(R), 81.

Bootham ward.-Mr. John Meek (C), 162; Wm. Blanshard, Esq. (C), 151; Mr. Valentine Wilson (R), 80. Castlegate ward .- Mr. George Leeman (R), 157; Mr. Chris-

topher Watson (R), 144; Mr. Wm. Dibb (C), 81; Mr. M. Hornsey (C), 67. Micklegate ward.—In this ward the Conservatives offered no Prosition to the Whig-Radical councillors, Messrs. Smithson and

eorge Steward, who were re-elected. - Yorkshire Gazette. LEEDS .- In the borough of Leeds there has been an extraordinary re-action. Five Conservatives went out and eleven Liberals; the elections of yesterday terminated in the return of twelve Con-Servatives and 4 Radicals.—Leeds Intelligencer.

MACCLESFIELD .- The election of two councillors, for each of the six wards, into which this borough is divided, took place yesterday. The result was the complete success of the Conservative party, in every instance where they had to put forward a candidate, namely, in ten vacancies out of twelve. Of the outgoing candidates, eight were of the Liberal party, and four of the Conservative party; the increase given to the latter will turn the scale, and create a majority of Conservatives in the entire cor-

The result of the municipal elections in Macclesfield indicates a steady and progressive re-action of a very gratifying character. The subjoined list shows the number of councillors returned by the respective parties, each year, since the Municipal Reform Act came into operation :-

In 1835, Conservatives 2 Liberals 34 1838, do. do. HALF-YEARLY PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS AT SANDHURST.

The usual half-yearly public examinations of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 5th, 6th and 7th instant; on which occasion the institution was honoured with the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. At the close of the examinations the following officers were presented with the usual certificates of qualification :- Capt. R. Manners, 79th regiment; Capt. M. W. Smith, 15th Hussars; Lieut. A. H. Russell, 22d regiment; Lieut. A. Borton, 9th regiment; and H. D. Fanshawe, 12th regiment.

In consequence of the very superior acquirements displayed by Captain Smith, Lieutenants Borton and Fanshawe, and Captain Manners, in the highest branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to those officers' certificates.-The high qualifications of the first three of these officers, viz. Captain Smith, and Lieutenants Borton and Fanshawe, in military surveying, was also particularly noticed. And the following gentlemen cadets, who had completed their qualifications for missions, were recommended to the General Commanding in Chief for appointments to ensigncies in the line without purchase: John H. Dickson, Robert E. Stratton, Robert Carey, William Crawley, Denis Gadley, Henry Rice, Augustus J. Roberts, Arthur Oakes, James Woods, Edward W. Donovan, Hugh G. Colvill, Robert Portal, John L. R. Pollard, the Hon. Percy E. Herbert, George Raban, Robert N. Clarke, and Charles H. Pollen. By the result of the examinations about 50 other young gentlemen were declared to have made various steps towards qualifying

themselves for commissions, in those branches of the mathematics which are applicable to military purposes: in permanent and field fortifications, and the attack and defence of fortresses; in Latin and general history; and in the modern languages. And 19 had also, during the half-year, completed the course of professional education in military surveying; and 26 in the actual construction of entrenchments and saps in the field, pontoon

EXPULSION FROM ETON COLLEGE. It has always been customary on the evening of the 5th of November for the boys of the town of Windsor and Eton to conclude the day with "squibs, crackers, and a bonfire" in a field called the Brocas, which is on the Eton side of the river and close to the Thames. The "Eton boys" have generally been "the foremost in the fun," and upon some former occasions they have suffered serious injuries from their incautious and careless manner in letting off the fireworks with which they have managed to supply themselves. This year, however, the head master of the college issued strict injunctions, forbidding the boys, at their peril, to be prebent in the Brocas during the evening of Tuesday last; and in order to ascertain that his commands were complied with, two of the gence that two of the masters were likewise on the spot having their escape (as we are informed) before they could be identified, with the exception of two, who were caught with "the munitions of fun', upon them, their pockets being well stored with squibs, crackers, and Roman candles. The next morning they were taken before the head master, the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, who, after severely admonishing them upon the great impropriety of their conduct in disobeying the orders which had been so strictly given to the whole school, dismissed them from the college, and gave instructions that steps should be taken to have them conveyed home to their respective friends.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 9.

