prevent at least one person from being present at the World's Great Fair - Chamber's Journal.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

FRIDAY, Jun 20. Mr. H. Sherwood gave notice of a bill to corporate the Orphans' House and Female Aid Society, of this city. Also of an amend-ment to Mr. Price's motion on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, in the form of an address to Her Majesty, thanking Her Mojesty for Her gracious reception of the address of on, and expressing the highest oblast ses igation to the Imperial government for having evinced their desire to promote the welfare of the province, by expressing regret that the Reserves should again be brought under discussion, and giving it as their opinion that it is desirable that the existing arrangement for the establishment of a Church Society for should remain undisturb

A report was presented from the Commiton Standing Orlers on the petition of Rev 11. J. Grassett and others, for an act of incorporation for the House of Industry in this city, and stating that the rules of the House had been complied with by the petitioners. Mr. Prince moved that the order of the

day fixed for yesterday, be revived, and stand as orders of the day for Monday next. He stated that when this had been agreed to, he that the House adjourn, because on this day fifteen years ago, her Majesty entered on her auspicious reign, and he thought that the House should have a holiday on the occasion, as a mark of respect to the Crown and the Crown's representative in the Pro-24 vince. Under these circumstances, and parbering that both her Majesty's s were about to give some sort representa actainment in honor of the day. he thought that the members of the House should ves as much as possible. Mr. J. II. Cameron said, it would be better

Mr. Frince-It they got into debates on the or ers of the day, it was impossible to

tell at what time they would end. If they meant to do anything in the matter, let it be Mr. Cameron-The House had a holiday

esterday, which was a holiday by law. If an present motion were carried, two days Id pass over without work. If such be the case, he thought that members should give up their pay for yesterday. Mr. Prince was quite willing to do that.

The dropped orders of vesterday were then read, and the motion, fixing them for Monday o'clock. was agreed to, The following bills were brought in and

Mr. McFarland-Bill to provide for the

ion of the Fort Erie and Buffalo Suspen-

-Bill to define the road alvance in the Township of Caledonia. and for the suppression of Intemperance. Dill to amound the Act i

jesty's courts of judicature within this pro-

Mr. Badgley brought in a bill to provide the amendment. or the establishment of a Church Society for Mr. Hopkins objected to altering the pres-

each of the Dioceses of Montreal and Quebec ; read a first time. The following bills were also read a first Mr. Lemieux-Bill to amend the Building

Societies' of L. C. Mr. Malloch-Bill to incorporate the Mon-

&c., of certain provisions of the Statutes 10 eral quietly submit to such a change ! the day, when Mr. Hincks' bill to amend the

the act to improve the law of evidence in Unper Canada, were respectively read a third

time and passed. Mr. Chauveau's bill to amend the law of Lower Canada as regards the district in which real or mixed actions may be commenced, was also read a third time. The report of the Committee of the whole

Mr. J. H. Cameron's bill to compel the registration of deeds, &c., creating debts to wn, was received. Mr. H. J. Boniton's bill to amend the act

for the promotion of road companies in Upper Canada was read a second time. The House adjourned at a quarter past ten

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. FRIDAY, June 27.

on the vote on the Chancery Court the other the measure. Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere introduced a series

out the steps which should be taken to ac- per Canada, and the hon. member for Toron- Quebec, in order that it might be ascertain- day night. He was, he repeated, exceedingneelf had been a pro

they believed the broach to be genuine, and of grat vine. Mary Kingsford did not need to return to her control in the colony. He would remit the cost of the bar, including a mendment; but suggested if it did not pass in the wishes of Upper Canada; in 1849, must have thought be situated, and the wedday with great representent in the colonial office afterwards adopted his uniconvenience for the whole sources on the party with which he altely streamed an export duty on the former law; and year the former law; and year the former law; and underselling our manufacture of the bar, including a underselling our manufacture of the member was that gentlemen on his side of the honorable member was there easy to deal thus summarily with so the weating were ready to deal thus summarily with so the weating were ready to deal thus summarily with so the weating were ready to deal thus summarily with so the weating were ready to deal thus summarily with so the weating were ready to deal thus summarily with so the sources function.

ent arrangement, as he believed it was op-posed to the feeling of the country. He feared there was too much influence brought to bear from beyond the bar. The object in

toto to the proposed divisions. Mr. Sherwood asked why the Government

the principle of the amendment at some

act imposing a tax on emigrants, was read a

e thought if there had been a similar exanadian members, against the Attorney General East, that he would have resigned.

