## EDMUND BURKE.

Mr. Burke, whose death had been irretrievably broken by the death of his son, and who had long to the excellence of your private character, nor to laboured under severe and increasing weakness, at your exertions for the interests of learning and of politics during his last eventful moments, were of your sphere of being useful enlarged. These consihad made his voice sound as the note of a trumpet to the heart of England. His last work, the Letters on Murray, in the diocese of St. David's, and I am happy death, is distinguished by the same fervent eloquence, if possible, increased; and his prophetic eye antici- | servant, pated, from the bed of death, those glorious triumphs which were destined to immortalize the close of the conflict. "Never," exclaimed he, in his last hours, tyranny be over-past."

has no such philosophic statesman to boast; the annals of Ireland, graced though they be with splendid characters, have no such shining name to exhibit. His clergyman. His first impression, therefore, was, to agination, the richness of genius; it was a combination to a friend, a short time only before his death, "I had of the three, unrivalled, perhaps, in any other age or not lost the feelings which prompted me, some years country. Endowed by nature with a powerful under- before, to request permission to retire from Durham exhibited the rare combination of these great qualities ever, outweighed his scruples; he felt convinced that research. His speeches in parliament were not so sembly, only because they were more profound; he vailing feeling of the majority. He was ever in adsubsequent times have felt the truth of his principles, they are destined to rise into still more general cele-

brity in the future ages of mankind. Like all men of a sound intellect, an ardent disposition, and a feeling heart, Mr. Burke was strongly attached to the principles of freedom; and during the American war, when those principles appeared to be endangered by the conduct of the British Government, he stood forth as an uncompromising leader of the Opposition in Parliament. He was, from the outset, however, the friend of freedom only in conjunction with its indispensable allies, order and propriety; and the severing of the United States from the British empire, and the establishment of a pure Republic beyond the Atlantic, appears to have given the first rude shock to his visions of the elevation and improvement of the species, and suggested the painful doubt, whether the cause of liberty might not in the end, be more endangered by the extravagance of its supporters than by the efforts of its enemies. These doubts were confirmed by the first aspect of the French Revolution; and while many of the greatest men of his age were dazzled by the brightness of its morning light, he at once discerned, amidst the deceitful blaze, the small black cloud which was to cover the universe with darkness. With the characteristic ardour of his disposition, he instantly espoused the opposite side; and, in the prosecution of his efforts in defence of order, he was led to profounder principles of political wisdom, than any intellect, save that of Bacon, had reachunderstanding of mankind. His was not the instinctive horror at revolution which arises from the possession of power, the prejudices of birth, or the selfishness of wealth; on the contrary, he brought to the consideration of the great questions which then divided society, prepossessions only on the other side, a heart long warmed by the feelings of liberty, a disposition enthusiastic in its support, a lifetime spent in its service. He was led to combat the principles of Jacobinism from an early and clear perception of their consequences; from foreseeing that they would infaland, in the end, leave to society, bereft of all its bulwarks, only an old age of slavery and decline. It was not as the enemy, but the friend of liberty, that he will be founded .- Alison's History of the French Revolution.

## BISHOP BURGESS.

After Mr. Burgess had taken his degree of B.D., Dr. Cooper, one of his brother prebendaries, and his next door neighbour at Durham, used frequently to urge him to proceed him to take that of D.D. Most of the prebendaries at this time had done so. "Burgess," he would say, "you ought to take your Doctor's degree. It is a compliment you owe your college.' In the summer of 1803, business calling him to London, he stopped at Oxford on his way, and did take it. During his stay in town, the Bishop of Durham told him that Mr. Addington, then premier, had a few days before said to him, in the course of conversation, "I wonder Burgess does not call on me: I was with him both at Winchester and Oxford." The Bishop added, that, after hearing this, he really ought to call. His shrinking, modest nature recoiled, however, on the present, as on many former occasions, from obtruding himself into notice, or in any way courting patronage, and he returned to Durham without profiting by this friendly hint. Even Mrs. Burgess heard nothing of it till several days after his return home, when he casually mentioned what had occurred, and she very naturally exclaimed, "Then, of course, you called in Downing-street?" to which he replied in the negative. She tacitly acquiesced

one franked by Mr. Addington. "Some friend," he replied, "must have asked him to frank a letter to me," and he put it aside for the moment, not having the slightest suspicion of its contents. Mrs. Burgess, who soon after left the room, observed, on her return, that he looked grave and thoughtful, and inquired the cause, when he showed her the following letter from Mr. Addington :-

"Downing-street, June 5, 1803.

