

has been transmitted to the late President of the Association, E. W. Thomson, Esquire, by Mr. Johnson, the Recording Secretary, for the use and benefit of the Association, the Committee desire unanimously to record their sense of the kind feeling shown to the Provincial Association by the New York State Society, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Johnson; and further, that the correspondence between Mr. Johnson and E. W. Thomson, Esq., the ex-President of the Association, be published with this day's proceedings. Carried.

N. Y. State Soc. Society Agricultural Room, Albany, September 18, 1847.

E. W. THOMSON, Esq., President P. A. S. I forward to you, by Mr. Allan, a set of the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, which you will please accept for the Provincial Agricultural Society. It will give our Society great pleasure to open a communication with you, and we shall be pleased to furnish you with the Transactions of our Society, as they shall be hereafter published.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. W. THOMSON, Esq., Secretary, P. A. S.

Toronto, Dec. 7th, 1847. Dear Sir.—Although I am not now the President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, (having by the rules of the Association gone out of office the day after the exhibition, and made room for the Hon. Adam Ferguson who is now President,) I am happy to acknowledge the compliment you have paid us in sending a set of your valuable Transactions, and I am sure I speak the sentiments of our Association at large, when I say that it will give us great pleasure to receive such acts of attention when we have it in our power.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. W. THOMSON, Esq., Secretary, P. A. S.

P. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Secretary, N. Y. A. S. S. C. Moved by Hon. A. Ferguson, seconded by Henry Rutan, Esq.

Resolved.—That the Association has taken into consideration the important subject of our intercourse with the United States, as relates to the reciprocity of duty upon agricultural products, and the Committee is strongly impressed under present circumstances, of the expediency of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the two governments, until some result shall be made known. Carried.

Moved by E. W. Thomson, Esq., seconded by John Robson, Esq.

Resolved.—That the Secretary be authorized to have printed two hundred circulars, containing the proceedings of this day, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the Editors of newspapers in Canada West, and also a copy to each of the Presidents and Secretaries of District County Societies. Carried.

ADAM FERGUSON, President. W. G. EDMONDSON, Secretary.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IRELAND. FEBRUARY 3, 1848.

Mr. P. Scrope, addressing the Secretary for Ireland, observed that much complaint was made respecting the working of the Poor Law.

Sir W. Somerville admitted that there were difficulties in the enforcement of the Act, owing to it being the first attempt at applying a Poor Law in that country.

Several members took part in a long debate on the subject, without mentioning in a single instance the means by which the various measures of relief proposed by them were to be carried out.

NEW ZEALAND.

After a spirited debate on this Bill, the House adjourned.

Lord Duncanson gave notice that he would move the total abolition of the window tax on the 24th instant.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Lord Nugent moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the laws which empower separate imprisonment before trial.

Sir George Grey strongly opposed the motion, believing the present mode productive of good in many ways.

Motion withdrawn.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne asked leave to bring in a Bill to enable Her Majesty's Government to open and carry on diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. The Bill, which was very short, was read a first time, and was fixed to be read a second time on the 17th February.

Lord Stanley opened a debate on the state of the West India interests, similar to that introduced into the House of Commons by Lord G. Bentinck, previously reported.

Earl Grey repeated in substance the remarks made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the other House on the same subject. His Lordship further stated, that at the present moment free labour was cheaper in the West Indies than slave labour was previous to the Emancipation Act, and contended that the system of cultivation and manufacturing of sugar in the West Indies, by the intervention of agents (the proprietors residing in England, must be abandoned; and where estates had been cultivated by resident proprietors, they had been profitable. He believed that capital, if judiciously and skillfully applied, could not be invested any where with more advantage than in Jamaica.

The Bishop of Oxford argued at some length against the encouragement given to Slavery by our present mode of treating our West India Colonies. He supported Lord G. Bentinck's views on the subject of protection to the sugar planters.

Lord Ashburton urged that the measures of relief proposed by Lord Grey were insufficient in the present crippled condition of these Colonies.

We publish the following speech, as it contains some slight indication of the storm so soon to follow:

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, Feb. 1, 1848.

