

durability was quite uncertain, the power of conferring degrees.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neilson expressed a desire to see every denomination of Christians on an equality, and enjoying similar privileges with the control of their own institutions. With regard to the want of funds, the member for Quebec remarked, that in this instance, perhaps as in many others, private zeal might accomplish what public beneficence was not called upon to contribute to.

Mr. Thompson's bill to prevent the obstruction of rivers and rivulets, was referred to a special committee of five members.

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, Oct. 23d, 1843.

A committee was struck to try the contested election between Mr. Stewart and Mr. Pietre, for the county of Russell. Mr. Pietre appeared at the Bar of the House in due form, but Mr. Stewart was not present to choose his nominee, it therefore devolved upon the clerk. The committee consisted of Messrs Hale, Hamilton, Prince, Williams, Gilchrist, Child, Leslie, Powell, Thorburn, Noel, and H. Sherwood.

**PETITIONS.**—With regard to the routine audible in the reporter's gallery, the following petitions were received: a petition on behalf of certain discharged soldiers and commuted pensioners relative to grants of land, &c.; petitions from the Western District, respecting Wolfe's scalps; to impose a tax on dogs, and to amend an act relating to Deer; a petition from Terrebonne for a duty to be imposed on American produce; from the township of Finch, praying for a road; from certain persons in the Eastern district, praying for the same; from certain inhabitants of Beauharnois praying for an indemnity; from certain inhabitants of Bathurst, praying for an act to secure the temporalities of the church; from Chisholme, Esquire, Sergeant-at-Arms, praying for the inadequacy of his salary to be taken into consideration; from Robinson and others of the Home District, praying for an act to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Durand inquired, whether the Government intended to recommend a grant this session, for a macadamized road from the district of Gore to the district of Wellington?

Mr. Hincks—No, the government did not intend to do any such thing.

Mr. Boulton moved an address for a return of the harbor and port dues for the port of Toronto, from 1836 to 1843 inclusive.

Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill to repeal the law in Upper Canada, with regard to municipal institutions and local assessment—also to establish the same—the title, an Act to provide for the Incorporation of townships, towns, counties, and cities in Upper Canada.

Mr. Thorburn moved for an address to His Excellency, for the accounts of the Lunatic Asylums at Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, with the number of patients received and discharged, and other matters relating thereto; together with copies of all correspondence touching the same.

**ORDERS OF THE DAY.**—Second reading of the bill to restrain party processions.—The House in committee, Mr. Hopkins in the chair.

Mr. Sherwood asked, whether the bill would affect the National Societies?

Mr. Baldwin replied, not unless they carried banners likely to provoke religious feuds. He was desirous of putting down all processions likely to provoke a breach of the peace, by the use of offensive weapons.

Mr. Boulton inquired whether the bagpipes were an offensive weapon. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sherwood observed, that at Toronto there were two St. Patrick's Societies—The St. Patrick's Society and one recently brought into existence, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society; the latter of which carried banners offensive to a great many who belonged to the former, which was the parent society. He (Mr. Sherwood) was of opinion, that the National Societies that were held lawful should be named.

Mr. Baldwin remarked that he would abolish every society that tended to produce that irritation which the bill aimed at suppressing, whether it was named the St. Patrick's or the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. It mattered not what was the emblem used—whether a rose or shamrock—if it occasioned a breach of the peace it should be put down.

Mr. Dunlop was of opinion, that the evil complained of would be better left to subside of its own accord, than be the subject of an enactment, the effect being in all cases of the kind, to make Martyrs of those against whom the particular enactment was aimed. He allowed that Orangism could be productive of no good in a country like this.

Mr. Baldwin said that all lenient measures had been tried and found of no avail. Mr. Sherwood imputed the heartburning that arose out of these processions to the tunes and displays which were mixed up with them. Could this be suppressed by an act of the Legislature, it would be productive of much good, but if one party was to be cherished and another cherished the very reverse would be produced.

