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POETRY.

THE NIGHT.

Oh ! to me is the night a beautiful sight
When deck'd in her jewels on high,
And the moon sheds around her silvery light
And the winds breathe scarcely a sigh.
When the gondola glides on its noiseless course
O'er the waters sparkling and bright,
And drops from like diamonds fall from oars
"Tis a beautiful—beautiful sight.

I e'en love the night when the lightning bright
With its flashes illumine the sky
And the elements meet in thundering flight.
And the waves and the winds are on high,

When the hurricane's blasts snaps the pondrous mast,
With its stern unconquerable might
Then for solitude mild, or grandeaur wild,
Oh ! give me—oh ! give me the night.

NOT DEAD—BUT SLEEPETH.

Far from the busy world, away,
Upon his couch a Christian lay ;
Haggard his brow, in health so fair.
For death had set his impress there.
Nor murmur, nor repining word,
Nor sad complaint, nor groan was heard ;
But calm as sinks the sun to rest,
Behind the mountains of the west—
At close of some delightfull day,
So gently ebbed his life away.
With voice as clear as silver bell
He bade his friends a last farewell ;
And "cease," he cried, "for me to weep,
I shall not die, but sweetly sleep."

I love at eve, life's cares forgot,
To wander near the sacred spot ;
Where weeping willows wildly wave
Their branches o'er his humble grave,
There, violets lift their fragrant head,
And roses, too, their perfume shed ;
Nor is there aught of fear, or gloom,
Around that Christian's peaceful tomb.
But voices often greet the ear—
The music of another sphere ;
"Nor care, nor age shall dim his brow,
He is not dead—he sleepeth now."

CLEAN YOUR CELLARS.

By a beneficial arrangement of Providence the gases and odors most prejudicial to human life are lighter than the air which surrounds us, and, as soon as disengaged, rise immediately to the upper atmosphere, to be purified, and returned to be used again.

The warmer the weather the more rapidly are these gases generated, and the more rapidly do they rise ; hence it it is, that in the most miasmatic regions of the tropics, the traveler can with safety pursue his journey at mid day, but to do so in the cool of the evening, or morning, or midnight, would be certain death. Hence, also, the popular, but too sweeping dread of "night air." To apply this scientific truth to practical life in reference to the cellars under our dwellings, is the object of this article.

The ceilings of cellars should be well plastered, in order most effectually to prevent the ascent of dampness and noisome odors through the joints of the flooring.

The bottom of the cellar should be well paved with stone, cobble stones are perhaps best ; over this should be poured, to the extent of several inches in thickness, water-lime cement, or such other material as is known to almost the hardness of stone ; this keeps out the dampness of the earth below.

If additional dryness is desired for special purposes, in parts of the cellar, let common scantling be laid down, at convenient distance, and loose boards be laid across them for convenience of removal and sweeping under, when cleaning time of the year comes.

The walls should be plastered, in order to prevent the dust from setling on the innumerable projections of a common stone wall.

Shelves should be arranged in the center of the cellar, not in the corners, or against the walls ; these shelves should hang from the ceiling, by wooden arms, attached firmly before plastering, thus you make all safe from rats.

To those who are so fortunate as to own the houses in which they live, we recommend the month of June, but to renters the great moving month of May, in New York at least as the most appropriate time for the following recommendations :

Let everything not absolutely nailed fast, be removed into the yard, and exposed to the sun, and if you please, remain for a week or two, so as to afford opportunity for a thorough drying.

Let the walls and floors be swept thoroughly, on four or five different days, and let a coat of good white [illegible]

These things should be done once a year, and one day in the week at least, except in midwinter, every opening in the cellar, for several hours, about noon, should be thrown open, so as to allow as complete a ventilation as possible. Scientific men have forced on the common mind, by slow degrees, the importance of a daily ventilation of our sleeping apartments, so that now, none but the careless or most obtuse neglect it, but few think of ventilating their cellars, although it is apparent that the noisome dampness is constantly rising upwards and pervading the whole dwelling.

