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oledges of wiedom did the Provisional Gov-

pledges of wiedom did the Provisional Gov-ernment give us 1 Some papers and speech-es of a noble spirit there were there from Lamarine, we grant ; but generally, ideas, theorems, powerless edicits which were ex-pected to execute themselves, leanings on overy side to the popular breeze, and, in fine, its project of an ultra democratic constitu-tion, with eue chamber and universal suf-frage. They begas where we are ending. Suffage was not universal with us at first and well that it was not. Communities must learn to govern themselves. The burden of power must be let down gently into the bosom of the people. The whole process must be deliberate and practical. It is not so in France. Fine words and Uto-pian theories instead : "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," over all gates and church doors. One is tempted to say, Would that the French people might dramatize them-elves into liberty ! for there is no chance of their assessing themselves into it. There is one question connected with this must is the Social Question. In this, per-haps, lie the great problem and peril of our ine. The higher and lower classer, for-merity far apart, always opposed, have now come nearer to each other, at least by the corelopment of conscious rights in the lat-ter. They now stand confronted : and the

development of conscious rights in the lat-ter. They now stand confronted : and the danger is of an obstinate and fatal conflict. In this state of things, it is of the utmost importance to disabuse them both, as far as possible, of unreasonable and irritating pre-judices, and, in this view, we must express our opinion, that many things are said with too little qualification and of a very danger-ous tendency. It is implied in much that is written upon the present condition of the depressed chasses, that this condition is ow into the chasses, above them,—to rechem.

ployers and grasping capitalise. But is this true? Let us look at it. The civilized world has been for a long time in a state of comparative peace. Population has rapidly increased. Laborers have unitiplied, and production has outgrown demand. The consequence has been a competition among them for work. They have underbid one another. Wages have fallen to the bar

ing to the classes above them,-to rich em

another. Wages have falling to the bare-life-supporting point. Whose fault is this? Nobody's, that we can see. It is no one's fault directly and immediately. Remotely, one may say, the condition of the suffering classes is owing to oppressive governments, to unequal institutions, to the entail of es-tates and immense accumulations in for-

tates and immense accumulations in few hands, to enormous national debts and con-sequent heavy taxes. But all t'is was the heritage of the past, the fixed order of soci-ety, and it could not be changed in a moment. No doubt, freer institutions, exten-ded suffrage, and the substitution of fee and freehold forrent and loase, would have given a spring to the individual energies of the ven a spring to the individual energies of the being carried of with the internal good of the people. And yet we do not see that free in ment, it would be impossible for govern-ment to propose anything relative to the will altogether prevent the running down of wages. Whose fault, then, is it we repeat. Is it the fault of the laborer? He had down of but what all men do when commodity is in excess, sold it for less. Is it the fault of the employer, the capitalist? He could not the employer, the capitalist? He could not the same gentleman, Mr. Ica neighboring estate or manner. help it. If a neighboring estate or manufa-tory is employing workmen at a less price than he, they undersel him, and he cannot go on. Generosity here is out of the ques-

go on. Generosity here is out of the ques-tion in all ordinary cases : for it would soon make the employer a bankrupt, and then he must stop at any rate, and his men would have no wages. It is out of his power, we repeat, to arrest the descent of wages. No ; here is a crisis come upon the world have his wordy, we we view 'It. Is immedi-ately responsible; which presses heavily upon all, employer and laborer together, ---which procents the most difficult and confounding publem that ever emgared the attention of problem that ever engaged the attention of mankind, and which modern society must labor with all sobriety and earnestness to

solve. Exasperation, strife, bloodshed, will not help the case, but only make it worse. Solutions are offered, plans are proposed, with much confidence ; and in this great dis-

with much confidence; and in this great dis-tress of the case, we are tempted to feel as if we could resist nothing that comes in the name of help. We confess that we do not very well understand some things that the re say, and that we

Provincial Parliament. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Tuesday, January 31.

Tuesday, January 31. The presentation of petitions. His Ex-cellency the Governor General came down to the council chamber and gave his assent to the bill relative to the partitioning of certain lands is Lower Cansda. His Ex-cellency then retired. A message was re-ceived from the Legislative Assembly, re-questing the concurrence of the council to an address, for a repeal of the Navigation Laws. The Amnesty Bill was read a first time. The address to Her Majosty in ref-erence to the Navigation Laws, was consi-dered and concurred in, and a message sent to the House of Assembly to acquaint them thereof. The joint address of both houses was then adopted, and the Hon. Mr. Leslie stated that his Excellency would receive the address the next day at one u'clock.

the address the next day at one o'clock. Montreal, 1st Feb. 1849.