"SIR,-Though we have been separated almost 30 years, I have not, let me assure you, been a stranger length breathed his last at his country-seat of Beacons- religion; and I have been anxious that your services field, on the 9th July, 1797. His counsels on English should be still further noticed and distinguished, and the same direct, lofty, and uncompromising spirit which | derations, alone, have led me to mention you to His Majesty as the successor of the late Lord George a Regicide Peace, published a few months before his to say that His Majesty has entirely approved of the recommendation. It will not be expected that you profound wisdom, and far-seeing sagacity, which cha- should relinquish your prebend in the Cathedral racterised his earlier productions on the French Revo- Church of Durham .- I have the honour to be, with lution. As his end approached, the vigour of his spirit, true esteem, sir, your most obedient and faithful

"HENRY ADDINGTON.

"To the Rev. Dr. Burgess." The feelings of Dr. Burgess on the perusal of this "never succumb. It is a struggle for your existence letter were mingled and conflicting. The tribute of as a nation. If you must die, die with the sword in respect and esteem which it conveyed, from a distinyour hand. But I have no fears whatever for the re- guished and upright statesman, writing from an accusult. There is a salient living principle of energy in rate knowledge of the nature and circumstances of the public mind of England, which only requires pro- his career, both public and private, could not but per direction to enable her to withstand this, or any highly gratify him. His conscience, also, testified other ferocious foe. Persevere, therefore, till this that he had in no way courted this flattering offer. It came to him unsought and unexpected. But his Thus departed this life, if not in the maturity of reflecting mind could not be dazzled into a forgetfulyears, at least in the fulness of glory, Edmund Burke. ness of the great responsibility attendant upon the The history of England, prodigal as it is of great men, episcopal office, nor of the onerous public duties which its acceptance would impose upon him, whose cherished wish had been the quiet life of a country was not the mere force of intellect, the ardour of im- decline the offer; and, in allusion to this fact, he said standing, an inventive fancy, a burning eloquence, he into a less public station." Further reflection, howwith deep thought, patient investigation, boundless should he return a negative reply, the friends whose judgment he most valued would unite in condemning impressive as those of Mirabeau in the National As- his decision; and this conviction, together with the spontaneous nature of the minister's offer, and the did not address himself with equal felicity to the pre- anticipations which his letter threw out of increased usefulness, finally induced him to return an affirmavance of his age, and left to posterity the difficult task tive, and, of course, a grateful answer. Some idea of reaching, through pain and suffering, the elevation existed that Mr. Addington would have given the to which he was at once borne on the wings of pro- vacant bishopric to a learned divine in the north, phetic genius. Great, accordingly, and deserved, as long since dead, an old friend of Burgess, and a was his reputation in the age in which he lived, it was worthy man, but pompous and pushing. One who not so great as it has since become; and strongly as knew them both observed, in allusion to this report, "It was well he did not give it to Dr. ---; he would have died of inflation. It is best bestowed on that humble, apostolical man."-Harford's Life of Bishop Burgess.

## Civil Intelligence.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

YONGE STREET DURHAM MEETING.