Emanations from cellars do not kill in a night ; if they did, universal attention would be forced to their proper management, but it is certain, from the very nature of things, that unclean, damp and mouldy cellars, with their sepulchral fumes, do undermine the health of multitudes of families, and send many of their members to an untimely grave.—*Halls Journal of Health for April.*

How to Wash Flannel.—Some women possess quite a nack in washing flannel, so as to prevent its fulling. It is not the soapsuds nor the rinsing waters that thicken up flannel in washing but the rubbing of it. Cloth is fulled by being "pounced and jounced" in the stocks of the fulling mill with soap-suds. The action of rubbing flannel on a washboard is just the same as that of the fulling mill. Flannel, therefore, should always be washed in very strong soap-suds, which will remove the dirt and grease better than hard rubbing will in soap-suds. It should also be rinsed out of the soap in very warm water, and never in cold, as the fibres of the wool do not shrink as much in warm as in cold water, after coming out of warm soap-suds. Great care should be taken to rinse the soap completely out of the flannel. This advice will apply to the washing of blankets the same as it does to flannel.—[Scientific American.

HOW TO LEND MONEY IF YOU LEND AT ALL.

"To your friends!" As to a pure business transaction you may not be too ca[illegible] But when a friend of other years comes [illegible] who has not been as successful as you [illegible] whom disappointment or misplaced confi[illegible] or unavoidable calamity has pressed to [illegible] earth, a friend who was once your equal [illegible] things, inferior in none, except perha[illegible] that hardness of characters, which is a g[illegible] element of success in life, don't begin to [illegible] haw, and stroke your chin ; don't talk [illegible] "*buts*" and "*whys*" and the "*tightness* [illegible] *money market*," he knows that alre[illegible] spare him the intelligence that you [illegible] loaned Mr. So and So a sum of money, [illegible] was never returned ;" he don't want [illegible] biography, he wants your cash. Dont [illegible] him that if he were to die, you would lo[illegible] that arrow may sink deeper into the [illegible] than any amount of money could ever f[illegible] and then, close with a recital of this, th[illegible] other thing, which, if really true, could [illegible] materially interfere with your furnishing [illegible] the required amount. If you have or[illegible] sagacity, you can make up your min[illegible] moment, whether to grant the accomm[illegible] or to refuse it. If you are a man an[illegible] design a refusal, tell him at once in [illegible] kindly way that you do not feel prepar[illegible] accede to his wishes. If on the other [illegible] you have a heart to help him, don't do [illegible] if you felt it were a mountain grinding [illegible] powder, or as if each dollar you parte[illegible] was inflicting a pain equal to the draw[illegible] tooth ; don't torture him with cross-q[illegible] ing, nor worm out of him some of th[illegible] sacred secrets of his life ; away wi[illegible] inquisitorial, brassy, impertinence ; d[illegible] him on the rack for an hour at a tim[illegible] you gloated at the sacrifice of his n[illegible] as if you wished to make him go down [illegible] very knees to win his way into your [illegible] away with it all we say, and stand up [illegible] man ; give him a cordial greeting, let [illegible] sunshine light up your countenance, an[illegible] out before he has done asking, tell hi[illegible] much you are gratified at having it i[illegible] power to help him, and let that help go [illegible] a full, free soul, and with a good slap [illegible] shoulder, bid him look upward and ahe[illegible] there's sunshine there for him. Wh[illegible] very feeling in the man's heart as h[illegible] away from you, is worth more to hu[illegible] than all the money you let him have, te[illegible] told. He goes out of your presence [illegible] heart as light as a feather, in love w[illegible] the world, and full of admiring g[illegible] towards you. He feels his manhood, [illegible] that confidence is reposed in him, that [illegible] still a man, and this conviction nerves [illegible] to a resolution, to an ambition, to an [illegible] which are of themselves a guarantee o[illegible] success. He goes to work with a wil[illegible] hews down the obstacles and melts a[illegible] icebergs which hedge up the ways of [illegible] behold in a moment, rough places ar[illegible] smooth, and straight places made [illegible] him.

Reader! suppose you never got you[illegible] back, and you have a heart so big, t[illegible] can, notwithstanding his non-payment [illegible] him at every meeting a cordial s[illegible] friendly recognition, can speak to him [illegible] ever reminding him of his indebtedness [illegible] be that you are his only friend, but th[illegible] are the world to him, and however [illegible] that world may have dealt with him [illegible] single exception is placed to the credi[illegible] humanity, a thousand times its individu[illegible] that man can never die a misanthrope [illegible] will insist upon it to his latest breath [illegible] kindness in the world after all." [illegible] grand thing it is to have a man close [illegible] in death, and one of his last tho[illegible] mortality be a prayer for blessings [illegible] head.

