the subject. [Hear, hear.] There is a feeling throughout Canada which is disgustis a feeling throughout Canada which is disgusting and infamous, there are persons prowling about through the length and breadth of the land denouncing as rebels those who oppose the government. [Hear, hear.] If we are to be correct in this way and threatened with club law, we might as well give up the idea of responsible governments also that the second of the control of the co vernment altogether, [hear, hear], or any other government. [Hear, hear.] Mr. DURAND said he must confess he was sur-

prised at the summary and cavalier manner in which the learned and hon, gentleman from Essex had troated this measure. That gentleman had been in parliament for a considerable time and must be considered to be acquainted with parliamentary usages, but when he reads a lecture to hon, members in this house, he must rendember that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. [A laugh.] If he [Mr. Durand] were to consuit his own feelings he Durand] were to consult his own feelings he would at once say, he was not in favor of the vote by ballet, [hear, hear], because he did not believe that any thing would influence him in giving his vote. He had sufficient command over himself. [Hear, hear, order, go on]. But over himself. [Hear, hear, order, go on.] But there were people who were differently situated. He knew perfectly well that influence was exercised, and that not on the right side either. [Hear, hear.] He was perfectly aware that at the late election large sums of money had been laid out; where they come from he was unable to say. [A laugh.] A good deal of chicanery had been used, and no doubt other tricks would am not going to be tedious, I shall forego my own feelings and vote in favor of the bill, because I think it absolutely required.

The question was then taken for the committee to rise, which was carried. Yeas 25, Nays

Tuesday, August 3.

COURTS OF REQUESTS. The order of the day for the third reading of

the bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Draper, a-mending the law relating to the Courts of Re-quests, having been read. Mr. MERRITT moved certain amendments to

tion in the law relating to the small courts, which have always been emphatically styled the poor man's court; it takes away the power of adjudicating from the commissioners and places it in the hands of one man in each district; it changes the time for holding these Courts, making the intervals between its sittings two months instead of a fortnight, as formerly, and making the divi-sions extend to the limits of each township, which will compel suitors in many cases to travel twen-ty five miles. Business will accumulate within the two months sufficient to keep the court siting for three or four days, and other such cirtances, how is the poor man to obtain th recovery of his small demands? he is completely deprived of justice! this will be the effect of the will. It is absurd to suppose that a man can go a distance of twenty miles to attend one these courts, and remain three or four days, for the recovery of a small demand. The expense would be greater than the debt; he is, therefore, virtually deprived of justice. The people who have no desire for such a change, as their petitions are coming to this house upon this subject remonstrating against the passing of a law of this kind. They are perfectly satisfied with the system as it is at present. It may perhaps be capable of some slight improvement, such as this amendment would have the effect of giving to it. But I think it is a dangerous matter for the le gislature to force a law upon them contrary to their desire, although it may be a better law : may be perfectly equitable and just in its provisions; but this is not the question, (hear, hear,) the main point is, do the people require it!—(Hear hear.) The effect of this amendment will the to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners to twelve pounds ten shillings, (and in cases of confession of judgment to £25 with the privilege of demanding a jury of six freeholders, and with attempt to introduce a new law, which, in its operation, will be at all events doubtful (hear,

hear,) in the place of one which is now I may say, in full operation. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. DURAND said he looked upon this measure as one of that magnitude which should not be passed hastily. He was satisfied there had been many complaints with regard to the Court of Requests, and there was no doubt that it required alteration, but to change the whole system at once he thought would be extremely injudicious. He was satisfied that it was not the sort of measure which would give satisfaction to the coun-

Mr. Moffatt said this is a measure which gentlemen from that part of the province from which I came, can have no particular interest in, beyond a desire to see a measure adopted which will meet the wishes of hon, members who repthe law is intended to be applied, and I have, therefore, waited to see what the feelings would be on the part of Upper Canada members respecting it. Upon the decision which took place at the second reading, only five members had stood up against it; he [Mr. Moffatt] was led to conclude therefore, that it was not altogether so therefore, that it was not altogether so unpopular a measure as some hon. gentlemen

ould endeavour to represent.

