ADVERTISEMENTS.

No Old Advertisements Inserted in this List.

Card of Thanks—Mrs J G Scott.

Mail Steamers to France direct—D R MacLeod.

A Furnished House to be Let.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society—A Woods.

Premises to Let—J B Renaud.

Books—Great Bargains—F H Hall.

Davis' Pain Killer.

Fragrant Sozodont.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE.

28TH OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

MAILS for the United Kingdom per Canadian Line during the month of MARCH will be closed at this Office every FRIDAY, at.....4.30 p.m.
Supplementary Bag at.....6.40 p.m.
Per Cunard Line, via New York, on SATURDAYS, the 4th and 18th of March, at.....5.00 p.m.
And via Boston, with Mails for Halifax, Newfoundland and Bermuda on Saturdays, the 11th and 25th of March, at.....5.00 p.m.

All letters posted for Supplementary Bags must be prepaid by Stamps.

All registered letters must be posted fifteen minutes before the hours at which mails are advertised to be closed.

J. SEWELL,
Postmaster.

Quebec, March 3, 1865.

Morning Chronicle.

QUEBEC, MARCH 15 1865.

THE CHRONICLE is for sale at Mr. Holiwell's, opposite the Post Office; Mr. Miller's, Peter Street; Mr. Gale's, George Street; and at Mrs. Wensley's, Post Office, South Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Galt yesterday moved for a vote of credit under the two following heads:—

1st. For unprovided expenses of the Government for the financial year ending 30th June, 1865, and for the 1st quarter of the year ending 30th June, 1866, $2,000 000.

2nd For the permanent defence of the country, $1 000,000.

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr. Street in the Chair. The Minister of Finance explained a portion of the details, and after some discussion the vote was agreed to without division.

Private bills were subsequently taken up and a considerable amount of business got through. The probability is that the prorogation will take place on Friday.

The steamship *Hansa* brings the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty the Queen has emerged from her long retirement and is once more moving among her loving subjects. Her Majesty held a Drawing-Room on the last of February.

Lord Lyons' health has been failing for some time past, and he has at length been compelled in consequence of continued indisposition to resign his post as British Minister at Washington. The resignation of Lord Lyons will cause universal regret. His tact and ability carried him through many difficult and trying events with the approbation of his Government, while his courteous demeanor towards all with whom he had intercourse rendered him popular alike with those to whom he was accredited and to those whom business of the embassy brought him in contact.

Sir Frederick Bruce is Lord Lyons' successor.

The article of the London *Times* of 21st February has been the rounds of the Canadian press, from the broad daily sheets of the larger city journals to the village weekly. Few indeed have been the exceptions to its reproduction; yet, although it has excited a curiosity, it has failed to produce that lively interest which other homilies from the same text have evoked. The reason of this is simply because it appeals to the ignorance of the English public upon the political and commercial status of the Province, and draws its conclusions from false premises; of and with all which the people of Canada have a practical knowledge and a daily intercourse. There are one or two points which the article alluded to so grossly perverts, or argues so partially, that the attempt to arrive at an evidently foregone conclusion is too palpable to pass unnoticed, as thus:—

When the public hear of Canadian defence, they experience nothing but a feeling of uneasiness and perplexity. They know that there is a vast tract of territory on the other side of the Atlantic, conterminous with an aggressive, manacing, and hitherto warlike Republic; they are aware that it is subject to the Queen of Great Britain, and that by the traditions of the Empire and by the law of nations we are bound to defend it against every aggressor, while it is liable to attack, as often as we fall into a quarrel ourselves They also know, and reflect with a feeling of mingled pride and embarrassment that the people of these British American Provinces are not able to maintain their connexion with the mother-country that they are not unwilling to take up arms in their own defence, and are, on the other hand, fully confident that we shall, on every occasion of trouble to themselves, rush with fleet and armies to their help.

