

giant, than Michigan. It will doubtless de-
velop upon this department, should it be
prosecuted, to discover many new species
and genera of insects. For whose good is
all this? The committee is aware, that
they may be met in the outset with in-
quiries of this sort; but they certainly pro-
ceed from the most narrow and contracted
views of science. To the observant and enlight-
ened mind, every department of natural sci-
ence teems with interest, and the little in-
sect and mighty elephant furnish alike evi-
dence, that ought to have been created
in vain. The strict utilitarian, in judg-
ing of this branch of zoology, should not for-
get that we are indebted to the insect race
for some of the most valuable articles, as
cotton and cartharidin. Silk, too, is the
production of insects; of their early stages
of existence. Besides, there are many
insects, which, like the weevil, are destruc-
tive in their habits, and if such abound in
Michigan, it is a matter of much interest,
that their habits and characters be early un-
derstood.

Amidst the numerous and divided labors
of the State Geologist, much time and in-
dustry have been bestowed upon the inves-
tigation of plants. The intimate connec-
tion of this department with medicine, en-
titles it to high consideration, as a subject of
scientific inquiry. The herbarium already
contains several thousand specimens, and
will, undoubtedly, be many times multi-
plied before the termination of the survey.
Michigan is, indeed, a natural garden of
flowers, and the collections in the botanical
department of the survey, will probably not
be surpassed by those of any other state.

From these considerations, the commit-
tee do not hesitate in believing, that the sur-
vey will result in most favorable influences
upon the cause of science, both at home
and abroad. They would be doubly con-
firmed in the belief, should the legislature
adopt the recommendation of the executive
in his late message, and provide, either by
an additional appropriation, or a revision of
the original act authorizing the survey, for
supplying the university with such speci-
mens as shall be collected in the different
departments. The herbarium, however, go-
ing further, and upon the attention of
the legislature the importance of supplying
not only the university, but its branches.—
These measures would meet the approbation
of the people, and at once elevate our
system of collegiate education, so that no
other in the United States could furnish e-
qual facilities for the study of natural sci-
ence. It is from the liberal policy adopted
in the organization of this university, that
its future success and high reputation are
confidently predicted; and the same policy
which detaches the plan should aid in the
perfection of the superstructure, lest the whole
be wanting in strength and beauty of pro-
portion. The present occasion should not
be allowed to pass, without making some
provision for supplying the university and
its branches with cabinets of natural history,
since it can now be done at a compara-
tively trifling expense. Should such a pro-
vision be made, the value of the specimens
which would probably be collected for this
university and its branches, may be mod-
erately estimated at \$50,000. Quite one-
half of that sum would be requisite for their
collection after the survey. Many parents
will be unable to give their sons more than
an education at one of the branches, and,
by adopting the measure proposed, though
intended to supply the place of academies
in other states, they will, at least in one re-
spect, be placed upon a par with many li-
beral institutions, which arrange to themselves
the titles of colleges, and in some instances
unfortunately for the cause of science and
learning, are allowed to exercise all their
powers and privileges. The university and
its branches form one great institution
which looks for protection to the representa-
tives of the people. It is for them to say,
whether it shall be placed on such a footing,
that it will reflect honor on the country, or
be allowed to wither and die, by dividing
its dependence with multiplied self-
styled colleges, which have their origin in
local, political and religious jealousies, and
are, therefore, deep fountains of prejudice,
the enemies of truth and genuine knowl-
edge, and finally result in the most baneful
influences upon all the social, political, and
literary orders of society.