Mr. Baldwin said he would vote for the bill; for no other reason at least for this, that by this eans they should get rid of upwards of one thousand commissioners, sixty per cent or two thirds of whom are altogether unfit for the res-ponsible situation in which they are placed. Whether it be attributable to improper appointments or not, persons have no confidence in these courts; they will not go to them because they cannot expect to receive justice. He would sup-port this bill because he believed the principle upon which it was founded was better calculated premote justice; but he did not entirely apcourt only once in two months. These details, however, could be amended either now or hereafter, whenever it might be found advisable

Mr. Viger said when a measure of this description was proposed in Lower Canada he had set his face against it, but he had been in a min-ority on that occasion. He had however, in some degree changed his mind with regard to it. longer the system went on the more he had rea-son to believe that the people were satisfied with it as being a cheap and expeditious remedy for the recovery of small debts. It would seem, however; that the people of this part of the Provembarrassed, as many people are, and that the least a majority of their representatives are so,

opposition to it.

Mr. MERRITT said he was really suprised at the apathy which seemed to prevail regarding this subject. He was completely astonished at the reasons assigned by the hon, gentleman from the city of Montreal, and the hon, and venerable member from Richelieu, for supporting the measure; that because a majority appears to be in favor of it they will go with that majority. Those hon, gentlemen say, we have not by any means satisfied ourselves of the beneficial results to be expected from this measure; but if you desire it we will sustain you. Those hon gentlemen are expected from this measure; but if you desire it we will sustain you. Those hon gentlemen are no doubt aware that there are upwards of thirty lawyers in this house, (a laugh,) and it affords an excellent opportunity for them to provide Judgeships for members of their profession. (Hear, hear:) I am not a little surprised that Judgeships for hon members who have witnessed the beneficial effect of the present system, should now endeavor to deprive us of those benefits to gratify the wishes of a set of professional men v the wishes of a set of professional men who hap-pen to be members of this house. He (Mr. Mer-ritt) would resist the passage of the bill, though he should stand alone, because he believed it would be unjust and improper in this hasty manner, to introduce an entirely new syste

manner, to introduce an entirely new system, without giving the country an opportunity of expressing their wishes upon the subject.

Mr. Hincas said that with regard to the people not having an opportunity of expressing their wishes regarding this measure, he thought they had had sufficient opportunity; the evil of the had had sufficient opportunity; the evil of the system had been found to be so great that it was thought advisable to appoint a commission to in-quire into the matter: that commission entered into an investigation and reported upon the subect. That report had been before the he the country for at least a year and a half. He (Mr. Hincks) had as good a reason as any hon. member to know what the wishes and feelings of the people were upon the subject of these courts, and upon the subject of these courts. and upon the subject of the new measure now before the house, and he was not aware that a single objection had been raised against the principles of this bill, but on the contrary it was gen-erally approved of. The hon gentleman from Haldimand had taken rather an extraordinary course. When the bill was before the committee of the whole house, that hon gentleman declared of the whole house, that hon gentleman declared that the present system was perfectly satisfactory to the country, and now he finds it necessary to propose to amend that perfect system by introducing a jury clause. He (Mr. Hincks) agreed with the hon and learned gentleman from Hastings that there are probably defects in this bill which will require to be amended, but satisfied as he was that the present system is a bad one, he was satisfied they could not take a better course than to adopt the present measure. course than to adopt the present measure.

Mr. Cook said he believed, notwithstanding what hon. gentlemen had said about the Courts of Requests being so obnoxious, that those courts gave general satisfaction. There were as few ints against that court as against any in

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had already given his opinion upon the subject at the second reading of the bill, and he saw no reason to alter that opinion. The great evil in the old system is, the

the costs attending the trial of small cases, and will be exceedingly inconvenient in obliging suitors to travel a greater distance. He hoped hon, gentlemen would allow the matter to rest until the next session of Parliament.