Monday, July 26. Mr. Price rose, he said, for the purpose of bringing under the otice of the House the circumstances relating to a certain out Yonge Street, in October, 1839. In the year 1839, shortly after the Earl of Durham had left this provice; at a time when a new system of government was about to be introduced into this province, which should assimilate, as far as possible, the institutions of this country to those of Great Britain; when it was expressly desired by the Ministry that the views and wishes of the people should be declared with regard to the question of the union of the provinces, and also with regard to the ciples of responsible government which had been propound ed by Lord Durham, a meeting was called by the Sheriff of the ne District, that the yeomanry of the district might consul together. After the meeting had been so called by the Sheriff, whose duty it is to call together and preside at such meetings, upon a requisition of certain inhabitants of the district, a counter requisition was got up, addressed to the Sheriff, demanding that the meeting should not be held and alleging as a reason that riots would ensue. Those who had signed the first requisition, immediately by notice in the public prints, called a ed, and which are yet far in advance of the general meeting in order that they might quietly pursue their original intention of taking the sense of the yeomanry of the district upon the subject already adverted to. On the day previous to the meeting there was a general movement throughout the city of Toronto, to counteract, if possible, the proceedings which it was supposed would take place: it being supposed that those who were favourable to the meeting were the friends of the doctrine of responsible government as promulgated by Lord Durham, and that it was also the intention of the meeting to hail the approach of the present Governor General, who was then on his way to assume the government of this province, as one likely to carry out the views of Lord Durham. It was stated to him (Mr. Price) on that day, that if he attended the meeting his life would be in danger; and as for the member for Oxford, if he attended the meeting his life would not be worth libly, if successful, destroy the elements of freedom; an hour's purchase. (Hear, hear.) It was determined, how ever, that they would not be intimidated by threats, and de-prived of the exercise of their undoubted rights; that they would go peaceably to the place of meeting, pass ther resolu-tions, and go peaceably away; and although it was reported was the determined opponent of the revolution; and such will ever be the foundation in character on which the most resolute, because the most enlightened and the least selfish, resistance to democratic ascendency ness of the meeting, when a large concourse of people from the city, at the head of whom were the Mayor, the Clerk of the Peace, and various officials, came up with flags and banners, and having taken possession of the platform, proceeded to elect and having taken possession of the platform, proceeded to elect a different chairman from the one who had been proposed by the friends of the meeting, who immediately separated them-selves and removed to a distance. They were not, however, permitted to retire peaceably. The Sheriff at the head of a body of men came up to their waggons, foaming with wrath, and to save themselves from violence and perhaps from death itself, they were obliged to fly in different directions. He (Mr. Price) escaped by getting over a fence, and he believed the hon. gentleman from Oxford had saved himself by his speed in running. (A laugh.) Hundreds were knocked down, dozens were seen weltering in their blood. Magistrates were upon the spot, many of them participators in the outrage. Is it sur-prising, then, that the parties should not have been brought to One unfortunate individual was inhumanly murdered. And after all this, these officials and their band of rioters proceeded to pass their own resolutions, and then returned to

[Mr. Price read the resolutions which it had been intended to submit to the meeting, and also certain affidavits setting forth the proceedings of the aggressors, which had been laid

efore Sir G. Arthur.]
Mr. Johnston here interrupted the hon. member, and desired to be informed what answer Sir G. Arthur had returned to the

application.

Mr. Price—The answer was, we might go before a jury of the country and obtain redress. But how could it be imagined that justice could be obtained from a jury composed of the very persons most deeply implicated; from a grand jury compo of the very persons who were foremost in creating the disturbance. To shew the intent of the parties, it will only be necessary to state that the rioters came to the ground decorated with ribbons as distinctive badges by which they might be known to their hirelings. The brother of the Chief Justice who was present, having been accidentally knocked down, reproved the person who gave the blow, by pointing to his ribbon, and saying, About a fortnight afterwards, as they were sitting together, the post came in, and among various letters which it brought, Mrs. Burgess called his attention to not impunity been given to crime? Has not the Riding which I represent been the scene of riots and murders? It is a question of vital importance, but I will not detain the house any longer upon it at present. I will merely move for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the matter and report thereon. Here Mr. Price moved for the appointment of ertain gentlemen whom he named. He had left himself out of the committee, he said, because as he was a party engaged so far as running away was concerned—(a laugh)—he did not wish to act as judge and accuser.

nary way.