2. The influence of the survey upon the
resources of the state.
The committee believe that no measure
can tend more than this to a speedy devel-
opment of the internal resources of this
state. Had the survey been commenced
at an earlier day, several valuable sal-
springs would have been saved to the state,
which have now gone into the hands of pri-
vate individuals. Had the survey never
been commenced, and should it be no
longer prosecuted, all the best salt springs
would soon be out of the reach of the state.
From the increased facilities of the survey,
the state has gained a right to demand to
defray the entire expenses of the survey.
The ultimate gain to the state in its future
resources, from the increased facilities of
the geologist in making locations of springs
and contiguous lands, may be estimated at
a million of dollars. Besides, if Michigan
contains extensive and valuable beds of
coal, gypsum, marble and metallic ores; it
will undoubtedly be discovered during the
progress of this survey. Upon their dis-
covery, it shall be the duty of the state ge-
ologist to ascertain so far as possible, their
probable extent and value. Coal and gyp-
sum have been already discovered in suffi-
cient quantities, to warrant the belief, that
they will soon become articles of trade and
commerce. Whether iron exists in suffi-
cient quantity, to justify the erection of a
blast furnace, remains to be determined. The
most valuable discoveries, which have been
thus far made, appertain to the state salt
springs, an analysis of some which has been
attended with the most satisfactory results.
The geologist deserves the highest praise
for having thus early developed this branch
of the state resources. It is for the legisla-
ture to determine, whether they shall be im-
mediately cultivated. From the character
of the surface-water of some of the springs
of the Tutabawassee, and Grand Rivers, it
is confidently believed, that by boring, sa-
line water can be obtained equal to that
of the great salt springs of New York. As
good water can seldom be obtained except
by boring, the committee recommend the
passage of an accompanying bill, directing
a small appropriation for that purpose. In
consequence of the intimate connection be-
tween the success of this measure and the
character of the survey, the committee think
it but just, that the superintendence should

be given to the state geologist. Should it
be successful during the present year, it
will devolve upon the next legislature to
provide for the erection of buildings, and in
two years perhaps, the state will be engaged
in the actual manufacture of salt. From
this source a large revenue will be probably
derived, and it is now a pleasing anticipa-
tion that Michigan, so recently an unknown
wilderness, will early rival her great
western sister state, whose salt springs
were known even to the first catholic mis-
sionaries amongst the Iroquois.
All of which is respectfully submitted.
A. W. BURL, Chairman.

**GOVERNOR KENT'S MESSAGE.—NORTH
EASTERN BOUNDARY.**—The message of
Gov. Kent, published in the case-
ment papers, is very well written, and
handles with ability many of the leading
topics of national interest. The course
which Maine will probably take relative to
the settlement of the North Eastern Bound-
ary question, is just now a matter of con-
siderable interest. If ever we are to have
a war with Great Britain, it will grow out of
that, instead of any occurrences on this
frontier, serious as the latter should, and
will be deemed. In relation to the Bound-
ary, we extract a paragraph from the Mes-
sage. After stating that Maine has waited
with exemplary patience for the decision
of the question, Gov. Kent says:

"She cannot quietly submit to have her ter-
ritory wrested from her—her citizens im-
prisoned, her territorial jurisdiction annihilated,
and her rights lost, by the bold and
unprovoked aggression of a foreign power.—
She cannot consent to be left alone in the
controversy, or to be left in doubt as to the
aid or countenance she may receive from
the authorities of the Union, in maintaining
her acknowledged rights. She asks the
quiet and undisturbed possession of her ter-
ritory, according to the treaty, and that for-
eign and intrusive possession be put an end
to, and by this claim she will abide. She
will do nothing rashly, and indulges in no
spirit of vindictiveness—and it will not be un-
til all hope of settling the vexed question
by negotiation, and all requests for other aid
are denied or neglected, that she will throw
herself entirely upon her own resources, and
maintain, unaided and alone, her just
rights, in the determined spirit of injured
freemen. But those rights must be vindicated
and maintained; and if all applied
aid and protection are in vain—and her
constitutional rights are disregarded, far-
bearance may cease to be a virtue, and, in
the language of the lamented Lincoln,
Maine may be "compelled to deliberate on
an alternative, which will test the strictness
of her principles, and the firmness of her
temper."

CIRCULAR.
To Parents, Teachers, and the Friends of
Education generally in the State of Michi-
gan.

At the late convention in this city, of gen-
tlemen from different sections of this state,
interested in the promotion of common
school education, the following, among other
resolutions was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be
appointed, to take into consideration the im-
portance of engaging an able and qualified
editor, to conduct a monthly periodical, de-
voted exclusively to the subject of common
school education; and if thought expedient,
to employ such editor, and devise ways and
means for the remuneration of his services."