NOMINATION OF FRENCH PEERS. At length the Moniteur has published the long-expected ordinance naming 20 new peers for life. "Long-looked for come at last," says the adage, and certainly this ordinance has been looked for quite long enough. The last batch of Peers was created in October, 1837. They were only 11 in number; but the journals of the day blamed Count Molé for making so many at a time. Now these very men, or their patrons, are in office, and they have Peers have died, and when we compare the names of Choiseul, Onville, Talleyrand, Bassano, De Nicolai, Reinhard, De Sacy, Osmond, Haxo, Damremont, and Mathieu Dumas, who, with eighteen others have died, and together formed the list of twentyhine, we cannot help remarking that their successors, just raised to the peerage, are, with very few exceptions indeed, much their inferiors. M. Berenger certainly is an able and upright magistrate; and M. Persil a bold and energetic minister; and M. Rossi an able Swiss professor of constitutional legislation. But M. Etienne is the editor of the grandmamma Constitutionel, whose fantastic tricks in the Liberal school have been so injurious during the last quarter of a century; and M. Viennet is only celebrated for his poetry to Dom Miguel's mules, and his other bad verses and absurd speeches. The rest are old generals and officers of the empire, whose notions as to constitutional governments have at least a very suspicious character, and whose attachment to military institutions, if not to Napoleon and despotic rule, must make them but indifferent statesmen and legislators. I cannot, then, help saying, not with any feeling of disrespect, quite the contrary, to the King of the French, that such creations cannot strengthen the Conservative aristocracy of France, cannot op-Pose an effectual barrier to the continual encroachments of demotacy, and cannot tend to raise higher the character of the French upper house, either in the opinion of France or of Europe. A great number of the nominations are of former deputies, not reelected by their constituents, so that the Chamber of Peers will thus be made to resemble "a refuge for the destitute." That the Anninations made are not of a party character, I am free to admit mit; but I do not consider this any claim for public approbation. Cavaignac, the brother of the Conventionalist who voted the death of Louis XVI., and the uncle of the rabid republican of 1834, is not a suitable name to appear in the French peerage. It

system to prevail. If it have no system, it ought not to be in power. The Debats smiles at the batch which has been made, and says that it is harmless. This is a great mistake on the part of the Debats. In old states and old governments like those of England, the blunder, or even the fault of a minister, may soon be atoned for, but not so in France. The French peerage is already reduced to a very low degree of consideration from its only being a "life peerage." It is high time that its character should be raised, and this can only be done by important and pronounced Conserva-

DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN ALGIERS. The accounts which have just been received from Algiers of the state of the French army are such as to excite a most painful and injurious operation on the public mind. These accounts demonstrate a want of attention to the comforts and health, and even to the sustenance and lives of the soldiers, which cannot fail in a country like France, where all that relates to the army so deeply affects the whole mass of the people, to raise (as is the case today) a general cry against the government. The accounts which are published, and the accuracy of which even the government cannot contest, though it tries to throw the blame on the climate, soil, and country of Algiers, show, that in some regiments 200 out of 600 men have expired for want of suitable attention, me dicine, care, &c., and that in other cases the want of the or dinary necessaries of life, such as shelter from cold and from wet, has led to an equally frightful decimation. The fact is, that the French are not made to colonise. They soon sicken and die in foreign climes. Their nutriment at home is far from being suitable, and their stamina is not kept up. When they go abroad they live on the same sort of wishy-washy diet. Soup badly made, vegetables badly cooked, little meat, and their unsubstantial drinks, expose them to become easily the prey of any malignant fever, and away they die off by hundreds. Then the French are bad 'colonists in other respects. They build badly. They are slow in their social movements. They always quarrel with the natives. They have no idea of conciliating them in their favour. So the natives hold out on their side, assist them as little as possible, keep from them the knowledge of where they may find what would contribute to the advantage, or prosperity, or comfort of the colony; and, in one word, leave the French wholly to their own resources. Ignorant of the climate, soil, geography, &c. of the country, they grope away through a complication of mistakes and errors, and finally discover at the end of seven or ten years, that they have gone the wrong way to work, and that they must commence a new system if they wish to make the slightest progress. I deplore greatly the loss of life which the late accounts from Algiers record; but I should deplore it the less if I could hope (which I cannot) that it would open the eyes of the French to the cruelty and wickedness of their attempt to colonise Algiers.

There have been during the last few days some reports affoat, but which have not assumed any very distinct form, of some sad reverses, losses and misfortunes in the late journey or expedition of the Duke of Orleans amongst the Kabyles. It is said that the King has been particularly sad and depressed since the receipt of the last news, and that some secrets have to be told which have grieved him, and will afflict France. Be this as it may, such reverses will supply an additional argument to the multitude which have preceded it during ten years, against Algiers ever becoming a flourishing or happy French colony.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. SPEECH OF HENRY SHERWOOD ESQ. ON THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