Mr. O'CONNOR BARROT.—After the speech delivered on Saturday by the President of the Council, I feel called upon to protest in the most energetic manner against the praise given to Austrian intervention, and to say against what has been said on the treaties of 1815. I am happy that the discussion has gone on to-day; my impressions have been weakened by the concessions made by the hon. Minister. I take notice of his admissions. Whatever may be the institutions which the Roman States may give themselves, whether they may please or displease, disturb or not disturb the possessions of their neighbors (interposition from the Centre), we approve of their acts to recover their independence. I am very glad to put questions precisely. When generalities are used, every one appears to hold the same language, whilst in fact language separates them. Do you believe that if Austria went to Turin, into Piedmont, or to Rome, in order to overturn the popular tribune which heeded the passions of Italy, that it would be without necessity?—Do you believe that she would not be interested in avoiding the danger arising from public discussions? Do you believe that in so doing Austria would only consult the interests of her free possessions? It is on such a neutrality that an explanation is neces-

sary, the rest is not serious. As long as they confine themselves in Italy to appointing a municipality or council of state, that is to say, in regulating the absolute power, Austria has no interest in interfering. Those are the only ameliorations contained in the memorandum of 1817, which she herself signed. But do you really believe that Italy will not go further? Do you believe that she will stop at this? Do you believe that the necessity of governing the country by themselves is not born in Italy? Italy wishes to give to the ameliorations permanent and constitutional character. It is in Italy requiring a political discussion, that the serious danger will begin; it is then that the echoes from the tribunes of Turin, of Florence, and of Rome, will shake the German power in Italy. In this state of things Austria exceeding what she calls her right, will do what she has already done—For fear of the fire extending she will march forward to extinguish it. (Hear, hear.) It is in this case that the independence of the Italian States should be secured, for we cannot afford to any power, however dangerous, the neighbourhood of a free state may be to her, the right to interfere in the government of that state. If we suffer such a government of independence of states would become the most insignificant of political nonsense. (Hear, hear.) The formal declaration of the French Government ought to be the maintenance of the independence of the Italian States; for French policy, should be, above all things, one of non-interference—it should be candid and clear. I know the fears of the government were aroused by this awakening of Italian Nationality; it invoked the treaties of 1815—it invoked the Holy Alliance, and it said to Italy, "If you do not respect treaties, you will find yourself in opposition to the Holy Alliance." A letter had been quoted, and what does it say if not this?—"If you violate treaties, you will find yourselves in opposition to Austria in arms." Austria asks whether she has not the right to defend her possessions in Lombardy, and the answer is, nothing prevents her from maintaining her rights. But to say that in order to defend her possessions she will be supported by the Powers, is to announce a European war. My opinion is that the treaties do not contain the *casus belli*. What a power, in order to preserve the first part of Italy, shall call Europe to arms; and do you really believe that you will find that nation that will array themselves against the weaker party? If such a question were raised in a neighbouring Parliament, you would see what the reply would be. And who can tell you that, if your tri-coloured flag should enter Lombardy in the suite of Austria, you would not have backed to the day after the opening of our last session. The question then was relative to a petty state which had given no offence. Your address protested against that brutal act of the Northern Powers, and the Hon. M. Dupin proposed to substitute a stronger expression of reprobation than the one which had been introduced. I demand no more. I demand that manifest satisfaction have been given for the violation of the treaties at Oranoe my country shall declare that its action has become free, and that it reserves its right, according to its interest, to espouse which part it may think proper. We are agreed on this point, and as the grand question of Italian regeneration has been brought forward, I demand that we should say to Italy, "France reserves her right." I do not wish to push Italy to extremities, for, like the President of the Council, I dread abortions. But I would not have France say to Italy, "You shall never recover your independence." Who will have the courage to say to the unhappy Italians, "You must even renounce the hope?" If the whole of France were assembled, and the citizens were asked—Are you for or against Italian independence? There would be but one reply—"France refuses to shake her line of action on the question of Italian Italy."—London Times.

### FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.

In France, hitherto, Free Trade principles have been scarcely, if at all understood by Government or people. There are a few individuals in the country who understand them; but as yet they have obtained no bearing likely to lead to any practical measures. If there be any advantages in protection and exclusion, France possesses them, and a fairer comparison cannot be made than between the growing navy of the United States under great freedom, though not to the extent to which it ought to exist, and of France; and from documents recently published in the latter country it appears that the French commercial navy has fallen off from 4 to 6 per cent. as compared with America, since 1822. If the comparison be instituted between Great Britain and France, it will be found still more striking, and more to the disadvantage of France. In 1839, France possessed 15,600 ships of commerce; in 1847, she possesses only 13,679. Examine this commercial navy by tonnage, and it will appear even more disadvantageously. In 1840, there were employed 907,000 tons. It fell in 1844 to 770,000.