We repeat, then, if you lend yours[illegible] all, do so freely, promptly, do it with [illegible] soul. Do it with a grace that b[illegible] man, with a cordiality which will do [illegible] much as your money in raising you [illegible] from the depressing influences which [illegible] him. We do not advise the loan o[illegible] in any given case, but write to show [illegible] manner it should be done, when decid[illegible] to bring the most pleasant reminisce[illegible] yourself hereafter, and to carry wi[illegible] largest advantages to him whom you [illegible] befriend.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

An Eloquent Extract.—The [illegible] is the largest cemetery, and its slumber[illegible] without a monument. All grave yard[illegible] other lands, show some symbol of di[illegible] between the great and small, the rich [illegible] the poor ; but in that ocean cemetery [illegible] the clown, the prince and the pea[illegible] alike undistinguished. The waves r[illegible] all—the same requiem sung by the [illegible] of the ocean to their honor. Over th[illegible] mains the same storm beats, and the sa[illegible] shines : and there unmarked, the we[illegible] the powerful, the plumed and unbonore[illegible] sleep, until wakened by the same truth [illegible] the sea will give up its dead. I tho[illegible] sailing over the slumbering but devo[illegible] man, who, after a brief but brilliant [illegible] perished in the President—over the [illegible] fated vessel we may have passed. [illegible] cemetery sleeps the accomplished a[illegible] Fisher, but where he and thousands [illegible] of the noble spirits of earth lie. [illegible] but God knoweth. No marble [illegible] show where their ashes are gathered, [illegible] the lovers of the good can go to s[illegible] tear of sympathy. Who can tell [illegible] the tens of thousands Africa's sons wh[illegible] in the "middle passag?" Yet that [illegible] hath ornaments of Jehovah. Never [illegible] forget my days and nights, as I pa[illegible] noblest of cemeteries without a single [illegible] monument.—*Giles.*

Reflections.—If the whole [illegible] life were like a fine day in June, w[illegible] cease to wish for "another and a bettr[illegible] It is often from dawn to sunset one [illegible] delight. How pleasantly from the f[illegible] of day have I lain wide awake, and t[illegible] approach of the breakfast hour by th[illegible] ing notes of the birds, and the advan[illegible] light on my curtains! A summer [illegible] such a time would make my heart da[illegible] in me, as I thought of the long, che[illegible] to be enjoyed, and planned some rur[illegible] rustic entertainment. As I heard [illegible] singing in a "glorious privacy of lig[illegible] saw the boughs of the green and gol[illegible] num waving at my window, and had [illegible] filled with images of nature and bea[illegible] a glow of fresh life in my veins, and [illegible] was inebriated with joy. With wha[illegible] heart and eager appetite did I enter [illegible] breakfast parlor, of which the g[illegible] opened upon a bright green law[illegible] gated with small beds of flowers.—*[illegible]son.*

An Interesting Sign.—A [illegible] erected by the direction of the sur[illegible] the roads of Kent, some years ago, b[illegible] following inscription :—"This is a b[illegible] to Faversham ; if you can't read th[illegible] better keep the main road."

LORENZO DOW.

On one occasion he took the liberty, while preaching, to denounce a rich man in the community, recently deceased. The result was an arrest, a trial for slander, and an imprisonment in the county jail. After Lorenzo got out of "limbo" he announced that, in spite of his (in his opinion) unjust punishment, he would preach at a given time, a sermon about "another rich man." The populace was greatly excited, and a crowded house greeted his appearance. With great solemnity he opened the Bible, and read, "And there was another rich man who died and went to ——;" then stopped short, and seemed to be suddenly impressed, he continued : "Brethren, I shall not mention the place this rich man went to, for fear he had some relatives in this congregation who will sue me for defamation of character." The effect on the assembled multitude was irresistible, and he made the impression permanent by taking another text and never alluding to the subject again.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Public Works of Canada.—Under this heading our esteemed contemporary, the *Boston Atlas*, thus eloquently discourseth :—

We published an article a few days since, giving some account of the public works of Canada, their past history, and the proposition brought forward and advocated by Hon. John Young, for their enlargement, and an addition to their number by the construction of the Caughnawa Canal, to connect the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, with Lake Champlain. The papers now announce the conception and probable success of a stupendous railway project, having for its object the connection of Lake Huron, through the valley of the Ottawa with Montreal and Quebec, by an almost direct line.

With a population of some 3,000,000 people, Canada has the princely domain of 160,405,219 acres. Those lands are rich in minerals, in forests, and in all the requirements of agriculture. The valley of the Ottawa, alone, has a sufficient quantity of lumber to supply the markets of the world for a century. The mines of Lake Superior are, as yet, scarcely known in their richness and extent, but so far as explorations have been carried forward, they have been found, both in quality and quantity otore, to rival the best in the country.