Mr. Duggan hoped that a right of appeal would be allowed to be introduced into the bill. It was to a certain extent, a bill affecting the liberty of the subject, and it should not be left to the decision of magistrates, partisan magistrates, perhaps to convict summarily under it, without any redress.

Mr. Boulton was happy to find such unanimity prevail, with regard to the principle of the bill. The rights of the subject, however, being exposed to be affected by

it, he (Mr. Boulton) was of opinion that the decision of two magistrates ought not to be allowed to be final, with regard to the penal enactments of the bill. There were two modes of appeal—the Quarter Sessions, and by a writ of certiorari—the Queen's Bench. He would prefer the latter, as it might be very uncertain what magistrate might sit on the Bench, at the Quarter Sessions. They might or might not be partisan magistrates.

Mr. Prince would support the bill as it was, it being nearly a transcript of the English law. An appeal, as proposed, he thought, would only clog the bill.

Mr. Moffatt was in favor of an appeal, and hoped that time would be given to consider of the bill.

Mr. Child said the qualification of magistrates was a sufficient guarantee, without any right of appeal being necessary.

Mr. Cartwright asked with what kind of justice an appeal could be allowed, in cases of a trifling fine, when it was resisted where a month's imprisonment could be awarded, as in the present Bill? He was decidedly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Parke, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Viger severally prolonged the discussion.

The amendment was then put and lost. The various clauses were then adopted, and the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Mr. Black moved that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill to tax agricultural produce, be discharged and that the bill be read that day six months.

The House divided upon it: Yeas, 8; Nays, 44.

The bill then passed through committee. In filling up the blanks, the meat made from the cattle and swine imported under the bonding clause is to be delivered up to the collector at the warehousing port within sixty days after the cattle &c. has been imported,—to be put under the lock of the Crown.—The act to expire Jan. 5, 1844.

A bill was introduced to repeal the school act, and substitute another in lieu of it.

The House shortly after adjourned.

**BONA PARTE.**—The German Journals contain the following sketch of the dreadful sacrifice of human life, from the wars of Bonaparte, since 1801:—First, the war of St. Domingo, from 1801 to 1806, carried off 60,000 French soldiers and sailors, at least 50,000 of the white inhabitants of the islands, and 50,000 Negroes. Secondly, the maritime war with England, from 1802 to 1814, cost the two parties and their allies at least 200,000 men. Thirdly, the Winter campaigning of 1803-4, which was short but very bloody, robbed the belligerent powers of 150,000 men. Fourthly, the war in Calabria, from 1805 to 1807 destroyed 100,000 men.—It will not be rating too high the annual loss which this last war occasioned, as well to the French allies, to the English, the Spaniards, and the Portuguese, whether in battles or sieges, or by contagious diseases, or assassinations, or other disasters, to estimate it at 200,000 men. Fifthly, campaigning in Germany and Poland, in 1809, swept away 300,000 men. Sixthly, the campaign of 1812 cost France and her allies 500,000 men, and Russia 300,000 men, in battles in hospitals, in towns and villages which were buried, besides 200,000 Poles, Germans, and French, who were victims of the contagious diseases resulting from famine or bad nourishment. Seventhly, the campaign of 1813 destroyed 450,000 men. Total, 5,800,000 men, in eleven years, which is more than half-a-million annually. This calculation does not include a great number of premature deaths, caused by the accidents of war, by fright, despair, &c.

To the Editors of the St. Thomas Chronicle.

GENTLEMEN,—

One advantage resulting from the establishing a newspaper in St. Thomas, will be, the opportunity afforded of giving an expression to public opinion on the affairs of the Village, and local matters affecting our immediate interests. Presuming, on this privilege, I have ventured to solicit a corner of your miscellany, to offer a few remarks on an excellent and praiseworthy object; I mean the Fire, or rather the Hook and Ladder Company, formed in this village.