Canadian questions upon the votes of purely whelmning majority of those from Lower

Canada. Co'. Prince stated that he had acted independently in offering the amendment ; and had done so because requested by a deputation second reading ; and

and because he believed its principles just.

Mr. Hincks censured Mr. H. Sherwood Some netitions were laid on the table.

evening. He asked if that hon, member of resolutions, in the form of an Address to himselt, and other members had not voted for His Excellency, praying that he would re- that court during this very Parliament ; and journed.

to Mr. Sherwood.

da members.)

wance in the Township of Caledonia. Mr. Sol. Gen. Drummond—Bill to regulate d for the suppression of Intermetance, and pointing d for the suppression of Intermetance, a

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the French Canadians were blamed because held—that I am an intruder. I accordingly was not for the good of that church to make for inquiry, he (Sir Allan McNab) would all of whom are bound, by the most solemn, they early two years before. He and Mr. Blake had themselvas established only thanks to the Speaker, and to the House, for inquiry, he (Sir Allan McNab) would all of whom are bound, by the most solemn, they early the set arrangements is but he subjects which had been be-to the set and make interval and the subjects which had been be-to the set arrangement and the subjects which had been be-to the utmost of their ability—even at the two years before. He and Mr. Blake had brought in bills for changing the system of judicature, and both were desirous of putting alike pressed by their professional friends to go on with them. As to Mr. Blake's ap-pointment, he could not help being satisfied that that gentleman was the ablest man for Mr. Sanborn-Bill to declare the intention &c., of certain provisions of the Statutes 10 and 11 Vict. ch. 7, and 13 and 14 Vict., ch. them to thick that a man could be quieted by the subject of representation by population, and he felt that no wise statesman would be quieted by the subject of representation by population, and he felt that no wise statesman would be quieted by the subject of representation by population. The House then proceeded to the order of ry had made large promises. He opposed getting a good place. Of the best states in the set of the operation of the getting a good place in the set of $\begin{array}{c} \text{find} \text{find$ had voted against the Chancery Court, against the Attorney General West. Now, After a reply from Mr. Boulton, complain-ing duty to her. Whenever I can render her

ing that Mr. Lafontaine had spit out his any service I shall be proud to execute it in including in the part of Lower spleen upon him, and repeated a private con-Mr. W. Boulton said that the honorable effected to tears during the latter part of his ried by Upper Canadian votes ; but according | near him.

Canadian questions upon the votes of putery in the Journals, nineteen Lower Canadian webers, against the over-to the Journals, nineteen Lower Canadian Mr. Hincks then said it was due to the members had voted with the majority on the second reading, and that ten voted in the mileagues had not felt it necessary to take the same course as the hon. Attorney General. But before doing so, he was sure that, after Mr. Richards read from the Journals to the speech of his hon. friend, he should be alprove that on the third reading of the Bill lowed to say, on behalf of his party, that his for taunting the members for Lower Canada the majority of Lower Canadians were against hon. friend had done justice to them, whether they had done justice to him or not. It would The question was then taken on the amend. ment which was carried, and the house ad- discussion of the subject which had been so

In the related a two-years trial; and left that also the portion of the motion was lost. In the related a two-years trial; and left that also the portion of the people belonged. Time ber in the thought the county. In a division, the motion was lost. In MacKenzie brought in a bill authorization of the county is also of the motion the Grande gent berefore to which a been estab-ing her Majesty's subjects to plead and rea-son for themselves and other in all her Ma-son for the motion the formal a son for the motion in the formal and mere-son for themselves and other in all her Ma-son for the motion in the formal and mere-son for the mot did not believe that this or any other Govern-ment would be corrupt enough to use their fontine returned to the question of voting, of mere demagogue clamour, I wish now he would not be a party to place another vor of the court of chancery, had he stayed in fontine returned to the question of voting, of mere demagogue clamour, I wish now $\begin{array}{c} \text{Mine}. \\ \text{Real a fight time, without discussion. \\ On the motion of Mr. Chauceau, the house \\ weat into committee of the whole on authors, comment was accompleted by the corrupt enough to use their \\ \text{izing the Trustees of the Quebee Turnpike \\ the act p-hding for the enset of certain was agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Badgley brought in a bill to provide the motion of Mr. Badgley brought in a bill to provide the motion of Mr. Badgley brought in a bill to provide the motion of Mr. Badgley brought in a bill to provide the motion of Mr. Badgley brought in a bill to provide the solution agreement was not competent to an adding sorted participation of the house the motion of the motion of Mr. Badgley brought in a bill to provide the motion of Mr. Badgley brought in a bill to provide the solution agreement was adding to the motion of the motion of$

