parade in procession certain emblems insulting to the parties with whom Messrs. Sherwood and parade in procession certain emblems insulting to the parties with whom Messrs. Sherwood and Monroe were alleged to be politically connected. This report had attracted the attention of the Magistrates and was inquired into by members of the Corporation. It was repudiated with indignation by Messieurs Dunn and Buchanan, and by the leading gentlemen of their party. There is no reason to believe, that any such intention ever existed. A more alartizing rumour had, however, obtained currency, that the election the parties with whom Messieurs by the same processes of the portion of the same processes of the morrow would be interrupted. This report had attracted the attention of the Magistrates and was inquired into by meenbers of the Corporation. It was repudiated with indignation by Messieurs Duan and Buchanan, and by the lending gentlemen of their party. There is no reason to believe that any such intention ever existed. A more alarming rumour had, however, obtained currency, that the election procession of the morrow would be interrupted by a riot, of this rumor the Magistrates were also apprized. It appears to have caused a general sense of uneasiness and apprehensions on the

eense of uneasiness and apprehensions on the public mind.

It has been shown conclusively that on the morning of Monday the 22nd March, one Allan who keeps the Coleraine Tavern, the scene of a fatal occurrence late in the day, and which had been employed as what is termed an open house, by the Sherwood and Monroe party during the election, had gone down into the township of Scarboro' and returned with a party of men noforiously Orangemen, and friends of the Corporation, or party supporting the present Corporation of Toronto. An attempt has been made to identify the Mayor, Mr. Monroe, with this transaction but we find nothing beyond report to confirm the supposition. In the course of the morning a large party of men had assembled at the Coleraine Tavern, principally countrymen and strangers to Party of men and assembled at the Colerane Tavern, principally countrymen and strangers to the City. As they increased in number they exhibited more unequivocally their intentions to disturb the peace of the City by menacing language and gestures and by an ostentatious display of clubs and even of fire arms.

It is necessary here to remark that the Coloraine Tavern is in the same street, in view of and about sixty yards from the City Hall, where the Mayor and Magistrates hold their usual sessions, and where the City Police force is stationed. At about half past 12, P. M. the first open outrage was committed on the person of a Scotch piper who, accompanied by two other individuals, were proceeding to join the Election procession of Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan. The piper was dressed in the Highland costume, and playing a Highland air. His pipes were adorned with the colors of the successful cardidates. A party of ten or twelve men, afmed with sticks, sallied out of the Coleraine Tavern, crossed the street, tore At about half past 12, P. M. the first open outof the Coleraine Tavern, crossed the street, tore the pipes from him, trampled them under their feet and boat him trampled them under their feet and boat him and his companions severely. This outrage appears to have been most unprovoked. Some time after this occurrence, a large party of men openly armed with clubs left the Coleraine Tavern and repaired to the scene of the first environmental repaired to the scene of Coleraine Tavern and repaired to the scene of the first serious attack upon the Election procession, at the junction of Church and King streets. They passed the front of the City Hall in their way, and were observed from the windows of the building by two of the Magistrates—Aldermen Gurnett and Powell,—the Mayor was present at the time. Alderman Powell and one or two of the site contrables and expected to discover the other contrables. the city constables, endeavored to disperse them, but unavailingly.—They disarmed many of their me idea may be formed of the strength of the party from the fact stated, that one of the city constables picked up and brought away with him a wheelbarrow load of bludgeons. No further exertions appear to have been employed by the magistrates or police, at this critical moment, to prevent the meditated rict. The party proceeded and without further interruption assumed a position, as before mentioned, in Church street, at the corner of King street, evidently awaiting the arrival of the precession. The procession left the Ontario Hotel, about the hour of half past one o'clock, P.M., and we have cal moment, to prevent the meditated riot. The party proceeded and without further interruption by the party previously assembled,—the horsemen struck with sticks and driven out of the ranks, and its progress impeded. It proceeded however, after a short interruption, and was as-vailed as it passed with vollies of stones and with clubs.—The aggression appears to have been borne for some time with great endurance. Retaliation, however, was provoked at last, and the persons composing the procession, being vastly superior in numbers, dispersed their opponents, driving some up church street, while others took refuge in the Court House. The scene of this riot was within sight of the City Hall, at a distance of about two hundred yards, and although during this interval Mr. Sheriff Jarvis and one or two other private individuals, with praise-worthy activity exerted themselves to dissuade and restrain the rioters, yet it does not appear that any interference on the part of the Magistrates or Constables took place until the parties compo-sing the procession had been compelled to defend

About this time or a little after, the head of the procession having reached and passed the Coleraine Tavern at the lower end of King Street, a disturbance took place at this tavern which led to the loss of life and to the calling out This occurrence is beyond the of the military. sphere of our investigation, but we cannot help calling the attention of your Excellency to state-ments which show that the active interposition of the magistrates and of a few efficient constables at this moment would have avoided this la-

Having thus recapitulated the facts connected mentable catastrophe. with these riots, it would be impossible for us to come to the conclusion that they originated in casual acts of violence, arising from the acciden-tal recontre of men excited by the previous

whole transaction bears the fertures and

stamp of premeditation.