Having been appointed said committee,
the undersigned, after mature consideration
of the subject referred to them, have come
to the unanimous conclusion, that a publica-
tion of the character contemplated in the
resolution, would be eminently serviceable
to the cause of education, and entitled to
the countenance and patronage of every
enlightened and patriotic citizen. Its de-
sign is to awaken a deeper interest throug-
hout the state, in the importance of primary
education, to elevate the character of com-
mon schools, by communicating important
principles and suggestions connected with
the management and instruction of youth,
and to spread before the community such
facts and information as will interest all who
feel any concern in the subject of popular
education.

The committee have great pleasure in
announcing that they have engaged as edi-
tor of the proposed journal, the Superin-
tendent of Public Instruction, Mr. JOHN D.
PIERCE. To literary qualifications of this
gentleman, Mr. Pierce unites the advan-
tages of former experience as a practical
teacher, and of minute and extensive ac-
quaintance with the condition and wants of
every portion of the state. Under such
inspiration, the committee cannot doubt that
the publication will be a most valuable ad-
dendum to the cause of education, and they
trust with equal earnestness and confi-
dence to their fellow citizens to encourage
and sustain the enterprise.

The committee are desirous, if possible,
to send it into every town, and every school
district in the state; and they respectfully
solicit the co-operation of gentlemen in ev-
ery town, post-masters and common school
inspectors in particular, in procuring at
least four subscribers for each school dis-
trict, and remitting payment to ALEXANDER
McFARREN, of this city, before the first of
March.

Printers throughout the State are re-
quested to insert this circular a few weeks
gratis.
H. R. SCHOLCRAFT,
GEORGE WILSON,
I. M. NEWCOMBE,TERMS: The Journal of Public Instruc-
tion will be published monthly, in this city,
under the editorial charge of John D. Pierce,
and will be forwarded to subscribers at 75
cents per annum. Payment in all cases re-
quired in advance.

DETROIT, Jan. 22, 1838.

MICHIGAN.—The legislature convened
on the 1st inst., and we are pleased to no-
tice, that our young friend, Kingsley S.
Bingham, formerly of Canfield, in this
county, has been chosen Speaker of the
House of Representatives of this new and
flourishing state.

We also observe that, among the mem-
bers of the same body, there are two other
Ontario men—Charles Spafford, late of On-
ondaga, and John R. Kellogg, late of Mar-
quette. They all appear to be true to their
"first love"—the first named gentleman
sustaining his early attachment to demo-
cratic principles, while the two latter cling
to their federal sympathies and all associa-
tions, with a zeal which would naturally in-
dicate a better cause than modern whigge-
ry.—*Onondaga Standard.*

FOREIGN.
DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COM.

CANADA.—Lord J. Russell gave notice,
that from and after the 15th of January, he
should move that the consideration of the
affairs of Canada, have precedence till Feb-
ruary 1st; and that on the 16th of Janu-
ary, he should move that part of her Maj-
esty's speech which referred to Canada, should
be considered.

Lord J. Russell, in moving the order of
the day regarding supply, said—I do so thus
early for the purpose of giving the hon.
gentleman, the member for Westminster,
(Mr. Leader), an opportunity of making
any remarks that to him may seem neces-
sary or expedient on the subject of the af-
fairs of Canada; but let the hon. gentle-
man should have been misled by the in-
tention declared by me in this house, I wish
now to state to the hon. gentleman, and to
this house, with respect to a statement at present
made with respect to a statement. It was
intended, and I thought I should have been
able to move an adjournment to the 1st
of February, with a view to postpone the
business of the house to that period; but,
in considering the whole question of the af-
fairs of Canada, I shall not think that I am
discharging my duty, or that I am justified
in now proposing so long an adjournment
(hear, hear). I do not mean to say that I
think that any measures that can be taken
by parliament with regard to the affairs of
Canada can have any immediate effect; or
what is at present passing there. The state
of affairs is this—the assembly of the prov-
ince having been convened to consider the
consequences of the refusal of the House of
Assembly to entertain the question of these
resolutions. Since that time it became evi-
dent, from despatches and letters received
from Lord Gosford, that the intention was
no longer to seek redress by means of the
Assembly, but to have recourse to arms
and to oppose by force the authority of her
Majesty.