Ilis Excellency the Governor General at ived at the Legislative Council Chambe this P. M., at 3 o'clock, and gave his assen to the Amnesty Bill. Several petitions were presented.

February 2.

The House went into Committee of the The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill incorporating Mining and Joint Stock Companies—the bill was agreed to, ordered to be presented a third time on Monday next. The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, January 23.

Twenty-four petitions were brought up and laid on the table, and a number of peti-tions referred. Mr. De Witt, from the stan-ding. Committee on Contingencies, reported as the opinion of the committee that all letters, correspondence, and papers forwarded by members, and chargeable against the contingencies of the house, ought to be passed through the office thereof. Agreed

Laby the house upon division. A message was received from the Legis-lative Council agreeing to the address on the Navigation Laws. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, the address to his Ex-

Ilon. Mr. Hincks, the address to his Ex-cellency from the conneil, to transmit to her Majesty the joint address on the Navi-eation Laws was agreed to. Mr. Jobin introduced a bill to amend the Notarial Act. To be read a second time on Monday next. Also to authorize to a cer-tain extent, the attachment of the salaries of public officers for debt. To be read a se-cond time on Mondey.

of public officers for debt. To be read a se-cond time on Monday. In answer to Mr. Chauveau, *The Hon. Inspector General* stated, that till the gov-ernment had closed the correspondence now being carried on with the Imperial govern-ment, it would be impossible for govern-ment, ic propose anything relative to the Quebee and Halifax Raircad; that it was

of Quebec, not lot a between the city of Quebec and Lake St. John. In answer to the same gentleman, Mr. Lafontaice stated (as we understand,) that government proposed to introduce no new bills for taking the census in Canada East; Latontaine stated (as we binderstand) that was then postponed this bolias, and the government proposed to introduce no new bills for taking the census in Canada East; nor to repeal the Act 9, cap. 58, by which the cost of administering justice in Canada East; Moxnay, January 29. The customary routine business having been disposed of in the usual manner. Mr. Inspector General Baldwin, moved for the order of the day that the House rosolve itself isto a committee of the whole, to take into considered the Municipal act for Canada West. The first to be read a first time. The first to repeal the Municipal act for Canada West. The first to be read a second time on that day week. On motion of Mr. Richards, the bill to simplify the transfer of real property was read a first time; second reading 12th February. In answer to Mr. Scott, Mr. Hincks, sta-

In answer to Mr. Scott, Mr. Hincks, sta-ted, that government would not introduce any bill to change the currency laws, nor to establish a bank of issue. There was a bill under consideration relative to the issue of the sub change the currency laws, nor to reasons why the proposed amendment of the hon-member for Hamilton, moved on Friday night, viz: That the resolution be referred to a select

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Mr. Holmes said that all the protection Canada ever had, would be abrogated by a reduction of freights. He was aware that British ship-owners were averse to any change, but he did not believe they were right—and they certainly did not seek to benefit us, but themselves, by employing their-own ships in the carrying trade. He contended that British ships could convey

of adjournment was made by Mr. Watts. but withdrawn, and Mr. Chauvau rose to speak in favor of the Resolution of the flon. Member for Oxford.

Oxford. Some other Members subsequently spoke on both sides, when the motion was put and carried, with a large unjusity-48 to 14,... The House then adjourned at an early hour in the morning.

From the Provincialist THE NEW ELECTION BILL.

[We have been at a considerble pains to abridge the following bill, and have availed ourselves of the sasistance of some already published. As now given it is as concise as we could well make it and retain the sense.] Title, "An act to repeal certain Acts

there is mentioned ; and to amend, consoli-date, and reduce into one Act, the several statutory provisions now in furce for the regulation of Elections of Members to represent the People of this Province in the Legislative Assembly thereof." Section 1. Repeals all Acts now in force for the election of members to the Legisla-

tive Assembly. 2. Provides that, in Lower Canada, the

S. Provides that, in Lower Canada, the Sheriffs for the several Districts shall be as officio Returning Officers for towns and cities over which their authority may extend, and that Registrars of Counties shall act in a similar description. a similar capacity in their respective coun-

ties. 3. In Upper Canada, the High Sheriff to be ex officio Returning Officers for cities and towne, and the Registrars for the counties. 4 and 5. In case of incapacity of any

who may have served in the session imme-diately proceeding the election. P-nalty for such services by such persons, £50. 7. Exempts the following parties from