The Election had terminated without violence vened. There is no justifiable reason—there is no fair assignable cause, for sending into the country for men of a particular sect rather than ty-for men notorious for violent prejudice l'outrageous conduct. There is no pretext ing men of similar character at the for assem Coleraine Tavern in the morning, or for deliber-ately taking up a position, armed for outrage, at the corner of King and Church Streets. There was no provocation for the attack on the High-land Piper and his companions, nor for the scenes of aggression and insult which attended the pro-

On the most ironactial consideration of the statements before us we cannot come to any other conclusion, but that these disturbances had been conspired and purposed—conspired by the party who had lost the preceding election—by the partizans of Sherwood and Monro. We would not impute to them—we would not with-out the most conclusive proof, inpute to any class of men under the circumstances related, a deliberate murderous intention, but we feel convinced that the rioters apon this occasion were men brought from a distance by persons, who, having been unable to gain the preceding election, had collected there for the purpose of assaulting the successful party.

hence to report as follows, for the information of your Excellency:

Provious to offering any observations on the circumstances which gave rise to this investigation, it is necessary to detail the facts as according to the representations made before us, they appear to have occurred.

The election for the city of Toronto terminated on the evening of Saturday the 20th March in the return of the sitting ascarders Messrs. Dunn and Buchanan. It terminated without any collision of partiee, and without any collision of partiee, and without any extraordinary exhibition of feeling. The unsuccessful candidates were Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Monroe, the Mayor of the city: These gentlemen had been authors of this riot may be fairly inferred from the evidence. We have already stated that the Mayor and Aldermen, the city magistracy, had been made aware on the Sunday of the general impression among the citizens that a riot tons taken by them on the morning of that day, indicate their apprehension or sense of the meditated disturbance.—By the corporation enactment of 1834, the duty and responsibility of preserving the peace of the city devolves upon the Mayor and Aldermen, who are the only persons competent (except Executive Councillors, under 3 Victoria, cap. 147) to act as magistrates, with ment of 1834, the duty and responsibility of preserving the peace of the city devolves upon the Mayor and Aldermen, who are the only persons competent (except Executive Councillors, under 3 Victoria, cap. 147) to act as magistrates, within the city limits.

remuneration of five shillings per diem, which later special constables had been objected to as having been chosen and sworn in by the Mayor, Mr. Monroe, one of the candidates, and further as having displayed great partiality, we find fourteen of the twenty-two named sworn in on the Monday on the list of special constables employed during the election, and we have the testimony of Mr. Alderman Gurnett to the fact, that these special constables were stationed in the City Hall in preference to being placed in the streets—lest from their being notoriously obnoxious to the persons comprising the procession their very appearance might prove a collision.

Thus much for the precautionary measures adopted. The application of the same appear to have been hardly more efficient. With the exception of the energy evinced by Mr. Alderman Powell, and the more tardy, however well men-

re tardy, however well men-Powell, and the mo Powell, and the more tardy, however well mentioned, exertions of Aldermen Gurnett and Denunison, we see no efforts made commensurate with the emergency, no attempt whatever to prevent the disturbances which were rapidly and evidently maturing. The occurrences above related took place, all of them, within earshot of the City Hall. Why did not the Mayor and his Posse, feet the stack worm the piper, dispress the riot. after the attack upon the piper, disperse the riot-ous assemblage at the Coleraine Tavern? Why did he not compel, or, if he could not legally compel, why did he not exercise his personal in-fluence over Allen, the tavern keeper, who had kept open house for his party during the election, to induce him to close his house and forbear from further provocation? Where were the other

Why did not those who were present employ the whole force of special constables to disarm effectually the band of bludgeon men who had been partially disarmed by Alderman Powell? Why did they not follow and disperse them by lawful authority before they had an epportunity of reassembling, reorganizing and accomplishing the object of their machinations at the corner of King and Church Streets?

We have heard much of the energy displayed

We have heard much of the energy displayed by the constables and magistrates when called into action, but we ask why was not one half of that energy more seasonably and more benefi-cially exercised in the prevention of the riot which must have been foreseen? If not forewhich must have been foreseen? If not fore-seen it betrays a most extraordinary and culpable indifference to indications observable to every other eye in the community. But the precautions actually taken, imperfect and inadequate as they proved to be, show that the evil was anticipated. The indecision or remissness evinced (in the The indecision or remissness evinced (in the application of the means at their disposal) by the plication of the means at their disposal) by the magistrates as a body entrusted exclusively with the safety of the city at this critical moment, amounts practically in our opinion to little less than a connivance, if not to an actual collision with the rioters.

