Alt. HUME said that he opposed the proceedings of Government respecting Canada on former occasions, and his opinion of the in-efficiency of this Bill was well known; but as he was desirous that the present system of arbitrary rule should be put an end to, and the only hope of doing so was by passing this Bill, he should give it his support on that ground. He, however, complained that the opinion of the people of Canada had never been taken. Sir G Support in the large area from a book

Sir G. SINCLAIR, in a low tone, read some remarks from a book which he held in his hand, and which were indistinctly heard in the gallery. It appeared to him that this Union of the Provinces might lead to the separation of both. It was well known, that the Roman Catholics hung together when the interests of their religion were concerned. Some said that they were for a good Government, others for a responsible Government, which no doubt meant a Government where they should be responsible to themselves and cease to be amenable to the British Parliament or the British Crown. He moved that the Bill be read a third time this day

Mr. SPEAKER having put the question, the gallery was about to be cleared for a division, when Sir R. PEEL rose and said he wished to have an opportunity of

after the commissions which had been instituted, after the inqui-nies which had been made, unless they were now prepared to take some decisive course, either by their adoption of this Bill, or the suggestion of some alternative-if they merely remitted the question to the Canadas rejecting the Government proposition, but substituting nothing in its stead, his belief was that they would take a course more calculated than any other to undermine the influence of the British authority, and to bring into disrespect the British Legislature. If they did not adopt the Bill of the Noble Lord, what other course should they pursue? For again, he said, that matters had arrived at that crisis, that they could not merely throw upon the Executive Government the responsibility of pass-ing a good measure. They had now arrived at that period of the discussion when the rejection of the measure proposed by Govern-ment ought to be accompanied by the suggestion of another. He knew, then, no alternative but this, either to attempt to unite the two Provinces on a fair footing, or to continue the system of arbitrary Government in Lower Canada for an indefinite period, leavtrary Government in Lower Canada for an indefinite period, leav-ing Upper Canada to the present Constitutional Government; or there was a third course, viz:—to divide the two Provinces into three Districts, and appoint in each of the three Districts a popu-lar and representative form of Government. He, however, had not the slightest means of judging what were the feelings of the Canadians as to the proposition—what might be the effect of de-taching from the Province one great territorial division, and con-stituting a new Assembly and a new Legislative Council. Wheth-er it would add to the purposes of good Government to multiply er it would add to the purposes of good Government to multiply these Colonial Assemblies—whether it would lead to peace and tranquillity, was a matter of doubt. If they left Canada in its present state, and continued the Governor and Special Council, for what period should they continue? Did they mean to continue it indefinitely. If they meant ever to restore a representative Go-vernment to Lower Canada, did they anticipate a period when it was likely to be restored with much more satisfaction than at pre-sent? The feelings which naturally sprung up from the dissen-sions and animosities of the late rebellion appeared to be as much laid as it was possible to expect, and he could not anticipate that if they rejected this measure for the Union of the Provinces, which held out a hope of the eventual restoration of the Representative Government of Lower Canada, that a period would arrive when it Government of Lower Canada, that a period would arrive when it was likely to be restored with a greater prospect of ultimate suc-cess. The public appeared to be prepared for the Union which had taken place. Was Upper Canada to remain in the expecta-tion of a possible eventful Union? Was Upper Canada to expect that the period might arrive at the end of six or seven years when the proposal of uniting the Provinces would be made. What con-dition would Upper Canada remain in during that period. There would be a Lorislature deamed to death at a period of five or six would upper Canada remain in during that period. Incre-would be a Legislature, doomed to death at a period of five or six years, with all its powers almost paralysed. What would they do to Montreal in the meantime? Would they prevent Upper Cana-da enjoying those advantages which it was intended she should en-time. We let the dearing the for fitting of interourse joy? Would they deprive her of the facilities of intercourse through the St. Lawrence? The words of the Act passed for the Government of the Canadas, and which was passed inamediately after the open revolt of Lower Canada, implied that the Lower Province should return, as soon as it might be considered safe, to her old Government, under the forms of the constitution, meaning thereby to her Representative Government, and not to continue to be subject to the arbitrary authority under a Governor and Coun-cil. Whilst he agreed in the mode proposed by the Government for the settling of the local disputes, and calming down the animosities too prevalent there, the difference of race and disagreement in points of religious faith, he yet confessed that he looked upon the project with great apprehension. Considering the transactions for the last eight or ten years in that part of the dominions of the British Crown, the disputes and disaffections arising out of the ex-istence of the two races in the Canadas, and the proximity of Caastence of the two races in the Canadas, and the proximity of ca-nada to the United States, he must have been very sanguine who could have looked to any measure on the subject which could amount to a complete and satisfactory arrangement of this difficult question. He must here observe that he was deeply inpressed with the full conviction that the state of our relation to these two Pro-vines included associated of the off inpitely greater importance to vinces involved considerations of infinitely greater importance to this country than the state of our relation to all the nations of Eu-^{rope}—(Hear.) In those Colonies there was a large class of the population firmly attached to this country, and towards the confor the sake of those faithful adherents of the British interests and its Crown, to shew that we were equally well disposed to encour-age and support the connection. It was also the duty of this country to take care that in bestowing upon that country a form of Gomment, it should be in conformity with the wishes of our attached subjects in that part of the world. It appeared that nothing, in the opinion of the best informed persons on the subject, was more likely to achieve what was desired as to the reconciliation of parties and of interests in these Colonies than the Union of the two Provinces. It was therefore that he acquiesced in the proposal, to try what could be effected by the Union of the Provinces. What decided him, he confessed, was the preponderance of evidence in its favour, derived from the local authorities. If the feeling of the Upper Province had been against the Union, he confessed, he should not have hesitated as to the course he should adopt, but should have opposed the proposition of Her Majesty's Commission er. In arriving at this conclusion, he had deferred to the opinions of persons upon the spot. He had examined and found that there was preponderating evidence in favour of the Union; whether he looked to the declared opinions of the people of the Colonies, to those of public authorities, or to those of the members of the Government. In the despatch of Sir John Colborne, announcin that he had introduced ten additional Members into the Council that able officer gave it as his opinion that the Canadian people on the whole, were not against an Union; that in Lower Canada the people were divided in opinion, the population of British origin being desirous of an Union of the Provinces, and the French Canadians being less averse to it than at first, whilst the preponderance of evidence given by the authorities was decidedly in favour of a Union. Upon the addition of the ten new Members to the Council, it would appear the Council came to two Resolutions. The first was, that the Reunion of the two Provinces under one Legislature was necessary and indispensable for the true interests of the Colonies; the second was that the determination of Her Majesty in Council upon the subject of the Union of the two Canadas, was In Council upon the subject of the Union of the two Canadas, was perfectly in accordance with the opinion of the Special Council of the Lower Province. This was after debate and division, upon which it appeared that of fifteen present, twelve were in favour of the Resolution, and only three against it. In Upper Canada, Sir the Resolution, and only three against it. In Upper Canada, Sir Francis Head, the Governor, had left the question to be discussed by the Legislative Assembly, which, after discussion, affirmed the proposition for a Union of the Provinces. Whilst the Legislative Council, by a Resolution passed, expressed its gratitude to Her Majesty for the announcement of that measure being before the Government at home, which the Council characterized as essential had at one time been anxious to suggest, that the two Local Leand indispensable to the welfare of the Canadas. This Resolution e to upon division, where the numbers were thirteen to two in favour of the Resolution. The same had occurred upon submitting the proposition of the Union to the Legislative Coun-cil of Upper Canada, when there were fourteen votes for the Union and only eight against it. The numbers upon the discussion of this question in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada were, forty-four in favour of it to eleven against it. Taking this evidence of public feeling into consideration, he thought it was impos-sible not to arrive at the conclusion he had, that the preponderance was in favour of the Union. He could not agree in th e suggestion of some persons who imagined that the expression of public feeling had been either suppressed, or taken a different complexion from what it would have assumed, in consequence of some juggle on the part of the Governor General, Mr. Thomson; and he should be prepared to admit, that had they so sacrificed their sentiments through such an operating cause, they would have been altogether unworthy of enjoying the privilege of self-government. To the opinion of Sir John Colborne he was disposed to attach, upon this estion, great weight, from the high situation which he had held, important services he had been the means of rendering to and the the state. And he (Sir R. Peel) could not help, after considering the import of that Officer's despatches, inferring that his sentiments were in favour of the Union. If the opinion of Sir George Arthur as it was surmised by some, unfavourable to the experiment, and that fact, of the difference in opinion between two men, was, by any means, withheld from the legislature, then he would say that the responsibility of Government, under such circumstances, would be indeed great.—(Loud cheers from the Opposition benches.) He admitted that, upon this occasion, the Government and the Legislature, in attempting to apply a remedy to the condition of he (Mr. Ellice) understood, accomplish the object for which they ships' attention to the circumstance that a bill had been brought to it. This measure would be only of a temporary nature.