As my observations will be brief, I shall not trouble you with a long account of my motives, trusting they will be understood as they are meant, namely: an earnest desire that the Company should answer the end contemplated in the formation of it; and in the event of their services being called into requisition, (which Heaven long avert) they may be found equal to the task assigned them.

And first as to discipline, (one great end to be acquired by the members joining such a Society, as the one under consideration) I would here wish to remind you, it is not that men disciplined are capable of effecting more (as far as physical force is concerned) than the same number of men not under command; but the advantage is, that what is entrusted to them, is done in the best possible manner, and in the least possible time.

It is the intention of the Company, at the next monthly meeting, (7th November, to elect officers for the year ensuing.—With submission, I would suggest that authority be delegated to as few hands as possible, believing that too many orders

contract each other. And another necessary thing is, that an inferior officer should not have any command whatever, saving only in the absence of his superior, unless especially defuted by the commander. And in order to make the officers' task more easy, and to avoid confusion, (the chief error to be guarded against) the Company might be divided into two divisions, viz:—The Hook & Ladder, and the Water division; thus, let the most active, or rather those best acquainted with the formation of buildings, be appointed to the Hook & Ladder division, to be under the command of the Captain or his deputy;—and let the Water division be under the orders of a Sergeant, to be called "the Sergeant of the Water Division," who should still be subject to the orders of the Captain. Let the commanding officer for the time being, and the Sergeant or his deputy, be each provided with a peculiar signal or call, say a loud whistle or a rattle, but entirely different in sound, so as never to be mistaken for each other, or any sound likely to occur on such an occasion as a fire. On assembling at the scene of action whilst the first division are attending to the removing, or other means of saving property, under the direction of the Captain, let it be the business of the Water Division to attend to the providing a supply of water, and the necessary arrangements for such purposes, making it also a duty incumbent on the Sergeant, to be previously well acquainted with all the places where water is to be procured.

I hope I shall not be so mistaken as meaning to imply, that in case of a fireman of one division, he may be obliged to assist in the work of another division. I shall not immediately join the other party requiring his aid; but it should be imperative on a member, on hearing the signal of his own officer, to obey the call, however he may be employed at the time. (By this means the commander of each division may render each other assistance, and concentrate their forces to one point; and another very essential thing gained would be, that every man would know when and where to direct his energies.)

I am afraid of trespassing upon your space, and will therefore content myself with throwing out these few hints, well knowing that there are members of the Company capable of improving and embodying them to the best advantage; and I will conclude with remarking *en passant*, that the necessary discipline, to make effective fire-men, will never be acquired by meeting on the first Tuesday of every month, at the St. Thomas Hotel, at the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, to—

I remain, &c.,  
AN INHABITANT OF ST. THOMAS,  
October, 1843.

**ST. THOMAS CHRONICLE,  
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843.**

A Bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly, by the hon. Robert Baldwin, Attorney General for Canada West, for the purpose of repealing all the acts, incorporating cities and towns, and the Municipal act, so far as regards Western Canada. At the same time, he has introduced another bill to incorporate cities, towns, and townships, upon something like a uniform principle, in the same part of the Province. An outline of this bill we give below, from which our readers will have some idea of the powers intended to be conferred on these different corporate bodies.

Several other bills of great importance have been introduced by the same gentleman, a synopsis of which we shall give in future numbers of the Chronicle.

The number and importance of the measures which have been already brought into Parliament by the present Provincial Ministry, show that they have not been idle in devising a code of laws for the better internal Government of the Colony, during the recess of Parliament; and that they have not been indifferent spectators to those crude and ill-digested acts which have been passed from time to time, but poorly adapted to give permanency to the institutions of the country, or any degree of satisfaction to the people.

If we mistake not, several of the measures now in progress through the Legislature, for the benefit of the province, are planned upon a liberal basis, and intended to be carried out upon a uniformity of system, unknown in Colonial Legislation before.