think of tarrying on the government of the Mr. Chancellor Blake could earn twice his ment :- " So far from consenting to rescind of the country were governed by a majority question might be postponed, giving as his no other alleged reason than their unchangeaof English and Scotch members Laving no in-reason, that after what had taken place with ble protestantism and loyalty, he would bind the terest in the soil. He might advert to other regard to Mr. Baldwin, it would not be conschemes which had been produced by honora- sonant with the feelings of the house not to Orangemen hand and foot, and, doubtless, ble gentlemen, and which would doubtless be proceed with a debate which he, Mr. Cayley, Nero-like, would wish them but one neck, so He did not believe that the hon, gentleman would consent to hold office, and carry Lower Canada Municipal bill had been car-would state shortly that he would oppose all would state shortly that he would oppose all organic changes in the constitution. The Col. Prince moved the second reading of Well may this hankerer after the land of

ntry ought to adhere in the main to defin- the bill to confirm certain degrees, &c., in the "free and equal rights-albeit, the land of ed principles, and then there would be no dif- court of chancery. He would like to have SLAVERY and Lynchism also,-this Republibe placed in a peculiar position ; one of his col-placed in a peculiar position ; one of his col-placed in a peculiar position ; one of his col-haps the Solicitor General would not object to leagues had just retired from the government, its second reading, on the condition that it ble barriers against his Democratic schemes. and another had, for a long time, spoken of leaving public life. He was convinced that, on Wednesday next. He would not hold the in the advanced stage of the session, with a dissolution necessarily about to take place immediately, it would be a most ill-advised ral, the motion was carried.

discussion of the subject which had been so ably treated; but he confessed he was not unaware of what ideas the profession had for-merly emetationed and the subject is to the profession had for-Mr. Ross moved the reference to a com-merly entertained, and that he therefore felt ministration rotation of winnesses in civil cases. The honorable member made some remarks in support of his ministration must be formed, as a matter of course, and it would be presumptions on his Mr. Drummond opposed it, on the ground "binding hand and foot," however, has long part to pretend to imagine the consequences. of its injustice to witnesses. But he might speculate on the course of the After some remarks from Col. Prince and party with which he acted, With respect to Mr. Richards ; the questions excited against his honorable Mr. Wilson said the bill should be passed, friend the Crown Land Commissioner and but thought that, instead of 5s, a-day, all reas. And all, from sea to see are free border himself, he thought the treatment they had re- sonable expenses should be paid. ceived most unjust and unfair, aud he felt saceived most unjust and unfair, and he felt sa-tisfied the persons who had been parties to it, would find they had only damaged the cause to be compelled to leave his business in those cases where society required his evi-Mr. Irving, (thanks to our constitution and they professed to have at heart. If there were dence. He moved its second reading this the Orangemen !) The petition now under one man in the Province who had labored day three months. which public opinion had dictated, it was the supported the bill. Messrs J. S. McDonald granted. A few kindred spirits, with Mr. which public opinion had dictated, it was ind commissioner for crown lands; and yet, be-and Chauveau opposed it. Mr. Drumm nd's motion was lost-yeas prejudice'against the Orangemen, through the has not been able to take the course contend- 23, navs 24. The main motion was carrieded for by certain gentlemen with no responsi- yeas 24, nays 23. The following is the dibility, he had been denounced as a traitor to his party. What the result might be, it was impossible to determine ; but the present efimpossible to determine : but the present ef-fect was certainly to weaken the minds of his Guillet, Hincks, Lacoste, Lafontaine, La Terfriends and himself. It was well-known that riere, Laurin, Latellier, Macdonald of Glen-Reserves among his colleagues, which would Bichards, Sanborn, Scott of Two Mountains, newed admiration extended towards themhave been decided long before, had the ques- anl Tache-23. NAYS-Messre, Badgley, Bell, Boulton of tion been in a position for decision. But in the actual situation of affairs, it would have Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto. Burritt, Cartier, been unwarrantable to take any extreme Cayley, Christie, Dickson, Holmes, Johnson, measure to ascertain what the government Lyen, Malloch, McConnell, McFarland, Mer would do in a future contingency. It was ers, Morrison, Prince, Robinson, Sherwood of quite consistent in avowed opponents of the Brockville, Sherwood of Toronto, Smith of wernment to take every means to embar- Durham, Stevenson and Wilson-24. Mr. Lacoste moved the second reading of rass it ; and he did not blame them for it ; but he contended, that it was not the interest of the bill to amend the Act concerning notaries

