

operation will blush when they hear of Sir Francis's "principal seat of learning in British North America." And the Republics of America will wonder that he condescended, by the limitation of British, tacitly to concede their superiority. What great good does Sir Francis promise from the University? In truth we expected ample qualifications in law, physic, and divinity, and in all those sciences and universal literature, which might best men for the various public, parliamentary and executive duties required in an enlightened, prosperous, and well ordered community. But Sir Francis's ideas (perhaps he had not a collegiate education) do not rise so high; but are found in the humbler level of "a constant supply" (rather a low mercantile phrase) "of teachers for the remote parts." Surely Upper Canada College, which has already cost £40,000, ought long since, as well as long to come, to have "on hand a constant supply of teachers." But of what avail is a nursery of fruit trees, unless you have fields prepared into which to transplant them? And of what use are these University bred teachers for common schools (too proud for their station) unless the Casual and Territorial Revenue, or some other portion of the public wealth is applied to their aid and encouragement? Will our already depressed farmers be able to pay high tory salaries to your tory teachers from a high tory University? Yet this is a grand remedial measure!

But the third "remedial measure" is internal improvement. And first comes that noble undertaking the Welland Canal? Any farmer can, without our enlarging on the subject guage Sir Francis's profundity upon internal improvement and remedial measures. — The Welland Canal has ever been and still is a burden to the Country. Since 1823 it has imposed upon us for interest on money lent, £40,000!! And yet we have given £240,000 more! How can the canal pay the interest on this further sum? If the Americans make their proposed Ship Canal round the Falls on their side, what will become of the Welland Canal and a debt of half a million of money? What will become of the poor parish of Mary le bone? What will become of our less than the income of many an English Commoner? Yet this is a remedial measure! As for the Western Rail Road, the farmers of the Gore, London, and Western Districts are subject to be taxed if the private Company which is loaned \$500,000, so mis-speculate or "leather their own necks" as not to pay the interest!—And will they long pay it when they find that if they don't, the people must? So of the Northern rail road. And ought the people of any district to be rendered liable to be taxed to pay the deficiencies of a private, speculating, perhaps improvident, perhaps fraudulent company, over which they have no control? Yet this is Sir Francis's remedial measure!

What does he mean by his trust that the members of Parliament "will be individually exerted in carrying these operations into effect?" Does he mean to throw the responsibility off himself upon them? The late Assembly appointed the most judicious Commissioners for such purpose. He made it a great complaint, and induced the present House to surrender the right into his hands; and after this act of suicide, he calls for "their individual exertions to carry their operations into effect with the strictest economy?"—Perhaps it is a hint he shall make than all Commissioners as a way of spreading their "bread and butter." This is a remedial measure.

What is the fourth remedial measure? The War Losses, after twenty years' discussion, are to be paid. The Americans have long since honestly paid their losses. Why have not we, belonging to a great Empire, been long since paid ours? But of the sum remaining due, all but £17,000 is to be taken out of the sufferers to pay the sufferers. Yet even after 20 years, this is a "remedial measure!"

The fifth remedial measure is a change in the land granting department, to favor a few speculators in U. E. rights, and, as Sir Francis frankly confesses, to bestow it on "emigrants" "contrary to your own private interests." Our private interests are the last things of concernment! Agents are to be sent to England to "the Poor Law Commissioners, Magistrates, and gentry" "to send us from their parishes the poor and needy; and "contrary to our private interests" they are to receive our public lands. And in case the unhappy paupers, almost transported here by the rich to avoid a contribution to their necessities, should be unable to support themselves, they have passed a law compelling every Township, by a specific rate for that purpose, to support them. What is this, but the beginning of the introduction of Poor Laws? Thus poor Upper Canada is to be the grand British North American "parish of Mary le bone," for all the parishes of England and Ireland. This is a remedial measure; with this difference only, it is, as Sir Francis says, "contrary to our own private interests."