Capt. Steele and Col. Prince supported the motio

Hon. Mr. Harrison said: It is a question of such importance that I think decidedly it should be investigated. I have not the least objection, and I only rise to disabuse the minds of hon, members of the impression that there is any objection existing against the enquiry on the part of the government. No doubt the parties had a perfect right to call the meeting, and no doubt the Sheriff was wrong in refusing to call the meeting in consequence of the counter requisition. The reason why no executive investigation could take place was this: the parties themselves placed it out of the power of the executive to do any thing in the matter; because the charges preferred extended not only to complaints of official misconduct, but to accusa-tions of positive crime. In justice to Sir G. Arthur, it should be stated that the affidavits which have been read by the hon.

and learned gentleman were never laid before him at all.

Mr. Small said having seconded the resolution, he would now, with the approbation of the hon. mover, propose that a portion of the same be altered, and that the committee be ountry when that affair took place: if he had been he would probably have had his brains knocked out: he should certainly

probably have nad its brains knocked out: he should certainly not have run away. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the matter would be calmly and dispassionately investigated.

Mr. Hincks desired before the question was put, to observe, that he could not exactly comprehend why it was out of the power of the government to enquire into and redress these complaints. The learned member for Kingston, had said that plants. The learned member for Kingston, had said that charges of official misconduct had been mixed up with that of crime. Then I suppose (said Mr. Hincks) we are to understand that when an officer of the government is accused of being guilty of notorious official misconduct, because he is at the ame time accused of crimes of a higher nature, he is to be totally absolved and acquitted-rather an absurd mode of reaoning I should think, yet this is the doctrine of the learned entleman. When on a late occasion serious riots were re-resented to have occurred in the city of Toronto, in which also certain judges and magistrates were concerned, a commis-sion was issued for this investigation, why was not the same course followed with regard to these now under consideration? Now. I for one, am of opinion, that when judges of the land and other officials identify thenselves with electioneering and election riots, it is impossible, under such circumstances, that the people can have confidence in the administration of justice.— (Hear, hear.) In England a much less urgent case of complaint would be at once investigated by the government, and I think it should be so in this province.

The motion was alterd, and the committee consisting of

Messrs. Small, Daly, Nelson, Christie and Merritt, was appointed by the house.

TIMBER DUTIES-MR. NEILSONS'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Thorburn contenled that the lumber trade led to immoral and disorderly conluct in those who followed that occu-pation. He instanced the scenes that had occurred at Bytom ome years back, and the exploits of the "Shiners," in proof of

Mr. Derbishire said that whatever formerly might have been the scenes of disorder of which Bytown was the theatre, the energies of the orderly portion of that community had completely mastered the disturbers, and for many years there had not been and was not at present in the Pronce a community in which order was better established, or the laws better obeyed. With regard to the Resolutions upon the table, he thought that house would be wanting in a paramount duty it owed to the country if it allowed further time to elapse without making known to the mother country the opinion of the Legislature upon the proposed alteration of the timber duties. Much misconception prevailed at home upon the subject of this trade, and the fiscal regulation by which it was protected. A committee of the House of Commons, packed with members lostile to the Canadian timber trade, was not the best adapted to bring out the truth upon a question so complicated, and in which so many colonial interests were involved. He sincerely hoped the mother country would pause in the course of policy upon which she had entered; for, if prejudicial to the extent apprehended to this colony it wo e fatal to the mother country.-Not an axe that sounded in the wilds of Canada but put in motion a shuttle in the factories of Manchester; and if England for the sake of getting Russia, Sweden, and Norway as customers for her manufactures were to destroy the Canada timber trade and lose this colony as a purchaser for her manufactures, she would, he feared, play the part of the dog in the fable, who, in grasping at a shadowy reflection in the water, let fall the substance which he held in his mouth. (Hear, hear.) England would not sell her manufactures to the rude boors of the Baltic, or the serfs and white slaves of Russia, who had no taste for them, and whose highest notions of luxury consisted in eating black bread and drinking train oil. These countries had home manufactures which suited their wants, and it was the present policy of their governments to foster and protect them, inasmuch as the governments had not yet arrived at that pitch of commercial lightenment which impelled our own to cast aside and sacrifice the interests of its own subjects and children to court the favour of its enemies. (Hear, hear.) The Home Government based its intended interference with the protective duties and that was a palpable and patent object—to realize all the ion timber upon the expectation revenue. The sanguine estimate of the projectors of this measure was no more than a million. Even if they realized that sum, which he doubted, it was a poor consideration for so great a sacrifice as the interests of the vast colonial empire of Great Britain upon the American continent. nursery for seamen maintained by the mercantile fleet of from 1200 to 2000 ships annually crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence had been adverted to. This to the mother country was one of the most serious considerations in the question.—Nor was it immaterial to notice to whom the benefit of this growth of seamen was to go. Russian timber, it seemed, was to be received in British ports in Russian bottoms, so that an impetus was to be given to the Russian navy whilst a proportionate degradation was to be inflicted upon the British. It was difficult to understand a policy tending at one blow to depress the colonial interest of England, and transfer her naval power to her most formidable European Russia, more than a match for Great Britain by land, who had already pushed the outposts of her power to the frontier of every British possession only wanted a navy to commence a contest which her ambition had been long preparing. For his own part he saw a close connexion between the forests of Canada and the "wooden walls of old England" the bulwarks upon these things, and while yet in time stay the hand lifted to injure both. (Hear.) The Resolutions, very much the same in substance as Mr. Derbishire's observations, were unanimously adopted.