public of the stars and stripes. The day of

since past away. We live under a ro ment and in a country where Mr. Drummond contended that a man should Your thumb-screws and fetters ; your dun-Mr. Badgley, Mr. Sherwood, and others, consideration may not, at the present, be covert statements of the injurious effects of party processions in general ; but the time is ision on the amendment : YEAS-Messrs. Chauveau, Drummond, Du-not far distant, at any rate, when a cool, disfavor; and when the ban, now maliciously placwhich their unwavering principles justly claim.

LONDON, CANADA WEST TIMES, AND WESTERN ADVERTISER, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1851.

porating the city of Quebec. On the motion of Mr. Prince, the House route. adjourned at five o'clock, till Monday. MONDAY, June 22

Many petition were presented from various parts of the Province, in favor of the alienaon of the Chargy Reserves, and their appli-

to educational purposes. W. Boulton presented a petition from the Mayor and corporation of Toronto, praying for the amendment of the municipal act

Inst session. Mr. H. Sherwood presented a petition A Message was received from the Legis-lative Assembly, asking that the Hon. J. Ferfrom the municipal council of the county of York, setting forth that, while they would inght be permitted to attend and give eviprose no obstacle in the way of the formation of the new county of Ontario, if such ha the wishes of the inhabitants, they (the council) were satisfied that the people as a pecially such a change as was proposed by e executive government in relation to the a destratch from Earl Grev to Lord Elgin, re- were in favor of any measure ! There would whole country, deeming it uncalled for at

Divisions bill were presented from different bodies and places in North America.

On a petition from Port Robinson in support of the existing settlement of the Clergy use of the "Honorable Sirs." serves being presented, Mr. McFarland asked to have the names attached to 'it read, as he understood that many children had been asked to sign.

etitions were presented by Sir Norwich and Dereham, county of Oxford, and other places. In each instance, the numres was small-ranging genally from 75 to 100. On the reading of the petition of William others one from Louis Cyrus Macarie, for erally from 75 to 100.

Canal, proving for the reinforcement of in- The Bill to extend the time for the payterest which the government had neglected to ment of fees on Crown Patents, was read a pay, and which the provincial; arbitrators second time, on the motion of Mr. Solicition Mr. MacKenzie moved t'iat it be referred to

a select committee, that the petition might The House went into Committee on the

Mr. Hincks opposed the motion, on the on the suggestion of Mr. Robinson, to insert ground that if acceded to, it would form a a clause to meet the case of Eaglish surveyprecedent by which the government would be bound in every instance to pay interest on all Mr. Fournier objected to the large expensthese claims, past and present. No contract es at present required from young men who was entered into with the petitioner that in- desired to pass. The cost of instruments terest should be paid. He was not paid his was upwards of £50, and to charge £5 for principal for eight or nine months, simply be-cause at the time the Province had not the Mr. Price said it was often necessary to as-

DeWitt and MacKenzie voting for it. DeWitt and MacKenzie voting for it. Mr. MacKenzie gave notice of a motion directing the Clerk of the House to request the Great Western Railway Company to furhish a return, shewing the condition of that

company, financial and otherwise, including the moneys paid to Sir A. McNab and others The honorable member also gave notice of On the 16th clause being read, there was

the introduction of a bill for the Establish- a discussion as to the time, when the bill ment of a Patent office, in connection with should come into operation. The Inspecto the Provincial Secretary-ship ; and of a bill General proposing September next, and Mr. providing for the reading of the votes of mem- Sherwood and others contending for March. bers of the Legislature, on the final passage The time was at length fixed for February.

quiring the usual fee on private bills be dis- ment moved by Mr. Richards, to be the new pensed with, in so tar as it related to the bill channel into which the water has been turnor amending the act incorporating the Port ed by the dam. Burwell Harbour Company.