Through the efforts of the present Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. Joseph Cauchon, much has been done to bring these lands and their value into notice. Surveys have been made, by his orders, of large tracts which were previously comparatively unknown but which are now deemed some of the most valuable lands in the whole Province. In his desire to open up the lands of Canada to emigration, the Commissioner has found their inaccessibility to be his greatest obstacle. It matters little how rich or how beautiful lands are, they cannot be made attractive to emigration till they are also made easy of access, with a good outlet to market for their products. Observing the success of the land grant in aid of railways in the State of Illinois, and the rapid settlement of the central portion of that State, in consequence, Mr. Cauchon, we are glad to learn by telegraph, has decided to recommend to Parliament the grant of a charter for a line of railway from Quebec, via the north shore of the St. Lawrence, touching at Three Rivers, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, to Montreal, thence through the valley of the Ottawa to Bytown or Ottawa city, Arnprior, Pembroke, ect., to Georgian Bay, a distance of five hundred miles, through a very rich, fertile, and desirable country—well-wooded and well-watered—accompanied by a grant of three million acres of land to aid in its construction.

The wisdon of such a step on the part of the Commissioner can scarcely be controverted especially with the experience so freshly in mind which has been afforded by the Grand Trunk scheme. In that instance the country traversed is nearly all accessible by water or other railway routes, and instead of being paid for in crown lands, must be secured by provincial bonds, to an amount much greater than was at first supposed ; whereas in the project now proposed, the route is new to every one, but the lumberman and the trapper, excepting that portion between Quebec and Montreal, the lands are unexceptionable, and having no other outlet to the markets of the lakes and the sea, must contribute of their products to the support of the road. While such a traffic alone would afford ample business for the line the fact that such a route would be the most direct and expeditious between the Lake Superior region and New York and Boston as well as Montreal and Quebec, would add immensely to its through business.

We must say that we regard this enterprise with more favor, as promising the greatest results and most munificent returns, than any other railway project ever broached in Canada. If it be carried through, as we doubt not it may be, it will add more to the wealth and population of Canada, to the sales of her lands and the quantity of her products, than any other of her public works, while it can but act largely, as a feeder, to the traffic of her canals. Although the Canadians may now think this a bold move on the part of Mr. Cauchon, we incline to the opinion that they will live to see his sagacity vindicated and the Province enriched through its results.

Should the Northern Route to the Pacific ocean ever be constructed, this line will be a direct extension of it from Lake Superior, east. Such a route would also be much the shortest of any talked of from China and Japan to London, via the American Continent.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, May 12th, 1856.

The Atlantic arrived at her dock at 12 o'clock, she left Liverpool on the 30th, at 5 p. m., and brings 30 passengers.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool at 10 p. m., on Monday 28th.

Liverpool Cotton Market, to the close of business on Wednesday, 30th April, was reported quiet at a decline of ¼ penny per pound. Breadstuffs slightly improved, wheat having advanced 1d a 2d per bushel, flour 1s. Indian Corn 6d dearer, western canal flour 29s 6d and 32 ; Ohio 34s 6d a 35s 6d. white corn 29s 6d and 37s ; yellow and mixed 30.

Provisions market dull.

The market was bare of pork.

Holders of lard demanded 55s to 56s.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

Liverpool, April 30.

No change to-day in grain and produce markets.

Consols closed 92 to 92¼.

THE PEACE TREATY.

The Peace Treaty has been officially published. It is the same as that already published, but the missing articles, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are now added. Articles 5 and 6 provide a general amnesty and exchanging of prisoners, while articles 7 and 8 admit Turkey to the public law and political system of Europe ; secure her independence and territorial integrity, and engage each contracting power, in the event of any serious misunderstanding with the Porte, not to proceed to force till they have given the other powers an opportunity of mediating.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, the Treaty of Peace was to be taken into consideration on Monday, 8th May.

Sunday, 4th May, was appointed a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of Peace.

Colonel French asked the Government whether the Islands at the mouth of the Danube, which were not ceded with Bessarabia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812 but seized by Russia in 1829, after the treaty of Adrianople, were ceded to the Russians by Turkey ?

Palmerston said he would enquire into the subject and answer at an early day.

Lord Clarendon addressed Lord Lyndhurst with respect to the Austrian occupation of Italy, and asked him to postpone it for the present. The request was made on public grounds alone. Lord Lyndhurst consented to postpone the motion.