Should our anticipations be realized, there is no doubt but the country would feel gratefully alive to the benefit bestowed. It is high time that our institutions were taking a permanent shape, and moulded in such a way as not only to give entire satisfaction to the great body of the people,

and to rivet their affections to them, and the country in which they have taken up their abode, but to attract the attention, and command the approbation of our fellow subjects in Britain, as well as the inhabitants of other States, so that if disposed, at any time, to leave their own sweet home, they may find among us a government and institutions of which they can cordially approve, and have no reason to regret their having taken up their residence among us. We believe the present Provincial Ministry are actuated by the best of motives, and pursuing a course, which they think, will prove advantageous to the country; and we have the utmost confidence, that when the British Government finds the measures adapted to the circumstances of the Colony, it will sanction them and see them carried out.

It certainly would be highly praiseworthy in the people of this Colony, at the present moment, to bury in everlasting oblivion, that bitterness of hostility, especially that personal animosity, arising from political differences; and to unite in establishing those principles among themselves, confessedly necessary in all representative governments; as well as to give a fair trial, and endeavor to carry out every act of the government intended for the welfare of the country. But should any act fail in its object, or be distasteful to a majority of the people, let it be repealed, and something else brought forward more likely to give satisfaction. To factiously oppose any measure, by misrepresenting the effect it is likely to produce, or to throw obstacles in the way of its going smoothly into operation, seems to us to discover a state of feeling, altogether at variance with a love of country, or a desire to have good government established in it.

The following is the outline of the Bill, we took notice of at the outset of the above remarks:—  
An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Townships, Towns, Counties, and Cities in Upper Canada.

**TOWNSHIPS.**

1. And it is expedient to provide for the Incorporation of townships, towns, counties and cities in Upper Canada, by one general law.

2. Townships in which township meetings have been held shall be a body corporate.

3. Townships in which no meetings have been held, shall be first represented in the adjacent township.

4. Townships united to others to be incorporated and incorporated on attaining a certain population.

5. Incorporated towns excluded as parts of townships.

6. Present township officers continued until the first election under this Act.

7. The present District Councillors to appoint the place for the first election under this Act in the townships they represent.

8. That the township Clerk shall be the Returning Officer at the election, after which the township clerk to be appointed under this act shall be such Returning Officer; and if the township clerk shall be absent at the time appointed for any such election, it shall be lawful for the voters then and there assembled to appoint from amongst themselves a Returning Officer, who shall forthwith proceed to hold such election.

9. Township elections shall be held each year.

10. The persons entitled to vote or be elected at such election, shall be those whose names are upon the Collectors Roll, as resident Freeholders and Householders of each township and at the time of the Election resident in the township.

11. That at each of the said yearly township elections, there shall be elected 7 Councillors for the township, who shall hold office until the next day of general election for the Township; but no other township officer shall be elected or chosen at any such election.

12. That the Candidate present at the Election, elected to be a councillor by the greatest number of votes, shall appoint the place for the first meeting of the Council within the township; and at such first meeting the Councillors shall proceed to elect from amongst themselves a Township Warden.

13. Township Councils shall and may adjourn their meetings from time to time at their pleasure, and the township warden shall have power at any time to summon a special meeting.

14. That the meetings of each township council shall be held at such place, within the township, as the council shall from time to time appoint.

15. Town Wardens to reside at all meetings of the town council.

16. That the township council for each township shall appoint three Assessors for the township and one Collector for the same: and that the said Assessors and Collector shall hold office from the time of their appointment, respectively, until the next general township election.

17. That the township council for each township, shall Audit all accounts chargeable against the township; and also the accounts of the township treasurer and of the township collector, except so far as respects any county rate collected by such collector.

council, shall have power to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons concerning any account or other matter which shall be entrusted to such council.

19. That the township council for each of the townships in Upper Canada, shall have power and authority to make a By-law or By-laws for each, all or any of the following purposes, that is to say:—

**Firstly.**—For the erection, preservation, improvement, or repair of any houses or other property acquired by, or being upon any land acquired by or belonging to such township as a corporation.