ent act, the Company in question were not across the County of Kent. And by another able to exact tolls on such logs and square amendment the Act, as far as the last mentimber, which were exported in large tities from Otter creek to the United States. take effect from the time of its passing. At this time 50,000 saw logs were laying in the harbour ; and the Company desired to have liberty to impose tolls on articles of this desription. It was too much to expect that a Reeve, it would be far better for the site of the body of farmers-who maintained the harbor local capital to be fixed upon by the Governwithout assistance from the country-should ment ; and he moved an amendment to that be put to the expense of printing the bill, and effect.

y ought not to be put to expense the second of ernment would yield to the wishes of the mi- and if they voted together, who should re-

complish the exploration and survey of the Ordered to be printed.

ond time. MONDAY, June 30. tive to the principle of the amendment-

Several petitions were presented, and sevwhich was the Bill amending the Act incerporating the Toronto Hospital, which was tion ? ead a third time and passed.

Were they not here and bound to vote on all nce before the Cemmittee on Railways and member, but how was that to be found out ! Telegraph lines, in the Lower House. Per- At what period of the debate ? Were they to wait until the Upper Canada members had

Some bills were also received from the voted ! e opposed to any change, more es-meh, a change as was proposed by The Hon. Mr. Leslie laid before the House to find out that an Upper Canada majority were in favor of any measure ! There would lative to the Charter for the new College .-- be no end to the principle. He asked, besides cessarily involving increased The despatch, as well as we understood, ap-

proved of the opinions expressed by Lord El-bad damagnatic the Territorial gin on the subject, and disapproved of grant. gin on the subject, and disapproved of grant- had done ? . How often had he forced on Lowing the new Charter. Con motion of Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere, 500 one? And that while the great majority of copies of it were ordered to be printed for the Lower Canadians had voted against them -

----LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, June 27.

On motion of Sir A. MacNab, that por-

Several other references were made. Mutray, late of the firm of Turney and Mur-ray, of Montreal, contractors on the Welland fire at Montreal, in 1849.

> General Macdonald. SURVEYORS' ACT.

The motion was negatived; only Messrs. semble the examiners from different parts of the Province. Now, the hon, member would not like to come all the way from Quebec to statement.

> ten shillings. TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

The House then went again in'o commit tee on the Territorial Division bill.

The boundary between Leeds and Lanark Mr. Notman moved that the 70th rule, re- at Smith's Falls, was declared by an amend-

On motion of Col. Prince, a clause was Sir A, MacNab-Why make an exception inserted in the Bill to protect the Sheriff from the consequence of the escape of a prisoner, Mr. Notman moved that under their pres- whom he, the Sheriff, wight be conveying

> quan- tioned clause was concerned, was made to The fourth clause was reconsidered. Colonel Prince contended that instead of

the County Town being decided upon by the

other expenses connected with its passage The change was objected to by Mr. Wil-

porter. ed whether it was expedient to erect a

After a conversational conversation rela-

nority

Mr. Ross asked the hon. member for the other. MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS. Before the orders of the day, Mr. Baldwin feeling that he could not submit to inquiry MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS. were they to walk out and give no

vote at all, or were they to exercise any judgment ! (Hear; hear, from Mr. Lafontaine.) Would the hon, member for Toronto ember for Toronto had er Canada measures passed by a majority of (Loud cries, of hear, hear, from Lower Cana-

Mr. H. J. Boulton did not object to French Mr. II. J. Bollion and not object to r rener feit some doubt as to the equity jurisdetion, been, and he continued to be, of the opinion, inembers exercising their judgments upon I have formed the best judgment in my power. that it would be very undesirable that the government of the colony should be carried Similar petitions were presented by Sir An motion of Sir A. MacNab, that port Allan MacNab, and others, from Bever ey dion of the report of the committee on private to them rising in a body like fuglemen and to the of their leader.— to the opinion that it was desirable to follow bills, which relates to the incorporation of the section of it. He would not object if they would get up like men, and express a judgment of their in 1837, the act which created the court of during the late Parliament as regarded the own. It was not because they were French-men that he objected to them. (Hear, hear, icreased the defects of the system became tifying to him, when he accepted office, to from Mr. Lafontaine.) He contended that if more apparent, and naturally attracted more have, as it then appeared, the confidence of the French members had interests as the Eng-lish had, that they also would be split up : a meeting of the bar was held, at which the lish had, that they also would be split up; a meeting of the bar was held, at which the be alleged that he and his colleagues had no and that was the measure of English freedom honorable member for Toronto presided, and longer that advantage. It was true that con-(Loud shouts of hear, hear.) He repeated a memorial was addressed to the head of the support had been withdrawn from that he did not object to the French from their Government, soliciting changes upon princi- them, yet on examining the state of parties, nationality. (Continued cries of hear, hear.) ples akin to those since acted upon. Noth- and looking to the inevitable consequences of