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the Canadas, had but a choice of difficulties.—(*Hear, hear, from* the Ministerial side of the House.) For the three reasons which he had specified, but more particularly in consideration of the ex-pressed opinion of Lord Durham, Lord Seaton, and Sir Francis Head, he was prepared to give his decided support to the measure of the Government. For himself he would, when the Noble Lord brought forward the Bill, have been present in order to take, as he intended, his share in the responsibility of the legislation for the measure for uniting the two Legislatures. It was, however, his duty to observe, that this was such a measure as no one but a mem-her of the Government itself would, with prodence, attempt to alter ber of the Government itself would, with prudence, attempt to alter by any amendment—(hear, hear,)—though he hoped that Govern by any and not be slow to take up any suggestions which appear-ed to be worthy of consideration. He would own that the Noble Lord's argument in favour of the measure, founded upon the ma-jority in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, for the alteration, was a very narrow ground whereon to propose such a mea-sure. In that Assembly, and in that instance, he certainly thought there was scarcely sufficient weight given to the mercantile interthere was scarcely sumcient weight given to the mercantile inter-est. It had been inadequately represented and he thought that if it could be done without prejudice to territorial interests in the Colonies, a better chance ought to be afforded to the mercantile in-terests of expressing a fair share of opinion as to legislative mea-sures affecting the interests of the Colonists.—(Hear.) As to the details of the Bill, they furnished, certainly, some grave consider-tions. It may are important that the recomproducing of the Sir R. PEEL rose and said he wished to have an opportunity of stating, as briefly as he could, the grounds upon which he should give his vote against the proposition which had just been made by the Hon. Baronet, and in favour of the third reading of the Bill. He thought it absolutely necessary for the honor and the credit of Parliament, that something decisive should be done. After years which had been passed in deliberation on the subject of Canada, after the commissions which had been instituted, after the inquiof money should be permitted in the online Legislature, except it were, in the first instance, sanctioned by the approval of the Gov-ernment, or suggested by it. That there should be a regular civil list was indispensable for the proper administration of the affairs of the Colony: it was recommended that the list should consist of two ortions—namely, a permanent revenue, applicable to the payment of the official persons, judges, and public servants, amounting to £45,000 a-year; and a civil list, the continuance of which was to extend only to five years after the demise of the Crown, when it extend only to nve years atter the demise of the Crown, when it would be again resumable at its pleasure, amounting to £30,000 a-year. Before, however, they agreed to guarantee the e sums yearly, by giving up for that purpose, the territorial revenues of the Crown, as had been proposed, they were bound to take especial care that the double civil list was effectually secured. The noble lord proposed that after the resuming of the Province the here lord proposed that after the re-union of the Provinces, the here-ditary revenues of the Crown should be formed into a consolidated ditary revenues of the Crown should be formed into a consolidated fund, and the 56th clause of the Bill provided that the expense of collection and of the general management of the fund should be the first charge upon it. This was, no doubt, a most fit provision, but then the second charge upon the fund was the annual interest of the public debt of the two Provinces—and not only of the public debt, to which both or either were now liable, but of any addition that might hereafter be made to that debt by either of the Colonies. that might hereafter be made to that doubly either of the Colonies. It was further provided that the permanent civil list of £45,000 should form the fourth charge, and that the £30,000 contingent civil list should form the fifth charge upon that fund. The Bill provided that the Colonial Legislature should impose, as a charge upon this fund, the interest, not of any present debt, but of any think fit to contract a loan of some millions for the formation of roads, or for the carrying into effect any popular improvement, the interest of that debt would be chargeable, not upon the people who would derive the benefit, but upon this consolidated fund. Did not the noble lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, conceive that by this provision their only guarantee for the maintenance of these two civil lists— the one permanent and the other terminable at the end of five years after the demise of the Crown, was entirely sur-Or, upon the other hand, did not the noble lord conrendered? sider that it would be placing the Governor in a most invidious position, to require him to refuse his assent to any measure of the Colonial Legislature, in order to ensure the continuance of the Then, with regard to the resources from which the fund civil list? was to be derived, the noble lord proposed to give up to the Assembly, for Colonial purposes, the Crown and Territorial Revenues of from the Crown lands, because, at the termination of the existin arrangement, the Crown would step into the same position in which it was now; but if any part of those revenues was derivable from the sale of Crown lands, it was clear that every annual amount drawn from that source was a sale of capital and a lessening of the of posterity, and, not contenting himself with solving the difficul-ties of the day, take security that when this arrangement should terminate, the Grown should be as nearly as possible, in the same position as it was now, and that, when again it should be necessary