Wednesday, July 28.

The Frontenac Election Committee reported that the sitting member, Henry Smith, Jr. Esq., was duly elected, but that the petition against his return was not frivolous or vexatious. The committee, of which Mr. Morin was chairman, having decided that the first allegation, that of bribery on the part of the sitting member, was not proved;—the second charge, that of improper conduct on the part of the Returning Officer, was abandoned by the petitioner, Mr. Mathewson, the unsuccessful

Mr. Holmes brought in two bills, which were each read a first time—to amend ordinance regarding Montreal Turnpike Roads, 3d Vic. cap. 31, and to relieve copies of the Holy Scriptures, when imported by sea, from payment of duty. NATURALIZATION BILL.

The committee of the whole house on the bill to naturalize certain persons.

Mr. Cartwright called upon the hon. gentleman who brought in the bill (Mr. Harrison) to show what authority the house had to pass such a measure. He was aware that a law to that effect existed in Upper Canada, but the parliament of Upper Canada was no longer in existence, and no provision had been made by the Union Act.

Mr. Viger thought the gentleman who had just sat down was in error. The parliament had the power of naturalizing and constituting an alien a Iritish subject in the colonies; not

Mr. Cartwright alluded to he law which was passed by the Imperial Parliament, which enabled the legislature of Upper Canada to naturalize aliens, and he contended that they had no right to pass such a measure unless similarly authori

Mr. Quesnel stated that there were two Acts, one for Upper Canada and one for Lower Canada, and by the Unio these statutes continued in force until repealed or amended. Mr. Draper.—There was another consequence to the objections which had been urged, andthat might be found in the

Act of Union itself. After refering to persons naturalized by Acts of Parliament of either Uppe or Lower Canada, as eligible to public offices, it also includes tiose who are naturalized by the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Neilson stated that he was f opinion, that as a small

portion of the British empire, they ad no right to make British

Mr. Johnston said before that motion was granted which re- he had the honour of a seat in that house, in favour of the Mr. Johnston said before that motion was granted which required the 77th rule of the house to be rescinded, so far as relates to the motion, in order that the committee may be named by the hon, gentleman who is the chappion of this cause, that hon, gentleman ought to show good cause why it should be done. He hoped the committee would be selected in the ordinate which is the chapping of the should extend the principles of the bill so as to include foreigners of all classes, into the province. He would not allude to the Americans; he thought it invidious to make distinctions; he would invite the small farmers of Europe also to emigrate and settle in this country. He wished to introduce a liberal measure in the house; we were not excluded from settling in the United States; they would welcome us as long as we acted properly; but if the settler there, who had been used to monarchy, would rise up and preach those principles, he would be persecuted, and justly so, because no one had a right to settle under a government to whose forms he could not conform himself. The gallant colonel paid a high compliment to the industry and enterprize of the Americans, whom he would be glad to see in the country, as he was satisfied no American would settle in Canada who did not prefer the peace and quiet which reigned under our form of government to the conontests in political matters which occurred on the other side.

