

cause of the present difference—the commercial policy of the two sections of the Union was different. The South was in favor of having free trade with all nations, and the North was disposed to protect their own manufactures by a high tariff. He could not see any analogy between the slaves of America, who were bought and sold like cattle, and that of the factory girls of Manchester. Though the latter may be obliged to work hard, still they received a compensation for their labor, and had liberty to work or to refrain from working; but with the slave there was no alternative, he was obliged to work willing or unwilling.

Hon. Col. GRAY said the hon. member was drawing an inference from his remark which he never intended.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND said as regarded the loyalty of Massachusetts, he considered himself a loyal subject of Britain, but had he lived in the last century, and been a native of Massachusetts at the period referred to, he would not have been found on the side of King George, but on the side of independence, for one of the dearest of rights was, that no man be taxed without his consent.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND concluded his speech by referring to the manner which the Prince of Wales was received in the Northern States, which he characterized as an ovation, and to the fact that he was grossly insulted in one of the Southern States—Virginia.

Hon. Mr WHELAN said he did not expect they were going to pitch into the squabbles of the United States as hon. members were doing, but it appeared there was nothing of greater importance before the House. It appeared that the harmony which had existed for 80 years between the two sections of the Union had lately been rudely disturbed, though, as yet there had been no great blood-shed. He could not, and no one could help being greatly amused at the accounts which came to hand about the taking of Fort Sumter. The bombardment was terrific and lasted some 36 hours, during which time there was a continuous roar of cannon,—that shot was thrown of an immense size, that the Fort was honeycombed, in different parts, the garrison was in flames, and that Fort Moultrie must have been in ruins; yet, after all the terrific firing and fighting not one solitary life was lost, and only 5 men wounded. There was something so monstrous in all this, that one could scarcely put any reliance in telegrams from the South. He rejoiced to think, however, that the present crisis would produce the effect of checking the traffic in human flesh, and of retarding the progress of slavery. It would too, in all probability produce a kindlier feeling between the people of the Northern States and British America, and tend to break that baleful spirit to which the hon. member from Georgetown referred, which manifested itself in a high protective tariff. The result, too, might be the formation, by a union of the Colonies, of one grand Empire on the shores of the Atlantic. The observation of the hon. leader of the Opposition appeared to raise the ire of the gallant Colonel, who to the surprise of everyone who heard him, became the advocate in defence of the Southern States in their inroads on the liberties of the human race. He stated that if there was any aggression in the case it was not on the part of the South, but rather on the part of the North. He begged leave to differ entirely from the hon. leader of the Government; for, most undoubtedly the South made an aggression when it endeavored to get possession of property belonging to the Federal Government, and resisted the laws of the Union in reference to the collection of the taxes. And, since Lincoln took his seat in the Presidential chair, in what particular he would ask, had his Government infringed on the rights of the South?—They acted according to the constituted authority of the Federal Government. The President would have been in fault had he done anything less than he did in upholding the Constitution of the country. In regard to

the newspaper paragraph, he, (Mr W.) would be glad to see a servile insurrection, if it would terminate forever the cursed traffic in human flesh which the Southern States had carried on for the last 83 years in defiance of the principles to which their forefathers had affixed their names. The principles of the Constitution secured liberty and happiness to every body; but those who happened to have a black skin have since been sold, whipped, scourged to death, and hung up by their necks like mere brutes. Even within the last few months there were instances of hundreds of persons being tarred and feathered by the abettors of slavery, for defending the rights of humanity. Instances of barbaric treatment perpetrated by Southern men were of common occurrence.

Hon. Mr WHELAN then went on to speak of the modest claim, as he termed it, that the Federal Government should relinquish their claim to property belonging to the Federal Government, at the request of the Southern Confederacy, of the tyranny practised by the Government of George III. against the 13 Colonies of America, and of the men of the North who were now true to the instinct of their forefathers—the Puritans who were strongly imbued with the spirit of liberty.

A few other hon. members spoke briefly on the resolution, and others who had already spoken on it addressed the House again. After a prolonged debate the resolution was put and carried without a division being taken.

The bill relating to Land Assessment was then read a third time and passed, after which the House adjourned at a quarter past 8 o'clock.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

SATURDAY, April 27.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH presented a Bill to continue the Act relative to accidents by fire in Georgetown, which as read a first time.

Ordered, that the powers of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of W. W. Lord, R. E. Hodgson, and other ship owners and merchants, complaining of the exaction of a tax on vessels passing through the Gut of Canseau, be extended, and that the said Committee do report thereon next session.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Bill to continue an Act relating to accidents by fire etc., was read a second time, and the House went into Committee on it—Hon. Mr Kelly in the Chair. No amendments were made to it in Committee and the Chairman reported accordingly.

The Bill to continue certain Acts therein mentioned was next read and committed to a Committee of the whole House—Hon. Mr Whelan in the chair. No Amendments were made to the Bill.

The engrossed Bill from the Council intitled an Act to promote vaccination was then read a first time.

Hon. Col. GRAY moved that the 10th rule of the House be suspended, that it might be then read a second time.

It was then moved by Hon. Mr Laird seconded by Mr Howat that it be read a second time that day 3 months.

After a discussion it was agreed that the farther consideration of the Bill should be deferred till next session, and that in the mean time it should be published in the *Royal Gazette* for general information.

The standing order was then moved, and the House took up the report of the special Committee on the Contingent accounts of the House for the present Session.

MONDAY, April 30.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND presented to the House the Blue Book, for 1859.