We believe that all this is pretty near the fact. There is little doubt in our mind that, notwithstanding the *ipse dixit* of Mr. Bright, of Mr. Cobden, or of Mr. Goldwin Smith to the contrary, the people of England are not prepared to part with their colonies any more than the colonists desire to change their relations to the mother-country. But we are told by the *Times* that England will "rush with a "fleet and armies to our help," that she did so "at the time of the *Trent* affair," when "a large force was despatched in the dead of "winter at a heavy cost to the exchequer." Well, what of it? Whose was the quarrel? Certainly not Canada's, though her soil was likely to be the battle-ground, and her people to be afflicted with all the horrors of a sanguinary and devastating war. Does the *Times* think these things nothing? Does it suppose it can make the sober-thinking, practical-minded people of England believe that the seat of war is not a dire calamity to befall a country? Does it mean to compare "a heavy cost to the exchequer" with the horrors and calamities of the present war? The *Trent* affair! The affair was not Canada's but Britain's; and, if the *Times* and its congeners will discriminate after this mode, why should not the colonist. We have no quarrel with the United States; they owe us no grudge; they have no claims against us for indemnification; there exists no antagonism of interests, but on the contrary the two countries have mutual interests which alone are disturbed by our British connection. What is it that now endangers the reciprocal compact under which our commercial intercourse has been so beneficially extended during the last ten years? Assuredly no quarrel with Canada. The *Times* alludes disparagingly to "some local "dispute, such as lately brought on Canada "the threats of a Federal general." "Some local dispute," quotha! Rather cool, this, even for the leading journal. What dispute had Canada more than as a portion of the British Empire? Suppose a lot of Polish refugees were to break the windows of the Russian ambassador and steal his plate, are the people of England responsible for the outrage and robbery, or only the inhabitants of Portland Place? How came the Confederate refugees in Canada but as seeking an asylum under the British flag and in British territory? Local the outrage was to be sure; but there is a locality for every act, and to cast this St. Albans' raid up in the teeth of Canadians is a pitiful subterfuge, a miserable evasion of a responsibility common to the whole Empire.

Canadians are again complimented after the following questionable fashion:—

The position of these loyal fellow-subjects with respect to our own people puzzles even practical politicians. They gave the United Kingdom their good wishes and nothing more. They legislate for themselves, and in so doing show little favor to Imperial interests. In fact the English trader stands in no better a position with regard to them than his rival at France or America.

So, it is a crime that we "loyal fellow-subjects" show little favor "to Imperial interests," which means, as we learn from the context, that "the English trader stands with us in no better position" than the foreigner. This is rather a funny grievance for a country which plumes itself upon free-trade to make. In what "better position" does the Canadian trader stand in the English market "than his rival of France or America?" Did we not beseech the Home Government by the most earnest and repeated entreaties in 1846—did not Lord Cathcart urge our claims for consideration upon the Government of the day also in 1854—the Imperial policy being destructive of our most vital interests—did not our legislature petition the Queen? And what was the result? Inflexible adhesion to the free-trade doctrines to which Sir Robert Peel had become professedly a convert. To twit us, then, with our fiscal regulations comes with ill grace from any class of traders at home. By dint of sacrifices we were enabled to obtain the advantage of the United States markets; and we are now threatened with the loss of these, not from any fault of ours save that which we readily and proudly incur as a part and parcel of the empire of Great Britain. It is not, nor ought it to be disguised from the Government and people of England that our best market, and, therefore, our material interest, lies rather on the south side of the St. Lawrence than on the eastern side of the Atlantic; that the market within a few hours' reach is more valuable to the producer than that which is three thousand miles away. By a nation whose policy is guided by ever vigilantly watching its commercial balance-sheet these considerations are well understood, and when convenient are no where more highly appreciated. It is, we say, but right that it should be known in England that we, colonists though we be, choose to have our opinions and our speculations for the future. Never was British North America so agitated as at the present moment. Never did Canadians so seriously ponder upon their situation, and never was the public sentiment so confirmed upon any matter of general interest as that which at this moment occupies the national thought.