The sixth remedial measure is a singular one, viz: "the re-issuance of all the Bank Bills! Through these banks we demanded we should get money for all the

"remedial measures" pushed upon us; but to our mortification they are sent to Downing street by order of our Lord Glenelg. This is like the cow which first fills the pail with milk, and then kicks it over! Sir Francis says, "here gentlemen are plenty of remedial measures for you, requiring plenty of money—but the banks for the money, excuse me, I am ordered to send to Lord Glenelg!" So much for Sir Francis's remedial measures, of which with his own unconstitutional majority, in his (not the people's) Assembly, he has been lately delivered, after just twelve months' gestation!

He thanks the Assembly for the supplies, and the most exorbitant supplies ever granted, and according to his honorable Executive and Legislative Councilor ELIASLEY, beyond even what was asked.—And more than that, for all the economical retrenchments made by Parliament since 1832, have been this session granted into the bargain, in the name of arrears,—amounting, we believe, to upwards of \$200,000. Yet this is a remedial measure!

Is such a government worthy of our support? Is it one deserting of the supplies vitiated by the late Parliament? And will it be better while we grant supplies to sustain its voraciousness? The Revenue collected at Quebec, has fallen off £50,000 in the year! Can we, then, afford this extravagance?

Sir Francis says nothing about the Casual and territorial revenue. He had imposed such burdens on it, and reduced it to so little value, and proposed the concession of it on such Jewish terms, that not a tory oven could venture to touch it. This was a remedial measure.

Not a word about the Clergy Reserves!—Strange taciturnity upon such a remedial measure. He is so mortified at the failure of his mean attempt, just at the close of the session, when the House was then, after notice of a prorogation, to re-invest them in the Crown for his arbitrary distribution, for the corruption of the Churches, that he could not mention the subject.

Not a word about His Trial for unconstitutional and undue influence at the late Election! not a word about the much vaunted Report acquitting him! It was the best rebuke, by significant silence, which a Governor ever gave to corrupt partizans. Perhaps we doubted their sincerity. Perhaps he thought they actually betrayed him? This was his soliloquy: "Thank them for such a half washing as they pretended to give me, me, the Representative of the King. For such a mere sweating over of such a matter! For such a half washing, as actually showed through it, all the maggot holes and rottenness it was intended to conceal! Treacherous friends! Could they gloss things over no better than that? Thank them for such a mere bespatterment! Slightly work!—Thank them for such care of my character, embarked too, in the same boat with their interests! Shabby performance! Thank them for so slurring over the whole affair, as only made it look confusedly worse! Never.—There—let it go. The least said about it the better."

Well done, Sir Francis—Caio's celebrated Soliloquy is inferior to mine. We honor thy manly repudiation of such puerile services; such puny efforts; such insignificant labors; such paltry contributions and tiny offerings to a degenerate cause. We could recommend young statesmen who have not ballast enough to carry full sail, not hereafter to venture out of their depth.

After all, let us have back our good old slandered Parliament, equally distinguished for prudence, economy, and respect for the rights and interests of the people, as for true loyalty.

From the Vindicator.

The Town of Hamilton, Lower Canada, was illuminated on Wednesday, (5th March,) by order of the Town Magistrates, in celebration of the Anniversary of the first breaking of the ground for the great Western Rail Road! So great is the fever of speculation in that town, that property to the amount of \$260,000 has changed hands within a few days during the last week.

NOVA-SCOZIA.

THE Editor of the Colonial Churchman, in an article headed "Thou shalt not covet," says—

"Witness also the claims now manifested in this Province, to have up the Glebe and School lands, and call in the numberless dissenting bodies to fasten on the dish. We see a very pretty specimen of this in a petition lately presented to the House, respecting the College lands in the neighborhood of Antigonish, which the Petitioners humbly submit to the tender mercies of the Assembly, as a very nice morsel to help out the banquet that is preparing. There would be as much justice in the measures asked for by the petitioners, as in a demand from the Episcopal congregations to have such lands as the Dissenters may have acquired by purchase, gift, or otherwise, equally divided among all denominations. And as to the honesty of the affair, it would be about equal to that of a poor

man who would take from his neighbour's wood pile because it was larger than his own."