Apply another test. In 1836 France had 961 merchant ships, of from 200 to 800 tons each; in 1843, only 655; in 1844, only 652; and these only of 200 to 600 tons. The ship-owners of France have, therefore, in nine years only, withdrawn less than 200 of their largest ships from commerce. France has now only one ship of 700 tons in her commercial navy; whilst England despatches whole fleets to her colonies of 1,200 tons and upwards.

Will the Protectionists, after this, repeat their old story, that protection is beneficial to France? and if not to France, to what country or nation? But the above is not as regards France, the worst of the story; for not only has her shipping rapidly declined, but foreign ships, taking freights, carrying produce to her have rapidly increased. In 1840, there were, in the ports of France, 1,683,000 tons of foreign shipping. In 1844, it had reached 2,931,000. What benefit is France, therefore, reaping from her prohibitory system? Let her adhere to it a few years longer, and her commercial navy will, for so great a nation, be contemptible. In a political point of view, these data are not less important. Without a commercial navy, France can never make an effective navy, let her build as many warships as she pleases. In a political sense, we might say, therefore, we never wish to see France abandon prohibition and adopt Free Trade principles; but if France suffers from her prohibitory system, so does England; for with Free Trade an immense commerce would grow up between England and France; their interests would become blended; and the world would be the best preservative of amity that ought to exist between the two nations.

CLERGY RESERVES.—A public meeting has been called by the Episcopal Methodists, to be held in the White Chapel, John Street, on Tuesday next at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of adopting some measure in reference to the Clergy Reserve question. A similar meeting is to take place on Wednesday next at eleven o'clock A. M., in Watford. The friends of the voluntary system are expected to attend. The Ministers of the Wesleyan Church of Canada will of course be there.—Journal and Express.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

REVIEW OF THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

(Continued.)

Mr. PRICE followed in a very able speech, exposing the ignorance of the Inspector General, Mr. Gage, of the affairs of the Province in 1842, as he was not then in public life; he showed the frivolous nature of the charges brought against his hon. friends then in power, that they had done so little, when they were only thirteen months in office altogether, and never during two whole sessions. During the latter part of the first session the head of the Provincial Government was too ill to carry on the business of the country; there was, therefore, a very short session; he soon after died, and Parliament was prorogued. Early in his successor's Administration of the Government, the dispute on a question of privilege arose, on which they sacrificed office.

But what had the present Ministry done? After being in power four years, they had neglected to bring forward any of the great measures on which the Province was agitated. If they boasted of some of their measures, the most popular of which had been passed with the aid of his side of the House.

The present Ministry had carried the elections of 1844, by the use of the Governor's name as an election cry; and with all the influence of the Government to aid them, only got a majority of three. In the recent elections, they had the same advantage of Government influence, and had been beaten by Mr. Price. The sole question of fitness for office in regard to appointments—the practice of the present Ministry in regard to that—the necessity that Government should possess the confidence of the House—the intrigues of the present Ministry with their political opponents, and their divisions among themselves—were all admirably exposed by Mr. Price. He enlarged on the King's College question, showing the want of any fixed policy therein, and the insincerity of the Ministry in relation thereto. He exposed the weakness of the Administration, in their selecting for Heads of Departments persons who had no claims whatever to such a distinction, but who were chosen for public life, or any other qualification or recommendation; and last of all, their political corruption in purchasing seats in the House, as in the cases of Dr. Dunlop, Mr. Roblin, and others; and after struggling to prolong their existence as a Government, one after another make a disgraceful retreat from public life, by taking refuge in Judgeships and other public offices.

These matters have so long been before the public in every form, that they are now out of date, and of little or no interest; but it was quite necessary that they should be brought up again on a debate which was to be terminated by a vote of want of confidence. It was rather a formal battle, the result of which was known before it began—a sort of sham fight. Had it any other interest, we should have inserted Mr. Price's speech entire. We can only add, that it was everything to the purpose, and most effective in argument, had it not been certain that there was a large majority to sustain the speaker.