the Colony. There could be no question as to the justice of that proceeding, if the revenues were derived only from the rents arising productive fund. In what position, theu, would the Crown stand at the termination of the engagement now about to be entered into, if it should find that the whole of those funds had been devoted to Colonial purposes? He hoped the noble lord would reconsider this enactment of the Bill, and that he would consult the interests to demand a permanent or a temporary civil list, the Crown should have some equivalent to offer. He trusted that the noble lord, seeing the total absence of party feeling on the subject, would con-sent to turn his attention to the three points he (Sir R. Peel) had referred to; first, to the necessity for giving to the mercantile in-terest some share in the representation of the Colony: secondly, to terest some share in the representation of the Colony: secondly, to take measures for preventing the new debt being made the prior claim upon the fund, out of which the civil list was to be provided; and, thirdly, to prevent the Crown being deprived of those resources on which, in future time, it should rely for obtaining a civil list. Str. R. INGLIS rose to state his objections to the measure be-fore the House. His Right Hon. friend (Sir R. Peel) had said there was a choice of difficulties, and had put three alternatives, bot had evade he for the the interval to reall the real term in the real of the second s but had overlooked a fourth which equally applied to this sub-ject, which was to leave the constitution of Upper Canada as they found it, and to give a new Constitution to the Lower Province. His Right Hon, friend had stated that the opinions of all the lo-His Right Hon. friend had stated that the opinions of cal authorities and of the various Governors of the were favourable to the proposed Union, but his Right Hon. friend at the same time had guarded himself by throwing upon the Government the responsibility of this measure, if they had kept back or concealed any authorities unfavourable to the measure. All he (Sir R. Inglis) would say upon this point was, that those Governors who were in Canada up to the year 1838 were not favourable to the Union of the Provinces. The opinion of Chief Justice Robinson, and of other persons equally high in authority, was, up to very lately, decidedly unfavourable to the Union .-With regard to the opinions of the Legislative Council, it was quite clear, as the present Council held their offices only during e pleasure of the Government for the time being, they could no state their opinions so freely as persons who were differently cir-Believing that the preponderance of British intecumstanced rests, which was the most important point to be considered, would be materially affected by this Bill, and holding that they had no right to legislate, even at the desire of the Colonists, with-out reference to the influence which that legislation would have on the interests of the Mother Country, and believing that the Union of the two Provinces would tend to the disunion of both from the Mother Country, and considering also that the conse-quence of that Union would be to raise up, the anti-Protestant party in the Colony, and to degrade the Protestant party there, he could not consent to give his vote in favour of this Bill—(Hear.) Mr. E. ELLICE had hoped the Hon. Baronet who had just sat bown, would not have deserted his Right Hon, friend and leader, Member for Tamworth, on this occasion; but whether the favour of a Hon. Baronet the Member for Oxford supported this Bill or op posed it, he (Mr. Ellice,) on behalf of the people of Canada, begged to express his warmest thanks to the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) for the kindly manner in which he had come forward on this occasion to share in the responsibility of the mea-sure then before the House. With the Right Hon. Baronet he felt deeply apprehensive as to the result of this measure; and the declared and recorded opinions of the people for whom hey were about to legislate. He (Mr. Ellice) had entertained great doubts as to the propriety of this Union, especially upon the one point of the extended region which was to be brought under one vernment, so much so, that, as was known to the House, he gislatures should continue to govern the Colonies as formerly; and that a central Legislation should be appointed to govern the whole. But although he still entertained considerable appreheneven recommended, as it was, by the highest authorities in the Colony, and by the recorded opinions of men of all parties there, he still should feel himself called upon to support it, and he should do so with a strong hope that it would be successful. He believed that the people of Canada were so heartily tired of the agitation that had now for so long a period prevailed in the Colony, that they were prepared to accept any settlement of the existing dif-ferences that would be likely to ensure peace, and enable them to pursue their callings and reap the profits of their industry, and that would enable them to make those improvements which the Colony required. He thought also that the French Canadians would look upon the Bill as a measure that would contribute to their interests; and now that it was decided that Lower Canada was still to be a British colony, and that British interests were to be paramount in it, he believed the French Canadiaus would receive the measure as one of peace, and would gladly conform themselves to the English Government, and unite with the Brithemselves to the Bughan dor which would tend to their mutual benefit. Of those provisions of the Bill which proposed to unite the two Colonies, and to form a Representative Legislature, he entirely approved; but he did not agree with, nor had he heard of entirely approved; but he day have a set with, nor had he heard of any expression of opinion on the part of the people of either Pro-vince in favour of the provision that gave to the executive authority in the Provinces the power to create new institutions of a na-ture now unknown to the Colony, and which would not, as far as