were. Those members who made use of the resolved on. I then urged the subject on the conclusion that a stronger administration be indemnified for any losses he had sustain-Bill to amend the Surveyors' Act, and passed words were the niggers. He believed these government, and pledged myself to give my could be formed. He did not find that the Bill to amend the Surveyers' Act, and passed through some clauses; Mr. Prince promising on the suggestion of Mr. Robinson, to insert a clause to meet the case of English surveywas ne real union between Upper and Lowe: Canada. No general measure could be passed to apply to both sections of the Province: en s, the subjects on which the legislature would say that, while he and his friends had Mr. Ross remarked that it was only right to say that the hon. member for Norfolk, ac-cording to the press, at at a public dinner, ber read from the address to his constituents had said the French Canadians were like Mr. Boulton utterly dealed the truth of the

Mr. Ross was glad of the disavowal, Mr. McConnell thought that members from actually made were as nearly as possible those of the people of that part of the country. The principles, notwithstanding their difference

Mr. McConnell thought that members from Lower Canada should vote on Upper Cana-dian question. It was necessary for both sections of what was called United Canada. He was pleased with the vote last night, and hoped the votes would always be given in the mere nearly unanimous in their approbation; the same measures for both sections of the Province. Notwithstanding this, he looked the same measure is the section of the province. Notwithstanding this, he looked same way. There ought to be only one civil justice of this approbation, that formerly the on it as a matter of the greatest importance in the discovery only court of Appeals was the Executive to preserve the Union, and that either to agi-

he had no prejudices against Lower Canadi-ans; but that his countrymen were too nar-row minded to allow of his expressing his opinions; but in coming down by the stage to Montreal, he had asked the driver what o Montreal, he had asked the driver what the Canadians would do if Mr. Papineau reforms. But feeling that it was the duty of volved ; and at the same time, cause a rever- ed in the profession ; and he might say, in an-

sation with Mr. Desrivieres. He said in a ueb ys saying that it then became the duy of one another. He regretted to say there of the court, to whom should the country had been indications by a section of the party look, but to leading members of the profestor of the measure—the abominable Rebel Bill makes so much noise, why don't the Govern-ment give him a place ? To which Mr. Desrivieres replied : it would be no use, there are twenty Papineaus. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lafontaine justified the French Canadians for the votes which they had given son, who contended that the practical effect upon the Chancery Bill, upon the ground that Baldwin) was the party responsible. They Mr. H. Sherwool remarked that the har- was this-if the government desired to do they could not with reason, destroy an act were carried with no ot or opposition from Mr. H. Sherwool remarked that the half what was required by the greater number, that they had passed only this parliament, at the profession in the house than that of the bour company would reap news to the protession in the noise than that of the exportation of saw logs, and surely the counexportation of saw logs, and survey the container themselves. On the other hand, if the Gov- out allowing that act to have a farther trial; against them. Yet, after only two years' try ought not to expense for their themselves. experience of that court, he had found that individual benefit. There was no excuse for the would take the advice of those proach them for it ? It was said, indeed, that the majority of the members from Upper Carelaxing the rules of the house in this case, while they were addred to in relation to all bills for the incorporation of charitable insti-autions. Nr. Sherwoon also objected to the change. Mr. She Mr. W. Boulton opposed the motion, be- and read a petition signed by 500 persons, he would declare that he never once asked found that motion was supported by twenty-

ly surprised, and he could not hel (Mr. Sherwood denied it.) Mr. H. said the hon, member had at least voted for it two Mr. W. Boulton gave notice of a motion The Toronto Hospital Bill was read a sec- years ago. He went on to reply generally of a bill to prevent the erection of toll bars ing contrived for the purpose of the coming in places where they may obstruct the pas- election, he still felt that the Court of Chansage of the inhabitants of towns and cities cery had been very unpopular, but he would, from one part of such towns or cities to an- notwithstanding that fact, have been prepared to stand by his hon. friend, if his he had not taken the step which he had just an-