Mr. Sherwood said, that without at present entering into the ther conditions of the union, he desired to make a few remarks other conditions of the union, he desired to make a few remarks upon that now under consideration, and to offer, as an amendment to the resolution of the hon, gentleman, who upon this occasion acted as the organ of the government, those conditions which were annexed by that house during its last session. When the question of the Union was under discussion last year, it was determined, as one of the conditions on which the House of Assembly would consent to an union, that the respective proportion of representa-tives in the Legislature of the united provinces, should be, from Lower Canada fifty members, and from Upper Canada the same Lower Canada fifty members, and from Upper Canada the same number as were at present returned. No doubt some hon, gentlemen would think that it would not be a proper course in that House to adhere strictly to the conditions it had stipulated, in the face of the terms now proposed by the government; but he was of a different opinion; and when he considered the situation of the country, and the present state of the question, he felt bound to maintain his former opinion. Let hon, members recollect, that when the house determined on recommending an union, certain conditions were then laid down—those resolutions had gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year sided among them,) he had not been able to discover any objection grand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at the assizes, and had mixed with the most influential men from all parts of the country, and had taken care to ascertain, as far as possible, from them, how far the views of the House of Assembly possible, from them, concurred with the wishes and feelings of the people; and he could say that there were few indeed of those with whom he had conversed, and who were at all in favor of the scheme of an union, who did not adhere to the conditions annexed by the House of As sembly. Many had expressed themselves against an union-there were many who had insurmountable objections, who augured the destruction of this province from the measure; but of those in its favor, all seemed to agree in the wisdom of the stipulations of the House. And now, since the House of Assembly, after long discussion and mature consideration, had determined upon annexing conditions to their consent to an union, and since the resolutions of the House had gone abroad to the constituency of Upper Canada, without in any instance being petitioned against, he, as a representative of the people, did not feel himself now at liberty to consent to the measure stripped of those conditions. If he were told that it was with the desire of doing equal justice to all parties that the British government had recommended the propor-tion of the representation in the united Legislature, as contained the resolution before them, then he would ask hon gentlemen upon what principle of fairness was it that Upper Canada was allowed an equal number with Lower Canada? Was it that spirit of equal justice to all, that Upper Canada, with a population of 400,000, should send fifty members, and Lower Canada, which created nearly double the number. Since the last creation 29 old peers have did not equal justice of all fifty members, and Lower Canada, which peers have did not equal justice of all fifty members, and Lower Canada, which possessed a population of 650,000, should send only the same possessed a population of 650,000, which is a possessed as population of 65 mber to the Assembly of the United Provinces? Could hon. entlemen say that it was equal justice that 650,000 inhabitants the one colony, should have only the same influence in the Lesiature, as 400,000 in the other? (Hear, hear.) And if it were not in that spirit, and no man could say that it was, upon what principle, then, did the British government proceed in their nendation to give equal representation to the two provinces Why, clearly upon this, that it was absolutely necessary to the why, clearly upon this, that it was absorbed to the good government of the colony, and to its future connection with the mother country, that British principles and British f elings should be ascendant in the Legislature—that was the only ground -it was expedience which had urged them to the adoption of this —it was expedience which mad are a ninfringement of strict justice. proposition, which would appear an infringement of strict justice. Let no hon, member suppose that he censured the principle of this recommendation; he felt that there was an urgent necessity for lacing in the majority those of British origin, and those who would support British objects and interests—his objection was, that ascendancy would not be secured by sending an equal nu members from Lower Canada and from Upper Canada. The government in their message recommending an equal number of members from each province, had admitted the principle of the necessity of securing a British majority; and he only asked them to carry the practical operation of the principle a little further, and secure that majority. To do so, it would, in his opinion, be necessary that the recommendation of the house of last year should be carried out, and the representation in the United Assembly be 62 from Upper Canada, and from Lower Canada 50 (hear, hear.) What was there so monstrous in the proposition? It was only carrying out the principles of the message of the Governor General, by taking means to secure permanently that which the message allowed there was an absolute necessity for securing. If members would refer to the periods of the union of England with Ireland, and with Scotland, he thought he would find in the provisions of those measures, circumstances which have a material resemblance to those of the proposed Union of Upper and Lower Canada—at least as to equality of representation, with regard to the popula-tion of the two countries. Ireland, with a population of eight millions, was represented by 105 members, and England, with a millions, was represented by 100 members, and England, with a population of eleven millions, by 500 members; and Scotland, with a population of less than three millions, by 53 members;—