The conduct of the Mayor of Toronto on this occasion appears to us to be liable to severe ani-

The procession left the Ontario fiotel, about the hour of half past one o'clock, rm, and we have unimpeachable testimony to the good conduct and good feeling displayed by the persons composing it. On reaching the corner of King and Church streets, the head of the procession was attacked stages from violence to bloodshed without moles-It is true that he then came up with the military, but when the look at the statements before us, and we see how easily the services of such an auxiliary might have been dispensed with by a remonstrance even on his part early in the day—when we note his indifference when apprized by Mr. Maitland of the attack upon the piper—and his irritability when subsequently advised upon the same subject by Mr. Turner—we are bound to pronounce our opinion that he is especially amenable to the charge of a direliction of duty in his capacity of Chief Magistrate and principal conservator of the Peace for the City of

In pursuance of Your Excellency's instruc tions, we have endeavored to ascertain the state of the civil power and police at Toronto, and in prosecuting our enquiries on this head we have collected the opinions of moderate men of all parties. The annexed statements will shew that members of the Corporation themselves coincide in many of our conclusions, and we do not hesi-tate to affirm that many of those who incline towards the present Corporation, from feelings of personal attachment or individual regard, disapprove of the system ted, and of the unlimited power places at the ted, and of the unlimited power places at the ted, and law. We have carefully examined the ted to t rove of the system under which it is constitu ited power placed at its disthe enactments 4th William 4 cap. 33, 1834; 7th William 4 cp. 39, 1837; 3d Victoria cp. 47, 1840, under which the city of Toronto was originally incorporated, and the subsequent amend-ments to the same, and we find power thereby conferred on the civil Magistrates, the very use of which, by men of any class, party or person, could hardly be other than an abuse. Corporation combines within itself, legislative, judicial, and executive functions. It appoints its own officers, remunerates them at discretion, and discharges them at will. It makes its own bylaws, enforces the same by its own police, an executes them through its own trib inals. offences beneath the ordinary jurisdiction of the Assizes committed within the city are tried either summarily before the police Court, composed of the Mayor and Magistrates, or before the Mayor's Court, which is the Civil Court of Quarter Sessions.

In the latter case, the Grand and Petty Juries are summoned by the city high Bailiff, under pre-cept signed by the Mayor. Penal information under Provincial Statutes and Civil Ordinances are laid by the City Inspector, and decided before the same tribunal. In all these cases, the city officers, appear to be so closely identified with the Magistrates on the Bench, and the whole in the same hands, that it would be impossible for the most immediate body of men in the capacity of magistrates to avoid imputations engendered by the doubts, the cavils, and the want of confidence, which such a system must infallibly

entail. The power of heensing or rather of deciding upon the qualifications of applicants for licenses—a power on the discreet and uncompromising exercise of which so much of public morality and good order depends—will and must be inevitable abused, if entrusted to the caprice of an elective -will and must be inevitably

election, had collected there for the purpose of assaulting the successful party.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to bring to reward the compliant, to punish the refractions to the instigators, of these disturbances the terr. The influence exercised by tavern keepers

The police force of Toronto consists of a high Bailiff and five police constables, appointed by and dependent on the corporation. It is evident that a force thus constituted must be liable in times of political excitement to be employed as political instruments in behalf of those to whom the corporation or a majority of the corporation may be friendly. The authority legally invested in these men, their habitual intercourse with the lower classes, the impression that they possess the ear of their employers, the favoritism they may be enabled to suggest, the petty and untried tyranny they may be permitted to exercise, all combine to degrade a force of this nature into formidable engines of oppression; and when we find, as in the late election, that the corporation had cast itself into the political arena as a hot the corporation or a majority of the corporati had cast itself into the political arena as a hot partizan of one of its own party—the Mayor of the city—in a bitter and unsuccessful contest, we can hardly be surprised upon the ordinary principles of human nature, that a stringent and unscrupulous use has been made of the machi-

nery at their disposition.

A system of which the Judicial and principal A system of which the Judicial and principal Ministerial officers of a corporation are subject to removal at the will or caprice of the inhabitants as expressed at periodical elections, appears to be liable to many objections, amongst which a principal one is that the insecurity of the appointment forbids all respectable competition. We think that such officers should not be chosen by the Corporation for the compressioned during good. the Corporation, but commissioned during good behaviour by the Crown.—All those to whom the behaviour by the Crown.—All those to whom the collection or expenditure of public monies is entrusted being held responsible for the same under good and sufficient securities to be approved by the Crown. We are not averse to a system of biennial or triennial election of one half or one third of the governing body; but we consider that the functions of the Corporation should be in a great degree restricted to fiscal arrangements, and to objects of public improvement. ments, and to objects of pub'ic improvement.
We do not think it wise that any by-laws of a We do not think it wise that any by-laws of a Corporation should come into legal operation until sanctioned by the Head of the Executive. We are convinced of the inconvenience and insecurity of monopolizing the Judicial and Magisterial power in the hands of a corporation. We would recommend (and the recommendation is supported by many highly respectable and intelligent citizens, whose conjugate will be found.

ligent citizens, whose opinions will be found in the appendix,) the introduction of a paid police magistrate, in no way connected with the cor-poration, the public, or the police, unbiassed by local prejudice or affection, independent of all parties, and responsible alone to the Crown, by whom he should be paid for the faithful discharge whom he should be paid for the rainful discharge of his duties in open court, exposed to public scrutiny and animadversion.