> bese and begged to occupy the time of the ouse for a few moments with some statements relative to himself. He said : I sup- the duty of himself and his other colleagues se by this time it is generally known that to consider whether they would be doing their Lave ceased to hold the honorable office duty in following his example. After the best which I held the past week. In consequence consideration, they came to the conclusion of the vote of Thursday night, I felt it my that they ought not to do so. (Hear, hear.) duty to tender my resignation, which has The hon, member for Toronto cried hear ;since been accepted, and I only hold office till but he supposed that hon. member would not states of my resignation may seem peculiar states of my resignation may seem peculiar I will point out the position in which I felt system which was recommended by the Law myself placed. In the position then that I Officers of the Crown. He and his colleagues lately held, as the first law adviser of the thought they would be justified by the praccrown, it became my duty to consider all tice in England, even during the present sesnatters concerning the organization of the sion of Parliament, in following the clearly ndicial tribunals, and the judiciary system of expressed wishes of the house, notwithstand-Upper Canada had long before engaged my attention prior to my accepting the office which I had lately held. Thus I have been country, it would be a most serious step, of many years in favor of the re-organization of the common law tribunals, and though I have to break up the present Cabinet. He had long felt some doubts as to the equity jurisdiction, been, and he continued to be, of the opinion, Mr. Ross-they are like miggers. Mr. Boulton continued,-nobody said they other meeting, a petition to Parliament was other meeting, a petition to Parliament was unanimity on the other side to warrant the in 1848, pointing out the then desirability of that anything of the sort appeared on the putting the Chancery court on a better foot-ing, and making the court of Appeals more hon, friends from Lower Canada were comefficient. He also read from the petition of pelled to rely, in a great measure, upon mem try who would sustain great constitutional the bar of 1845, to show that the changes bers from Upper Canada to expound the views

cheaper, and better too. Mr. Lafontaine said a gentleman once high in office in Upper Canada, had told him that be had on a menulcear said a gentleman once high in office in Upper Canada, had told him that be had on a menulcear said a gentleman once high in office in Upper Canada, had told him that be had on a menulcear said a gentleman once high in office in Upper Canada, had told him that be had on a menulcear said a spoken of be had on a menulcear to me upon him the necessity for undertaking these which the prosperity of the Province was inthe Canadians would do if Mr. Papineau died. The answer was quite unexpected.— Oh, we respect Mr. Papineaus. That be die, there are twenty Papineaus. That gentleman was the honorable member for Norfolk. Mr. Builton denied this. It was perfectly untrue. What he had related was a conver-sation with Mr. Desrivieres. He said in a take up the course they had marked out in conjunction with the leading men of the bar in that part of the country at least. The not preserved, other combinations must be in that part of the country at least. The Solicitor General accordingly brought in a bill for remodelling the Court, for which, though drawn by his hon. friend, he (Mr. Baldwin) was the party responsible. They is a contract of the country is a con ment, and give his support to any party by which the constitution would be maintained. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) Upon several of the questions pending before that some one ; therefoee, to give it to the comnot meet the approbation of all those with whom he had the honor to act. He had given cept the honorable member for Norfolk, who whom he had the honor to act. He had given the subject his best attention, and if the result should be, that the views he entertained should cause him to forfeit the confidence of

the party with which he acted to take that is Lower Canada-motion carried. The true road to success was a constitutional line, to get the matter fairly before nor General a despatch relative to the en- which have sped away, amidst the political the house, and then to legislate upon it. That grossing and registering of Acts of Parliawould be the proper time for testing the quesment ; also another relative to light-houses tion ; not then. His friends and himself had on Prince Edward's Island. therefore not thought it their duty to take up On motion of Mr. Badgley, the bill to con- view at every turn, we are strongly reminded the question with a view to its settlement. solidate the Criminal Laws, was read a second of the truth of the above assertion. Amongst left that till the Act of the Imperial time, and referred to a select committee.