Mr. ROBLIN said it was with considerable diffi-

dence he rose, after the divisions which had ta-ken place upon the second reading of this bill, when he had made one of that miserable minority which an hon, gentleman had alluded to, in op-position to this measure. (Hear, hear.) But he had not yet lest all hope that the bill might be thrown out. This bill was intended to do away with the system of jurisprudence which had been existence for eight years, a system which would not hesitate to declare had workedwell It was true there had been complaints; in a system so extensive it was perfectly natural. There is nothing of human institution which is perfect; but this does not prove that the system is so very objectionable that it is necessary to overturn i altogether. It is not believed in the country that such a bill as this will pass this house: if i were believed, we would have petitions almost without number in opposition to it. It has been said that the opposition to the measure arises from the selfishness of the commissioners, who wish to retain the petty power which the ess; but hon. members seem to forget that the proportion of the gentlemen of the legal profession in this house is very large, while those whose occupation is to till the ground are few in num ber. Now, this measure provides a very comfortable living for seventeen of these lawyers and I will call upon those legal gentlemen who have seats in this house to take care that selfishers. ness be not imputed to them in this matter. (Hear, hear.) The court as at present established may be truly said to be the poor man's court, a mere common sense arbitration of diff-erences between neighbors; but when this comthe power of appealing from the decision of the commissioners to the Quarter Sessions or District Cort. With these amendments the present law will be quite sufficient for all useful purposes, less expensive, more expeditions. I hope hon, gentlemen will seriously reflect before they have the interest of the system of the system, instead of improving it.—I am sorry to see the hon, gentleman from Oxford so much in favor of this measure. I hope how the property of the system of so easily be led to sacrifice the interests of the veomanry of this province: If there are com plaints against the present system let them be remedied, but do not destroy the whole system. (Hear, hear.) I will venture to say there have been more verdicts of juries set aside than there have been complaints against these courts. Then why not do away with the trial by jury? (Hear, hear.) There are now 1060 Commiss. ners, and you propose to substitute but 17 Judges, one for each District. Now it is impossible that one man can perform the duty which i has required the several Commissioners in the District to perform without protracting the ing of each court to an unwarrantable length of me. You hold your courts but once in two onths, and you by this means give the Judge four times the amount of business which the Commissioners have in a single court, and when ou take into consideration that some Districts have now thirty Courts you bring those thirty courts into six which will be five into one, so that you make the business to be transacted a one of these Courts twenty times what it is in a Court now. It will doubtless take a week to hold one of these Courts, thus a poor man who sues for a days labour, may be obliged to loose a week in attending court, in addition to being nder the necessity of waiting two months before e can sue at all.

The jury must be in attendance, and the witness must be in attendance. But the hon gentleman says the Jury cases will be tried first. Well, this only makes the matter worse, for the oor man must wait before he can obtain a hear g of his small claim until the larger ones ar And another provision in this which is highly objectionable, and which de-serves particular attention, is, that the evi-dence of the plaintiff or of the defendent is inadmissable. Those small claims, therefore, of which no proof can be brought cannot be recovered. All this bears oppressively on the poor man, and it also affords an opportunity to such as are roguishly inclined to practice fraud. He [Mr. Roblin] felt very reluctant to question the cor-rectness of a measure introduced by an hon. and learned member, but he believed he could satisfactorily show to that hon house that the measure was defective in many respects. He had already alluded to some points which he believed e found to be exceedingly mischievous in their effects.

Mr. ROBLIN then proceeded to compare the ex penses of the present court with those of the one proposed to be established. It had been shown from returns which were in the possession of the house that the expenses of the Courts of Requests for the whole province, as at present established, amount to £10,000, out of which about two thirds are bailiffs' fees; and the remainder belongs

to the commissioners and clerks.

The honorable and learned gentleman told us that in the same year there had been forty thou sand summonses issued and twenty five thousand judgments entered; now at a fair calculation twenty five thousand suits at three shillings a suit, which is the fees to commissioners and clerks, would amount to three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, then fifteen thousand summonses upon which no judgment was entere at six pence each, which is the clerks fees would be three hundred and seventy five pounds making in all for one year to commissioners and clerks four thousand one hundred and twenty five pounds. Now to the seventeen judges at two hundred pounds each, would be three thousand four hundred pounds, one hundred and two clerks at fifty pounds each (the medium sum) would be usand one hundred pounds making in all pounds, to which add three per cent for the Treasurer, two hundred and seventy six pounds making a round sum of nine thousand five hundred rounds for the same services which under the present system costs four thousand one hundred and twenty five pounds.

You have a jury also, and that jury is to be paid, which materially swells the amount. All

juestions submitted to the decision of the jury will be decided by a majority; that majority consists of three, only equal to the number who usually sit in each Court of Requests. Another thing which will materially swell the expense is that baliffs are required to serve all subpones; but the worst feature of the bill is that it does not require an oath from judges or clerks, and it refuses to receive the testimony of the parties on cath. A man who has paid for a piece of work without taking the precaution to provide a witness to the payment may be sued and obliged to pay over again. [By Mr. Cartwright, he should take a receipt.] Yes, take a receipt signed with a cross, and go hunting for a witness to the signature, it would be like the Welland Canal accounts. counts! [hear, hear.] There is nothing in the Bill to compel a judge to administer an oath to the jurymen, [very true there is no swearing.] I suppose all parties are to be considered above suspicion. The hon, and learned gentleman ac mits the omission, then why not recommitt the conduct of persons acting as volunteers for the bill for amendment? By this bill the Clerk receives a salary, and more of the fees belong to him, yet you allow him to receive them and pay over to the Treasurers such amount as he may think proper, and there is no authority in the bill to oblige him to swear that his return is correct so that he may pocket as much as he pleases. I hope hon, gentlemen will reflect well before they adopt a measure so defective as this, and one that is calculated at one fell swoop to alter the whole jurisprudence of the country as to the collection of small debts. [Hear, hear.]