Turn we now for a brief space to the consideration of that portion of the *Times'* article having reference to the preparation for defence. There is something in it so *naïve*, and at the same time so thoroughly selfish, that we hardly know whether to be most amused or most contemptuous. Speaking of the fortifications which Colonel Jervois's report says are necessary for effectual defence, the *Times* says—

They are no trifles, indeed. Canada, though with but a small population, has a long frontier; in fact, it may be described as being all frontier, and as being vulnerable at every point. There is hardly a village or a farm in the country that is more than a few days' march from some spot which may be reached at once by a party of Federal soldiers. Hence the magnitude of the works, which if executed by the Provinces will be a real financial burden to them, and if taken in hand by us will add considerably to our estimates for years to come. Colonel Jervois says that he regards the works for the defence of Montreal and Quebec as being of the most pressing importance. The cost of those at Quebec is to be £200,000, of those at Montreal £443,000, and the armaments at those places will cost about £100,000. The works of fortification recommended at Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton will cost about £500,000, and the armaments for those places about £100,000. These fortifications for Canada alone it is purposed to expend £1,343,000, which any one acquainted with the history of such matters is well aware will extend to at least a couple of millions. Now, of this sum Her Majesty's Government propose to supply £200,000—the amount necessary for fortifying Quebec. This is "an Imperial fortress," it was the scene of one of the most celebrated of English victories, and has so wide a reputation as one of the strongholds of the world that the national honor is committed to maintaining it. We have no desire to quarrel with the decision of the Government. Whether the Canadian Government will really spend half a million on fortifying Montreal, as Lord de Grey expects, we very much doubt, for there is a great difference between calling out Volunteers and Militia at a time of excitement, and taxing the community for the purchase of earthworks and put guns in position. If the fortification of Quebec by England be looked upon as part of an arrangement between the mother-country and the colony, then we suppose we must submit and pay the £200,000, or whatever more the works may cost. But we cannot affect to say that it will be done with any enthusiasm.

Any one acquainted with such matters, we are told, well knows that these fortifications will cost two millions sterling. Of this sum the *Times* considers two hundred thousand, or one-fifth, all, and more, than Great Britain's share of the expenditure. And this view of the relative responsibilities forces us to return to the cause which necessitates the outlay. Again then, we say, Canada has no quarrel with her powerful neighbor, nor would have but as a dependency, an outlying portion of the British Empire, a weak point, vulnerable and easily assailable. That we are all this is no fault of ours; but, says the *Times*, "you must take the consequences, you must fortify the weakest points, and England will undertake that which requires the least expenditure." But, where, fore must we? Suppose we are not able? How then? And most assuredly we are not. Two millions less one-fifth—£1,800,000 sterling! Something more for armament and militia, and we shall reach perhaps somewhat over the original two millions—a sum as nearly as may be equal to a pound sterling per head of the whole population, or five dollars for every man, woman and child in the Province. Gentlemen of Tooley Street, it can't be done. If Canada wants defending England must defend her. It would defend Kent, Suffolk, Hants, Dorset, Devon; if the frontier of one portion of the Empire why not another. Because we are only a colony, say you? Upon such conditions what people would continue colonists? Let my Lords Russell, Granville, de Grey and Ripon reflect upon the consequences of an obstinate adherence to a threepenny tea-duty. Let them think for a moment how many millions of treasure and how many thousand valuable lives ignorant self-sufficiency and red-tapeism has cost the nation whose rulers raked and lost an empire. Canada is loyal to the heart's core and will do her utmost for her own defence; but her people are not of the stuff to bear contumely; they are, too, men with affections and passions, are moved by the same influences as others; self-interest is a national as well as individual emotion, and larger communities are guided by material advantages in the same way that every man seeks his own prosperity. The times are ticklish on this continent, and it is unwise to blink the fact that the Province of Canada is in a state of active transition.

INTERESTING RIFLE-MATCH.