Mr. HUME said that he opposed the proceedings of Government specting Canada on former occasions, and his opinion of the in-ficiency of this Bill was well known ; but as he was desirous that he described but more particularly in consideration of the ex-he described but more partic rican Colonies and in the United States. Mr. Thomson, the present Governor of Canada, in one of his despatches, had said that there was no want of such rural local institutions as was now proposed to be constituted in the Upper Province; and he said further, "I transmit to you a report of the present state of the Municipal institutions in this Province, by which it will be seen that it is not proposed to interfere with the present township in-stitutions in the Upper Province, unless it should appear to be absolutely necessary." "In Lower Canada," Mr. Thomson said, absolutely necessary." "In Lower Canada," Mr. Thomson said, "there were no such institutions." Governor Thomson, then, gave no reason why those new institutions should be constituted, gave no reason why those new institutions should be constituted, but he referred to the report of Captain Pringle to justify Parlia-ment in giving this power to the Executive. According to the opinions of the colonists, the institutions which they already had, were sufficient for all the purposes for which these new institu-tions were to be formed. But he (Mr. Ellice) believed that there was an object in view which had not been stated. It had been said that the present Councils had not sufficient power to tax it to for the nurposes of public improvement. But was it said that the present counters had not sufficient power to tax wild lands for the purposes of public improvement. But was it seriously proposed to have two conflicting Legislatures in the Co-lony, and to give to some other body than the general Legislature the power to tax the Colony ad *libitum*? He could not conceive a more mischievous proposition, or one that was so likely to create inconvenience and difficulty. It was said that the Legislature could not be trusted to tax the wild lands sufficiently, and that, could not be trusted to tax the wild lands sufficiently, and that, therefore, it was necessary to confer this power on separate local institutions. He (Mr. E.) would beg to remind the House of the system of jobbing that had taken place in Ireland, in consequence of similar powers to tax having been given to local bodies in that country. The great evil was, that Ministers, instead of consult-ing the opinions of the colonists themselves, relied in these mat-ters on the authority of persons who, like Captain Pringle, having resided in the Colony for about six weeks, chose to write reports of what they had seen or heard, and to make recommendations to of what they had seen or heard, and to make recommendations to of what they had seen or heard, and to make recommendations to the Government for their adoption. They had no petitions from the people of Canada for these new Institutions. They had only the recommendation of the Governor. At the same time he can-didly admitted that he did not know any person who had been sent out to Canada, who, in the same time, had done more to re-concile parties, and to remove the hostility between them, thau Mr. Thomson. There was a great deal to be done by a Governor to execute his own purposes, when he knew his purposes were right; but during the short time that Mr. Thomson had been in the country, he had executed his task with more tact and intelthe country, he had executed in also with more fact and inter-ligence than almost any other man; nevertheless, he wished that he had not followed out another course in many respects. If this paper, drawn up by Captain Pringle, were of the charac-ter he (Mr. Ellice) spake öf, he thought Mr. Thompson might have laid that report of Captain Pringle before the Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada, and have said to them, "This is a opper and Lower Canads, and have said to them, "This is a measure I propose to recommend to the Government at home,— will you look to the authorities I propose to submit to you in sup-port of it? If there be anything in which you agree in opinion, pray let me have your ideas?" The object of establishing these Councils was two-fold;—first to raise a fax on the lands of the country, with a view to enforce the proprietors to do something towards the settlement of it, and next is induce the emigrants to locate themseves on these lands. Captain Pringle stated that the inquiries which he had made, led him to the conclusion that to meet the objections which were opposed to the settlement or sale of wild lands, a tax should be levied of \$d currency (or 2d) an acre. Now, need he (Mr. Ellice) tell the House that this would be an actual confiscation of lands in Canads? Therefore, it behaved the House at least to be cautious before they legislated on these re-House at least to be cautious before they legislated on these re-commendations. But he would take Captain Pringle's own au-thority in another document; he said "that the House of Assem-bly in Upper Canada had passed a law taxing the wild lands, and that a tax equal to one eighth of a penny had been proposed." And what was the consequence of this proceeding? Why, that parties holding lands found this tax so operous, that their lands had been confiscated and sold by the Sheiffs to the land-jobbers. Then, to the perform the proceeding of the proceeding that the performance of the proceeding that the performance of the proceeding of the performance of as to acquiring these grants of laid, there could be no loubt that men who were paupers would go o Canada, and work as laborers, and get a good maintenance for themselves and families, and might obtain grants of land; but if any man so situated supposed that he could do this without the aid f the land jobber, he would find himself mistaken. You must hve the land jobber, he woard mut himself mistaken. You must hve the land-jobber between the labourer and the farmer. The lad-jobber, however he might be abused, must be encouraged. Ent Mr. Pringle stated that these lands had been sold in executionfor the non-payment of the tax, and his complaint was, that the lad-jobbers bought the fee simple at 5d an acre. Another calculation had amused him in this re-port, in which it was stated that t least £100,000 might be raised in Upper Canada for the purpoes of public improvement. Now he (Mr. Ellice) doubted much wether the fee simple of the whole land was worth that sum. This was the state of Canada, and upon these grounds they were alled upon to legislate. The pro-position was, not to deal with those local legislatures as consti-tuted, which had carried on god local administration as he knew; tuted, which had carried on goa local administration as he knew; for in no part of America was here a more salutary administration of parochial affairs; but the proposition was, to vest in the Go-vernment the power to grant charters for municipal bodies, with the power to tax land. Thee was one other ground upon which he would have the House seionsly to reflect, and that was, how far it might be wise after al) the difficuities which had been enufar it might be wise after all the difficulties which had been chu-merated, to legislate upon onflicting authorities. This bill gave a power, by the 58th clause, o which he entertained great objections. It gave the governor powe "to incorporate the inhabitants of every part of that part of Canaà which constitutes the province of Upper Canada, and of so many counties or parts of counties, &c. in "the Province of Lower Canada, as to him shall seem fit, to form districts for the purposes of the Act, and by such