I have already stated to the house that,
according to the wish which Lord Gosford
expressed, although his lordship declared
his willingness to remain in Canada as
long as the necessities of the government
required it, yet it was his lordship's wish
to resign his government when he found that
there was no longer a prospect of a recon-
ciliation being effected. According to that
wish I have informed the house that the gov-
ernment immediately relieved Lord Gos-
ford from his duty, and committed the tem-
porary government of Lower Canada to
Sir John Colborne. But as to the com-
munications of Lord Gosford, accounts were
received which showed evidently a disposi-
tion to resist by force the execution of the
law, and to compel those who were well dis-
posed and well-principled to join the ranks
of the disaffected. And I am rather un-
derstanding the reports of Lord Gosford, when
I say that they were of such a nature as to
convince the government of the necessity
of decisive measures. But we thought it
necessary, without going to extremes, to
communicate to Sir John Colborne—when
we entrusted him with the temporary gov-
ernment of the colony—that we had in-
creased confidence in his steadiness and
integrity; and that while we trusted he
would carefully abstain from resorting, ex-
cept in the last extremity, to the strongest
measures, yet in the event of the absolute
necessity arising, to proclaim martial law,
her Majesty's government would take upon it-
self the responsibility—and that we should
give him all the support which her Majesty
could afford in enforcing and maintaining
the obedience of the province to her Ma-
jesty. Such was, in the opinion of her Ma-
jesty's ministers, our duty to her Majesty
and to this country. The effect of that or-
der was, from the accounts which we have
since received, to create a greater disposi-
tion to oppose the laws than had hitherto
been observed.

With respect to the accounts which the
newspapers of this day profess to have re-
ceived, I am unable to speak with certainty,
as no official account has yet been received
by her Majesty's government. But, from
the manner in which the information seem-
ed to have come, and from our previous knowl-
edge of circumstances in the colony, I have
no doubt that a collision has taken place be-
tween the troops of her Majesty and a
large body of assembled militia, and that
the responsibility of overturning the au-
thority of her Majesty in the province of
Lower Canada. Such being the state of
things, although I do not believe that any
remedy which might be applied by parlia-
ment would give a greater authority than
was already being invested in Sir John Col-
borne; yet I do say that I think we should
not be justified, when we have the means of
assembling parliament in considerable num-
bers to delay that assembling of parliament
for any longer period—that we ought to
bring parliament together as soon as it can
be done in any considerable number in or-
der that, on the course to be pursued, we
might in respect to what has lately taken
place, or upon what the intelligence is
now, the judgment of parliament may be
procured.—(hear.) That appears to me
to be the duty of the ministers of this coun-
try, and to be in accordance with the opinion
of parliament, so long as the opinion of par-
liament supports them in those measures—
(hear, hear). Therefore I beg leave to
state now, that it is our intention, in the
first place, to produce, to-morrow, all the in-
formation that can be presented without inju-
ry to the public service, collected from the
despatches of information received from
Lord Gosford.—(hear.) That information
being laid before parliament, will neces-
sarily require some time before it can be read
and considered. It is, however, our inten-
tion, considering that parliament cannot be
immediately brought together directly after
Christmas in sufficient numbers to consider
matters of such importance, yet, at the same
time, considering that we should not be jus-
tified in so long an adjournment as will
be the first day of February next, it is our in-
tention to move that parliament do recon-
vene on Tuesday the 16th of January
next.—(hear.) I therefore think it right to
inform the hon. gentleman who proposes to
make a motion on this subject to-night, that
I certainly do not think it would be useful
or expedient to enter, in any answer which
I might give him, into a statement of the af-
fairs of Canada upon which any definite
resolution could be come to by the house,
thinned as it is by absence. At the same
time, I may add, that we do not wish to with-

hold any information from parliament on
matters so grave and important, but that in
the middle of January we propose to meet
parliament, with a view to call on them for
such measures as may be deemed necessary;
but whether the country is with us, or
no, whether it will agree with us in our
determination, remains to be seen; but our
resolve is that the well affected to the crown
in that country shall be protected, and we
are anxious that in any measure we adopt,
we should not only be acting by command
and concurrence of parliament and the country
—(hear.)