On Saturday afternoon a Company match came off at the range on the Beauport Flats, among the members of the "Wellington Rifles," (No. 4 Company 8th Batt.,) for a rifle presented by Lieut. Jas. Crawford. The prize was won by Private Jas. Baxter, who scored 30 points. The following is the score of the Company:—

Name.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
Color-Sgt. Wm. O'Neill	322	342	233	202	28
Sergeant J. Lawlor	432	030	030	002	17
Private J. Baxter	334	322	303	304	30
" J. Morton	422	220	343	032	28
" J. Webb	333	003	433	002	24
" J. Sears	224	332	203	002	23
" J. Johnson	322	200	244	003	22
" R. J. Parnell	223	320	233	200	22
" A. Houghton	332	030	223	300	21
" R. Clarke	034	200	042	402	21
" R. Parnell	430	020	333	000	18
" E. Reason	220	003	042	002	15
" W. Woods	200	230	330	002	15
" W. White	320	200	003	000	10
" R. Wilkinson	004	003	000	000	7
" T. Patton	030	000	003	002	5
" C. Burrows	030	000	000	000	3
" J. Jackson	000	000	002	000	2
" D. Bowick	002	000	000	000	2

The day was fine, though a haziness in the air and an unusual indistinctness in the painting of the target, especially at the long ranges, was the cause of some indifferent shooting by individuals. The general score, however, shews that the "Wellingtons" are improving daily in their practice, and will, before long, be able to hold their own with the best shots in the city.

☞ A Nevada paper says that a "zepher" came into Nevada city, took up a 2,200 lb. car off the railroad track, and carried it over house tops and everything, and dumped it down half a mile distant.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 14th.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock. After the presentation and reading of petitions and other routine business—

SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Mr. PERRAULT presented a report from the Committee on Schools of Special Instruction.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BELL.—Bill to incorporate the Temiscaming Railway Company.

By Hon. J. A. MACDONALD.—Bill to amend the Law of Property and Trust in Upper Canada.

THE ADDRESS ON CONFEDERATION.

The members then proceeded to the Executive Council Chamber, where his Excellency was in attendance, accompanied by his suite, and presented the Address on Confederation.

On the return of the members—

The SPEAKER informed the House that the Address had been duly presented to His Excellency, and that His Excellency had been pleased to return the following reply: "I have learned with great satisfaction that you have adopted an Address to Her Majesty, praying she will be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the union of the Provinces of British North America; and I shall have much pleasure in transmitting it to the Hon. the Secretary of State, in order that it may be submitted to the Queen." (Cheers.)

THE ESTIMATES.

Hon. Mr. GALT laid before the House a message from His Excellency, transmitting the estimates required for the completion of the public service for the year ending 30th June, 1865, and for the service of the first quarter of the financial year 1866, in accordance with the provision of the Union Act.

The SPEAKER read the estimates, which were as follows: For the completion of the several services of Government not otherwise provided for, for the remainder of the financial year, ending 30th June, 1865, and for the first quarter of the year ending 30th June, 1866—$2,000,000; For the permanent defences of the country $1,000,000.

Hon. Mr. GALT moved that the Estimates be referred to the Committee of Supply.—Carried.

THIRD READINGS.

The following private bills were read a third time and passed:

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate La Société de l'Union St. Pierre de Montreal.—Hon. Mr. Atty. Gen. CARTIER.

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate La Société de l'Union St. Jacques de Montreal.—Hon. Mr. Atty. Gen. CARTIER.

Bill to incorporate L'Union St. Roch de Montreal.—Hon. Mr. Atty. Gen. CARTIER.

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate La Société de l'Union St. Joseph de Montreal.—Hon. Mr. Atty. Gen. CARTIER.

Bill to amend the 27th Vic., Chap. 20, respecting the appointment of Magistrates in remote parts of the Province.—Hon. Mr. Atty. Gen. CARTIER.

THE SUPPLIES.

Hon. Mr. GALT moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON was understood to ask whether it was intended that the estimates just submitted would be considered now in Committee.