Mr. MORRIS took part in the debate, directing the attention of the House to the state of the Province, which he remarked was not satisfactory as it might have been with more propriety represented to be previous to His Excellency's tour, for then a change for the worse had commenced. He admitted that contentment prevailed throughout Canada; the people felt persuaded that the Government were doing their best, and that they could turn out any Administration which might neglect to carry out measures for the good of the country; it was this that produced a feeling of contentment. But in relation to the state of trade, the country was not prosperous. The price of produce was very low, and lower on this side of the boundary than on the other. Such is the astonishing news. How far the revolutionary lava will extend, cannot even be guessed at: time alone will tell.

The principal facts of this extraordinary event are before our readers in the form of Extras, of the 18th and 20th March, and are inserted in the present number for more extensive circulation. Our English papers by the steamship Britannia indicated the approach of strong manifestations of popular discontent on the subject of the suppression of Reform Banquets, on the part of the Government, in addition to those complaints of longer standing, and which in themselves did not threaten a crisis; and we find that the Ministry of Louis Philippe were in great danger of a dissolution, owing to a recent declaration of its intended foreign policy in the affairs of Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. A declaration, it seems, had been just made in favour of supporting the Austrian Government in its design to suppress the liberal reforms going on in the Parliaments. Consequently, we might have been well prepared to hear of a dissolution of the existing Ministry, and even, through the Press, of an attack on the throne—but nothing further. The pilotage of the State vessel has long been a difficult task; revolutionary breakers have often been dangerously near, but no one expected so sudden and total a wreck.

Such, indeed, is the nature of the event, and with a corresponding crash the intelligence falls upon our ears, stunning and dispersing every thought, and instantly calling upon us to look at what has happened, to ask where we are, and what will be the ultimate position towards one another in which this astounding event will shortly place the nations of Europe.

We have no information yet as to the immediate cause of the popular explosion. This is somewhat strange, as that part of the history of the day ought to have come first; though it must be evident that the minds of all would be more excited and interested in the scenes rapidly passing before them, than in the more quiet proceeding which caused it. The stunning discharge of the cannon calls off all attention from the comparatively insignificant match that fired it. The *Cambria* left Liverpool on the 27th of February, and the latest news from Paris by her is of the 26th. It was, therefore, not possible for her to bring anything else than the first reports, in which confusion and uncertainty were unavoidable.

Mr. Chabot followed, justifying some delay, as good measures required, as well as the recent appointment of the Ministry to office, and their necessary absence from the House.

Mr. Gage followed in a violent speech, chiefly personal against Mr. Papineau, in which he stated that Mr. Papineau had just declared that it was of the first necessity to repeal the Union Act.

Mr. McDonald followed Col. Gage, and supported the arguments of the Chief of the Opposition, enlargement, showing the efficacy of Responsible Government as now established.

Mr. McDonald (of Glengarry) supported the opinions of the previous speaker, and expressed his hope that the views of Mr. Papineau would be repudiated at the proper time. He considered his attack on Responsible Government as a firebrand thrown into the House, to obstruct the progress of measures which the Government had not yet had time to carry out.

Mr. Papineau then spoke in English, professing to repeat the substance of his former speech in French. Mr. Gage in his speech had stated that Mr. Papineau had recommended the instant agitation for the repeal of the Union Act. Mr. Papineau's speech in English seemed to contradict it, and the English members of the House immediately took a more favourable impression of the nature of the first speech, from that made on them by hearing Mr. Gage's reply.

Mr. Gage persisted in declaring that his statements of Mr. Papineau's first speech were correct, and that it differed from his second speech in English.

Mr. Papineau's views, however, do not seem to meet with the concurrence of the Liberals of Lower Canada, who prefer the more solid advantage of working Responsible Government, than to trust to theories, in the pursuit of which there is a chance of losing what has already been realized by the establishment of Responsible Government.

From the Oxford Star.