way. Where he differed from gentlemen opposite was, in not regarding the Reserves as

vested rights. He was in favor of preserving vested rights, and understood that to be th policy of the government ; and when he heard gentlemen from Lower Canada taunted with the danger of an attack on their own institutions, he could only reply, that he was not aware of any part of their property which was in the same position as the time was approaching for an appeal to the country, and the country would decide be tween the ministry and those who opposed them. For his own part, whatever the deci

posed as it was of Republicans, Independents, Levellers, and those who were in any loyal body of men in the Province-the Orangemen,-whose principles were wellof the court, to whom should the profes-look, but to leading members of the profes-dred measure-the abominable Rebel Billdred measure—the abominable Kebel Bill-true loyalty was by it discouraged, and thrown be done by existing combinations. For him- earn twice as much. (A cry-he himself had sought to deluge wantonly with blood; self, he was ready to withdraw at any mo- said no judge should have more than £900.) and, consequently, the "Reform" cause was But where was the advantage of giving the strengthened by the support of those who equity jurisdiction to the common law courts ? were intending to abandon Canada as hope-You must have the equity powers given to lessly monarchial. The Orangemen submithouse, there had been expressions of opinion mon law courts, would only inflict on the lat-

from which he gathered, that his views did ter more than they could manage. No one conduct they were encouraged by their highest Officers. They repressed the indignant feelings which, volcano-like, were working within them ; they caused their banners to

The Baldwin Resignation.

Ten years ago, it was stated by that eccentric, but strong minded man (Dr. Dunlop) in his place in parliament, that " Responsible Government was a Trop set by knaves, to Mr. Hincks brought down from the Gover- catch fools." In looking back on those years agitation, and strife, with the almost general corruption of Public men, that meets our the most remarkable features of that period Parliament had been passed; and it must be clearly seen, that any legislation in the Pro-vince would necessarily embarrass the settle-nal Procedure, was read a second time, and procedure, was read a second time, ment of the question; by forcing the imperial referred to a select committee. legislature to commit themselves to a princilegislature to commit themselves to a principle, instead of leaving them to decide the sim-reading of the bill to regulate the fees of Re-to this; "to him" all absorbing principle. His ple question, whether the provincial parlia-ment should be allowed to legislate its own After a discussion, the bill was referred to political theory, was warmed into life by an imaginative mind, and urged forward by the clamour of a popular voice, founded in cupidity, and short sightedness. The result has been to him a sickening disappointment, and on overpowering disgust at the fickleness and corruption of those, who shouted the loudest at his promotion, in the commencement of the present Parliament. He has had every opportunity to carry out his political creed. At that time he was the man-his name was in every Reformers month-he was to be the saviour of his country. He has had an overwhelmning majority at his command, through French votes. He has laboured and assisted to deluge the Province with volumes of undigested, and indigestible measures, until his health is impaired, and now as a sequel to the Drama party the ultra Radicals-the individuals now he is deserted by his friends, and repudiated known as the Clear Grits--and to amalga- by the country. He has had his day, and mate into one mass the heterogeneous throng his glory has departed. We have no wish to which were designated as " Liberals," com- do Mr. Baldwin an injustice, but he certainly has lived and acted long enough in public life, notwithstanding his professions, to convince all parties that the well understood wishes of the people, is not his creed at this day. The injustice, and despotic conduct, during

his reign, in which he was a party, if not a principal towards numerous Gentlemen of high character and respectability, together with the zest of partizanship, which he, and his associates have shown, by the appointment of the most ignorant and imbecile men, to offices of the highest importance to the country, has left a foul blot upon his name, and however specious the arguments to uphold his political consistoncy and integrity, by the ew who still follow in his wake, the public do not, and cannot forget that he has largely participated in the flagrant corruption of th Elgin Dynasty. The miserable remnant of the strong government may cling to the power and pleasures of office for a short time longer, but the time is fast approaching, when the most imbecile-The most tyranical-The most extravagant, and the most corrupt government under which Canada ever smarted will

Mr. W. Boulton opposed the motion, be-cause he desired the rule referred to to be-that they, would see are that ne never once asked cause he desired the rule referred to to be-that they, would see are that ne never once asked cause he desired the rule referred to to be-that they, would see are that ne never once asked cause he desired the rule referred to to be-that they, would see are that ne never once asked cause he desired the rule referred to to be-that they, would see are that ne never once asked cause he desired the rule referred to to be-that they, would see are that ne never once asked cause he desired the rule referred to to be-that they, would see any change in the bill as drawn, which gave the power that they, would see any change in the they, rule to the the searation of the courts ; nor did any the bill as drawn, which gave the power that they, would see any change in the bill as drawn, which gave the power should the nanother to follow a leader, that member were size that if a change were made the power should the imposed at Port Barwell, and nowhere size the imposed at Port Barwell at Port Bar We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the

cease to exist.



LONDON, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1851

Party Procession Act. For the purpose of binding to the Reform

a special committee. The house then adjourned. reserves. The