up from the other house, the object of which was to effect a union between the Upper and Lower Provinces of Canada. This mea-sure had been approved of by the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, and by the general Assembly of the Upper Province. It came recommended to their Lordships by the concurrence and fa-vorable opinions of the loyal inhabitants, and of all those who had exercised public functions in that country. It was approved of by the Earl of Durham, supported by the petitions of the people of Canada in its favour. It had also the sanction of the other house of parliament, where, although it had not passed unani-mously, it had gone through that assembly with general assent. On these grounds he claimed their lordships' attention to the bill. It would be only trifling with their lordships' time if he were to dwell at length on the subject. Its importance spoke for itself. dwell at length on the subject. Its importance spoke for itself. It involved the commercial interests of the country. It concerned its honor and integrity. It involved the happiness of the Cana-das, and the prosperity of the inhabitants. After taking a review of the history and present condition of Canada, the noble load said, it was their duty to provide a free and wise government for those provinces, and such was the object of the bill then before the house. He would detail its main provisions. It in the first place empowered her Majesty to authorize the governor of Lower Canada to declare a union of the two Canadas. It made provi-Canada to declare a union of the two Canadas. It made provi-sion for government by one legislative council and one house of assembly. It left the constitution of religious bodies mainly as it was at present. It provided, that the legislative assembly of Ca-nada should be formed by an equal number of representatives from the two provinces. The number of representatives appointed by the bill was eighty-four—forty-two from each province. The di-visions of boundaries of cities and towns were left to be hereafter settled by the government and the legislature of the province. It left the qualification of the yotes as it stood at present. A session left the qualification of the votes as it stood at present. A session of parliament was to be held every year, and the legislative assemto be re-chosen every four years. Power was given to the governor to appoint one or more deputy governors, who should have the power of the governor. The colonial taxation was left as it was at present. The revenue and debts of the two provinces were to be united. A permanent provision was to be made for the public officers. The hereditary revenues of the crown were to be given up in consideration of the avial list which was to be to be given up, in consideration of the civil list which was to be No money grant was to be originated in the legislative assembly, unless recommended by the crown. These were the main features of the bill. He apprehended that there were no details of the bill of so important a nature as to mar the object of it. With regard to the constitution of the legislative assembly, it With regard to the constitution of the legislative assembly, it might be objected that a province of a smaller population should have an equal number of representatives with a province contain-ing a much larger one. However, it was impossible to form representation on the basis of population. With regard to the union with Canada, the report of Lord Durham was in favour of a union. The noble lord on the cross benches (Lord Seaton,) whose services in those colonies were so highly valued,—also ex-urressed himself at one time in favour of source of a union. Market and the construction on the sense highly valued,—also ex-uressed himself at one time in favour of a union. The noble lord on the cross benches (Lord Seaton,) whose services in those colonies were so highly valued,—also ex-uressed himself at one time in favour of source of so a union. The noble lord on the cross banches (Lord Scaton,) whose services in those colonies were so highly valued,—also ex-pressed bimself at one time in favour of such a plan. Mr. Thomp-son, the present governor, in like manner was in favour of a union son, the present governor, in like manner was in favour of a union of the provinces. He knew that objection might be made to the bill. It might be said it was a large measure, and it might be said that a union between provinces containing such a difference of inhabitants and of races, could not be prosperous; but there were circumstances which overbalanced that consideration.— There was, particularly, the circumstance of the position of those two provinces. They both lay along that great river which dis-embogued its world of waters into the ocean in that part of the world. That river was the create bond of union successful them. world. That river was the great bond of union amongst them.— (Hear, hear.) The noble viscount concluded by calling upon the house to take the bill into their consideration. If they adopted it, they would, in his opinion, establish the foundation of a wise, liberal, and free government in those provinces.—(Hear, hear.) The Duke of WELLINGTON differed from the noble viscount, The Dake of WELLINGTON differed from the none classifier, and did not think the time had yet come for passing such a mea-sure. He did not think this was a time to introduce such an ex-periment when they had hardly got rid of one rebellion, and cer-tainly not of the irritation of feeling which it had occasioned. He knew he had the misfortune of differing from many persons on this subject. He knew that there was a growing feeling in this coun-tion for the subject of the second of the partsubject. The knew that there was a growing idening in this count-try in favour of a separation from those colonies, and of our part-ing in amity with them. He believed those persons were mista-ken. He believed the power of this country would sustain a great loss if it lost those colonies. On that account it was that he warned the house not to pass this bill, unless it was sure, which he did not think it could be, that it would effect the advantages which were accounted. He discuss the advantages did not think it could be, that it would effect the advantages which were proposed. He thought their lordships over-calculated the advantages of such a union as was proposed. The fact was true, that they had no link in common but the mighty river which the noble viscount had adverted to. But their enjoyment of that depended altogether on this country. By far the greater number of petitions which had been presented from Canada were against the avior of both provinces. The sub-lab the sube union of both provinces. The noble duke then referred to the different despatches sent to Canada by the present government, all of them of different tendency. Such repeated changes were most extraordinary for such a country as Canada, the cry of the people of which was for a responsible government. Give us, said they, Lord Durham's flag and a responsible government.—(Hear.) He entreated the government to pause before they went further with the present measure, which was one of risk, and which he trusted he had shown. He begged leave to remind the government they were about to legislate for the Canadas by an assembly composed of three or four different nations and of many different religions. At all times such a step was hazardous, doubly so as respected the North American provinces. He again trusted their lordships would well consider the question, and in committee make those alterations necessary to render the bill less obnoxious; but he called upon ministers to consider the opinions of others in their lord-ships' house, and if ministers were determined to take the respon-