The City of Toronto possesses no night watch.—The necessity for such an institution is obvious.—Within the last three weeks one burning the court of the

obvious.—Within the last three weeks one burglary and robbery to the amount of £1000 has been committed. This burglary was effected in a house immediately opposite to the Police Office, and an iron chest containing the money removed without observation or subsequent detection. The person who has lost the money entertains so little hope of recovering the same through the instrumentality of the Police, that in addition to a reward, he has placarded a promise not to a reward, he has placarded a promise not to prosecute in case of the restoration of the pro-

prosecute in case of the restoration of the property.

One highway robbery was perpetrated a few nights since in the immediate vicinity of a crowded thoroughfare—Yonge Street. The party robbed was so cruelly beaten that his life has been for some time despaired of. We find by returns furnished by the Clerk of the Peace for the city, (Appendix C.) that in the city of Toronto with a population of 13,092,—799 arrests took place in the year 1840 for all classes of offences—while 70 cases were transferred to the Assizes. Taking the latter class of cases as a criterion, we find that in the city of Montreal with a population roughly taken at 40,000 souls, with a population roughly taken at 40,000 souls, at the criminal term of February—March, 1840, (corresponding in jurisdiction with the court of Assize) thirty two true bills were presented by the grand jury for offences committed within the city, and in the criminal term of August—September, seventeen true bills, in all 49.

ember, seventeen true bills, in all 49.

In the interim between the two terms a terial alteration and improvement had taken place in the system of police. Without carrying the parallel further, we think that what is above stated will bear out our conclusion. We are convinced therefore that the introduc-

tion of a well regulated and efficient police force would be most beneficial to the City of Toronto.

This force should be appointed, directed and governed by authorities remote from, superior to, governed by authorities remote from, superior to, and independent of local bias or interference. It should be amenable to the laws alone, and subject by well graduated links of responsibility to the immediate and direct control of the Exe-One great and engrossing topic has been for-

One great and engrossing topic has been forced upon our attention at every stage of this investigation, and we should fail in our duty if we neglected to bring it fully and unreservedly under the notice of Your Excellency. We refer to the existence of Orangeism, which pervades with portentous influence every class of society, aggravating the evils of political acrimony, and reviving feuds and feelings, religious prejudices and party animosities, which had almost ceased to exist. We know that its ramifications spread extensively through the City of Toronto, transplanted or revived, in the first instance, for obextensively through the City of Toronto, trans-planted or revived, in the first instance, for ob-jects perhaps of harmless conviviality, it has been at length converted into a purely political en-gine, divested, however, even of the pretexts which might have palliated its existence elsewhere, Orangeism in Canada is in fact the type of a party, and those whose high and manly loywould under other circumstances have en titled them to respect, neutralize their own utility by the resuscitation of obsole unjustifiable in their object and futile in their end. There can be no doubt, moreover, but that the institutions of Orangeism have been used to serve private views and promote selfish inter-ests, and that the mischief which has been introduced has disappointed its adherents by forcing a natural reaction, the expectations of its ill-advised promoters. The information which we have the honor to lay before Your Excellency, in the Appendix, establishes, beyond dispute, the baleful effects of this Association on all classes of society in the Country and in the City. Orange Lodges are extensively dispersed through the country. The members of these Lodges are numerous, and influential, from the apprehensions they create—confident in their numbers, their unity of purpose, the absence of combined opposition, and the impunity they have thus far enjoyed, institutions ostensibly devised for defence, have been wantonly applied to purposes of unprovoked aggression. Crangement for defence, have been wantonly applied to pur-poses of unprovoked aggression, Orangemen wearing colors and badges of the society, have interfered at elections, in which they could not possess, or affect to possess, any interest beyond that of Orange Supremacy. The knowledge that of Orange Supremacy. The knowledge that such associations exist, the experience of the mischief they can inflict, the undefinable, the mischief they can inflict, the undefinable, and perhaps exaggerated terrorism they inspire—create a general feeling of inquietude and insecurity, and soust fatally impede the improvement of the country. Vaint indeed will be the labors of the Government to courage Emigration, if the established settlers are driven from their farms, and the Emigrants determent from settling, by a political apparition which may perhaps have been one motive for their painful abandonment of their native land. In the City of Tomment of their native land. In the City of To-nto this evil influence has been more idrect,

ious and tangible. We have reported the evidence to show that large proportion of the present Corporation are brangemen. The Officers of the Corporation and the Police are for the most part open and

at the public elections is notorious, and we feel that the means which the existing corporation have employed for securing or coercing this influence are sufficient to justify the preceding observed in the evidence before us, of which individual members of the Corporation, wanting perhaps the in-

the evidence before us, of which individual members of the Corporation, wanting perhaps the inclination to inquire may have been unconscious. At the late Election Orangeism was the Shibboleth of the Corporation party.