Mr. Whiteside, in the House of Commons, moved that the capture of Kars and the surrender of the army which defended it, were in a great measure owing to the want of energy on the part of Her Majesty's Administration. Mr. Whiteside supported his motion in a very effective speech. After an evening's debate the motion was adjourned.

THE CRIMEA.

One half of the Sardinian soldiers had already left.

Marshal Pelissier was to return home at the end of the month.

Gen. Luders and Pelissier had exchanged visits of courtesy.

The weather was cool and the health of the troops improving.

SYRIA.

Serious disturbances had occurred at Naples. As the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Missionary, was leaving Naplous, a half-witted Arab, who was considered holy, demanded alms, and on being refused, seized his gun, which unfortunately exploded and killed the man.

The Arab population immediately rose and plundered the house of the English Consul.

The English school and a Greek Church were torn down, and ended by killing the father of the Russian Consul, who was trying to defend the property of the English. Mr. Hyde took refuge in the Governor's house, and was brought to Jerusalem by an escort of cavalry, sent for him by the Pacha.

The north of Syria is in a very disturbed state.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Despatches have been received. The Santhal rebellion is quite subdued, and all is quiet, and the King of Oude had left on his way to England.

Persia is quiet.

Trade in India had improved.

The Chinese Imperial troops have sustained a defeat, and the insurrection is active at Shanghai.

THE RECTORY SUIT.

The "Globe" says that the Court of Chancery gave judgment in the Rectory Case, unanimously confirming the validity of the patents, and dismissing the bill of the Government ! We hope that the Reformers who have striven to help the case before the Court instead of legislating upon it, will now be content with their labors. We trust that Mr. David Roblin, who on the 10th of April last, declared that he was opposed to Mr. Brown's motion because it left the incumbents the enjoyment of their life interest, and preferred the law-suit, will keep his mouth shut for the future. After this decision, it would be absurd to talk of carrying the suit before the higher tribunals. With a unanimous judgement from the Court of Chancery, success in a reference to the Appeal Court, or to the Privy Council, would be alike impossible. So far as the Law Courts are concerned the question is setled. Are we to conclude that it is settled entirely ? We trust not. A few sham reformers induced Parliament, only too willing to stray from the path of duty, to bring this action, and it has been persisted in since, in spite of the most wearisome delays. The people never have approved of the course adopted, however, and they are just as determined now as they were at the beginning to press for the abolition of the Rectories. There is no doubt that the course of the deceivers has rendered the ultimate disposition more difficult. Keener opposition will be encountered from men strengthened by the decision of the Chancery Court. In effect, however, the merits of the case are not altered. Rectories were established without the consent or approval of the people of the Province, and they ought to be abolished. It makes no difference to the arguments whether the patents were legal or not ; the first and great reason is altogether independent of the second, and is sufficient justification of the step which we urge.

No representative who voted for Clergy Reserve abolition can hesitate for one moment about following the same course toward the Rectories. The Rectories were intended for the superior Clergy, the Reserves for the inferior. That was all the difference. We confess that we would much rather leave the hard-working curate his stipend, than suffer the well-paid rector to enjoy his thousands. There would be less harm done.

Uncle or Father.—"Say boy, whose horse is that you're riding ?"

"Why, its daddy's."

"Who is your daddy ?"

"Don't yer know ? Why, Uncle Peter Jones."

"So you're the son of your Uncle ?"

"Why, yes, calculate I am. You see, dad got to be a widower, and married mother's sister, and now he's my uncle."

A Countryman entered Whipple's daguerreotype saloon recently and wished a daguerreotype of his uncle. "I can do it sir, but where is he ?" "O, he's dead !" was the simple reply ; "but I've got a description, of him in an old passport."

Presence of Mind.—When Lieutenant O'Brien, of the British navy, was blown up in the "Edgar," he came aboard the flag-ship all black and wet, and said to the admiral ; "I hope, sir, you'll excuse my dirty appearance, but I left my ship in such a hurry that I didn't have time to change my dress."

Genius.—Samuel Rogers being asked what the word "genius" meant, replied : "If you had it in you, you would never ask the question—but as you have not, you will never know what it means."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, May, 12th

CENSUS OF CANADA.