sibility on themselves, in God's name let them do it. For his own part, according to his present opinion, he would say non-

would be regarded as a penal statute inflicted upon the province

second reading of the bill. He entertained however, but a faint idea that the measure would prove beneficial in its results. Lord MELBOURNE said, that, although there was the absence of party feeling in the discussion of this measure, yet it was evi-dent that there might be also the absence of reason. It appeared to him most unreasonable that a measure which was represented to be so pernicious, should, notwithstanding, be approved of by those who entertained that opinion of it. The noble dake said those who entertained that opinion of it. The noble diske said that was not the time to come to a settlement of the question. He was surprised at the reason assigned by the noble duke for that opinion—that they should ascertain how it would work. In all cases, the plan proposed must in some measure partake of the character of an experiment. The noble duke said that he would regret to live to see the day when a separation would take place between this country and the Canadas. He concurred in that are transferred by a separation would take place sentiment, although he could not venture to express himself so strong as the noble duke. They would retain that Colony as long strong as the none duke. They would retain that Colony as long as they could keep it. The circumstances of the case justified the absence of consent on the part of the Lower Province. He hoped they would take a favourable view of the measure, and not impair its effects by the character they themselves would give it. The Duke of WELLINGTON said a few words in explanation. The Duke of WELLINGTON said a few words in explanation.

The bill was then read a second time, and the house adjourned at a quarter past ten o'clock to Thursday.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE CONVICT GOULD .---- Yesterday mor-THE DEPARTURE OF THE CONVICT GOULD.—Yesterday mor-ning "a draft" of convicts, who were found guilty at the late Old Bailey Sessions, were placed in the prison van and conveyed to Woolwich, preparatory to their voyage to New South Wales in the Eden transport. Among the number was the notorious Richard Gould, for a burglary in the house of the late Mr. Templeman, as Islington. A few weeks ago the hand of benerolence was extend-ed on his behalf, and he embarked as a free man to the same lati-tic de to blick he is an extended with heiring

EGYPT.

MR. BUCKINGHAM (THE ORIENTAL TRAVELLER,)

WHOSE LECTURES on the Scriptural and Classical Countries of the Eastern World-especially Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia and India-have been attended by the largest audiences, in London and Paris, as well as the Cities of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States-having visited Toronto, on his way to Montreal and Quebec, proposes to remain during the next week, for the purpose of delivering a short Course on EGYPT, the most interesting and wonderful of all the Oriental regions; and in which he resided and travelled for upwards of three years.