At the riots which ensued, Orangemen, systematically brought into the City from the surrounding country were the most conspicuous actors. They assembled at the Colerane Tavern, where two Orange Lodges sit, and on proceeding from thence to the place of rendezvous at the corner of King and Church streets, many of them were provided with a peculiar ribbon or badge, indicative, as we have been informed, of a preconcerted determination to commit violent preconcerted determination to commit violent

We cannot therefore conclude this Report without expressing our earnest conviction that the existence of Orangeism in this Province is a great and growing evil, which should be discoun-tenanced, denounced and repressed by the exer-cise of every authority and influence at the dissal of the Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted to Your (Signed) WILLIAM F. COFFIN. NICHOLAS FULLAM. Kingston, June, 1841.

PROVINCE OF CANADA. GENERAL ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURE

AND RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR 1841.

10004 1 0000 RESOURCES. L. Canada. U. Canada Total Stg. Revenue per Statements D and E 115398 0 0 8641 2 1 1 201810 1 1 Duty on Im. Sterling £ 383390 1 1

ESTIMATE. Of sums required to be provided for the Civil Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1841. Probable amount of expenses not

provided for by law, of that part of the Province late Up-per Canada, from 1st January to 9th February, 1841, as per February to 31st December,

1841, as per statement C.... 23464 18 Ditto of ditto for that part of the Province late Lower Canada, from 1st October to 31st December, 1841, as per state-

frayed in forwarding Emigrants to their destination after arriving in the Province in 1840 £2289 4 8 Probable amount to be incurred for

the same service, in 1841 3500 0 0 5789 4 8 Probable expense in causing a geological survey of the Province to be made 1500 0 0

Total Sterling ... £45053 15 3 Jos. CARY, Insp. Genl. of Accounts. Kingston, 20th July, 1841.

From the Savannah Georgian, 7th inst.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM FLORIDA .- Co-a hee's whole band in.-Close of the Florida War By the U.S. steamer General Taylor, arrived here yesterday, we have the gratifying intelli-gence from Florida that the war for the ninety ninth time may now be considered as at an end. Wild Cat's whole band, men, women, children and negroes, 160 in all, have come in at Tam-pa, and 40 more Indians of another band were on their way, and were expected at Tampa in two days. A gentleman who came on in the General Taylor says that he does not think another rifle

will be fired by the enemy.

When Co a-coo-chee's family came in, Col. Worth told him he might go on shore from the schooner where he was confined and see them. He refused to go, saying that though he was anxious to see his family, he would not permit them to see him in irons. The colonel finally consented to let him go on shore without his shackles and after a warm greeting with his family, he dined with the colonel, and then returned on board the schooner. As soon as his irons were replaced, he told Col. Worth that he had but one est more to make, and that was to allow him and his people to go West as soon as possible!

MOB DOINGS IN NOVA SCOTIA .- A letter from Halifax al, says—
We are in an al

authority put at defiand state here, all law and authority put at dename lumberers and sailors. The p lawless mob of tally destroyed; the jail partially, has been to-prisoners released. The sheriff, on the sleven prisoners released. The sherili, on the ter making a prisoner, was knocked down in the public street at noon day, and the prisoner marchine. Orangeism has become the watchword and symbol of the party which supports the Corporation, and is the most efficient, if not the indispensable recommendation to civic favor or employ. The prepossessions and aversions of those

Kingston Gerald.

KINGSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA. The royal Mail Steamer Columbia, (from Liverpool the 4th inst.,) arrived at Boston on Thursday last having upwards of 100 passengers. She

day last having upwards of 100 passengers. She brings nothing of importance.

The intelligence taken out by the Britannia respecting McLeod had created a great deal of alarm amongst the friends of peace; and at the Stock Exchange Consols immediately fell, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court not to liberate McLeod.

A complete list of the members of the new Parliament gives 292 Liberals, and 358 Tories, making together 660. But this does not agree with other accounts—the "Morning Post" claims

making together 660. But this does not agree with other accounts—the "Morning Post" claims a Tory gain of 82. But the "Spectator" shows a gain of 78 to the Tories and 38 Liberals—giving a balance of 40, and counting 80 on a division to the Tories.

Lord John Russell, the day before his marriage with satisfaction and gratitude.

(July 19th,) wrote an address to his London con-(July 19th,) wrote an address to the papers immediately after, and caused considerable talk. It is too long for our columns at this time: he refers to past events—to what the ministers have done for the country and to the course about to be the country and to the course about to be pursued—he says, 'as no minister of the Crown can stand without the confidence of the House of Commons, our retirement from office will immediately follow the condemnation of our policy.'

Daniel O'Connell is speechifying, keeping up his 'hnrrah for repeal,' and collecting subscriptions in Ireland.

I should like to ask the hon, members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon. We are power exists over which there is no I should like to ask the hon, members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon. We are power exists over which there is no I should like to ask the hon, members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon. We are power exists over which there is no I should like to ask the hon, members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon. We are power exists over which there is no I should like to ask the hon members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon. We are power exists over which there is no I should like to ask the hon members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon. We are power exists over which there is no I should like to ask the hon members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon. We are power exists over which there is no I should like to ask the hon members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon. We are power exists over which there is no I should like to ask the hor ask the form of the William and the will be a should like to ask the hon members for Oxford and Middle to receive it as a boon.

tions in Ireland.