**Secondly.**—For the purchase and acquisition of all such real or personal property within the township, as may be required for the use of the said inhabitants as a corporation, and for the sale and disposal of the same when no longer required.

**Thirdly.**—For the making, maintaining, of any new or existing highway, road, street, bridge or communication within the same.

**Fourthly.**—For building common school houses, and providing for the establishment of common schools, according to law.

**Fifthly.**—For the appointment of a sufficient number of Pound Keepers, Fence Viewers, Overseers of Highways, and of such other Officers as may be necessary for carrying into effect any of the provisions of this Act, or of any other Act of the Legislature of this Province, or any By-law or By-laws of the township council.

**Sixthly.**—For settling and paying the remuneration to all township officers in all cases where the same shall not be settled by any act of the Legislature, to be passed during the present session or hereafter; and for settling a rate per diem at which township Councillors shall be paid for their attendance in the council.

**Seventhly.**—For regulating the description of cattle, horses, sheep and other animals, which shall be allowed to run at large, or which shall be restrained from so doing; and for fixing the periods of the year at which such animals shall be permitted to run at large or at which they shall be restrained.

**Eighthly.**—For making regulations as to pits, precipices and deep waters, or other places dangerous to travellers, and for the destroying or suppressing the growth of weeds detrimental to good husbandry; for settling the height and description of lawful fences; and for making such other regulations, not contrary to any law of this Province, as to the good of the said inhabitants may seem to require.

**Ninthly.**—For the imposing fines, not exceeding in any case currency, for the breach of all or any of the said By-laws or regulations.

**Tenthly.**—For settling the fees to be taken by Pound Keepers.

**Eleventhly.**—For appraising the damages to be paid by the owners of cattle and other animals trespassing, contrary to any such By-laws or regulations.

**Twelfthly.**—For causing such cattle or other animals as shall be impounded, to be sold in case the same are not claimed, or if the damages, fines and expenses shall not be paid, according to such By-laws or other regulations.

**Thirteenthly.**—For the erection and repair of division fences, and for the construction of drains and water courses, and for the contribution to the same of the parties therein interested, and for settling disputes relating thereto.

**Fourteenthly.**—For raising, levying and appropriating such moneys as may be required for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, either by way of tolls to be paid on any township Bridge or other Township Work, to defray the expense of making or repairing the same, or by means of a tax or taxes to be levied on the whole real and personal taxable property in the township, or in any part or portion of the township which may be particularly interested in the expenditure, according to any law which shall be in force in Upper Canada concerning rates and assessments.

**And Fifteenthly.**—From time to time to repeal or amend such By-laws and to make others in lieu thereof at their pleasure.

**COUNTIES.**

20. That the inhabitants of each and every county in Upper Canada shall be a body corporate, and shall have a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to break, renew or alter the same at pleasure, and shall be capable of suing and being sued, of purchasing, acquiring and holding lands and tenements and other real and personal property within such County, for the use of the inhabitants thereof in their corporate capacity, and of making and entering into such contracts as may be necessary for the exercise of their corporate functions: And that the powers of their corporation shall be exercised by and through, and in the name of the court of Wardens of such county.

21. That the Wardens of the several townships, towns and cities within each county, shall constitute the court of Wardens for such county.

22. That the court of Wardens of each county shall meet at the county Court House, annually on the Monday next after the general townships elections, or if not on that day then some day thereafter, and their meeting may be adjourned from time to time, and to the same place or at any other place within the county.

23. That the wardens of each county, shall at their first meeting after the general townships elections in each year, choose from amongst themselves a county warden, who shall thenceforth preside at all meetings of the Court of Wardens.

24. That the keeping and repairs of the county court house, and gaol shall be charged upon each county in Upper Canada, and it shall be the duty of the Court of Wardens to cause the same to be repaired

and kept in repair at the expense of the county, and to raise by tax upon the county, all sums of money which shall be necessary for such purposes, and for every other purpose the expense whereof shall be by Law chargeable upon the County.