Mr. Lushington said, although he was of
opinion that it would be premature to enter
into the details of the affairs of Canada after
the communication which had been made to
the hon. member for Westminster, yet he could
not sit quietly and hear the language used
by the hon. member for Westminster, with-
out expressing his indignation at it.—(loud
cheers.) The hon. member had described
scenes of bloodshed and outrage among our
countrymen in a very distant part of the
world, and dwelt upon them with a feeling
of exultation—(cheers)—which must have
been unpleasant and cruel to the feelings of
almost every honorable gentleman in the
assembly. He had not expressed the slight-
est commiseration for the misery in which
Canada must be involved. He had not
deplored the bloodshed which had taken
place, but had indulged in an exultation at
the commission of treason, which he (Mr.
Lushington) did not expect to have heard
of any member of that house.—(cheers.)
The hon. member seemed to revel in the
idea, that the course of justice should be
suspended, and to prefer the irregular law
of a party of insurgents. He had allude
with a feeling of pleasure—and he had
if not misapprehend the hon. gentleman
when he added a feeling of delight—to the
prospect of desertion from the British ar-
my, and had adverted to the advantages
which those soldiers might derive who
should abandon their duty. In pursuance
of what he (Mr. Lushington) had observed
when he arose, he did not mean to enter
upon the discussion of the question, but he
thought it his duty as a loyal subject, and
member of that house, to express the dis-
satisfaction, indeed he might say the indig-
nation, which he felt at some passages in
the hon. gentleman's speech.—(cheers.)

Lord J. Russell said he believed the hon.
lord (Sir R. Inglis) was not in his place
when he made his statement to the house
in the early part of the evening, and he
would therefore, for his benefit, and that
of others who had not heard him, re-
peat what the circumstances were in which
they stood. It was well known that it was
the intention to move an adjournment from
Saturday to the first of February, and no
complaint had been made that such an
adjournment was for too long a period, the
course being pertinently to leave the af-
fairs of the country to the responsibility
of the government. In this state of things
he had that evening come down to the house
with a voluntary proposition that the ad-
journment should only be to the 15th of
January; not on the ground that ministers
were not themselves prepared to take any
steps in relation to Canada, that might be
deemed necessary, in consequence of the
recent intelligence from that colony, but
because the hon. gentleman would not
assemble for the purpose of maintaining
the honor of the parliament; but he did think
that, with the uncertain intelligence they
were receiving from a week to week from
Canada, combined with the recent intelli-
gence which had arrived that day, it would
not be advisable to adjourn for a period of
five weeks, without asking the concurrence
of parliament in the general course of policy
which it was intended to pursue with re-
gard to that country. If, however, he were
on the other hand, only to adjourn for a
week, he thought he could not justify such
an early assemblage of the house. It would
scarcely be right to send those hon. mem-
bers who might have left town under the im-
pression that the house would not meet until
the first of February, and under any cir-
cumstances it was impossible to expect a
full assemblage of the members so immedi-
ately after Christmas.—(hear, hear.)