Mr. Brown moved that it is expedient that a census of the people of Canada be taken on the 12th January, 1857. The hon. gentleman said it would not be necessary to address the House at any length in favor of the motion, as the law at present stands, the census should be taken every ten years. In a country so rapidly changing all its relationships—advancing so rapidly as Canada is doing, a census should be made more frequently than every ten years. The population had doubled in the last ten years, and it was exceedingly desirable that a census should be taken oftener than ten years, in order to show to other countries the great progress we are making ; and in order to arrange our own affairs, it was desirable we should have an accurate knowledge in the increase of our population. There were many obvious reasons why a census should be taken earlier than in 1862. It was a well-known fact that the population of Upper Canada is much larger than Lower Canada. (Hear, hear.) There was no question of that fact. At last census it was 62,000 greater and now it had very greatly encreased—and we should have an accurate knowledge of what the difference is. It has been said, it is all very well to do this, but the expense was so great as to make it improper to take it oftener than 10 years. But what was £16,000 to the advantages that would result from this census ? He did not think that any argument could be brought against this motion. In old countries a census is taken every 10 years ; but in a country changing so rapidly it was desirable to have a census taken oftener than every 10 years. He would therefore simply lay the motion before the House, and if it was adopted, he would follow it up by going into commitree upon an address to His Excellency to take this subject into consideration, and ask us to provide ways and means for carrying it out.

Hon. Attorney General McDonald would remind the hon. member for Lambton, who was in such an exceeding great hurry to have another census taken, that but a few years had elapsed since the Province had been put to the expense of taking the census. He would also remind that hon. gentleman that the principle of taking a decennial census had been affirmed by the House, as the best and most reliable mode of ascertaining the progress of the country. That system had been adopted in England and the States, and had been found the most convenient and satisfactory ; and such a result would, and, in fact, did follow the working of the principle in this Province as by it sufficient time was allowed for taking a fair average of the increased population, it afforded a fair mode of testing the permanent growth of the country, and checked the false calculations which might arise from an occasional influx of population into either portion of the Province, or any section thereof. By the decimal system, they would not only have a fair average of the progress of this country, but would also have an opportunity of comparing, on a reliable basis, our progress with that of the neighboring country. He was therfore of opinion, that unless great injury would be inflicted on any portion of the Province by not hastening the usual decennial period of taking the census, the system ought to be left unaltered. The principle of representation by population had been much discussed in the papers, and such an excitement had been raised on the subject that he feared, that if it were announced that next year or the year afterwards, the census were going to be taken, there would be such a struggle between the two Provinces that the returns would be falsified. If the hon. member for Lambton spoke of taking the census immediately for a political object—such as establishing representation by population or anything of that kind—it would be exceedingly undesirable that the census should be taken with such an object—as it would infallibly be exceedingly incorrect. When it would be for the purpose of showing where the political preponderance lay there would he believed, be a struggle made by each section of the Province to show an increase of population over the other. And they all knew that similar attempts had been made before now. The growth of qualified electors in some parts of Canada (as represented by the polling books) had been positively alarming—but were, not unfrequently, only existing in name. Such would be the struggle, if to-morrow or next day, a census of the Province were to be taken, in order to determine the balance of power. Besides, he thought they should first fix the principle of representation by population before proceeding to do an act which was, in reality, founded on that principle. The result of having an official census return would be to arouse unnecessary excitement—to derange the decennial system, pronounced to be the best, not only in England and Scotland but also in that House,—to run the risk, almost the certainty of getting a very incorrect census, and to put the Province to enormous expence. It would, probably, cost as high as £20,000. Under all these circumstances, he trusted the House would not listen to the motion of the hon. member for Lambton.

Mr. Murney hoped the hon. member for Lambton would withdraw his motion and allow the usual course to be proceeded with. The history of Canada was yet in its future, and the hon. member for Lambton might hereafter find himself in the very disagreeable position of being in a minority, as far as population was concerned. Still, however, he would go with that hon gentleman for the principle. If Lower Canada has a majority of population, let her have a proportionate number of representatives in our Legislative Chamber ; and if Upper Canada contains the majority, then let her be similarly dealt with. But the hon. member for Lambton had other ends in view—he wanted to make an immense amount of political capital out of this question and he hoped he would be defeated in that object. He believed that Lower Canada had equal strength with Upper Canada. The people of Lower Canada possessed a country, containing all the elements of greatness and if they only threw their energies into the work, they could not fail of making it great.

We (continued the speaker) only ask them to join us—to rival us—to make their country as we are determined to make ours—a great country, and in the course of a very few years they would rival us not only in industry but in point of population ; and make the demand for increased representation now made by the hon. member for Lambton. The resources of Lower Canada had never yet been fully developed, and when they had been he had not the slightest doubt, that she would be found equal if not superior to the Upper Province. How then dare that hon. member ask the Government for a census when the regular census was being conducted at this moment.