If the Editor of the above paper will condescend to inform us by what means the Episcopalians of this Province have got possession of the lands in question, and by what tenure they still hold them, to the exclusion of all other sects no less orthodox than themselves, we will then give him our opinion of the justice and honesty of the transaction; and, perhaps, will also help him to the proper application of his text.—
ED. BRE.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Extracts from the Journals of the House.

April 1st.—Four Petitions of Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, were with the special leave of the House, presented by Mr G. Smith, and read, respectively noticing the petition of David Crichton and James Crichton, now before this House, relative to an assessment of said Township, for a debt due them for supplies for the poor of the Township, and praying that no law be passed for such assessment.

A petition of Freeholders in the Township of Pictou, was, by special leave of the House, presented by Mr Hatton and read, praying that a law may be passed for the Assessment of said Township, for the debt due David Crichton and James Crichton, and any other debts due from the Township, through the late Overseers of the poor—and further, that said Township may not be divided into parishes, until such debts are paid, and the Boundaries of the proposed Parishes settled by proper surveys.

Two petitions of Freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of Pictou, were presented by Mr G. Smith; and a petition of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the County of Pictou, was presented by Mr Holmes,—and the said several petitions were read, respectively praying that the sittings of the Inferior Court in the County of Pictou may be discontinued, and the supreme Court held at Pictou, in July and January, and that the Court of Sessions may be held two weeks before the sitting of the Supreme Court; also, that a pecuniary qualification may be established for the Office of Magistrates, and that they may not hold their Courts in their own dwellings.

A petition of Alexander Fraser and others, of the County of Pictou, was presented by Mr G. Smith and read, setting forth that serious evils result from Magistrates charging Fees for their services in deciding on Civil Actions, and petitioners are desirous that such Fees should in future be collected for the uses of the County or Township in which they are paid; and also, that Magistrates' Courts should be held monthly or oftener, at the Court House or some public building—that not less than two Justices should preside at such Court, and a Clerk be appointed to issue Process and collect the Fees to be paid over to the County Treasurer; that petitioners are also of opinion, that the Judges Fees ought to be abolished, and the expenses of the Judiciary reduced, and such improvements made in the Magistracy and Judiciary as may promote the public good.

A petition of James Robson and others, in behalf of themselves and other friends of the Pictou Academy. A petition of Angus McGillivray and others, Inhabitants of the upper settlements of the East River, Pictou. A petition of James Carmichael and others, lower settlement, East River. A petition of Inhabitants of River John. A petition of William Matheson and others, inhabitants of the West River. A petition of the First Presbyterian Congregation of Merigomish. And a petition of A. Campbell and others, Inhabitants of Tanamagouche, were presented by Mr G. Smith and read, setting forth the utility and excellence of the Pictou Academy, before the remodelling of its Constitution by the Legislature, since which, owing to the introduction of a Teacher in the Elementary Branches, it has not been found practicable to retain the second Teacher in the higher and scientific branches of Education, whereby the Academy has become inefficient, and its affairs embarrassed, and praying that the management of the Academy may be entrusted to its former conductors and real friends—that it may be no longer imperative upon them to maintain the Elementary Classes, and other measures taken to restore it to a prosperous and efficient state.

A petition of Robert McKay and others, inhabitants of the County of Pictou. A petition of John Douglas and others, Inhabitants of the West River. A petition of Alexander Grant and others, upper settlement, East River; and a petition of John Wilson and others, River John, were presented by Mr G. Smith and read,—respectively soliciting the attention of this Honorable House to the subject of Clergy and School Lands now in abeyance throughout the Province, and praying that the House will endeavor to procure such an appropriation of said lands as may make them available