

a narrow boundary and see any thing to envy on the other side. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Committee would bear in mind those principles of liberal policy which he believed the Government were well disposed to follow. In that country they might proceed fearlessly in the execution of those principles, unfettered by any of those considerations which for ever impeded their progress at home. There they might begin *de novo*, and with a bright example by their side, he hoped that a spirit of rivalry would spring up in giving effect to the principles of liberality with the United States. He wished to see the system of Government so conducted in Canada, that if in the course of circumstances, that country should become an independent, it would yet remain a friendly power. (hear.) That this would be so he could little doubt, when he looked at the United States, where, notwithstanding all our bloody wars, with the spirit of revolution on one side, and of oppression on the other, the ties of a common origin were too strong to be broken. (hear, hear.) He appealed to all those who were acquainted with the facts, whether, in the United States of America, an English Gentleman was not received with marked distinction and satisfaction. (hear, hear.) That great country felt proud to acknowledge the ties of kindred with the English; and it was his sincere hope they would continue a friendly power. (hear, hear.) Whether Canada should be hereafter a friendly power or not might depend upon the decision of that night. They were called upon to do justice to that country—to the real interests of this country—and to maintain the friendly relations which had hitherto subsisted between Canada and the mother country. The honourable Member concluded a very eloquent and animated speech amidst the cheers of the house.

Mr. HUME condemned the conduct of Ministers in imposing upon a Committee of that House a responsibility which ought to be born by themselves. The predecessors of the present Ministers had raised a storm in Canada, which could not now be met, and this expedient was resorted to, most degradingly, as he contended. All the responsibility would be borne by the Committee, but their labours would be entirely directed and under the controul of the Right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Secretary Huskisson.) They often heard a great deal about the prerogative of the Crown; but never, he thought, had it been more mischievously and unjustly employed than in the case of Canada. The Canadians were entitled by law and justice to a Legislative Assembly, and it ought to have been conceded to them long ago. The conduct of the Government had been any thing but conciliatory, and it was impossible to keep that Colony without measures of conciliation. A Bill was last year introduced relative to the Clergy Reserves of Canada, and it was then distinctly stated by Ministers that no step should be taken to exasperate religious feeling, but no attention had been paid to that pledge. He fully believed that Government had been misled with regard to the Canadians by the aspersions of Dr. Strachan. It was at his recommendation that Government had been persuaded to make a large addition of Clergymen of the Church of England, and a University entirely in favour of that sect. Education ought to be free and open to all sects and classes; and he hoped the Committee would take full cognizance of this part of the subject. These complaints from the Canadians, and the differences between the inhabitants and the Governor, sufficiently proved that that Colony had been misgoverned.

Mr. WARBURTON thought the Canadian landowners had great reason to complain of the Act relating to tenures. By that Act the titles of all proprietors of land were unsettled; and it was absolutely necessary that the minds of his Majesty's Colonial subjects should be quieted upon this important question—He disapproved much of the undignified course pursued by the Governor of Upper-Canada with reference to the vote of thanks, to which the Colonists came, for his Majesty's graciously condescending to postpone his assent to the Naturalization Act.

Mr. S. WORTLEY said he thought the right hon. Secretary of state for the colonies had made out a case; but he protested against the great differences between the Government and the Colonial Legislature being made one of the subjects for the consideration of the Committee. He wished to know from the Right hon. Secretary of State for the colonies whether it was not the intention of Government to bring before the Committee the state of the Civil Government of the Canadas, putting

out of sight, as much as possible, the disputes at present carried on. It was merely to put the question in this point of view that he rose to address the house.

Mr. A. BARING thought this was one of the most important subjects that could come under the notice of the house. When he reflected upon the attempt of Government to Anglicise the people of Canada, and under the guidance of Dr. Strachan, to establish a predominant religion there, he could not hesitate to attribute all the grievances complained of to misgovernment; nor could he wonder at the petitions of 87,000 of the people of Lower Canada, and of 8 or 9,000 of the people of Upper Canada. The whole question was one of extensive importance, and he was sure nothing ought to be left untried, in order to see if there was not a system to be found which could conciliate all parties. He would not at that time weary the house, but the question was one of paramount importance to every well-wisher to the prosperity of the country. He did not care what was going forward in Bessarabia or Wallachia, neither did it concern him what the Grand Seignior might be about, when put in comparison with the safety of the colonies. When he however heard a Right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. Horton) talk of Anglicising the Canadians, and imposing the Thirty nine Articles in Canada, and when he heard him cheered by a number of gentlemen who must know very little of either Upper or Lower Canada, he could not much regret that that gentleman was no longer in the department which he at one time served in. As to any negotiation on that side of the house about the passing of the Bill, he never heard of it, and, if such a compromise were entered into, it was much to be blamed.

Mr. HORTON rose strictly to explain. He said that the hon. Gentleman altogether mistook his line of argument, which was, that if he did not Anglicise Trinidad or the Cape of Good hope, why should we do so with Canada. He had never said one word about the 39 Articles, and if the hon. Gentleman had attributed such an idea to him, he (Mr. Baring) certainly must have drawn much more upon his imagination than his ears.