Mr. Holton said it appeared to him that the hon. member for Lambton was reversing the order of things, in proposing to take the census in advance of the regular periods, with a view of making a change in the system of representation. It would, he thought, be time enough to call for such a census, when that hon. member had succeeded in affirming the principle of the new basis of representation by population. And whenever that question came up, he for one, would be prepared to record his vote on the subject. But in advance of the declaration of that principle by the House, he did not think any reason existed for adopting the course pursued by the hon. member for Lambton.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Mr. Speaker, there is yet another reason—What are bachelors to do ! (Laughter.)

Mr. Larwill thought representation by population in this Province, a magnificent humbug. It could only be carried out in a country where all men stood on an equal footing—not as in this country were a vicious class of colored people formed part of its population. That they were a vicious class was evidenced by the Penitentiary returns, from which it appeared that at last one out of every 700 negroes were confined there, whereas not one out of every 7,000 Canadians were sent there. Now, in encouraging the settlement in this Province of such a race as these negroes, they did wrong. The hon. gentleman also stated that the number of negroes sent to the Lunatic Asylum was very large, and deprecated keeping back lunatics. Why not put the poll tax on them ? Not until these defects were remedied could they expect an equitable system of representation by population.

Mr. Jackson said that as the hon. member for Montrea (Mr. Holton) regarded the motion of the member for Lambton as being out of place inasmuch as the settlement of the basis of representation should be decided upon before the taking of the census was necessary, he (Mr. Jackson) would combine both, by moving in amendment that the words "with a view to the adjustment of the Parliamentary representation," be added to the original motion. In making this amendment he did not assume that the population of Upper Canada was in excess of that of Lower Canada. He contended that the principle was sound, and that no act of the legislature could make a proposition to be a rule of justice which was not substantially so, previously to any legislative enactment ; and that the certain consequences of all capricious rules and arbitrary distinctions were opposed to the true interests of the people. The introduction of the principle of representation ononciated in his amendment would also make manifest the absurd and expensive practice of having a duplicate of offices in all the departments without any reference to the amount of work to be performed. If the Union is to be maintained in its usefulness and integrity, boundary lines and sectional legislation must be come extinct. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised that the Attorney General had no stronger argument to urge in opposition to the motion of the hon. member for Lambton, than that the existing law provides for a decennial census. There were reasons, and very important ones, why a census should be taken next year. Besides its being necessary in order to adjust the representation, it was equally so as a means of ascertaining the extent of our progress during the last five years, with a view to the application of a wise genera policy than has hitherto obtained in this country. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Clarke rose to order. He wishee to know what representation by population had to do with taking the census ?

Mr. Solicitor General Ross through the motion out of order. Representation by population had been decided on this session already.

Mr. Murney also rose to a question of order. He appealed to the Speaker if the motion then before the House was not out of order, inasmuch as it was a contravention of the existing statutes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Solicitor General Ross.—It is out of order, because it has no meaning.

The Speaker ruled the amendment in order. It did not state that the proposed adjustment was to proceed on the basis of population.

Mr. Brown was astonished that the hon. gentleman (Mr Murney) should ask such a question. (Hear, hear.) His (Mr. Brown's) motion was to amend the statute. The hon. Attorney General West had laid down the proposition that it was not advisable to make a change in the representation often. He agreed with the hon. gentleman, that after they got their constitutional system fairly organized, then every ten years might be a fitting period for adjusting the representation in parliament. But, he apprehended, they had not yet reached that stage. The hon. gentleman talked of five years being a very short interval ; but was there not a census taken in 1848, another in 1850, and another in 1852 ? Were they unreasonable, then, in asking that one should be taken in 1857, when five years had elapsed ? The Attorney General West told the House that in the United States the census was taken only once in ten years. The hon. gentleman was entirely mistaken. The Federal Government was true, took it only once in ten years ; but most of the States took it every five years, and some of them every year. It was a singular fact, that the whole opposition to his motion rested on the desire to resist representation by population. Its object was that justice might be done to Upper Canada. And they had seen, on all similar previous occasions, that the opposition to the movement proceeded not from Lower Canadian but from Upper Canadians. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Cauchon.—Would you have a census taken every six months, and spend £20,000 on it each time ?

Mr. Brown said it was all very well for hon. gentlemen on the treasury benches who thought they could keep their power by holding on to the present arrangement to talk in that style ; but, he ventured to say, the people of Upper Canada would not submit to anything of the kind. So far as the people of Upper Canada are concerned, they were not in favour of the Union at the time it was framed. But it was absurd to go back upon a bargain made many years ago. Surely a bargain made for an existing state of things was not to continu for ever, but only so long as it was equitable for both parties.