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Monday, July 26. Of James Stocks and others of the township of Etobicoke, Home district, praying for an aid to improve the shore on Lake Ontario next to the

Mr. Merritt moved certain amendments to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Thorrours, in seconding this motion, said to the would state the reasons why he was opposed to the bill in its present shape. In the first place in one point of view; it will materially increase to the control of the c

Of Felicite Morin, of the city of Montreal, praythat she may be indemnified for lined by her during the late rebellion ified for losses

Of G. P. Willgress and others, of the parish of Lachine, praying for exemption from toll on the turnpike road between Montreal and Lachine. Of A. A. Adams and others, of the township of Control of Stanstead, praying that a general and liberal system of education may be established, and that the sacred Scriptures may be taught in all the schools of the

Of George Babcock and others, of the town of Brantford and other places, stage proprietors and mail contractors, praying to be exempted from the payment of toll in the line of their contract. Of John Burns and others, inhabitants of the

winship of Durham, praying that the work done the public expense be done by contract. Of William Bourron, Esquire, and others, of Godmanchester and other places in the county of Beauharnois, praying that an efficient system of education may be established in the Eastern part

Of Archibald McDonell and others of the town. ships of Gloucester, Osgcode, and Russell, praying for a tax of one penny in the pound on all wild lands for the improvement of the highways.

Of J. W. Woolsey, Esquire, and others, of Quebec, praying the Legislature to intercede with her Majesty for a full and general pardon

Of Thomas Carr, Senior, and others, inhabitants of the township of Otonabee and other townships, praying that the line of communication from Rice Lake to Cobourg may be improved.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr.

to all persons engaged in the late troubles in this

Resolved That the resolutions of this house thorizing the clerk of this house to procure five hundred copies of the Canadian Mirror of Parliament for the use of the members, at five shillings currency per month, be rescinded at the end of the month, to wit, on the 16th day of Augus

Tuesday, July 27. Several petitions were brought up and laid on

the table. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Draper, so much of the message of his Excellency as relates to the estimates for the year ending 21st December 1841, with the documents committed therewith, were referred to a committee of nine members consisting of Messrs. Harrison, Day, Moffatt, Neilson, Hincks, Holmes, Merritt, Cameron, and Quesnel, to report thereon.

The Petition of Duncan Patton and others,

Cullers of timber at Quebec was referred to a Mr. Gilchrist obtained leave to absent himself until the first day of August.

A message came down from the Legislative

Council, announcing that the Council had passed an act amending the Chancery act. The Bill was then read a first time. Hon. Mr. Harrison delivered to the Speaker a message from his Excellency, which was read as

The Governor General recommeds to the

The Governor General recommens to the House of Assembly, that provision be made for the salaries of Judges and Clerks of the District Courts and Division Courts in that part of the Province heretofore called Upper Canada, to meet the possible contingency of the general fee fund created not being in the first instance adequate for that purpose. Government House, July 27.

The committee upon the printing of the jour-nals recommended that five hundred copies be printed with the appendix to be disposed of as follows: Three copies to each member; one copy to each member of the Legislative Council; three

opies in English and two in French to the Library of the Legislature; one copy (each) to the Governors, Legislative Councils, and Assemblies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the Island of Jamaica and the Island of Bermuda; two copies to the Colonial Department; three copies to the Library of the House of Commons; three copies to the Library of the house of Lords; six copies to the Clerk's office for the use of this house; one copy to each law library in this Province as the speak

A bill to provide for the better internal government of that part of this province heretofore Up-per Canada, by the establishment of local and unicipal authorities therein, was read a second

Pursuant to the order of the day the house went into committee on the bill to repeal cerlish a Board of Works in this Province. The committee made several amendments which were agreed to by the house.