The arrival of another overland mail from In-

dia, not the least news from China, created great astonishment and gave rise to many conjectures as to the reason of such an unusual occurrence.

Great alarm was felt at one time for the crops

Great alarm was felt at one time for the crops in Great Britain, which it was supposed would be entirely destroyed by the continued wet weather; but recent accounts state that the crops now promise well in most quarters.

The steamer Britannia made the shortest homeward passage of any of the Cunard line since they began to run. She arrived at Liverpool at 7 o'clock p. m. July 28th, performing the passage from Halifax in nine days and 18 hours, and the whole voyage in only 12 days and 6 hours.

We have yielded up our columns to-day in order to give at length the speeches of Messrs. Hincks, Price, Baldwin, Merritt, Duggan, and Durand on the 3rd reading of the Municipal Bill; to the exclusion of editorial matter. We apprehend our readers will be more interested in seeing what has been said on this all important subject, than in any thing coming from ourselvesthis more particularly, as the reformers have been divided on the question-and the first named gentleman taking a determined stand anamed gentleman taking a determined state of those by whom they were reserved to himself the right win and Price, with whom he has always prethe Auditors, in fact, every other case indeed for them. selves; we would premise however, that although Mr. Speaker Cuvillier permitted Mr. Hincks full latitude to go into personal explanation of his course of conduct, at the expense of the two last named gentlemen, when Mr. Price attempted to do the same in reply, he was at once checked by him and put down. Mr. Cuvillier in our humble opinion, was not at all justified in such a course. If he allowed Mr. Hincks a wide range of invective, certainly it was only justice range of invective, certainly it was only justice votes, prevent one single feature being to permit Mr. Price to reply. We trust, in future the Speaker will be more cautious how he uses his prerogative in this way. Mr. Price is never personal: the Speaker has never had october 19 personal to the Speaker has never had october 19 personal to the subordinate officers! And when the other subordinate officers! And when the other subordinate officers! casion to call him once before, to order. It is casion to call him once before, to order. It is against the Councillors being paid, when universally admitted that he is one of the fairest ted for the payment of hon members. Ye, and mildest debaters on the floor of the House, yet in this instance he was not only stopped by Mr. Cuvillier, but the ministers left the treasury out—that this Governor will go home, and the stopped by the control of the growth of the grow benches, which appeared to be a signal to their ry one succeed him. I sh hacks to disturb the Speaker, by outrageous gentlemen to tell me what Lord Sy done for the people of a more liber noise. By every other member he was listened to with great attention, and our readers will be able to say by a perusal of his speech, with what able to say by a perusal of his speech, with what in the elections—he has repealed out on that Mr. Hincks was cheered on by the ministry & Messrs. Ogden and Draper in particular, although by no

Since writing the above, we find we are unable to give in this number more than the speeches of Messrs. Baldwin and Price; those of Messrs. Hincks, Merritt, Duggan and Durand we intend publishing in our next.

Mr. PRICE rose immediately after Mr. Hincks had taken his seat, and stated that, he had come to the House that day with the intention of giving a silent vote on the question before the chair, as he had already fully discussed the matter in committee and in bringing up the report; but he had been tempted to break through that resolution from the very astonishing and humiliating position in which the hon member for Oxford had placed himself, as well as from the unwarrantable and unjustifiable course that hon, genleman had taken in his unfounded attacks his hon'ble friend the member for Hastings, and on those who acted with that gentleman in the course he had found it his duty take as the leader of the opposition, to which the hon. member for Oxford had once belonged; and the harmony and peace of which he had, by his violence, deand peace of which he had, by his violence, de-stroyed and then deserted. [Here Mr. Price was interrupted by the Speaker, and although Mr. Hincks had been allowed to pour forth a volley of the most bitter invective and foul slan-ders against his reform friends for half an hour, Mr. Price was refused the privilege of vindica-ting himself from the attack.] Mr. Price con-tinued Mr. Sneaker, you have decided that I ed. Mr. Speaker, you have decided that I am out of order in attempting to defend myself from the attacks of the hon. member from Oxford. I am bound to obey that decision, and in doing so, I take the liberty to remark that the violent attacks of the hon. member, so far as they relate to myself, fall perfectly harmless at my feet. I have come to the discussion of this question with great pain and reluctance. The character gives them used to the discussion of this question with great pain and reluctance. great pain and reluctance—pain, Sir, when I re-flect that some of the members of liberal conflect that some of the members of liberal constituencies have quietly yielded up their better judgment to the dictation of the Head of the Gorights of the people to the encroachments and dictation of the Crown; reluctance, Sir, that I should have to see the day when the hon. rights of the people to the encroachments and dictation of the Crown; reluctance, Sir, that I should have to see the day when the hon member for Oxford and myself would have to divide differently upon a question in which the liberties of the people are at stake. He an advocate of that government, which he for the first month of the session, denounced as unworthy public confidence; but who now comes forward as its firmest and strongest advocate. I as the advocate of the rights of the people, who sent me, and as the humble supporter of the privileges of the people. I speak this, Mr. Speaker, more in sorrow than in anger, and I feel mortified and subdued at the appearance of our present position. The ministers having left their seats and the house on this debate, and to all appearance entrusted the guidance of the measure to the hon'ble member for Oxford and the hone resider for Middlesex; I, on the other hand, the last of the people at the probability of the probability of the people at the member for Rusself and by the differently public confidence; but who now comes forward as its firmest and strongest advocate. I as the advocate of the rights of the people, who sent me, and as the humble supporter of the privileges of the people. I speak this, Mr. Speaker, more in sorrow than in anger, and I feel mortified and subdued at the appearance of our present position. The ministers having left their seats and the house on this debate, and to all appearance of the measure to the hon'ble member for Oxford and the hone resider for Middlesex; I, on the other hand, the conduction of the probability of the people at the member for Rusself and the people at the member for Rusself and the hone and whom to honor and whom to delight to be drawn from the conduct of the transfer and conduct of the end to the drawn from the conduct of the probability. Such is the natural confusion to the differently such in the standard probability of the people at the member for Rusself and the hone of the probability of the people at the people to the hon'ble member for Oxford and the hon-resider for Middlesex; I, on the other hand-ful characte hill as an incubus of the most hateful characterill as an incubus of the most hate-for Oxford, and the forester, the hon member say they have not changed. I am foodliddle so: lieve they think so; but, perhaps nage be per-mitted to ask the latter hon gentleman, have he