As the Hon. Francis Hincks will form one of the New Ministry, and despite of all the clamours and "inventions of the enemy" by a leading member of that administration, to which the country looks with hope and strong expectations, we shall be long on the vacation of his seat, consequent on his taking office under the Crown, we go to through the matter of a new election for the County of Oxford. As Peter Carroll will now find sufficient occupation in "breaking stones," as the *Sentinel* says, for the Mammothization of King street, Hamilton, and is otherwise out of the question, we cannot again expect to look upon his countenance. But joking apart, the Tories know well that they are dead beat, and we believe will not again attempt the county—though such a belated attempt would not find the Reformers asleep. The light is not finally gained till Mr. Hincks again takes his seat, and we have no idea that Mr. Campbell will this time divide the ranks of the Reformers. As we know of no ground whatever for any alteration in the sentiments of the electors, we hold that Mr. Hincks is the man (AND THE ONLY MAN) for Oxford. The sole question that comes into the mind of the electors on this occasion, look or call for his presence? We know a very strong feeling exists in the county generally, that justice must be done for the wrong committed at the late return, and it is on this material alone, as far as we are aware, that there arises any necessity for Mr. Hincks being present, so as fully and personally all on our hand. For ourselves, we should be much delighted to see Mr. H. in Oxford; but as the distance is very great, and his presence at the Seat of Government will then be most desirable, to enable the New Ministry to frame their future measures for conducting the business of the country, we throw out a hint for the consideration of the "Men of Oxford," viz: whether or not they will be satisfied with a distinct pledge from Mr. H. that a thorough and searching investigation will be instituted; and a promise to visit them at the end of the Session; we shall return to the subject when their opinions are fully formed, and their decisions come to upon it.

We may further point out that it is probable that ministers will not make a lengthened adjournment to meet again a month or two hence—but we are induced to believe they will keep the members in Montreal when they have them there, and immediately on the new returns proceed with spirit to the actual business of the Session. On this account also Mr. Hincks' presence at Montreal will be more requisite than at Oxford.

Since writing the above, we learn that "J. G. Vanisart, Esq., is summoned to the Bar of the House on the 22nd inst.

## THE WESTERN CANADIAN.

LONDON, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1848.

### The French Revolution of 1848.

Another fearful three days in France!—another eruption of the European revolutionary volcano has taken place—and the Monarchy, its inheritors and adherents, are buried under the lava. Such is the astounding news. How far the revolutionary lava will extend, cannot even be guessed at: time alone will tell.

The principal facts of this extraordinary event are before our readers in the form of Extras, of the 18th and 20th March, and are inserted in the present number for more extensive circulation. Our English papers by the steamship Britannia indicated the approach of strong manifestations of popular discontent on the subject of the suppression of Reform Banquets, on the part of the Government, in addition to those complaints of longer standing, and which in themselves did not threaten a crisis; and we find that the Ministry of Louis Philippe were in great danger of a dissolution, owing to a recent declaration of its intended foreign policy in the affairs of Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. A declaration, it seems, had been just made in favour of supporting the Austrian Government in its design to suppress the liberal reforms going on in the Parliaments. Consequently, we might have been well prepared to hear of a dissolution of the existing Ministry, and even, through the Press, of an attack on the throne—but nothing further. The pilotage of the State vessel has long been a difficult task; revolutionary breakers have often been dangerously near, but no one expected so sudden and total a wreck.

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Europe; but this depends much on the nature of the movement, and the individual character of the leaders whom the people have selected to carry on the Government in its new form. If the new ruling power of France should adopt the policy of an armed interference in the affairs of Italy, there will most likely be a general war, and that a most appalling one, involving all the despotic thrones of Europe, and perhaps the interference of England, too. Then every farthing of the accumulated debt due to Reform and liberty, will have to be paid in full. Poland resuscitated, Italy delivered, and Russia driven within her legitimate boundaries, perhaps internally revolutionized.

We see no danger to the throne of England, though we expect soon to hear speculation enough on the subject. The Revolution in France may possibly strengthen the cause of self-government—that is, the government of the people—throughout the world. The throne and government of Great Britain, supported as it is by the power of the people, and deeply rooted in their affections, cannot be shaken by an event similar as to principle to that on which the government of Great Britain claims the support of the people. We say in principle, they are thus assimilated, for we are not discussing the relative merits of monarchies and republics, but the question that every people have the right to choose their own form of government. A government on such a principle is the only one that can stand, and such a one will stand everlastingly firm, if surrounded by twenty revolutionized nations. The government that is the hearty choice of the people, stands as a rock, whose base though beaten with the ocean's tempestuous waves for ages, against it they will ever spend their thundering rage in vain. Such a government, we are of opinion, in the main is that of Great Britain; such a government may be that of France, though a republic. Its strength and safety lies not in its form and mode, but in the love of the people; and so far we hail the Revolution in France of 1848.