Mr. Merritt understood the bill to have a perspective view without limitation. We had an opportunity of seeing the working of the old system by which Americans were allowed to settle in the country and after a residence of seven years became naturalized. Previous to 1812, there were no restrictions, persons of capital flowed into the province to take advan of the natural advantages of the country. After that period, from the representation of interested persons, the restrictive policy was adopted, and the consequence was, that instead of settling in the province, the Western States were selected not only by the Americans but by European Emigrants—the State of Ohio for instance, then having about 240,000 inbitants, had now 1,500,000 This was the consequence of the retain by the tracted that now a liberal

prove that he had not departed from the principles which he had formerly held. The hon gentleman alluded to the valuable settlements in the United States formed by foreigners, who had brought wealth into the country, an advantage of which we have been deprived through the restrictive policy which had

een pursued.

Mr. Roblin was in favour of the bill. He trusted that as an act of justice to those who had settled in the province in good faith, the house would pass the bill untramelled by any pro-

the province, and he would move an amendment to that

Mr. Hinchs hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, as, in his opinion, it would endanger or retard the passage of the bill before the house. If the hon, gentleman would bring forward his amendment in the shape of a separate bill, it should ceive his (Mr. Hincks's) support.

Colonel Prince withdrew the motion, stating that he did so

in acquiescence with the wishes of hon. members. He should, however, bring in a bill on a future occasion containing the features of the amendment.

Mr. Neilson said that all foreigners could come into the country, and, after a residence of seven years, be entitled to the privileges of British subjects. Hon. members would make us believe that the government of Great Britain was worse than that of Turkey, that it would not allow any foreigners to enter the province with security to their lives. In fact, in his opinion, the British Government had been culpably liberal with respect to foreigners.

FEUDAL TENURE.

On the motion of Mr. Dunscombe, the house went into comittee upon the subject of the Feudal Tenures.
Mr. Dunscombe said that in submitting the first resolution to the committee, that of the many subjects that agitated the public mind in that part of the province heretofore called Lower Canada, there were none, not one, of more importance than that for which he now claimed the consideration of the committee. The origin of the Feudal Tenure was under circumstances, and under necessities that no longer existed; a junction, in the barbarous ages of the poor and the rich, the weak and the strong-for their mutual protection-those circumstances, those necessities no longer existed; and there was no longer any occasion for this species of Tenure. The governnent that we had the blessing to live under, protected all her ubjects alike, whether Serf, Censitaire or Seignieur-(hear, ar) - and so very true was this, that the object of this species of tenure was now totally lost sight of. Instead of the nieurs living on their Seigniories, and in accordance with the philosophy and spirit of the Seignorial system, extending pateral protection and acts of kindness to the Censitaires, in return for the numeroue fines, rights and substantial privileges exacted by them from the Censitaire—in many instances the Seigneur had never seen his seigniory. (Hear.) In the county which he (Mr. Dunscombe) had the honour to represent, the Censitaires positively did not know who their Seignieur was! (Hear, hear, hear.) They were ignorant who was this Seignieur, who took their fines—exacted everything to the last penny. (Hear.) They knew not to whom they should address themselves for relief, if required for protection, in return for those exactions. It was notorious that the Seigniory of Beauharnois had by means of a lottery, or some such modern invention, passed into the hands of a speculative body of Englishmen—enterprizing men he was willing to grant, and men who would advance the interest and prosperity of the country —but not men who could sympathize with their Censitaires; (Hear, hear, hear.) In this way, a system framed for the protection of the people had become burthensome—had become oppressive—had become hateful to the people, and repugnant oppressive—and become natural to English and French feelings. (Cheers.) He did not wish any hasty legislation on this important subject. He did not any hasty legislation on this advocate any measures of spoliation, nor did the people of Lower Canada advocate such measures-it was a foul libel on an ho nest yeomanry to say so; they desired a change, but one on fair and equitable principles, and on such terms as this ho might think proper and just to all parties; and surely this house would never deny them so reasonable a prayer? The people wanted something better adapted to the present circum stances of the country, and in unison with English laws; and to be released from a system detrimental to their prosperity and an incubus on their industry, and to their advancement in Mr. Viger contended that the abuses which had crept into