Exempts the following parties from serving, unless said parties be such Sheriff-or Registrars, or Town Clerks, or Asses-sors; viz Physicians and Surgeons; Mil-lers; Postmasters; persons 600 years of age or upwards; persons who have proviously served as returning Officers.
 Subjects parties duly qualified, and returning to serve, to a penalty £50.
 Duty of Returning Officers.

clamation to be made within eight days after receipt of writ, and at least eight days before the day of Nomination. Place of Election to be central, and convenient to Election to be central, and convenient to the great Body of Electors. Hour of open-ing Nomination to be between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. Proclamation to be posted in conspicous situation, &c. Pen-alty for neglect, 225. 10 and 11. Returning Officers shall be sworn, &c. Penalty for refusing to take oath, £10. Returning Officer to appoint an Election Clerk, to assist bin in the busi-ness of the election. Penalty for refusal £10.

£10. 12 and 13. Enzet the duty of Returning Officer on the day of election. If a poll be legally demanded, Returning Officer to grant the same under a penalty of £200.— The Poll to be in each ward in any city or town; in each township in counties. In townships, at or near the place last towns-bin meeting was held and in towns. in the ship meeting was held, and in towns, in the most convenient place in each ward; no poll to be held at a tavern, and each elecbe valid nevertheless. tor to vote in the ward or township in which his gualification may be situate; penalty of £10 incurred by a violation of this proviso. 15. Days of opening of poll to be proclaim. daps to elapse between the day of nomina-tion and the day of polling and not more to a the second to add the top to the second to add a description of the proverse. 15. Days of opening of poll to be proclaim. 16. Allows the use of an integrater in tertain cases. 47. Requires the candidate to declare and tertify that he is seized at law of he equity of property of the value of £500 sterling, the of all rents, charges & & ..., and to add a description of the property for the property for the second to add the second tert of the property for the property for the second to add the second tert of the property for the second to add a description of the property for the property forming he

 27. Copies of the Poll books shall be deposited with County Registrar within f ten days after the clore of an election ; the books to be open to public insuection is pon the payment of fees. The originals, &c., to be returned with the writ, within fitteen days after closing the election, to be admit.
 28. Returning Officer or Deputy not to grant any scrating of the voles, excepting only such as may be granted and made with reference to each volp before it is recorded in the poll book.
 29. Any party may act, as agent for any, candidate, without producing written authority; but no pild agent, attorney, counsel, or any party acting in such capacity in consideration of any fee, office, place or security whatever shall be allowed to vote at each sector. 27. Copies of the Poll books shall be

shall vote in a cou

in any city or town 55. Fees and dis 66. Copies of t each Returning Off each election.

67. Act may be this Session.

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so. Defines the qualifications of county allocations, which are to be derived from the holding of freehold estate situate within the

electors, which are to be derived. from the holding of freehold estate aituate within the riding or county, of the clear yearly value, of 44s. 5½!. currency, (or 40s. sterling) or upwards, over and above all samual reats and charges, and being in the voter's actu-al and uninterrupted possession during at least six calcudar mo. the, before the date of the wilt of election, unless the samu shall, within the time aforessid, have come to him by decent or inheritance, or by derise, marringe, or contract of marring e.

devise, marriage, or contract of marriage, 31. Describes the qualification of electors for cities or towns be as follows :--freehold property, with a dwelling house thereon, within the limits or liberties, of the annual

within the limits or incritics, of the annual value of £5 tha 1½1 currency (equal to £5 sterling) over and above all annual reats, &c. ; proviso the same as sec in 30. 32. Provides that proprietors of dwell-ing houses are not to be discussified by cer-tain circumstances, such as the dwelling house having been erected by a tenant hold-ior a lease.

4 and 5. In case of incipacity of any Scr.; provises the same as see is a 30.
Sheriff or Registrar, from sickness, absence, death, or being a member of the Legislative Council, the Governor General may appoint another Returning Officer, who must be qualified by being an elector of the place, and a continual residence during the preceding 12 months. A penalty of say £50 to be incurred by acting without such qualified in s.
6. The following persons are excluded frum serving as Returning Officers, Election Clerks or Polit Clerks ; f. e. Members of the Executive on Legislative Council or Assembly ; any Morthan and the session immetive Council or Assembly ; any months, the source of cresidence.
8. The following persons are excluded frum serving as Returning Officers, Election Clerks or Polit Clerks ; f. e. Members of the Executive on Legislative Council or Assembly ; any Morthan and the session immetive mathematics and a served in the session immetive mathematics.
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their dwelling-houses. 35. Occupiers of dwellings provided for them by her Maj sty's G versionent Depart-

ments, Corporations, &c., not to be thereby malified.