The house went into committee upon the bill secure to and confer upon certain inhabitants of this Poovince the civil and political rights of natural born British subjects. Adjourned for want of a quorum.

WEDNESDAY, July 28. The following petitions were read:

Of certain cullers of timber of Quebec, suggesting certain alterations in the bill for the inoection of lumber.
Of Anna, wife of Benjamin Long, and others,

eirs of the late Jacob Huschy, of the State of neirs of the late Jacob Huseny, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying that a law be passed to au-thorize the Rev. Benjamin Ely, of the township of Waterloo, District of Wellington, Province of Canada, to make all necessary deeds of convey-ance relating to the estate of the said Jacob Hus-

Of H. Robinson and others, of the county of Shefford, praying to be united with the counties of Stanstead and Sherbrooke in the Mutual Fire Insurance Company established in the said coun-

Of A. Murphy and others of the township of Frampton, praying for a protecting duty on A-merican produce. Of John Cook, Esq., and others, Lutherans, of Williamsbury and Osnabruck praying that an act of naturalization may be passed in favor of the Rev. William Shorts.

PETITIONS REFERRED. Of Ichabod Wing, of Chautauque, in the State

of New York.
Of John McDonald and others, inhabitants of e townships of Leeds and Lansdowne. Of divers inhabitants of the county of Leeds. The Hon. S. B. Harrison presented, pursuant o an address of the house of Assembly of the 6th

instant, an extract of a despatch from Lord John Russell to his Excellency the Governor Ceneral, dated Downing street, 1st July 1840, which was ead as follows : "Regarding the address on the subject of Christopher Leggs, I have to state that it appears that this person's loss arose, not from the violence of a foreign enemy, but from the mis-

defence of the Province. .
"I have, therefore, not thought myself at liberty to advise the Queen to recommend to Par-liament that provision should be made at the expense of the revenues of this Kingdom for indemnifying the sufferers.

motion of Mr. Parent, Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do cause to be inserted in the Appendix to the Journals of the House for the present session, the returns made by the Prothonotaries of the courts of King's Bench of births, marriages, and burials in the different Districts of the late Province of Lower Canada for the years 1838-9-40.

ouse in committee on Mr. Harrison's naturalization bill, reported some amendments. Upon receiving the report of the committee the house divided, yeas 40, nays 4. The committee appointed to try the contested lection for the county of Frontenac made their

final report in favor of the sitting member. The House went into committee to consider the expediency of amending the ordinance of the Special Council providing for the improved the reads in the vicinity of Montreal.

The committee reported a resolution, and Mr. chief officer of schr. Saipe, were Holmes brought in a bill founded upon said reso. Nine Islands, and the

The house went into committee to consider the expediency of enquiring into the several laws levying duties on the imports into this Province, and to consider the propriety of amending and onsolidating the same

The committee reported a resolution as fol-

Resolved, That the duty of two and a half per cent now by law levied upon the importation of copies of the holy Scriptures into this Province by navigation from sea, under and by virtue of the act 53 Geo. III., ch. 2, sec. 1, ought to be repeal-

Mr. Holmes then brought in a bill for that pur-

WEDNESDAY, July 28. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the propriety of repealing and amending the Statutes and ordinances of Lower Canada relating to the improvement of the Queen's Highways during the winter sea-

The Bill to incorporate certain persons under the title of the "Caledonia Bridge Company," was according to order read a second time.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider the propriety of amending the act to authorize the establishment of Mu-

tual Insurance Companies in the several Districts of the Province.

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA. SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The British Royal Mail Steamship Acadia arlittle better than he foun rived at Boston Monday morning at half past 2 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th and made the passage in twelve days and a half. Her approach up the harbor was announced by rockets from the ship.

The Columbia arrived out on the 14th. an Assembly that will no a tory administration. The c and seventh-eighths of the Ho turned as being opposed to the F and the policy of Governors Coll

The Columbia arrived out on the 14th.

There is no later news from China, and no tidings of the steamship President.

The English funds assumed a much firmer aspect, on Saturday than has occurred for some time past, and the gloom which has been hanging over all the market has, in a great measure, disappeared. Consuls for the account which closed on Friday at 89\$ buyers, advanced in the course of Saturday to 90 buyers, the closing quotation, however, was rather sellers at that quotation, however, was rather sellers at the price. This improvement may be attributed to the more congenial state of the weather to-day having influenced some of the "bear" speculators in buying in their accounts. Bank stoc improved ½ per cent. having closed at 170 to 171. Exchequer bills were 14s. to 16s. prem.