These lectures will be delivered in the CITY HALL, which has been kindly granted by the Mayor of Toronto for this purpose,) and the Course will consist of three Lectures, on Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday, August 4th, 5th, and 6th, at eight o'clock precisely.

Tickets of Admission to the whole Course may be had at the following rates:---

Single Gentleman or Lady,	
Family of Three Persons,	10s.
Family of Five Persons,	15s.
School including Teachers and Pupils,	20s.
Single lastures On Cd and to be paid a	+ the

Single lectures, 2s. 6d. each, to be paid at Doors to be opened at half past Seven, and the Lee-

tures to commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be had at Mr. Rowsell's Circulating Library-at Mr. Stanton's Book Store-at Mr. Mead's Music Store-and at the Bars of the North American and Ontario Hotels; an early application is recommended as no neore Tickets will be issued than the room will comfortably accommodate. Pamphlets and printed Papers connected with these

Lectures, may be had gratis, at the places where Tickets are sold, and are offered for perusal before the Lectures commence. It may be added that these lectures contain nothing

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seem fit, to form districts for the purposes of the Act, and by such letters patent to establish a Council in every such district for the power to annul all the existing local Governments. He could conceive nothing so langerous to the Province as acting upon this power, which might be given to one party who would tax the land ne penny an acre, or another, who would levy one eighth of a euny. Look, for instance, to the Council of Three Rivers or penny. Quebec, where not one man of them, perhaps, could read or write. He would say, that the country roads in Canada were as good as any that ever were travelled without the assistance of this new machiney. But when these roads were first made, they were kept is order under an authority which compelled the people of the Provinces to keep them in repair. Then look again to the districts where English and French were resident. Would it be wise or pelitic to connect these Councils without reference to par-ticular local circumstances? But do not let him be understood as being opposed to the introduction of these institutions gradually and under proper guards. But why should they constitute legislatures upon the principle

of providing especially for English feeling and English interests, and yet not trust to them the management of local matters? After all, there was much in Captain Pringle's report that was right, as well as much that was wrong. (Hear.) The tenure of lands was peculiar; and the difficulty of obtaining titles to lands was was peculiar; and the unnearly of obtaining titles to have way very great. And in purchasing land, it was a fact well known, that if you bought it through the agency of a land jobber, this lat-ter difficulty was greatly diminished. If, on the contrary, a man purchased from the Crown, there was the expense of going to the dimension of the contrary of the second second second second dimensional second second second second second second second second purchased from the Crown, there was the expense of going to Quebec, and going through certain forms, which greatly lessened the value of the purchase. But with reference to the great measure now proposed, he thought the Representative of the Government, who proposed this new system, ought, under any circum-stances, to remain in the Province to see it carried out.—(*Hear*, hear.) And he earnestly hoped that his Right Hon. friend, who was now in Canada, would remain at his post to see it achieved. It had been a great misfortune for the Canadas that there had It had been a great mistortune for the Canadas that there had been so many changes in the Governors who had been sent out; and that, consequently, each should have been there for so short a time. In the present case, this paper, which had emanated from his Right Hon. friend, could not have been sent by him, if from his Right Hour Hours could not have been sent by him, it he had been in the Province six months longer. He had now stated his objections to certain clauses of the Bill, upon which he ould, if necessary, take the sense of the House. He believed should, if necessary the state of Ca-that if his advice had been taken five years since, the state of Cahat it his at the been very different from what it now is; and he took some blame to himself that he had not taken a more prohe took some back of the legislation upon these subjects; but instead of being deterred by his advice being jeered at-(hear, hear,)-he was prepared to take the sense of the House on certain clauses. word as to the expression of apprehension on one point, by the Hon. Baronet who had moved the amendment, and also by the Hon. Baronet, the Member for Oxford University (Sir R. Inglis) Hon. Baronet, the religious dissensions would enter into the councils of local governments. He believed no such evil would follow of local governments. The believed no such evil would follow upon the adoption of this measure. He was bound to look at this question, not merely with reference to Canada, but elsewhere.— He said, that if they looked to what had occurred, and what was He said, that he adjoining States, there was no fear of the rescendency of that religion which was so much feared by the Hon. Baronet-(hear, hear). But he must say, in common justice to Baronet (new, new religion, the must say, in common justice to those who professed that religion, that men so little likely to pervert matters to religious purposes he did not know. He could assure the House and the public, that they might rely upon the assure the House and yound, that they might fery upon the continuance of that good conduct on their part. He had now said all he had to say on this subject, and he did venture to express his doubts as to some of the dangers which might attend the adoption of this measure; but the hoped it would lead to the resto-ration of peace and quietness in the Canadas, and the establishration of peace and permanent prosperity.-(Cheers.) (To be Continued.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

content to the present bill.-(Hear.)