36. Where lands are situate partly with-36. Where lands are situate parily with-in one courty and parily within another, the holder to vote on the part lying within the county for which the election shall be held. 37. When hands are parily within and parily without a city or town, the voter shall vote only in the city or town, the voter shall vote only in the city or town, the voter shall vote only in the city or town, the voter shall vote only in the city or town, the voter shall vote only in the city or town, the voter shall vote only in the city or town, the voter shall inits or liberties of the city or town, "30. Joint tenants, or tenant in common, may vote, provided that each individual part may vote, provided that each individual part

if required. 42. No persons to vo'e excepting British subjects by birth or naturalization, and who shall have attained the full age of 21 years. 43. Penalty on unqualified persons vot-ing, £10. The proof of qualification to fail upon the voter. No person to vote more than once at the same election, under a penalty of £10.

44. No person shall fraudulently convey property in order to gain a vote, &c., under a penalty of £10; but the conveyance shaft be valid nevertheless.

projectors say, and that we cannot think that other things are feasible. We do not understand, for instance, what is meant by 'the right to labor," or by "every man's right to the soil," or to "a protected home-stend." And we cannot see how men, gen-erally, are to be persuaded to leave their separate and live in immense hotels or heard. to come and live in immense hotels or board ing-houses, called " communities," or "pha-lansteries." But if there be any practicable or plausible device for help, that will do no great harm, however visionary it seems, let it be tried—by those who are willing to try it; let it, in the same of humanity, be tried. TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.] AS IRISHMAN'S ADVERTISEMENT .- Ba

row, to which Mr. Vansittart desired an opportunity of replying. Col. Prince suggested that Mr. Vansit-tart should be heard at once in compliance with his request to be allowed to address the house. No objection having been made, Mr. Vansittart arose to address the house. Col. Prince recommended the filing of all the documents which had been produced by. Mr. Vansittart as part of their case. Mr. Notman's motion for postponing the further consideration of the case till Thurs-day next, was then renewed, and carried tholomew O'Flaherta, V ig Maker, Music Master, and dealer in dried app'es, from Dublin, gives the public information that he has opened a shop in Pig Alley, No. 12, where he carries on the business of making ladies caps, repacking pork, and setting

ladics caps, repacking pork, and setting hen,s eggs under ducks, except what falls down and breaks. Horse juckies and far-riers may be supplied with gauze apron-, old saddles, smolling-bottles, and all other togetables on the shortest notice. Wanted immediately a parcel of buil frog ekins, erooked-necked squashes, old gim-blets, and such like garden secile of this year's growth. Quail traps fabricated and renovated, also good pasturing for bread-ing marcs, or exchanged for the like sum in the funds. A large q artity of second hand breeches by the quart or single gill or less. Pi tash

art of snezing, curing corns, and other equestrian feats of horsemanship.

debentures. Mr. Baldwin brought down the papers ordered the other day, relative to the dismis-sel of Dr. Park, also a number of papers containing correspondence with the Impe-rial government relative to the tariff, rail-

rial government relative to the tarily, rail-ways, &c., ordered to be printed. The examination of witnesses in Mr. Vansitart's case, then was proceeded with. Mr. Notman moved a postponement of the further consideration of this question until the next day, in order that members might have an opportunity of carefully considering the evidence from first to last. He might probably produce further testimony to-mor-row, to which Mr. Vansittart desired an

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where he carries on the basiness of making lease repeaking port, and etting hens, erges under darks, except what (all of the Notine's approximate approximate) in the call of the second lease of

daps to elapse between the day of nomina-tion and the day of polling and not more than ten. 19. Poll is not to be held on Saturdays, or any of the following holidays: New Year's day, the Epiphany, Amunciation, Good Friday, the Machine the Corcep-19. Poll is not to be held on Saturdays, or any of the following holidays : New Year's day, the Epiphany, Amunciation, Good Friday, the Ascension. Corpus Christians St. Peter and St. Paul's day, the Concep-tion, or on Christmas day. The polling days to be the same throughout the while of the townships in a county, or wards in a city; to be three days; to be consecutive voting to commence at 9 A. M., each day, 13. Returning Officer to appoint a Danu.

and close at 4 P. M. 15. Returning Officer to appoint a Depu-ty for each polling place. In Upper Cana-da, Township Clerks to act as Deputies; failing them by absence, sickness, or death, the Assessor or Collector must be appointed tead. Each Deputy, to appoint a Poll Clerk.