ple the appointment of a common own Council, and would not for fere with the £83,000 civil list! by those two hon. gentlem rassing position; they say they ha
whilst they are acting harmonic
then, Mr. Speaker, I must have
I do not represent the views of
and I shall on the prorogation of me with, that they may place th two hom. gentlemen to follow my Mr. Speaker, there is more in a n

world is willing to be

the people merely in name! Have its tyrannical, despotic enactments, lic eye? No, Sir. Municipal r. understood by the people, and this monstrous incubus now just as opposite the one to the oth opposed to darkness. Why, then, extricable piece of R unfit for the position which I have hold. We are told that we are to the whole bill, and nothing but the bi ston, who created that power! luded to, the Legislative Council was created by a breath, or the str and the same power which cre it cannot uncreate it, can put into and with the well known wan

Let us see what was the Municipal R commended by Lord John Russell, and the one now before us. Lord John Russell, and the gave to the people the power of choosest councillors, and every officer p carrying on the business of those (it gave the Crown the right of disalle bills those Councils might pass, it did a the power of disallowing them at plea what does our bill give th of the government, and by that no who was one of the men that carrie of the greatest liberality in England. gives the people, Mr. Speaker ing themselves to pay extravagant sa hangers on of the present or any ful nor, who without principle wolves, to live upon the vitals of the sent into the Council to overawe the tions, to act as as spies and pimps for it ernment. Not only does this bill refuse

the Councils to appoint a single execucer, but it positively gives the execu power of dissolving them whenever they independence and firmness, although it only chosen for a year. I should like how the hon. members from Oxford a sex reconcile their conduct when the substituted one that the des substituted one that the despote say, we thereigh or a Sidmouth would not have an have nufficted on us. Yes, Sir, he have only safeguard of the people's right, the strings, out of our reach—he has taken as strings, out of our reachpeople's money without their conse allude to the hue and cry made by for Oxford and others, about the C £83,000, and contrast their present amb-like silence under the atr What has he done, did I say! he ha unjustly, unfairly and scanda priation of the Clergy Reserves in a wifectly at variance with the people's wisher Sir, has he removed a single Magis Commission? er to office? member for Middlesex has been end his political errors through a salary the acceptance of which the rules of the hear compel me to say, was for the

I should like to call the attention of the members for Oxford and Middless, as hon. members who represent liberal oscies, to reflect upon the vote they are the give this night—a vote that is fraught will mense miseries to this country, with only mote chance of some benefit

Is it to be endured, that those hon getters the representatives of the liberal parts. this Province, will get up in the fact and before high heaven, and in the say, that the people of the Province at an norant, more corrupt, and less fit for improvement. government than were the citizen 1000 years? Do they not know to rium of the world possesses the sa that was given it centuries back, and that charter those citizens would sal they do not understand; they