Lord GOSFORD was opposed to the present bill, because it sad-dled the heavy debt of the upper province upon the lower, which had incurred none. His honest and conscientious conviction was this, that the great body of the Canadian population were decidedly hostile to the present bill.-(Hear.) He opposed the bill because

it was unjust, and founded on misrepresentation. Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he agreed entirely with every word which had fallen from the noble duke.-(Hear.) He was satis-fied, that, if the present bill passed, it would lead to a separation of the Canadas from the mother country-(Hear)-and yet what was the position of their lordships' house? for it could not be denied that the bill had been carried in the other house by a ma-jority, and likewise in the House of Assembly.—(Hear, hear.) If he thought the present rejection of the bill would be a final rejection, he would vote for its rejection ; but he was certain the house of assembly would again call for the measure under aggravated circumstances, making legislation hereafter more dangerous.---(Hear, hear.) But he was opposed to the bill because it was fraudulent, unjust, and erroneous; it had for its object the giving of a greater franchise to the French population of Lower Canada, punishing a whole people for the misconduct of a few, two years ago.—(Hear, hear.) He thought it would be fraudulent to substitute the government given by the bill for the present despotic form. The effect of the bill would be to give in every assembly a majority against this country. His only reason for assenting to this bill going into committee was, that if the bill did not now pass it must ultimately be carried; and that might perhaps happen under less favourable circumstances.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the noble baron, in attempting to prove that the population of Lower Canada had been defrauded by the bill, had been obliged to have recourse to an argument founded on a representation as connected with population, which the noble baron himself would be the last person to apply on any other question of unions. Was he prepared to say that it was a great error not to contract the union with Ireland on the principle of population? Did he consider that because repres tives were not given to every thousand of heads, Ireland was defrauded by the act of union, and could not hope for proper con-sideration of her interests? He would not oppose the bill. The Duke of WELLINGTON said they had not the unbiassed

opinion of the legislative assembly of Upper Canada. In October a new arrangement of official persons was intimated. They were not then asked their opinion upon the state of their country; he knew that some of the official persons resigned—the Solicitor-General for instance. It was not the opinion of the ancient legis-lature which they had obtained. He did not accuse the legislature of corruption; but an arrangement was made with the government in consequence of the men which had been introduced, which was tantamount to-if you will not support us, you must go out of office.

Lord ASHBURTON would not oppose the bill, as the noble duke and the noble baron had determined not to take the sense of the house on the question.

The Earl of RIPON said he would not go as far as other noble lords in opposition to the bill, but he entertained serious doubts that it would answer the object intended. If it failed, the colony would be lost. He had taken the resolution not to vote against the bill. Sooner or later, separation must take place. He did not see, that any plan was proposed which could secure tranquil lity, and succeed in securing the union with this country.

Lord BROUGHAM contended that the assembly was not in extence, and they could not undertake to unite those two provinces without their consent; but, if he was asked whether the people were favourable to the union, although there was no organ to ex-press their opinion upon the subject, he would answer that sufficient had come out to justify him in stating that they were not in favor of it. They thought that the Lower Province would consent to the union .- Why not call them together for that purpose The answer that would be given to that proposition would be, that Taking it therefore altogether, it they were sure of a negative. THE CANADAS. June 30. Lord MELBOURNE said that it was his duty to call their Lord-

political, either in their matter or tendency; but are purely descriptive, literary, and historical-and they have generally been honoured with more Ladies than Gentlemen in their auditories.

N. B .- The printed bills announce these Lectures to commence this evening, (Tuesday) but it will be seen by the dates, named above, that the course has been postponed 'till the next week, to avoid clashing with the Meeting at Queenston Heights.

Toronto, July 27, 1840.

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL AND BROCKVILLE ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER VACATION of this institution will terminate as follows :---Male Department,-Tuesday, August 18th.

Female Department-Saturday, August 22d. Apply to the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville. August, 1, 1840.

ASSISTANT WANTED.

THE situation of Assistant Master in the Jonns-TOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL is now vacant, and should be filled previously to the 18th of August. Unexceptionable testimonials as to character, conduct, and scholarship will be required, and a liberal compensation allowed. A graduate of an English University would be preferred.

Address the REV. H. CASWALL, Brockville, August, 1, 1840. 4w3

BIRTHS.

At Darlington, on the 24th instant, ihe wife of Rev. Thos. Smith Kennedy of a Son. The child survived its birth but a few

On Thursday last, at Montreal, the 9th instant, Mrs. Donald Murray, of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the 27th instant, by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, the Rev. George Charles Street, to Anne, daughter of the late Mr. George Bourne, formerly of Melkesham, Wiltshire, England.

By the Rev. Mr. Creen, of Niagara, on the 14th instant, Mr. Stephen Boyle, to Miss Jane Smyth, both of Grantham.

DIED.

Lately, at Rathfarm Castle, (Ireland), the seat of the Marquis f Ely, Mrs. Burton, widow of the late Dean of Killala. In Montreal, Francis Henry, infant son of Henri Des Rivières,

Esq., aged eighteen months and twenty-four days.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 31 :--Rev. C. T. Wade (the Nos. have been sent); T. B. Morley Esq. P. M. (2), add. sub.; G. P. Kirby Esq. P. M.; Rev. A. N. Bethune, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. G. C. Street, add. sub.; Rev. S. Givins, add. sub.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy.; J. B. Osburn Esq.

The following have been received by the Editor

W. W. Smith Esq. rem, in full for self and Rev. R. Whitwell, vol. 3; Rev. J. Grierrem: Lieut. Aylmer; D. Cameron Esq.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. S. Armour, add sub. and rem.; Rev. W. Brethour, add. sub. and rem.; J. Hawkins Esq. rem.; Rev. S. Deacon; A. McDonell Esq. rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Capt. Lervos, A. Laud Esq., Jas. Geddes Esq., R. O. Duggan Esq., cach rem. in full vol. 3

To CORRESPONDENTE .- Mr. Buckingham's favour shall meet It | with immediate attention