He trusted that his hon. friend and the
house would feel satisfied with this explana-
tion, and that they would see that in pro-
posing the adjournment of the house until
the 15th of January only, he had made a
voluntary proposition, and that he did not
wish to retreat from the responsibility, or to
declare that her Majesty's government were
not able to adopt such measures as they
ought to think fit in the present emergency.
Had this debate not been carried on in the
manner it had been, he should have little
to add; but he thought it necessary to
notice in some degree, the mode, and espe-
cially the tone and language, of many of the
speeches of those who had preceded him.
He did not find fault with the philosophical
speech (as it has been termed) or any other
of his hon. friend, the member for Bridg-
port, who had said that if you had a distant
colony, and complaints of grievances exist-
ing in that colony—no matter whether or
not the complaints were grounded on a
strictly just claim—no matter whether
these complaints arose from notions which
were unfounded—no matter among what
portions of the people this feeling pre-
vailed—still it was the instant duty of the
parliament to effect a separation of such
colony on amicable terms. He must say
that, if he were to discuss that question, he
did not know what conclusion it might lead
to; for he did not know why that argu-
ment might not be applied to the united king-
dom. A part of the country might raise
complaints, and upon the honorable gentle-
man's reasoning, they might be that the
union should be put an end to. He thought
if they were to discuss this extraordinary
abstract and general proposition, it might
lead to the establishment of those theories
which had been advanced, and which were
plausible, no doubt, but which were irrecon-
cilable with the practice of the nations of
the world, and he believed would be totally
do away with all social order.

But supposing they were to give way to
this extraordinary proposition, and to say
that with hon. gentleman that they most de-
sire to avoid the bad feelings which were
engendered by civil war, and ultimately
consequent to the instant separation, did the
hon. gentleman think that those bad feel-
ings would be got rid of? Had not his hon.
friend been made aware, by some species
which had been made, that a large portion
of her Majesty's subjects would be doomed
to instant persecution? Had they not heard
that night, not from a Canadian or a for-

igner, but from a member of that house,
satisfaction expressed at the defeat of the
British troops—(cheers)—and a glowing ac-
count of the destruction of all public and private
property—(cheers)—property which was
given and assigned to settlers in Canada,
under the sanction and guarantee of British
laws—(cheers.) Did they not hear de-
light expressed at the prospect of lands
granted in this manner becoming sacrificed
and confiscated by a new republic? It had
been said that the present question was the
same as that which caused the American war.
He fully agreed, however with the
hon. member from Newark, that the ques-
tions were totally dissimilar in character, as
the expenses of the government, but they
lent the right of the British parliament to
tax them by the Stamp Act without their
consent, and this was the reason that
Lord Chatham had called it oppressive, be-
cause the consent of the American people
had not been asked. But was this the case
with Canada? The history of Canada was
widely different. In the year 1773 the con-
stitution of Canada was settled, and an as-
sembly was established to be elected by the
people. This country did not attempt to
tax the Canadians, but left that power to
their own legislative assembly, and also the
disposal of the revenue arising from those
taxes. This country never pretended to
tax them, or dispose of their taxes. What
the Canadians demanded was, that the leg-
islative council should be elected as well as
the assembly, and that all persons hold-
ing public offices should be removable at
pleasure. Because, then, their demands
were not granted, they refused the sup-
plies, and stopped the machinery of govern-
ment. The act of her Majesty's ministers
was, therefore, a defensive act, to prevent
the machinery of the Canadian Govern-
ment from being entirely put an end to.—
Even if they were to grant the demands
made upon them, he did not think it would
secure the peace and harmony of the col-
ony. Suppose the legislative council to be
elective, and a bill was introduced into the
legislative assembly for preventing troops
from entering Quebec or Montreal, and I
was agreed to by a council so constituted,
what remedy would remain? The govern-
or, it is true, might refuse his assent to
such a bill, but might not the two assem-
blies refuse the supplies, as had been done
before, and what remedy would then re-
main? The machinery of government must
necessarily be stopped until the demands
were complied with. They would refuse
the supplies on the ground that no troops
ought to be sent to those places. Their op-
inion as regarded Canada now, and as re-
garded the United States at a former period,
was, therefore, as unlike as any two things
could be. When the resolution passed that
no vote should be given, he did not intend to
do so. He ventured, however, to express
a hope that these resolutions would be pro-
ductive of good, though they might arise,
perhaps, some slight and temporary strug-
gle in consequence. Now that this strug-
gle seemed to have commenced, he must
say that he felt no fears as to the result.—
The impression on his mind was not one
of apprehension, but of confidence. He
said he was, as stated in the course of
the debate, that there were no means of
securing Canada against the wishes of the
people. Every thing had been done to show
that it was the desire of the govern-
ment here to conciliate them as much as
possible. They were highly taxed, and in
every respect indulgently treated; they had
no grievances to complain of, and, there-
fore, he saw no reason why they should
remain contented under the British govern-
ment. He did not, for his part, look for-
ward to any early separation of the two
countries. He knew not how far the prin-
ciple of separation, bill down by his hon.
friend (Mr. Warburton) might be pushed,
if temporary difficulties were to arise of a
similar nature in Nova Scotia, New Brun-
swick, and in the other North American
colonies, but certain he was that, if they
were to yield now to aggression, it would
tend to lessen their difficulties if similar
instances should arise as regarded the
rest of their colonies in that quarter. It
was said that a struggle with Canada might
involve them with other powers. He did
not see much in this argument; but, if they
were to assume a timid and pusillanimous
tone—if they were to refuse to listen to
those who looked to them for protection—if
they relinquished her Majesty's loyal sub-
jects in those colonies, and withdrew the
troops—if they acted a part so pusillani-
mous, and weak, and cowardly, they must,
in that case, expect not peace, but aggres-
sive force, and even the scorn and contempt
of other powers.—(cheers.)