bers on the treadry benches, that be had to delight to be nor him, tell us that be had to delight to be nor him, tell us that be had to delight to be nor him, tell us that be had to delight to be nor him, tell us that be had to delight to be nor him to b and if I do not wonzerfully misuncerus, ing events, our present Governor will set this, his truckling gwernment, without ing his gratitude in no aquivocal way in the committee, the next test uestion was carried. casting vote of the chairman, the hon. In the Colord voting for the Governor to apply a denied in the color was a single with all his former professions and have voted another way, the bill would have voted another way, the bill would have been called to the government member, stated to my others during that debate, the conseque others during that debate, the conseque of have been called to the government all did have been called to the government with ministers upon questions the his which would endanger the administration, the must not this get that administration, he must not this lim of deserting his party. He states the Ballot he voted against ministers—did hat important question say a single with the did had carried, the ministers would the send they never considered it a question to the contract of the contra not one word. Did no not know that if tion had carried, the ministers would cared they never considered it a ques fect the administration one way or the lect the administration one way or the of one question during this session has con the loss of which the ministry would have the control of t one question until the ministry would an the loss of which the ministry would med; and upon that question the hon. In not only voted with the ministers, but ed and repeatedly spoke for them. I she to know from the hon. member, if he re did not make some compromise with route the sound be some the treasury benches, that upon ce essions being made by the government, would be supported by the liberals? these concessions acceded to by the range of the supported by the liberals? The support of the sup does it happen that the most strenuous of those concessions, should on the day surrender them up to the government wietly swallow the bill, the whole bill, nuicity swallow the bill, the whole bill, ing but the bill! If speculation on not should be made, surely the hon. in a public man, cannot complain,—and he must calm his disturbed feelings ne must cain has disturced reenings onsolation that the press will somet late upon the consistency and inconsis-public men, and time alone will rectif public men, and time alone will rectine it founded reports; and the hon. men he press at his command. Mr. Speake have been trespassing too long upon ace of the house; I trust I shall be I do not regard the pointed manne the supporters of the treasury ben ecceded me this night, in the honest received me this night, in the honest e of my duty as a representative of a, by the uproar and confusion they ed to drown my voice; the insult is no to me. I stand not here as a humble ; I stand here as the representativ people, and those 16,000 people have

ded and defamed in my person, by that ent who pretend to hold their offices on the people say; and who are paid he, extravagantly, for their services: I to such conduct from their hands. no such conduct from their hands. I a straight forward, manly course, in al career: I have insulted no man or his house. I have given support t of this nouse. I have given support and the minest when my conscience permitted a coposed that government when I thowever invading the rights of the people of my bitterest opponent to say that I led from a fair course of debate, whilst n members have ranged there the v be insulted here, I shall consider it being insulted here, I shall consider the dignity of I sustain the dignity of every hon. I sustain my own dignity; and howe he insulted here, I shall consider it being the shall consider it be shall consider it being the shall consider it be shall con re to retaliate any indignity.
Sir, this question to be an all impo and I do look forward to its passing in hit alarm and dismay. I do see in it seed and confusion; the Executive bro ion with the people—the one ag I do see in this bill the grasp

ther. I do see in this bill the grasp by the Executive, by which to corrave the people of their dearest right of a truth, Sir, that money is powere is power, and in this bill I see a dade at the power of the people. I see Houses of Assembly are dangerous to digovernments. I see, Sir, that the have come to the conclusion to divide to of this House with other bodies, that the more easily trample upon the right eople. I see a spirit of centralizatic accutive—they want the power of con cutive—they want the power of conspirit of the age and they have to state of the age and they have to the state of securing to the se as possible the influence e, that they the may more easily contri lore Honorable Gentlemen to look at a course of the present Head of the Go has he not, in carrying the Union lergy Reserve Bill, done it by an influ own, and not recognized by the Britation? has he not by some secret drawn to himself—majority in suppo-nfamous, this unconstitutional law? t the present government ten times more power, more influence, that ent that has existed in this provi ument that has existed in this provide over virtue, as I love peace, as I love is as I love to see my adopted country of contented and happy, I do implore, it Hosorable members who have yis ir better judgments to fallacious, dir asoning, to pause before they inflict of all curses on the country of their of their high, by recogning their better by the provider of their high, by recogning their providers of their high, by recogning their providers of their high providers of their hig

of their birth, by recording their vote BALDWIN said that before the que but he must again take the liberty of g for a few moments on the attentiouse. That indeed he might claim the t by way of reply in support of the man he had had the honor of submitting to the ration of the House when he last ad But he confessed that after g ttention to the debate, he found not to. The answers which some hon. who had spoken in favour of the bil some of the objections which he had been already fully and triumph to by his bon. friends on that side of Besides they touched after all but mainted the side of t to use the language of the hon

d member for Kingston)—the whole thing but the bill, had not been atte be defended even by the ministers the whole the whole the defended even by the ministers the whole had indeed left their places ing that they had secured an obedien and wisely decrained it unnecessary. ing that they had secured an obedien and wisely deeming it unnecessary the defence of a bill, where he (Med there was not a man in that I repting the hon. and learned father limself, who pretended to approve of sent shape. And the only pretence forcing this obnoxious bill upon the set that if we did not take this we we ther. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. B.) at that house and the Province at remember that this was said with regislatere created under the hands authors of 'his bill, and while it is not at that there exist any difficulties at whether the thorne Government or this the country such a segasure as its set in the segasure as its set. ar branch of the Lazislature, in the general such a seasure as its reference of the country such a seasure as its reference of the country such a seasure as its reference of the country such a seasure as its reference of the country such as seasure as the country such as the country su