AN HON. MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, & who spoke from under the gallery in a very low tone, was understood to say, that the Governor was placed in a situation of considerable difficulty. He approved of the appointment of the Committee, and the determination evinced by Government to go into an examination of the subject.

Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON, in reply, said—I regret much that my Right hon. Friend should have misconceived my opinions as to the character of the Noble Individual (Lord Dalhousie) whose conduct has been brought before the house. I purposely abstained from mentioning him, not on account of any thing in his conduct, either public or private, that could cause any unwillingness on my part to do justice to him, but I think the best proof that can be given, that his conduct has not been disapproved of by the Government that employed him, is the still higher situation which, in all probability, that Noble Lord would soon be called on to fill. He had been asked whether he meant that the Committee should apply itself to the evils which had grown out of the system of Government, and to quarrels between public functionaries. He should certainly have thought that the wording of the motion would have taken away all doubt as to what was his intention in that respect. As Mr. Pitt had been mentioned, he would read a short extract from a speech of his on the subject. He said, "If the Legislature is not properly constituted at first, it must be recollected that it is subject to revision, and that it might easily afterwards be altered. There was nothing to hinder the Parliament of Great Britain from correcting any fault that might hereafter appear to require correction." Having stated that he thought he had stated sufficient to satisfy the house that we were not going to try the disputes as to Lord Dalhousie's conduct. He should not at that late hour attempt to follow all the observations made by the different Gentlemen who had addressed themselves to the subject; but he would beg leave to say a word or two in reply to some remarks made by the Right hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (Sir J. Macintosh.) The part of the Right hon. Gentleman's speech of which he principally complained was where, acting rather as an advocate than a statesman, he recommended—in which recommendation he was joined by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, that instead of the appointment of a select Committee, the matter

should at once be put an end to by conceding all that the population, by its petition with 87,000 signatures annexed, could demand. Now with regard to the 87,000 signatures, he did not deny the number, but he thought it argued a great defect in the legislation of the Colony, that, out of that large number of signatures from whatever descriptions of persons they proceeded, (the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated that a large proportion of them were heads of families)—out of the whole number not 9,000 were written. All the rest were marks. This appeared to him to be a strong proof how little the Legislature had attempted to forward the interests of those committed to its care. The Right hon. Gentleman, as well as others, cautioned the Government against attempting to govern those provinces by force. He (Mr. Huskisson) assured the Right hon. Gentleman, and all who felt any apprehension on this head, that nothing was more distant from the view which he entertained of the great interests now under consideration. He felt that to govern those provinces by force or constraint, if even it were desirable, was impossible; and to govern them by any improper influence was equally undesirable and impossible. Whatever course he wished the Select Committee to take, or whatever course he should himself take in the situation which placed him in responsible connection with the Colonies, should be directed by a desire to do what was proper for their Government, and, at the same time, to do it in a manner which should not excite animosity or distrust, but should create feelings as would still more closely cement the connection subsisting, and which he hoped would ever subsist, between the mother country and her dependencies.

The motion was then put and agreed to; and it was ordered that the petition should be referred to the Select Committee. [Cheers.]

- The following is a list of the Committee:
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|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Huskisson, Rt. Hon. W. | Baring, B. |
| Wynn, Right Hon. C. | Denison, E. J. |
| Lewis, T. F. | Villiers, T. H. |
| Bourne, Rt. Hon. S. | Fitzgerald, M. |
| Tindal, Sir N. | Loch, T. |
| Mackintosh, Sir J. | Campbell, Archibald |
| Horton, Rt. Hon. R. W. | Fazakerley, J. N. |
| Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. V. | Wallace, T. |
| Stanly, hon. E. | Sandon, Viscount |
| Wortley, hon. J. S. | Labouchere, H. |
| Gower, Lord F. L. | |

The Subscriber

INTENDING to leave the Province in two Months, wishes all those who have accounts against him to present them for adjustment, and those indebted to him to make payment.

WILLIAM HOWDEN,

Fredericton July 8 1828.

3Wp.

A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Marine Insurance Company, having been declared at the Annual Meeting of the Stock Holders, held yesterday pursuant to the Act of Incorporation: Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be paid to the Stockholders at the Insurance Office on Friday the 8th day of August next.

THOMAS HEAVISIDE, Secretary.

Valuable Farm at Auction.

ON Wednesday, 10th Sept. next, will be exposed to public sale, at the Market-House, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. all that farm fronting on the Nashwalk, next below Mr. Charles Duff's, being the Estate of the late Miss Louisa E. Agnew, deceased.

The above Farm contains about eighty acres of interval, and about five hundred acres excellent high land, well wooded. It will be sold altogether or divided in lots to suit purchasers.

Persons disposed to purchase, and wishing more particular information, can obtain the same by applying to Mr. Guy C. Jouett, Mr. John Agnew, or to the Subscriber.

JAMES TAYLOR, Junr.

Fredericton, June 3, 1828.

P.

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 7th August next, on the Premises,

A DWELLING HOUSE situated in York-street, now in possession of EDWARD CONWAY, together with the Leasehold of the Lot of Land on which the said House stands, for an unexpired term of 19 years.

GEORGE-W. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Fredericton, 1st July, 1828.

75W

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS AT THIS OFFICE.