25. That the Court of Wardens for each county shall audit all accounts chargeable against the county; and in case any such charges shall not be specially regulated by Law, it shall be their duty to allow for the same such sums as may be just and reasonable; and they shall also audit the accounts of the county treasurer, and of the collectors of the several townships within their county.

26. That the court of Wardens for each county shall have power to make a By-law or By-laws for each or any of the following purposes, that is to say:—

**Firstly.**—For the erection, preservation, improvement, or repair of any houses or other property required by, or being upon any land acquired by or belonging to the county as a corporation.

**Secondly.**—For the purchase and acquisition of all such real and personal property, within the county, as may be required by the inhabitants thereof in their corporate capacity, and for the sale and disposal of the same when no longer required.

**Thirdly.**—For the making, opening, maintaining or improving, stopping up or diverting any highway, road, street, bridge or any other communication within one or more townships, in which the whole county or more than one township shall be interested.

**Fourthly.**—For settling and paying a remuneration to all county officers in cases where the same shall not be settled by any Act of the Legislature to be passed during the present session or hereafter, and for settling a rate per diem, at which the Wardens shall be paid for their attendance at the court of Wardens.

**Fifthly.**—For raising, levying and appropriating all such moneys as shall be required for all or any of the aforesaid purposes, either by way of tolls to be paid on any county bridge, or other county work for defraying the expense of making or maintaining the same, or by means of a tax or taxes to be levied on the whole real and personal property in the county liable to taxation, or on any townships or parts of more than one township, which may be particularly interested in the expenditure, according to any law which may be in force in Upper Canada concerning rates and assessments.

**And Sixthly.**—For the appointment and remuneration of such and so many officers as may be necessary to carry into effect any of the By-laws of the said court of Wardens or the requirements of any law of this Province, upon the county, in all cases where such appointment and remuneration are not regulated by law, and from time to time to repeal or amend such By-laws and make others in lieu thereof, at their pleasure.

27. That it shall be the duty of the court of Wardens to take charge of county debt and provide for payment thereof.

28. That the County Warden of each County, or in his absence the Chairman of the Court of Wardens, shall have power to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons, concerning any account or other matter which shall be submitted to such Court of Wardens.

29. The inhabitants of the following towns shall be a Body Corporate apart from the township or townships in which such town shall be situate, and as such shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with such powers within the limits of such town, as are by this act conferred upon the inhabitants of any township within the limits of such township; and the powers of the corporation shall be exercised by, through, and in the name of the council of such town, and shall on the day for general township elections, by voters qualified in like manner with the voters at elections of township councillors, elect seven councillors for each of the said towns.

30. That a town Warden for each of the said towns shall be thenceforth elected from amongst the councillors of such towns, in like manner as township Wardens are appointed by the act to be chosen or elected.

31. And these town councils are to have the like powers as to the town as the township Councils, have as to the townships.

32. And these town councils may make By-laws for the same purposes as township councils.

**Firstly.**—And for certain other purposes, fully described in the bill.

**Secondly.**—Connected with fishing and bathing.

**Thirdly.**—Punishment of vagabonds.

**Fourthly.**—Dogs.

**Fifthly.**—Regulating vehicles.

**Sixthly.**—Ferries.

**Seventhly.**—Also for preventing or diminishing mischief from fires.

**Eighthly.**—For regulating public houses and public shows. Cruelty to animals.

**Ninthly.**—Health of the town. Bills of mortality.

**Tenthly.**—Suppression or regulation of slaughter houses, &c.

**Eleventhly.**—Supplies of water.

**Twelfthly.**—Markets.

**Thirteenthly.**—Assize of Bread.

**Fourteenthly.**—Appointment of town officers.

**Fifteenthly.**—Raising money.

But no town or city council to grant any exclusive privileges, or to lay special taxes on certain trades.

33. When any village in Upper Canada aforesaid, not incorporated by name under this Act, shall be found to contain over a thousand inhabitants, whose residences are or shall be collected within a convenient neighborhood or proximity of