GREAT BRITAIN. The elections are now nearly complete, and the Tory interest is entirely triumphant.—The new Parliament stands something like this—

Tories Liberals

Tory majority 83 A Ministerial paper informs us that an intant event is going to take place, which is ly to throw the approaching meeting of Parliament into the shade. A "National Conference of Ministers" of all "Religious Denominations" is to be held at Manchester, "commencing Tuesday Approach 15 1841". Tuesday, August 15, 1841."

Prince Albert has been presented with a peautiful black Arabian horse by the king of MR. SWARTWOUT, ex-Collector of New York,

and a most famous financier and absquatulater, came passenger in the Acadia. He don't lock so hearty as when he perambulated Wall quite street. FRANCE.

Accounts from Paris state that the Govern Accounts from Paris state that the Government were of opinion that the disturbances at Toulon were at an end. Nevertheless intense anxiety prevailed respecting the nature of the instructions given to the Commissioner Extraordinary despatched thither. A species of truce had been concluded between the provisional and military authorities, which would lead to the apprehension that the affair will not terminate without a further conflict. without a further conflict.

During this insurrection the insurgents com-pletely triumphed over the authorities: and the latter were compelled by the former to remove from the city the troops forming the garrison, and to deliver over to the National Guards the vari ous military posts and stations comprised in it.

And on the loudly expressed demand of the mob, the prisoners made during the progress of the insurrection were liberated.

According to the Moniteur Parisian, tranquility had not been disturbed in Toulouse since the departure of Mahul, although there were still some symptoms of effervescence observable a-

ong the population on the 14th.

The Emancipation of the 13th brings the parcharacter, interfering with the right ty, which ought never to be touche ticulars of the occurrences in that city on the 12th and 18th. cases of the most urgent public nec bill was finally referred to a Select C

At noon, on the 12th, a large body of men armed with sticks, proceeded to the Veterinary School to invite the students to join them, but the latter had been fortunately confined by thei This multitude then repaired to the Palace St. Etinue, and after erecting a number of barricades, at 5 o'clock they advanced against the Prefecture.

M. Mahul, at the earnest request of the tem porary Mayor, M. Arzac, ordered the National Guard to be called out, but before this could be effected a collision took place between the rio-ters and a detachment of Tirailleurs de Vincennes, in which a young man was killed. This irritation was then at its height; in less than an hour 15 or 20 barricades were established, and the inhabitants having carried the stones to the tops of their houses, were prepared to offer an energetic resistance. On their side the troops had forced an entrance into the Hotel de France, and several adjoining houses, where they intren ched themselves and an engagement was about to commence, when the National Guard made their appearance. Their presence calmed the popular exasperation.

In the course of the evening all the posts wer or the course of the evening all the posts were evacuated by the troops and surrendered to the National Guards. At 10 o'clock a multitude collected before the house of the Attorney General, M. Plöngöulm, and after singing the "Marseillaise," demanded the liberation of the young men arrested on the previous day: The magistrate having refused to accede to this demand, the people proceeded to the prison with the intenthe people proceeded to the prison with the inten-tion of breaking in the doors and rescuing their friends, when M. Arzac came forward and an-nounced that the prisoners should be liberated in the morning. On receiving this assurance the people desisted from their purpose, and quietly retired. Early in the morning of the 13th the telegraphs were destroyed, and the National Guard having notified to M. Mahul that they could not answer for the public tranquility if he did not resign and withdraw, he obeyed their in-LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship Akbar arrived at New York on the 4th inst. 109 days from Canton. Immediately after the fall of the Bogue forts the city of Canton was evacuated by all who could afford to leave. On the news of the attack upon the Bogue reaching Pekin, the Emperor ordered three Imperial Commissioners (one a near relative) to proceed to Canton, and to exterminate the English, swearing in his Edict that both powers could not stand, one or the other must perish. Four men-of-war were stationed in the Macao passage above Canton;

three a few miles below, and six at Whampoa, where they will remain to ensure the safety of foreigners, and to check any treachery on the part of the local safety, unmanageable concern. to check any treachery on the part of the local author- Governor by far too much po ities. Sir Gordon Bremer was preparing to make a demonstration upon Pekin. The Chinese loss in variabout 800 pieces of cannon. Messes. Bligh and Toole, its enactments when he so wills. That mates of ft. B. M. ship Blenheim, and Mr. Field, late are, that in many instances Wardens

Nine Islands, and the captain of a b having landed at Chusan after its a nese, was slain. The Chinese Admi in defence of the Bogne forts rins of high rank. The Empere making every preparation that can suggest, to annihilate the Engl

inted having no local interest in the Disobably strangers; and this alone, wi intral source of collision. It will be is such men to please the Governor, with red to the well-being of the District.