the system, were no real part of it, but would vote for in-

Mr. Holmes said there was now a system of extortion practised from one end of the land to the other, and when the un fortunate peasant sought redress from the courts of law, the hon. and venerable member himself, (Mr. Viger) has said, he got no redress, because says the hon. member, the verdict of the courts of law is based on error? "The decisions were contrary to law." Why was this? He (Mr. Holmes) would tell them why—the judges were themselves Seignieurs, and loudly complained of as had and exacting Seignieurs too—(order, order, and hear, hear)—justice was not to be expected under such circumstances. (Hear, hear.) The hon. members from Upper Canada did not understand, they did not feel the burdens of the Endal Tenues and notwithstanding place. Why was this? He (Mr. Holmes) would tell of the Feudal Tenure, and notwithstanding what had been said by the ven. member from Richelieu, and the hon. member from Quebec, he (Mr. Holmes) would fearlessly assert, that so far was it from a fact, that the French Canadians were satisfied with that antiquated system, that from the bay of Chalcurs to Coteau du Lac, the Feudal System was condemned, nay exe-crated—(hear, hear, hear)—but even admitting for the sake of argument, that in the country, and for a rural population, this tenure might be admissible, what was its effect in villages, towns and cities? (Cheers.) What was its effect merce? It was a bar to improvement, a tax upon industry, a direct tax—(hear, hear)—(Mr. Neilson said no, not a tax, a droit)—the hon, member says it is not a tax, he (Mr. Holmes) did not understand the difference attempted to be drawn by the hon. member, but he persisted in saying it was a tax, a most enormous, burthensome, and unjustifiable tax too. What was An emigrant, or a merchant, or any other person, bought a vacant lot of land for perhaps £100, or £500, no matter, the purchase money was paid eight per cent.—he improved the property, erected buildings, a palace if you will, expended thousands upon it—a circumstance induced a change, a desire to sell, misfortunes compelled the improver to part with his property—it is sold, the Seignieur comes in and lays his hand upon the twelfth part of the product, thus taxing industry, and this beautiful and boasted right of the Seignieur is repeated at each transfer-[hear, hear,]—each sale of the property. some instances the claims upon the property swallowed up the whole product-and were hon. members to be told that this was a good, a paternal system. [Hear, hear.] The Droits de Banalete too—another beauty of the system—what would farmers in this section of the province say, if they, like the Serfs of Lower Canada, were obliged to carry their corn to be ground at the Seignorial mill, no matter how distant nor how misera-ble or bad that mill might be? Then he would not be permitted to erect a mill upon his own lands, even had he the most splendid water privileges at his door; oh no, those are the Seignorial rights; and what does the Seignieur give to the Censitaire in return? The privilege of eating black bread, for the mills of the Seignories, with three or four exceptions, are unfit

to grind provender for cattle. [Hear, hear, hear.]
Mr. Armstrong, the member for Berthier followed and Mr. Armstrong, the member for Berthier followed and pointed out the abuses, the burthens, and the oppression that materially alter the character of thebill proposed by the hon. gentleman from Kingston. He was and ever had been since (Cheers.) He stated that he held his seat in that house, he

was sent there by his constituents on account of his well known opinions on that subject and his hostility to the whole system, and the people would never be satisfied until they had redress. (Cheers.) The hon member proceeded to point out that besides the banalite—the lods et ventes—the retraite—there were other grievances—the seignieur could take any tree he liked without his consent off his farm—he could run a road in any part of

his farm to his manor house.

Mr. Johnston was personally acquainted with the burdens, the grievances of the Feudal system—it was a disgrace to any country, and he would use his best endeavours to remove it.

Mr. Turcotte spoke at great length in French. We understood him to have said he would return to his county, aye to any county in the province of Lower Canada, and upon the feudal question would hang his election—that the whole population were incensed against it—that they execrated the name, and would consider any measure delivering them from the infamous system a boon conferred by the legislature. He described the peculiarities of the feudal system, and the exactions under it with great effect. He appeared to inflict upon its supporters a severe and well-merited castigation, under which, to judge from the manner and the countenances of the hon-members who were favourable to the tenure, they were not at all comfortable, particularly Mr. Viger.
Mr. Christie, Mr. Quesnel, Mr. Morin, Mr. Parent and Mr.