With reference to the prospect of a war, and of English interference, it is too soon to express an opinion. It is well known that the policy of England is now, and has been for some time, that of non-interference with the internal concerns of other nations; she leaves them to settle their own affairs. Her policy is to prevent the interference of other powers. Such is now her attitude in relation to Austria and Italy. She says to Austria, "I will not interfere, but if you do it shall be taken as a declaration of war." And if England will oppose Austria in interference against the progress of reforms in Italy, how can she in the face of the world allow French interference in their favour, without a departure from the doctrine of neutrality? Possibly England may not be able to stop the current of the revolutionary movement of the French Republic; and this seems to be the only contingent event open for discussion; and in that case it will be looked upon as an individual looks upon a contest with which he has nothing to do, except to regret its occurrence.

The most unfavorable aspect in which the event appears, is that it is another of those serious lessons and awful warnings to governments, by which in all ages they have profited so little. It is generally true of every individual, that he seldom gains experience without giving full value for it, and often more; but of Governments it may be safely declared that it is of universal application; they never learn from past events. The fact is, they almost universally prefer what is called astuteness in State policy, to political honesty; this is a ruling vice of statesmen. If history had its due influence on the minds of men, the world would have enjoyed its secular millennium ages ago; for almost every thing has been said that could be said to convince statesmen of the folly and wickedness of war and conquest; the wisdom and safety of a government based on the affections of the many, rather than on the support of the few. The grand error of statesmen is the idea that honesty is not a necessary ingredient in national policy. Here is the mischief—every generation has a tendency to play the same game over again. "This is the very spirit of Conservatism. History is ransacked, precedents are brought up, merely to show that nothing is to be done but what has been done before, and that all danger lies in progress and reforms, none in resisting them.

Could the actors of one bloody Revolution be brought together, and consulted as to the propriety of entering upon a second one, both parties would undoubtedly say, in their matured experience, "we will not." The one would confess that power, wealth, and fame, were bought too dear; and the other, that there were better methods of compelling governments to submit to the just wishes and interests of the people, than by going to war with them. But it must be kept in mind that in every fresh Revolution the actors are changed, and unfortunately they are in a similar position to that of their predecessors in such events; consequently, they are too much led to imitate them.

However, the warning is again given, and to England as well as to others. It is most desirable that the occasion may not be lost. Let the mass of the people be satisfied, both at home and abroad, throughout the vast Empire of England; let the Ministry of the day take the people's side, which is always the safe side, and the stability of the throne of Victoria must stand, in defiance of every political earthquake.

Louis Philippe has brought it all on himself. He fortified his throne with wrong materials—with masonry and mortar, cannon and soldiers, rather than with the affections of the people. He has endeavored to ensure its possession to himself and his heirs by alliances with other royal families, planting and even forcing offshoots in every Court in Europe; but all has been in vain. The only deep-rooted and abiding cause of stability—the support of the people—he has neglected; and his fall will compel the faithful history to write again, more emphatically than before,—"Governments for the people and not the people for Governments!" For the last eighteen years he has played all sorts of games, in order to retain and consolidate his power; and though he has had in his councils some very able men, most of them have, by being drilled into his tortuous and selfish policy, become the plant tools of a designing despot. It is sufficient to refer to moral writers, whose splendid abilities were in early life dedicated to the instruction of the youth of all nations.

His recent unjust interference with the affairs of Switzerland, a power he thought too weak to offer resistance—his shameful intrigues with the Court and Government of Spain, where he succeeded in forcing a reputed imbecile on the youthful Queen for a husband, for the purpose of making the ascent of his son to the throne of Spain more easy—the consequent remorse and suicide of Count Bresson,

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The event itself, as far as the facts before us would lead us to conclude, upon the whole may be a step in the right direction for the future peace of

the agent in that dark affair—his bad faith in refusing to ratify the Quadruple Treaty—his more recent breach of faith in relation to Abd-el-Kader—these are a few only in the fearful catalogue of his political crimes, which at last have met with such a righteous retribution.

## Something Strange.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, a Missionary Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society was suddenly held in this Town, after only about twenty-four hours' notice. In the Chapel, on the previous Sabbath, a notice was given from the pulpit that Dr. Ritchie would give an evening Lecture on the following Tuesday; but not a word was said publicly about a Missionary Meeting on the day following. Certainly the object could not have been to get money, and it was not likely that Dr. Ritchie came here accidentally. Though we cannot, perhaps, account satisfactorily for this peculiar kind of management, it is well known that this Town was left out of the list of Missionary Meetings usually published in the *Christian Guardian*. It is equally well known that the proceedings of the Conference Committee with regard to the University, have caused general dissatisfaction among the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. It appears to us, that in order in some degree to cover the unpopularity thus acquired, that a meeting must be held, if it were only for effect. The collection was about £26, which is about one-fourth of the amount that has of late years been collected on such occasions.