We believe this will be power of trouble. They can the red is source of trouble. They can the red is source of trouble. They can the red is source of trouble of their owners and which yield nothing to their owners and which yield nothing to their owners we holders will be prone to burden these. We have the red is a such that they of the red is a such that they are the red is a such that It will be seen by the late received by the steam ship Acar will have a majority in the Ho but to what amount is not would make us believe. emporaries in this Province that in the event of their par er at home, the present pe of Canada will be continued well "to tell the Marines," them, their cunning and their for one moment believe it. T to quiet the country, while the their old places, and encourage and principles. In our strange and unanticipated as the worst and the most gloomy we could have heard at the dea that a tory governme carry out whig principles, is absu pectation that Lord Sydenham under a tory administration ar ters, is no less preposterous. the country, since Lord Syder to make any alterations in the government, since he has refu

Arthur. How, then, will they

ing of the next Parliament! Ju

tories cannot successfully gove

HASTINGS CONTESTED FOR

lay last, the committee appearance

lidity of the Hastings election,

tion against the return of Mr. Baldy

olous and vexations," conseq

of the costs are thrown upon the

This is just as we all along expec

Baldwin has addressed the electors

Riding of York, warmly thanking the

the interests of the Reformers we

served by his sitting for the County

This will make room for the ret

Reformer for the Fourth Riding of Yo

A portion of the Methodist Cl

by the ministers of the Chu

neasure which we think highly proper. * * * The London'v thodist Magazine for June is em a portrait of the Rev. Matthew

ox and the frog.

ut to assume the sacerd

PARLIAMENTARY DOINGS

Since the publication of our last

House of Assembly has been almost a

occupied discussing clause by clause

Council Bill. On Wednesday a

ook place in Committee of the wh

a bill introduced by J. S. McDonald, E

ber for Glengarry, to alter and amen

relative to Mill Dams. The bill p

lands, &c. shall be decided by arbitrati

of the present mode of trial by jury. The

ple of the measure was strongly and it

posed by the leading members of the lar

seats in the House. It was conten

would be an ex post facto law of a

of five to undergo a thorough ren

we trust it will not pass the House in a

as in principle it is most objectionable.

duced by Mr. Secretary Harrison,

rin moved an amendment to the

ordinance of the Special Council

adas should be considered

ninistry vigorouly

dopted, when the Hous

gave rise to a very long and

was carried however, by a s

ing evening (Friday) Mr. Ba mendment to the 4th claus

three years, the people and

The success of the measure

of the ministry, depended

power to defeat the motion

of Mr. Hopkins, the Cl

and warmest debate that has occasion, the amendment was lost by

reform members of the Upper Proing the Government, from a dread carried, the measure would have to

gether, as Mr. Harrison repeate

PARKE, and against Messrs. Baldin, Merritt, Powell, Thorburn and

onduct of Mr. Hincks on this

conduct of Mr. Hindeson injurious to he tegrity and consistency; but we funtil we see the course of defence in his next Examiner, before we remember to however.

upon it. We may state however

he has gone over body and bones

every political shade do not hesital

joined in support of that very cabin repeatedly and violently denounced Parke, whose acceptance of office &

the coalition ministry, he had even denounce to the electors of Midd

sertion of his (Mr. P.'s) principl

of the Governor must be the

chanter, if it can change the Hincks by a little soft soap, from

For our part, we are free to come, that if the bill becomes law.

mendment, it will be no boon

We are, and have ever been, the

live in a strange world;

would have the bill—the who but the bill. fMr. Hincks

On Thursday the Municipal Bill wa

er can they govern Canada

aitherto acted-fearless and inder

o; and are the members of the cils, to serve about forty days ding going and coming, for no afford it. ought, and will, have at least ought, are members of Parliament, or number as before mentio osing the number as before mentre 0 days for each year, then, to pay for the concils will be per annum £10, that of the Wardens? Nothing is a typing them salaries. nage! patronage! The Warde ne trouble, and ought to be well ask you of £500 per annum? I lens, gives £10,000—add contings mildings, clerks, servants, paper more—in all—£30,000 for the la