Hartley (C), 190; Mr. Thos. Ward (R), 105; Mr. Wm. Plows | conscientiously believes to be a good one, then let it cause that | intelligence and enterprise, and of all the loyalty and sterling British feeling of the country, when it was considered that the 1200 British ships which left Quebec yearly were laden with the products of the soil and of the imports from Great British, upon which the revenues were collected, were consumed by Upper Canada; (for let any one go the word, the townships and seignories of Lawre Canada of the investment of the soil and of the product of the soil and of the imports from Great British, upon which the revenues were collected, were consumed by Upper Canada; (for let any one go the word that the product of the soil and of the investment of the soil and of the investment of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly, and the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the House of Assembly of the government, with a majority of the House of Assembly of the House of As the imports that imports the imports that imports the important the imports the imports the imports the imports the important the imports adian manufacture; so great was his prejudice and antipathy for everything British, that he would consume no article which was imported,) while the Upper Canadian was invariably seen clad in —But, with Lower Canada the case was different, she had unjustly the manufactures of Great Britain. When the loyalty and devotion of the people of Upper Canada was considered, he thought it was due to them to place them in a majority, and so secure British ascendancy; but if the House now passed the resolution, carrying out the recommendation of the government, what, he would ask, would be the certain result of the very first general election? Out of the fifty members from Lower Canada, how many would there be who would support the Executive Government, or desire to continue the connection with the mother country? Hon. gentlemen could correct him if they thought him wrong; but cer tainly, in his opinion, when he named 10, it was the very highest number that would ever be stated; and for those 10 who would support you, you have 40 Frenchmen, the determined enemies of support you, you have the British race. And were hon, gentlemen so sure that they would not be joined from Upper Canada—were we within ourselves well affected as to give an assurance that no counties in Upper So wen anced a condition of the United Parliament, who would join with the French in their opposition to British connections to the connection of the connec would join with the Triangle of the common objects of the party?—
Was it too much, he would again ask, to suppose that out of 50 members elected in Lower Canada there would be twenty found ready and willing to join with the majority of Lower Canada in ready and wime favorite scheme—Responsible Government, for instance—(hear, hear,) and say to the English government, until instance—(hear, hear,) and say to the English government, until you grant us that, not a supply will we vote, not a vote will we give for any useful measure, not a shilling of the duties collected at Quebec shall be applied to public improvements—nothing will we do till you grant us our demands, what would be the situation of the United Provinces? What could we do to help ourselves in such a condition? and what could England do for us, without again tearing from the Canadas their constitution, when she saw those obstinate, bigotted men, determined not to proceed until she had granted demands which must sever the connection between the colony and the mother country? What, then, could Upper Canada do, without Legislation—without one public improvement being proceeded with—until England would be obliged to take being proceeded with—until England would be obliged to take from us our constitutional government, and place the country under a Governor and Council, whose commands would be carried out by a military force. And could hon gentlemen ever bear to behold such a consummation? Upper Canada, it is true, had never yet been subjected to such a humiliating condition—her constituted by the constitution of the con ver yet neen subjected, because she contained loyal hearts and stout arms; and now was it to be the reward of her loyalty, so eminently conspicuous, that because she was joined to a dominant French faction, her representative government was to be taken away—she was to be placed under a Governor and Council, with a disciplined army to keep down the voices of a people crying out against oppression, who had been deprived of all constitutional eans of complaint and redress. Surely the members of that H. means of complaint and redress. Surely the members of that it could never consent to place their constituents in such a deplorable condition. Now, if any one could make it plain to him, by any course of reasoning, that the insecnces he had drawn were not warranted, and his anticipations of the evils that would follow not warranted, and his anticipations of the evils that would follow the union, upon the terms proposed by the Government, were unfounded, he should be rejoiced at once to acknowledge his error, and to withdraw his opposition, for he was in favour of an union; but he would ask those who desired to examine the merits of the question, first, what proportion of British, or of those who would act in harmony with the Executive, might be expected from the elections in Lower Canada? He had named 10 out of the 50; he of course spoke under correction, but he believed that was generally allowed to be the greatest proportion of British ever sent. Then, secondly, how many of the members sent from Upper would join with the French in Lower Canada in demands upon the British government on any great question, (the question of trade, for instance, upon which this house even had demanded to be allowed to legislate), and if the joint members would give the ascendancy (which he thought inevitable) to that party adverse to British feelings and interests, and in favor of sevening the union with England, could the members of that house assent to a measure which would subject Upper Canada to the domination of so hateful a majority? Could they, in justice to the constituents who sent them there, coolly and deliberately record their votes for a scheme which would bring their country to such a condition? Possibly his couclusions might be wrong—possibly with the proportion of repre-sentation proposed, by the resolution, to be given to Upper Cana-da, the government of the United Provinces might be carried on on British principles, and with security to British interests; if that could in any manner be demonstrated, it would afford him the greatest