We wish to inform our readers, who may not be well informed on the subject, that the money collected by the Wesleyan Missionary Society is expended under the control of the Missionary Committee of that Society in London, (England,) and consequently that body has no claim on the people of Canada for Missionary contributions. The Wesleyan Missionary Committee in England is too powerful a body to be looked upon, as to their operations in Canada, without suspicion. They raise above £100,000 per annum, and the small sums contributed in Canada go to swell that amount. At present many of the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church refuse to give a cent to this Missionary Society, for the reason above given. The falling off in the amount of the collection speaks plain enough for this.

There is another reason why the Canadian public are under no obligation to contribute to the Missionary fund of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and that is, that body do not give an encouraging report to the public of the success of their labours. On the contrary, the number of members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church has been falling off for the last few years, at the rate of several hundreds annually. A report, showing that their useful work is well and truly done, is necessary, and the public will support them.

The Pilot of the 9th inst., either in a malicious spirit of waggonery, or with the design of using it as a foil, inserts an article of the true Grub-street quality, headed "Montreal Correspondence of the Toronto Globe." Here is a specimen:—"And now for a little crowing. Where, now, is the bragging of Mr. Henry Sherwood?" "Where the petti-maire-ism of Mr. J. H. Cameron?" "Where the grinning Chancellor of the Exchequer?" "The Niagara braggism?" "Beefsteaks shall thou fry no more, in the Crown Lands' kitchen, O Monsieur Denis Benjamin Papineau!" and much more of the same fustian. We think, instead of crowing, this should be called braying. The cock is a noble and generous animal; it is the donkey who kicks the dead lion. The gentleman whose stock of bragadois is missing, will no doubt find it appropriated by the already overstocked Editor of the *Globe*; who seems disposed, also, to convert the petti-maire-ism into big mistier-ism. "Power and place," says this elegant writer, "make trickery respectable; but the poor man who does such things as a rascal; so look out, John." Id est, the Editor of the *Globe*, having now achieved power and place (almost) is at liberty to make a background of himself without any fear of the consequences.

There is a rule in politics, as well as physical warfare, that if we undertake the power and ability of an opponent, we endanger our own victory.

The retiring Ministry, who were condemned as unworthy by their own party, as well as by their opponents, had at last the honour of holding Her Majesty's commission, conferring on them the highest official rank, and they have a right to courteous treatment from their opponents of the press, as well as from their opponents in the House of Assembly, their successful competitors in the laudable and honourable ambition of holding power.

The people of these Western wilds are sufficiently civilized to estimate the ravings of the *Globe* at their true value. "No character," says Junius, "is more despicable than that of a hired hack,"—and a paper that seems incapable of anything but the most fulsome flattery of one party, and the grossest abuse of the other, can certainly be looked upon as nothing else.

## Great Western Railroad.

Sir Allan MacNab has written to the Engineer of the Great Western Railroad assuring him that Government will guarantee £200,000 for the construction of the road. This gratifying announcement we make on the authority of a letter from Mr. Benedict, the Engineer, to our townsman, John S. Buchanan, Esquire.

WE beg to refer our Town Subscribers to the advertisement of Mr. JACKSON, a gentleman from Hamilton, who proposes giving Dramatic Readings in the Mechanics' Institute. Of his performance, the Press in those towns where Mr. J. has exhibited, speak in very flattering terms.

We must apologise for the incompleteness of our Parliamentary reports. We take them from Montreal papers as they come to hand, and find them of such length occasionally, as to be inadmissible but in small portions; and when the whole have been anticipated by brief Telegraphic reports, a considerable portion has then lost its interest. After the prorogation of Parliament, which will now take place in a few days, a consecutive report of the Session will be given, as complete as our means of information will admit.

There was a thunder storm here on Monday evening last, since which the weather has become quite mild, indicating the approach of spring.

Councillor F. read the minutes of a Corporation of the Board, who workmanship.

Mr. Bennett should lose no opportunity for a General for a Corporation of the Board, who workmanship.

Mr. Barker house or school the Corporation, ceeding would be a petition, and

Seconded by an application was made by R. was opposed by Mr. Dimond

Mr. Dimond law that if a man he might obtain name of Mr. S. respectability? School Trustees to be rejected, any signatures.

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