Hon. Mr. GALT replied in the affirmative, and went on to explain that the course respecting votes of credit had been somewhat irregular. There was one course observed in England, and two or three different courses in Canada. The course the Government now intended to take was the one it considered best, under the circumstances, and most constitutional. It was the course followed by the Government of Mr. Baldwin adopted in 1848. In this case, the Government proposed to prorogue the House, shortly, and, therefore, it was desirable that the other branch of the Legislature should have the constitutional right to revise the proceedings of the House in reference to the passing of the Supply Bill. That being the case, he was not aware that anything would be gained by a delay of what he felt to be a correct vote; and he therefore proposed, with a view of expediting the business of the House, to move that the Speaker now leave the Chair, and that the House go into Committee of Supply, in order that we might give the explanations and reasons why the Government asks the supply.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON contended that this was an exceptional case, and that those explanations should be given before the Speaker leave the Chair.

Hon. Mr. GALT thought the first point raised by the hon. member for Chateauguay was fully met by the Government on a recent occasion. The reasons that induced the Government to propose this course were fully stated by the Hon. Attorney General West quite recently. He (Mr. Galt) therefore did not think the Government were called on to add anything to the general explanations of their policy which had been already given.

After some further discussion—

Hon. Mr. HOLTON asked whether it was the intention of the Finance Minister to give to the House the full information in the power of the Government relative to defence question?

Hon. Mr. GALT said that if the hon. gentleman would only allow the House to go into Committee he would hear the reasons which induced the Government to place this sum for the permanent defence of the country on the Estimates, and he believed these reasons would be found wholly satisfactory.

The motion for the House in Committee of Supply was then carried, and the House went into Committee, Mr. STREET in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. GALT then said:—In proceeding to move in Committee the adoption of two resolutions, which embrace the estimates that have been brought down by a message from His Excellency, I think it proper that I should explain somewhat fully the causes which have induced the Government to ask Supplies to be voted in this particular form. I do not propose to enter into a full financial statement. Such a statement would more properly come in the Committee of Ways and Means, when it may be desirable that I should offer to the House information with regard to the income, revenue and resources of the Province, in making provision for the ways by which the House may pass. But I do not think it is desirable, on the present occasion that I should enter on that branch of the subject, which would more properly be dealt with when at a future stage I have the honor, with the concurrence of the House, to make provision for the vote of Supply in Committee of Ways and Means. I shall endeavor, therefore, on this occasion to confine myself to the two resolutions which are in your hands. And first let me refer to the vote of two millions for the remaining sums of 1864-65. I may state that the Government, in bringing down these Estimates, have had in view only the ordinary expenditures, with such exceptions as I shall point out. It has been felt by the Government that it would not be proper for them, in asking the House for authority to disburse this large sum of money, to seek to apply it to objects which have not been under the consideration of the House heretofore and have not been voted upon by the House. But there is one branch of expenditure which is so important that it is proper I should state to the Committee the extent to which the Government intend to make provision. I refer to the expenditure for the protection of the frontier by the volunteer force, and for the maintenance also of a police force on the frontier. The House has already voted the sum necessary to maintain that force on the frontier up to the 1st of May. It is the opinion of the Government that the maintenance of a force of that kind—if not the whole of it—will be required beyond the 1st of May. It is also the opinion of the Government, that the police force which has been sent there, and whose services have been productive of great benefit, will also require to be maintained. Therefore the Government have felt bound to include a reference to them in the amount for which they have asked, up to the 1st of July, and for the succeeding three months. At the same time it is my duty to state that, unless further exigencies than we now foresee should arise, it may not be necessary to maintain the whole of the force during that time. It would not be proper, however, to allow Parliament to separate without receiving from it authority to maintain that force on the frontier, which in the past we have found it necessary to have there. (Hear, hear.) I may state that the sum required for this purpose, in addition to what has already been voted in committee, is $350,000. This is a portion of the two millions, and is the sum we propose to hold for the payment of the frontier force from the 1st May to the 30th September. As regards the expenditure for the police force, it will naturally occur to the Committee that it has been somewhat considerable. But the Government are of opinion that so long as the present disturbed state of the frontier exists, so long as the American war lasts, we must have a force on the frontier, in the shape of a police force, and also in the shape of a militia force, to support the civil authority, in order that we may fulfil the obligations we are under to act the part of good neighbors towards the United States. (Hear, hear.) The rest of the vote is for the usual expenditure of Civil Government and the ordinary outlay which will be required within the Province during the first quarter of the year. The only item which has been in the contemplation of the Government beyond the ordinary expenditure is a small grant for the purpose of enabling the Province to be represented at the World's Fair to be held in Dublin. For this purpose it had been proposed to bring down with the usual Estimates a vote of $5,000. I may also state that, in compliance with the undertaking entered into with the House last session, that before any vote was asked for Charities, the whole subject, and a variety of evidence connected with it, should be brought under the revision of the House, the Government have felt it to be their duty to withhold for the present, until the House meets again, the voting of the usual sums for those objects. In doing so the Government do not pronounce any opinion that those grants should be abolished; but they consider that, in accordance with the engagement entered into with the House, the required information as to all those Charities should be submitted to Parliament, and they do not wish to assume the payment of that money until authority is given. There will be, therefore, some delay in making the payment of those sums, which are usually paid some time in July. If from any cause the House does not meet in July, there will of course be further delay until the House can vote such sums as they choose for those purposes. The Government, however, hope to be able to meet Parliament before the end of the financial year, and in that case little or no delay can arise.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON.—What about the supplementary grant for Education?