satisfaction to acknowledge his error of judgment;—but until that was clearly proved, he haped he should not be set down as obstinate and prejudiced in his own view of the question, if he maintained those opinions in opposition to the opinions and conjectures of other hon. gentlemen. But it might be said, and no doubt he would be told, that, enertaining these views, he should naturally be against the Union altogether, and he might be accused of endeavoring to defeat the measure; but he thought that the course he had pursued during this and the last session of Par-liament, was a sufficient guarantee of his sincerity and good faith in the opinions he was advocating. In the first session of the present parliament, while Lower Canada lad yet a House of Assembly, he was opposed to an Union; but when the Lower Canadians had rebelled against the British government—when they had so under masters were despatched to the scene of action, to detect the offenders, if any, and bring them to punishment. It happened that several of the Etonians were present; but the intelligence of the Etonians were despatched to the scene of action, to detect to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to the conditions were then laid down—those resolutions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh those conditions and gone abroad to the country—the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh the people of Upper Canada had had a whole year to consider and weigh the people spread like wildfire" amongst them, the whole managed to effect derive escape (as we are informed) before they could be identified, with the site of the managed to effect of them among those who were in favor of an union at all. In the would grant it upon terms which it would be safe for grand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts, and the suitors at us to accept—which would secure British ascendancy and the congrand and petit jurors of the several districts. tinued connection with England. He thought they might ther well say to the Lower Canadians, since yoa have ungratefully rebelled against us we will unite you to Upper Canada, but we will take care that, in the Legislature, the British population shall preponderate. Upon these terms he had voted for the Union last year, they were contained in the conditions stipulated by the house of Assembly, and to those conditions he did, most religiously, subscribe. He would ask hon gentlemen what he is a constrained to the conditions that the conditions to the con scribe. He would ask hon. gentlemen whether it were not scribe. He would ask hon, gentlemen whether it were how in the power of the British Legislature, without an union with Upper Canada, to restore to Lower Canada a constitutional representative government, ("yes") yes! why it was notorious to every body, that the vast majority of the French population was so bigotted in its prejudices against everything British, that the present generation must pass away, and their children be educated in British principles, before those prejudices could be eradicated. If a house tion must pass away, and their children be educated in British principles, before those prejudices could be eradicated. If a house of Assembly were now elected there, their very first act would be to bring forward again the 92 resolutions, and to declare to England that not another step would they take till their demands were granted, and then would come concession; and when again (in the words of Lord Gosford) the "cup of conciliation had been activate the dregs" they would refuse to proceed with the legisdrained to the dregs," they would refuse to proceed with the legislation of the country, and separate to their several homes, as the last House had done. From the message of the Governor-General, it was very plain that the paramount reason for wishing an union at all, was that a constitutional government might be restored to Lower Canada—that was fairly to be deduced from the terms of the message; and if it could not be restored to her without placing her in the same condition as she was before the rebellion, should you not, in uniting Upper Canada with Lower Canada, are very cautious to secure a great preponderance of British influence in the Legislature? He would declare, that, isolated as we were, and shut out from the rest of the world, without a road to were, and snut out to the ocean, or a sea-port, and without the power of collecting our own revenue, he felt it better to endure the evils we now laboured under, than to unite with Lower Canada with a dominant French majority in the Legislature; they would be secured from that by the conditions which the House of Assembly had annexed,—and now having specified those terms and published them to the counow having special their consent to the union, to abandon them rould be to turn traitors to the people of Upper Canada. Let howould be to turn again to their constituents, (hear, hear) and let them express their opinions at the poll,—but having proclaimed these conditions to the country, they had now no right to consent to an union without them. He was satisfied, that if it were known such a thing were contemplated, their table would be loaded with petitions against the measure, for the people would ra-ther remain as they were than consent to it. It certainly was a point necessary to the success of this measure, that by the union, (he referred to their arrangements for the government) peace and (he referred to the provinces, and he would never believe that it was possible to restore peace to Lower Canada, (while it remained a British Province) so long as an anti-British in the spirit of British legislation, to attempt a change involving the spirit of such magnitude as the one now contemplated, unless that the spirit of such magnitude as the one now contemplated, unless that the spirit of such magnitude as the one now contemplated. (while it remained a Ditush Province) so long as an anti-British majority was dominant in the House of Assembly. So long as that continued to be the case, so long would this country continue to be a stumbling block in the way of any government which could be formed in England, and if England kept the country, it must be by a standing army, till at last, after having been the constant cause of agitation and expense, she must cast us off to look for cause of agriculture of the inevitable event of an united opposition in the Legislature of the two provinces. Such being the case, and as it was desirable to restore a constitutional government to Lower Canada, why not carry out a little farther the principle acknowledged by the British government, that it is necessary to secure an English majority. He would not ask the house to de-