18, 19, and 20. Returning Officer to issue 18, 19, and 20. Returning Officer to Issue his warrant for holding the polls to each of his Deputies. Mode of recording the votes. In case of death, sickness, or absence of Deputy Returning Officer, Poll Clerk may discharge his duties, and appoint another Poll Clerk. 21. Poll Clerk and Deputy Returning Officer to take any oath that the Poll Book

Officer to take an oath that the Poll Boo Officer to take an oath that the Poil Book contains a true and exact record of the votes given, before returning Officer as pro-vided by previous section. Penalty of £50 for neglect of duty by the Deputy Return-ing Officer, and £20 by the Poilt Clerk. 22. Returning Officer shall return to the place of nomination on the day appointed for closing the election, and there, in pre-sence of the electron accentain the state of

r process of the electors, ascertain the state of for closing the election, and there, in pre-sence of the electors, ascertain the state of the general poll, &c. No person to be con-sidered duly elected unless the whole of the poll books be returned. 23. In case of any missing poll books, proceedings to be adjourned from day to day, until the whole are faturned; the rea-tion of adjournment to be proclaimed; pro-vided that such adjournment does not exceed the day appointed for the return of the writ. 24. In deinture to be executed, and one copy to be returned with writ. 25. In case any poll books shall be lost, stolen, or destroyed, the Deputy Returning Officer and Poll Clerk shill attend personally upon the Returning Officer, and be examined on oath by him touching the number of votes rendered; the examination to be an-

poll book. On neglect of this, Deputy Re-turning Officer to incur a penalty of (amount

not named.)

49. Returning Officer and Deputies to be conservators of the peace from the date of their taking office to the day next after the final closing of the election; invested with power to awear in specials, &c. 50. Special constables to be sworn, if required by any candidate. 51. Returning officer or his Deputies may demand the surrender of arms. 52. Battery committed, during election time, within two miles of the place where such election or poll is begun, holden, or proceeded with, shall be desmed an ag-gravated assault. gravated assault.

33. Members against whom tribery or corruption shall be proved, to lose their seats, and be incapable of being elected du-ring that Parliament.

54. Parties receiving or giving a bribe to be subject to a penalty of from £5 to £50. 55. Votes curruptly given to be struck off the poll book.

56. Entertainment not to be furnished to electors by any candidate, or by any other person, with intent to aid the election of the party furnishing it. 57. Excepting Returning Officer, or his

Deputy, or Poll Clerk, no peron shall ap-proach the place of poll armed on the days of election, nor within two miles of such

place. 58. Party flags, ensigns, or standards, not to be used at such election, nor within eight days preceding it. 59. No party badge, ribbon, or label, to

be used within a like time. 60. Parties contravening the four pro-ceding sections be punishable by fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment not more than six months.

1. In an six months. 61. Persons stealing or destroying, &cc., the Writ, Return, Indenture, &cc., relating to any election, to be guilty of felowy, to be punished by imprisonment in the Peni-tentiary at hard labor for not less than three nor more than seven years.

62. Oaths, &c., under this Act, to be administered gratuitously.

64. Cities and Towns not to form, for After Mr. Blaks had sat down, a motion. return to be subject to a penalty of £250. e election purposes, part of the Counties or Ridings in which they lie. No proprietor nations. The property whether in Britain or i representation of the ciple enjoyed by the Pe nt of it is man ficulty and expense of epurious votes. Now to the broad principle fewer of these difficultie eier will they be overco is no country which p for establishing the Ele sis which would at once and almost beyond the There is a very num a very respectable class are eligible to serve as counties. Their intell recognized in the fact th be capable of comprehe special pleadings, and questionings, and legal c ed Council,"-and in are beyond the reach of least, take them as a fair man beings; and cert that a man who is prope the deeply importatant sit in judgment on the incompetent to vote for Our object in propos Canada, as the basis of is not merely to obta sufferage. However de may be, there are oth should go far in recomm the attention of the Le these is the prevention of acility with which the in the county could be to the Assessment Roll can at once tell who is juror, and were such m nember of Parliament elections would be shor the labor, and the diffic and the wrangling abo tions attendant on a ger

a new Election Law th The Cornwill Election that J. H. Cameron Cornwall. The Amner royal assent. Mr. Bald Municipal Corporation right principle. We perfections in our next.

avoided. We hope to

Our thanks ar parliamentary papers