Hon. Mr. GALT.—With reference to education, the same remark applies. A certain statutory provision is made for education. That statutory provision will of course be disbursed in the usual way. But there is also a sum of money usually voted for the support of Superior Education in Lower Canada, and in Upper Canada. The Government have considered that matter, and think the grant for these purposes can with advantage be postponed, until the next meeting of the House, inasmuch as that meeting will take place before the money is usually expended—and besides there was an arrangement, the same as with reference to the Hospitals and Charities, that the subject of Superior Education should be fully considered, and information with respect to it laid before Parliament. In compliance with that engagement, the Government do not intend to take upon themselves the responsibility of disbursing the sums usually paid.

Hon. Mr. DORION—Have the Hospitals and Charities been paid up to the 30th June?

Hon. Mr. GALT—They have been paid for the current year, but the sums I am speaking of belong to the Supplies for the year commencing 1st July next. We believe they will be paid in July, but in consequence of the engagements with the House to which I have referred, the Government do not propose to include them in the general vote of credit.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—The hon. gentleman has stated the aggregate sum for the militia and police. Will he please mention the amount for each?

Hon. Mr. GALT—I stated merely the amount for the militia. For the police, it is estimated that $25,000 will be required as the cost of services under the Extradition Treaty. There is also an estimate of $42,000 for the detective police.

Hon. Mr. DORION—What will be the expense for the militia generally, apart from the cost of the special service on the frontier?

Hon. Mr. GALT—$350,000 will be ample both for the maintenance of the force on the frontier, and for all the ordinary militia expenses, besides those fixed by the Militia Act.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—I understood the hon. gentleman to say he does not intend to make any expenditure whatever other than those usually submitted to Parliament. It would be remembered that last year a good deal of credit was claimed for the amended Audit Bill introduced which was to restrain the Government from effecting any expenditure without the specific sanction of Parliament. Well that bill had scarcely been in operation six months, during which its provisions could scarcely be said to be fairly tried, before the Government asked us for authority to appropriate sums of money *en bloc*. They were forbidden making any expenditures under the Audit Act without the sanction of the House, but this vote of credit would authorize them to pay out such sums of money as they deemed fit.

Hon. Mr. GALT—Now it is because the Audit Bill has been a most effective act, that the Government, instead of proceeding as has been done over and over again formerly to prorogue Parliament and then going on by their own authority solely to spend money, are obliged to come to Parliament and ask its sanction to their expenditures. It is not because we do not expect that Parliament will meet in time, but because the Audit Act stands in the way of the Government's making any unauthorized expenditures.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—You are suspending it now.