viate at all from the principles contained in the message of the Go-

return for her devotion and loyalty to disfranchise any part of her inhabitants, to bring her down to the level of a rebellious province.

—But, with Lower Canada the case was different, she had unjustly and ungratefully rebelled against England, and had lost her claim to consideration: and he contended that it was unjust that we should be placed upon the same footing. That equal justice to all parties, which they heard talked of, might receive different readings—it was justice to punish the rebellious, and to reward the loyal—but it was not equal justice to put us upon a footing with the Lower Canadians, in order to an union which was to restore to them their rights, which they had lost by rebellion; and he deeply felt that it would be as fruitless to attempt to make loyal subjects of the French Canadians, as to endeavour to make rebels of the loyal people of Upper Canada. He fully agreed in the opinion of the Governor General, that the Union should be based upon such terms as would restore peace, harmony and tranquillity to the country, but he felt that that object would not be attained unless was secured; that was the first step necessary, and they must therefore annex conditions to it, by which the interests of the therefore annex conditions to it, by which the interests of the well affected would be permanently ensured; and then, the last grand object of the house should be, to have the Union upon such principles as would render it propitious to the mother country. And he did believe that the remarks he had now made upon the proportion of representation to be respectively given to the two proportion of representation to be respectively given to the two proportions. proportion of representation to be respectively given to the two Provinces, might be repeated, as to every object sought by the Provinces, might be repeated, as to every object sought by the Union. If you desire to enhance the commercial prosperity and importance of the country—increase the British majority. If you desire to see peace, harmony and tranquillity restored to the provinces—increase the British majority. If you desire to make perpetual that connection which now exists between the colonies md the parent state, still he would say—increase the British ma-ority, so perfectly satisfied was he that every beneficial object of the measure depended upon that one single condition. (Mr. S. again referred to the inequality of representation between England and Ireland). A part of the community had there been for years proscribed, and why? Because it was thought necessary to the curity of the religion and the throne of England. The Emancipation bill had, however, passed since then, and that was removed; but how far did the Reform Bill, the measure of the present ministry, grant an addition to Ireland? Five members, he believed, were added, not to her counties, but four to her towns, and one to an university; and the present government of England, who had carried that measure, had thus acknowledged the paramount duty they not extend the principle to this country, where as great a necessity existed for giving to Euglish principles a commanding influence in the legislature? Honorable members need not be apprehensive in naming their conditions, that they were asking could not be given them or that they were throwing obstacles in the way of a fair settlement of the question. (Hear, hear.) But they might rest assured that it would convince the people and government of England that Upper Canada had faithful representatives—that she would not part with her constitution, nor be united to a people who were rebels from their origin, without, at least making the attempt to secure those principles which they had been taught to revere. And let how members recollect that, if they consepted to an union, without conditions that, with a Franch could not be given them or that they were throwing obstacles in consented to an union, without conditions, that, with a French majority in the Assembly, we should be placed in a predicament where it would be impossible for us to help ourselves; that our Province would be sold to Frenchmen. Let them remember that those who were to come after them, would be deeply affected by this union, and if they did not wish that their names should be hereafter pointed at by their own children, let them take care to ask for conditions which would secure their rights against a hostile majority in Lower Canada. Let them not trifle with the rights of the people of Upper Canada. It was not because the British ministry asked them to give up this, or that, that they should do so; and he called upon members, if they thought the conclusions which he had drawn were justified, to support him in

his amendment. There was another, he thought, very important condition of the union, and local feelings might no doubt be impucondition of the union, and local rectings might no doubt be imputed to him for proposing it: but he hoped hon members, upon a question of the importance of the present, would be cautious how they imputed private interested motives to the opinions of any member. The seat of government should, in his opinion, be in Upper Canada, and for reasons which, he felt satisfied, were they had before the British position and positionant would be constained. l before the British nation and parliament, would be sustained He might be told that it would be an interference with the prerogative of the Sovereign; but it was not in this case, as though ny particular locality was pointed out, and he thought it not too great a favour for Upper Canada to ask, that the capital of the United Provinces should be within its limits. With regard to emigration alone, he thought it highly important that the capital should be here. The first place that emigrants always go to is the capital, and, if they once came to Upper Canada, and see our lands, they would, in all likelihood, settle here, rather than return to which would be ever urging them on to oppose the government; they would then have a much better opportunity of acting freely and with an unbiassed judgment. He thought this consideration sion whatever, and would have left us precisely in this position.
Fifty Frenchmen, from Lower Canada, would understand not one

word of English, and fifty British, from Upper Canada, would understand just as much of French, and so, in this modern Tower of Babel, Jean Baptiste would neither understand John Bull, nor John Bull understand Jean Baptiste. Really, in a House of Assembly, of a British colony, to think of allowing any man to rise and address the Speaker in the French language, was the very absurdity of legislation. And why should not the British government now retrace its steps and remedy the bad policy pursued at the time of the division of the Canadas, in allowing the French instead of the English to become the language of the law; if it were now introduced the representatives from Lower Canada would make it their study, and the French Canadian constituencies would find it to their advantage to choose members who could speak the English language, and then (which would be the great safety of the people of Upper Canada) they would at any rate be enabled to understand Englishmen's ideas of English constitutional law.—
These then were the three great conditions annexed to the union—
1st, that the representation in the united legislature be from Lower Canada, 50—Upper Canada as at present—this was but carrying

out the principle admits the real — 2nd, that the English be the language of the land, and 3d, that the seat of government be in Upper Canada. Thursday, Dec. 19, 1839.