ted having no local interest in the Dis

ars, the property of many wo

and its whole machinery is de

ity, moreover, it concentrates all tronage in the hands of the Government

patronage in the names of the crove ad as our present magisterial sys-e afraid it will not be improved mu-option of Mr. Harrison's bill. One

on of Mr. Harrison's onl. One

et them to legislate for nothing, the lave to work a little harder that

raised wherewith to pay them. (we cut the following remarks from

to Mirror:—
is bill gives us 700 Legislators and
rdens to increase as Districts incre
il soon have 30 Wardens, and 120

what glorious pickings. But the 7 tors are to serve for nothing—yes, p one year, and that not without grumbli

and year they will demand

res, and with reason. The Pa are to have three dollars per

The Parl

" and as it would be unreas

adoption of the 4th clause, the her opposition, except a motion maldwin to change the 300 household family to 3000 inhabitants, so as to e ordinance of Lower Canada. Harrison moved the successive ad

clause until the 26th, when the We observe by the Toronto Mirro day, little business of general in sacted. Several bills relating to were read a second time—one by relative to the Board of Trade in support at the late election, and der

another to amend the Winter of Lower Canada; and a third public creditor now in Montreal il, as Chairman of the Select to report on the payment of the Sp resolutions to the House, 1st. to receive — salary; and blank should be filled up with the 0. This last gave rise to some of Roblin, Thorburn, Merritt and D ed economy, and said, that £500 £750, was sufficient, and as much a of the Colony could afford. The ed sum however, was carried.

yan missionary at Toronto. collar .- [Montreal Herald. We merely copy the above to le ugust No. of that deservedly popular p know what a portion of the Wesley "Ladies' Companion," has been daly re not too strongly recommend it to the la land are about. This attempt to spe the (of England Clergy, reminds us of the ble

at natural curiosity, the Giraffe, is no on the north side of the market square, It is well worth the attention of the c ALL Goods .- It will be seen that Mr. Rose's extensive stock commow. Mr. Hall's, on Thursday.

To the Editor of the Kingston Herald.

motion made by Mr. Solicitor Get the 20th July, for the reception of the day for going into Committee of the establishment of Common Sc iversal satisfaction to the inhab a universal satisfaction to the inhabstetion of the Province. I, as a nat formerly called Upper Canada, fee that the Members of the Legis ered into the discussion of that at question with so much spirit, e lestness. It is doubtless a subjuming importance to the future is and happiness of this country, is very justly and elegantly been eaven's choicest blessings. It has ee of the poet, orator, and philosople.

e of the poet, orator, and philosoph of the world. Ovid truly and eleg Ingenuas didici-se fideliter artes Emollit mores, nec sinit, esse ferros." in his celebrated speech for his s the poet, remarks, " Nam o sunt, neque ctatum omnium, hac studia adolescentiam alunt, at, secundas res ornaut, adverse tium præbent, delectant domi.

octant nobiscum, peregr ect of deep regret, that several been presented to the Legisl the holy scriptures might be chools as a text book. The in waships of Adolphustown and lare very generally opposed t scriptures, and all schools. In this section of the ogeneous mixture of almost a tions exists. We have Ep erans, Roman Catholics, Pres us sorts, Canadian Wesleyan M h Wesleyan Methodists, Epis Orthodox Quakers and Heter Orthodox Quakers and Heter versalists, and Skeptics. Chil professing these widely diffi-unfrequently assemble in the How will a Teacher thus cir-ae scriptures be introduced, ma-are taught these conflicting or perience in teaching of thirty lous parts of the Province of Ca-linus parts of the Province of Cais parts of the Province of Ca of opinion, that the introduction of catechisms, and creeds have a strong and natural tens is, and to destroy any good e a School education. I am a de a bigoted member of the Chur and fully concur in the manly an nt sentiments expressed by Mr. Ho tery man is answerable for his reli cording to his own conscience and every man should be at liberty as children in that faith which his dictates." These matters ought he parents, (the best judges in that yellowy of the parents, the best judges in that yellowy of the parents. rgy of the respective denomina aday Schools, wherever they are the time of the youth while in seed devoted exclusively to literature. I truly and sincerely hope the

I truly and sincerely hope that Mr. Holmes, and other members por hightened, liberal and expanded r ke a firm, bold and determined sta respect to the remarks, Sir, where the remarks is respect to the remarks, Sir, where my communication of the 3rd Jule of education in the Townships of

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