Neilson, all spoke at length; the latter only in favour of the

Mr. Moff at was of opinion that the change was necessary, and that it could be produced by a change in the Canada Tenures Act. He was an advocate for a voluntary measure, and not compulsory. The hon, member explained that if the Seignieur was allowed first to commute with the censitaire and then with was allowed first to commute with the censitaire and then with the casure would be adopted.

Mr. Cameron had seconded the motion of amendment to ove that he had not departed from the principles which he deformerly held. The hon. gentleman alluded to the valuate settlements in the United States formed by foreigners, who debrought wealth into the country, an advantage of which the country, an advantage of which the country, an advantage of which the country.

The following are the resolutions:—
1st. Resolved—That from the increasing improvement of the country, and from the abuses which have grown out of the operation of tenure of lands, now existing in that part of the province heretofore called Lower Canada, commonly known as the "Seigniorial Tenure," the said tenure has become less visions of the kind now proposed.

Mr. Johnston did not wish to be termed illiberal because he opposed the bill. He wished to protect the loyal inhabitants of the wants, prosperity and advancement of the proposed the bill. He wished to protect the loyal inhabitants to prove the results of the proposed the bill.

the people.—Yeas 45, Nays 3.
[Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Borne, Bouthillier, Buchanan, Cameron, Chesley, Christie, Cook, Day, Delisle, Derbishire, Draper, Dunscomb, Durand, Foster, Hincks, Holmes, Johnston, Killaly, J. S. McDonell, Moffat, Moore, Morin, Morris, Parent, Parke, Powell, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Robertson, Sherwood, Simpson, Small, H. Smith, Steele, Taché, Thompson, Thorburn, Turcotte, Watts, Williams, Woods, Yule—45.—

Nays—Messrs. Berthelot, Neilson, Viger—3.]
2nd. Resolved—That the different lagislative enactments passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom touching and concerning the said tenure, have not attained the end sought for by their framers,—and that it is expedient to adopt other efficient and equitable means for relieving the people from the above difficulties, and of gradually substituting for the seigniorial system a free tenure more consonant to their condition interests, and wishes.—Yeas 45, Nays 3.

3rd. Resolved—That in the changes to be made in the laws of tenure, due regard should be paid to the vested rights of all parties concerned, and provision made for ascertaining the

ame with a view to an equitable adjustment.—Unanimously.
The Resolutions were then referred to Messrs. Morin, Noel

Raymond, Moffatt, Taschereau, Armstrong, and Dunsco

## Advertisements.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

OTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the hand and seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home Distict, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the cond day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the ome District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the spective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Essatobicoke, Flos, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innishi, Mono, Mulur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which we been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being a arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sixpence ar acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

W. B. JARVIS, Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS,
General Agent.
48-ff

144, King Street, Toronto. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

HERREW AND GERMAN.

MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, WILL give Private Instructions in the above language Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mead's Music Sa and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet

July 10, 1841. BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-A tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Suddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the lest English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-19

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARB in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dimner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenward Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CASTSTEELLANES, of a superior quality which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufacture. he can recommend with confidence, as they and the his own inspection, by first rate workmen, and others in want of the above article, will please the his department of the above article, will please the his department of the his confidence in SAMUEL SHAW,

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDO'S HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840. STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto 2nd April, 1841. o, 2nd April, 1841.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built 10 ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built lodger warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers beg to intimate to their Correspondents, and the Trade generally, that they are now in receipt of part their importations of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS: and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock pened out.

opened out.

These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite periods.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841.

The Church

IS published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS:—Pifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence, Sterling, per annum.

town the 1 M peda foun foun the with men throo occa mast disci niste sider culti with Som less, boy. he stru

of the

His fa

went :

town

was 1

accord

stand

one o wife,

by he Thus In hi

fear (

was I Hi birth fathe

acquinto

to th

Mar he wat Mand