The Committee of the whole upon the Union of the Provinces, rose and reported the resolutions as amended. Upon the first re-

out the principle admitted in the message of the Governor Ger

oblation being put from the Chair,

Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Murney, moves in amendment,
that all after the word "Resolved" be expunged, and the following inserted:—That while this House feels truly grateful to Her Majesty for causing the subject of the Re-union with Upper and Lower Canada to be submitted to the Representatives of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province, for their consideration before finally adopting a measure calculated so materially to change their social and political situation, it cannot, after mature deliberation, give its sanction to any proposition, having for its object the re-union of the Provinces, which they humbly submit, will, if carried into effect, have no other result than to render the diffi culties in Lower Canada, in a short time, more formidable, while it would endanger the security and advantages which Upper Ca-

Mr. Gamble said, in rising to support the amendment, it was not his intention to reiterate the various arguments that had been advanced, or the assertions that had been made during the discusnexion. He contended that the past acts of the Government are the property of the people, and that the policy and system upon which it has hitherto been conducted, should not be changed but for their manifest advantage. He contended, that it is not the property of the p interests of such magnitude, as the one now contemplated, unlei the general benefit was sure and certain, at least as far as huma foresight can predict. He contended that it was contrary to Br tish justice, that any portion of Her Majesty's subjects tish justice, that any portion of Her majesty's subjects be injured in their property, in accomplishing an end, however desirable, that could be attained without such sacrifice, and by less exceptionable means. He denied that it had been clearly shewn, that the results likely to flow from this measure will be advantageous—he denied that it had been made manifestly apparent, that those results will be sure and certain; but even ad mitting that to have been the case, he denied that it had been shewn that those results cannot be effected, and the ends proposed, shewn that those results cannot be enected, and calling for no accomplished, by means producing no loss, and calling for no sacrifice from any member of the community—therefore the nevernor General. The principle was there admitted; but in giving is false liberality, it is absurd and affected impartiality, to name own, or it has none. If it have a system of its own, which it

Parliament was required—that power must be called into action to enforce the one as well as the other—it can refuse the one and grant the other, but he did not believe that the Imperial Parliament would attempt to force either upon this country, without the consent of the House of Assembly, and therefore with them

rests the responsibility.

When he said that he had no confidence in Her Majesty's ministers—when he declared that he would not vote for freely surrendering our constitutional charter, upon the mere security of His Excelleney's message, he judged of them by their past acts, as he had a right to do, and he knew that he spoke the sentiments of nine-tenths of the loyal population of the Province. He judged of them by that bill which they had introduced into the judged of them by that bill which they had introduced into the Imperial Parliament for the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and which, it had been correctly stated here, they would have carried through the House of Commons, had they possessed the power.—That bill was based, either upon the supposition that the Upper Canadians preferred republican institutions, (a supposition he most unequivocally and emphatically denied to be true,) or it was formed with a view of making them so desirous. The clause relating to the Legislative Council, clearly recognized the nothing more nor less than erecting five separate states, with democratic local government, five houses of Assembly, without even the wholesome check of a Council—That bill only required to be acted upon and the result is certain, the democratic principle of those local governments would soon extend to the united Legislature, and we should soon be, like our neighbours on the other side, on the descending path, to energibe and confusion other side, on the descending path to anarchy and confusion. When he surveyed our insulated position, surrounded on one side by American sympathizers, shut out from the Ocean by Lower Canada, with half a million of French Canadans on the other, and the cold and bleak regions of the North in our rear, he did not conceal from himself our desparate situation, but the Union was not the measure to remedy our difficulties—what possible good can arise from the Quixotic attempt to blend in one harmonious whole, two people of different origin, laws, language and religion? The Legislature would be a pricet Babel and discord, collision, strife and animosity would usurp that place in their discussions, which should be occupied by the public good. He again repeated the Union would not relieve us from our perilous situation, though it may hasten the final catastrophe: in that fatal measure he saw the dawn of independence, and the time was not far distant, if the Union carried, when Upper Canada would take her station among the independent States of the American Union. The demon of democracy stands gloating upon the hecatombs of constitutional rights, this House is now offering up -the evil spirit himself regards with complacency the fer which the policy of this House is now engendering—feuds whose history would be written in characters of blood, for, most assistedly, the British purpose of blood, for most assisted to disembodied spirit with what temper do those of Geo

Pitt survey the present proceedings of this close, and head them voluntarily surrendering the charter of our liberty, which it was one of the greatest glories of their lives to have bestowed upon the people of Upper Canada?

upon the people of Upper Canada?