What would other nations naturally say?
Here it is that nation, once so powerful, so
great in war, so flourishing in peace, sub-
mitting to one of their own colonies; we
may behold that nation, once so bright and
obscurely in the horizon, never to rise a-
gain. This would be the language, if they
were to back to submission and timid de-
ference, rather than to victory. He must say
that he deeply regretted the language he
heard that night from some hon. members
that might be fatal to the best interests of the
country.—(hear, hear.) The discontent exist-
ing in Canada, may be overcharged, or it may not, but
it must be treated in such a way as to be ac-
companied with no degradation and humili-
ation to the mother country—then indeed,
they might be assured that no foreign pos-
session of the crown would long remain un-
der the control of this nation; and it would
be useless to call parliament together for col-
onial objects, for nothing would remain to
submit to their consideration but stain, de-
feat, and dishonor.—(cheers.)

Canada Caravan.—A large number of
the wealthiest Canadian farmers have been
imprisoned by the royal authorities, charged
with treasonable designs. Their estates
will probably be confiscated and sold, and
the proceeds distributed as prize money to
the English troops. This course has already
been taken with a large amount of prop-
erty, as stated by the Montreal pa-
pers.

At a trial of a prisoner of the name of
Sisquahann on a charge of murder, the
prisoner was acquitted, made an ascent of
34 feet per mile, at the rate of 17 miles
the hour. The experiment establishes be-
yond a doubt the possibility of overcom-
ing by locomotives, activities that have
heretofore been supposed to require station-
ary engines.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.
Great Western Steam Ship.—We have
been favored with the following description
of the British steam ship, which may be
expected in our waters in April next, and
which promise it, by observing that, the
"Great Western Steam Ship Company"
was formed at Bristol in 1836, for the pur-
pose of facilitating the intercourse between
Great Britain and America, and that the
vessel in question is the first built by the
Company for that purpose, her dimensions
are:

Yesterday morning, in the House, Mr.
Bent presented the following resolution,
which was unanimously and without debate,
adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the
revised code, be instructed to report, as soon
as practicable, what portions of the same, if
any, conflict with the temporary abolition
of imprisonment for debt.

The work is thus fairly commenced, and
we are glad to add, by a *disinterested* mem-
ber. Mr. Buel is, by the devoted and in-
telligent attachment to the rights of the peo-
ple which he has manifested thus far in the
present session, obtaining for himself an
honorable and high standing. The public
have been kept out of a reform for years,
which their united voices have called for,
the matter is now definitely before the
House, and in the hands of the very man
who will attend to it without delay. Mr.
McClelland is the Chairman of the Com-
mittee on the Revised Code; he is, with-
out exception, the most distinguished lawyer
in our code. On Saturday this gentleman
proposed the following resolution, which was
adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the
Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the
propriety of instructing our Senators, and
requesting our Representative in Congress,
to urge the abolition of imprisonment
for debt, in all civil cases coming within the
jurisdiction of the courts of the United
States.