Mr. Drummond.—You had better dissolve the Union !

Mr. Brown said the results of a census would furnish one means of ascertaining whether they ought to dissolve the Union or not, as it was only in that way they could ascertain what progress the two sections were relatively making in population in commerce, in manufactures, in agriculture, and in all industrial pursuits. And, even if they were determined to dissolve, it would be necessary to have these returns before they could judge of the terms on which the dissolution should be effected. (Hear, hear). The Attorney General West had given one of the strangest reasons for opposing this motion, that could possibly be conceived. He said it would be a struggle between the census takers of Upper and Lower Canada, which could falsify the most. Did the hon. gentleman think of that libel he was casting on his country, when he made that statement ? The Attorney General also said that his motion was made for mere political ends, and that the taking of a census should proceed on altogether different considerations. Did he mean to say it was an unworthy political end that the representation of the country should be put on a fair basis ? After some further remarks, the hon. gentleman concluded by stating that it would be seen to night how far the members from Upper Canada are prepared to sustain the Government in their position, that there shall be no redress for the injustice to which Upper Canada is subjected, until 1862.

Mr. Murney said he had spoken before under a misapprehension of what the law was. He now found that it provided for a census being taken only once in ten years, and not once in five ; and that being the case, he should support the motion of the hon. member for Lambton.

The hon. Mr. Spence rose and said hon. gentlemen could not have failed to notice the great change in the remarks of the hon. member for Lambton, in introducing his motion and in replying to the arguments of the hon. Attorney General West. On the former occasion, the hon. member for Lambton expressed a stron desire that there should be a census taken immediately, merely for the purpose of ascertaining the advance made by the Province. It was, said that hon. gentleman, due to Canada, that her progress should be marked, as in England and the United States, at earlier periods than the decennial. Now it occurred to him (Mr. Spence) that the hon. member for Lambton had not been candid with the House in making that statement—that his true reasons for urging his present motion were altogether of a different nature—and that he had other views in pressing his motion than the mere desire of setting forth a statistical statement of the mere growth of Canada. And he believed one of the objects had in contemplation by that hon. gentleman, was to stir up strife in the Province, by dragging before the notice of that House and the country his daring scheme of representation by population (Hear, hear,) On more than three or four several occasions during the present session, had the principle of representation by population been distinctly brought up in that House distinctly and unmistakably rejected it. But besides these three or four distinct motions on this subject, which had been brought up and discussed by the House, it had been brought up in almost every conceivable shape, almost every other week since the House was in session. It was thus evident to that House that the motive which actuated the member for Lambton was, simply the desire to keep alive an agitation for the purpose of manufacturing some political capital therefrom. That hon. gentleman had no greater desire to see justice done to Upper Canada than had any other member of that House. The hon. Postmaster General then proceeded to contrast the opinion now advocated by the hon. member for Lambton with the opinions he championed in 1850 and 1851 and learned in the Baldwin and Lafontaine school. At that period the hon. member's views on this subject were, at all events, reasonable. He denounced a sectional or local policy, and advocated a broad, national scheme of equal rights and equal interests. Such a scheme as could alone make Canada a great and united country. That hon. member then said, and he (Mr. Spence) would quote the exact words—"That mere theorists might talk about representation by population, but sensible men would cease fretting and talking that way and reconcile themselves to a condition of things they could not avoid." If not the exact words, he believed this quotation expressed the exact sentiments of the hon. member for Lambton at that period. What a contrast these sentiments presented to those now advocated by that hon. gentleman ? Now he was constantly talking about changes in the constitutional system ; but what grievances had the people of Upper Canada to complain of ? The member for Lambton answered the question : In a recent number of a paper published in this city, he found a statement which struck him as a most extraordinary one to emanate from a statesman—

Mr. Speaker.—It is not parliamentary to accuse any hon. member of being the author of an article in a public print.

Hon. Mr. Spence bowed to the decision of the chair. He would merely say that he saw a statement in a city newspaper a few days ago, to the effect that the people of Upper Canada were subservient to those of Lower Canada were sunk in ignorance and sloth. Now, he would ask, was that the way to preserve the Union ? And where was the proof of that assertion ? Is there anything in the character of the legislation of this country which shows that, anything which Upper Canada desires she does not obtain ? Is there anything to show that the people of Upper