But there was another objection to the measure which remained for him to urge, and which his duty as a Christian and a Protestant, imperatively demanded should not be passed over in silence; and here he must allude to a circumstance that had occurred in this house more than once. When hon, gentlemen seed to justify a change of opinion as a departure from principle, they are in the habit of sheltering themselves under the example of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, upon the great question of Catholic emancipation. Peel and Wellington are great names; they are deservedly great and distinguished statesmen, but honourable gentlemen should remember, that if the great change effectively. fed during the administration of those exalted personages, involved an abandonment of principle, that dereliction is not lessened be-cause of their sanction; he felt that he could not avail himself of such a cover, not only because his actions in that House in junction with those of every hon. member, will be tried at the bar of public opinion, but also because he felt that he must give an account of them at another bar, where no subterfuge would

avail—the bar of Almighty God.

He contended that the Union of the Provinces would be in contravention to those principles which had placed the House of Hanover upon the throne of Great Britain, of which this Province was a dependency, and which principles were fully carried out and secured to us by the Constitutional act. The certain result of the Union would be to subject the Protestant population of the Canadas to a majority of members in the United Legislature of the

they would, in all fixelinous, settle here, Father than feturn to Lower Canada. But, besides this, the French members would then be brought away from their own homes, they would no doubt live in British families, and would thus, in the ordinary course of things, become acquainted with and interested in our habits, they would imbibe British feelings, and above all, they would not then would imbibe British feelings, and above all, they would not then the disclaimed any intention of unnecessarily wounding the feelings of the hon. members of that persuasion; their loyalty and constitutional barrier could be successfully opposed to the wishes of that majority? The disclaimed any intention of unnecessarily wounding the feelings of the disclaimed any intention of unnecessarily wounding the feelings. be encompassed and fettered by that faction in Lower Canada, which would be ever urging them on to oppose the government; they would then have a much better opportunity of acting freely tion, for the moment to suppose the Roman Catholic faith the Established religion, and a change in contemplation endangering it, in a manner similar to that now threatening Protestant interged the British government, at an immense expense, to send be the language of the legislature. With regard to this condition, the bill submitted to the Imperial Legislature contained no provision whatever, and would have left us provided and the price of the price threatened calamity: he admired their zeal-he admired their sincerity; they were to be honoured, they were to be lauded for it. and well might each gentleman of that persuasion now stand up in his place and cry shame, yes, shame, upon those lukewarm, those cold, those degenerate, those recreant sons of Protestantism, who are now bartering away their birth-right for a mess of pottage, yes, a mess of pottage—one million of pounds was the price for which this House was now selling the civil and religious liberties of the people of Upper Canada. Some hon. members who will not be taught experience from the past, may regard what he had said as the ravings of a disordered mind, may think that they have been urged with undue vehemence and warmth; he felt deeply, he felt warmly where the vital interests of his country and his religion were at stake, and he could not have left this House with a sense of having faithfully discharged his duty to the people of Upper Canada, had he not given this expression to his celings, and protested against this suicidal act.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed that this Institution will be re-opened on the 6th of January next, under the superintendence of the subscriber, whose efforts for the improvement of his pupils, he trusts, will merit and secure general patronage.

FEES. For the English branches £1 0 0 per term of 11 weeks do, with Book keeping 1 5 0 do. Latin and Greek - 1 10 0 Algebra, Geometry, &c. 1 10 0 do.

Hebrew, French, and other modern languages, extra. Each pupil will be charged 2s. 6d. per term for fuel. repairs &c.

Occasional Lectures will be delivered on subjects connected with the studies pursued; and a course of Lectures will, in due time, be given on Chemistry, Mechanics, and other branches of Natural Philosophy.

A few Boarders can be accommodated. ROBERT HUDSPETH, Principal. Cobourg, Dec. 26, 1839.

BIRTH.

In Cobourg, on Friday, the 20th inst., Mrs. F. H. Hall, of a son. MARRIED.

At Richmond, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. Givins, Sergeant Thos. Moyle, Lenox Volunteers, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Dolan. DIED.

At Halifax, on the 10th Nov., Emma Mary, only daughter of At Hamax, on the 10th Nov., Emma Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Doctor Twining, in the 17th year of her age. At Sierra Leone, on the 30th day of July last, Staff Assistant Surgeon William Winniett Twining, eldest son of the Reverend Doctor Twining, of Halifax, in the 24th year of his age.

LETTERS received to Friday, Dec. 27th :-Rev. H. J. Grasett; Rev. E. J. Boswell; H. Ruttan Esq.; J. M. Strachan Esq.; G. S. Boulton Esq.; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. A. P. Atkinson; Rev. T. Creen; St. J. C. Keyes Esq.; J. W. Gamble Esq.; Rev. C. G. Street, add. subs.; H. Rowsell Esq., parcel; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. S. Armour; C. Hughes Esq. rem.; Rev. C. Matthews; D. Cameron Esq.; J. Somerville Esq.; G. A. Barber Esq.; H. Smith Esq. add. sub.; A Davidson Esq.

We regret being obliged to postpone the insertion of severa ommunications. H. P.'s if possible in our next, and M. M. soon