Our legislators are sufficiently acquaint-
ed with the public pulse in Michigan, to know
that sooner or later, imprisonment for debt
must be abolished. The earlier, therefore,
it is done, the more to the honor of the
state. We are well aware that the recog-
nition of the principle in the Revised Code,
envelopes the whole matter in deep embar-
rassment. But this is a powerful reason
why it should be grappled with at once—
especially so in the present case. The
subject ought to be definitely and forever
settled at this session.

We have written thus much upon the
presumption that every member of the leg-
islature is in favor of abolishing imprison-
ment for debt. At this late day, when the
large majority of the civilized world has
scouted it—when England, a monarchial
government, has, as recent arrivals inform
us, blotted it from its statutes—when a large
number of the states of the Union have abo-
lished it—when the most distinguished
lawyers and philanthropists in the world
have expressed their opinions against it—
when, in short, the sovereign people, whose
servants the Legislators are, have willed its
destruction—we cannot imagine there can
be one who would for a moment sustain it.
It would be an insult to suppose such an
individual until the clearest evidence was ad-
duced.

Our hon. friend has taken up the question. Gov.
Vanvo, in his late message, has spoken of
it in the strongest terms. The following is
an extract:

"Imprisonment for debt appears to have
attracted the attention of the benevolent and
amateur portion of society throughout ev-
ery government advanced in the scale of civ-
ilization. That it is a relic of barbarism,
ought to be struck from the code of civ-
ilized nations, is what I have long be-
lieved. In the observations that I have been
able to make upon this subject, I have never
discovered that it has been carried into
execution but on two principles of action—
the first, to gratify avarice, and the second,
to force the debt of the unfortunate out of
himself. The first is the most odious, and
the second is the most oppressive. The
debtors are cruelly subjected to the
degradation, and for a brief part of the year
will close the period in our state history
when, to be unfortunate and in debt, is a
criminal offence."

Parliament in England contains in a few
words, the whole truth.

We shall—and so will the community—
watch anxiously for the report of the Com-
mittee on the subject, and the subsequent
action of the House.

RAILROAD TO YPSILANTI.
This road, as far as Ypsilanti, is now
completed, and the first train went out
yesterday morning, to try the Engines, and is
expected to return to-day.

Yesterday in company with a friend, we
strolled down to the Depot, and had the
pleasure of examining a most splendid Car,
attached to this road called the "Governor
Mason." It is thirty-nine feet in length,
and eight wide, has thirty-two seats, well
cushioned, will carry sixty-four persons
conveniently, and has an axle, handsomely
carpeted, the whole length. The Cars run
on eight wheels, and revolves on two trans-
oms, which all rest to its safety, and
prevent its being thrown off the track.

The "Governor Mason" was built in
this city, by Mr. John G. says, formerly of
the Allegany and Portage Rail Road of Pen-
sylvania. The exact cost is \$19,377.
which is probably not more than one
half what the cost would have been
if made out of the state, including transpor-
tation. Hereafter, we presume, all the
state Cars will be made in Michigan. It
is much more economical. Besides, our
own mechanics should be patronized in pre-
ference to any others.

On Saturday, this Car, with two smaller
ones, will make their first trip to Ypsilanti
for the first time, having as passengers
Gov. Mason, and the members of the Leg-
islature.

There is one fact which is important to
emigrants, and which we forgot previously
to mention. Large cars are to be built
for the purpose of taking in wagons,
horses, furniture, and every thing which
emigrants usually bring with them. The
advantage of this is obvious to all who de-
sign to come west. By the Rail Road
from Detroit, they can travel, in two hours,
as far as it would take them three days to
journey in the ordinary way.

We are more than ever convinced—that
our Internal Improvement system is to
make Michigan one of the most important
states in the Union.

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Company for that purpose, her dimensions
are:

	Feet.	Inches.
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