Hon. Mr. GALT—We are not. I would like to know how we are over-riding the Audit Act in asking the House to repose that confidence in the Government necessary to enable it to carry on the business of the country, and give it that Supply Bill requisite to that purpose.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—You are getting rid of the provisions of that act.

Hon. Mr. GALT—Nothing of the kind. In order to be sure that no detriment to the public service may arise, we ask the House to give us credit so that we may carry on the Government of the country until the 30th of September. The Government would be wanting in its duty if it hesitated to ask the House to give them the necessary authority to meet the requirements of the public service during that time. But, supposing the Government, instead of asking for two million dollars, had asked for only five hundred thousand dollars, would they have been able to misspend this appropriation as well as the larger one. (Hear, hear.) The Government believe the necessities of the country require them to ask this act of confidence on the part of the House. We believe it is for the interest of the country that certain expenditures should be prominently brought before the Imperial Government without loss of time. In that belief we ask Parliament to arm us with those powers, and I trust they will give them to us—(hear, hear)—and I believe they will do so, despite such feeble arguments as those of the member for Chateauguay, in raising a doubt whether the Government will fulfil its duty to Parliament—a duty which will require us to come down to this House and show what we have done with every penny they have voted. Is it to be supposed this House will not take strict cognizance of what is done under this vote? The Government propose that a detailed statement of the expenditure under this vote shall be brought down at the next meeting of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—What remedy is there if you do wrong?

Hon. Mr. GALT—There is the political remedy—and, if we are guilty of malversation of office, there is another remedy, and a more severe one. The Government run their heads into the halter than the House. When they ask the House for the right to assume responsibility, if they err under that responsibility, they imperil their position and run the risk of being turned out of Parliament. But in coming down in the way they do, the Government are giving the strongest pledge they can could give to the people of this country, that they feel their responsibility and do not shrink from it.

Mr. JOSEPH DUFRESNE asked if the Government included in the vote of credit the amount for colonization purposes.

Hon. Mr. GALT—I have no difficulty in answering that question. The expenditure for colonization roads has been so long regularly voted by Parliament that it may be considered now part of the ordinary expenditure. The Government have had it in contemplation in the Estimate now sent down.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—What amount?

Hon. Mr. GALT—The amount will be according to the vote of Parliament, but we know perfectly well that the whole of the money will not be spent in three months.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—The House will have to consider the subject of that subject.

Hon. Mr. GALT—Of course it will.

Mr. PERRAULT was understood to ask whether this vote would include a grant to the Board of Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. GALT said the grant will be given to the Board of Agriculture as usual. He rose not to offer a few remarks in regard to the important question of the vote asked for the permanent defence of the country. In referring to this subject, which is certainly the most important that could come before the House of this country, it is perhaps necessary I should enter into a little explanation. When my friend the Hon. Attorney General West stated the other day that the Government felt that the vote at the recent elections in New Brunswick had rendered it necessary that a delegation of members of the Canadian Parliament should visit England, he referred at that time to the question of defence as being more or less mixed up with Confederation. I may state that in the communications which have passed between the Government of Canada and the Imperial Government on the question of defence, the subject of what might be or should be the relative duties of the colonies and the mother-country in this respect has been postponed. The consideration of that subject was felt to be one which could be more properly dealt with by a Confederated Province than by the Colonies singly. For that reason it was considered that under Confederation there would be offered the most favorable opportunity of considering this subject in concert with the Imperial Government. The effect of the partial delay which it may be expected will arise from the result of the elections in New Brunswick has shewn that the whole question of Confederation may be further delayed for a certain time, but it was considered that the question of defence could not therefore be left in abeyance. (Cheers.) It was felt that the defence of the country is a matter which requires the instant and urgent attention of the Government at all times, and it was considered that the Canadian Government would be failing in its duty in not from any cause, it allowed delay in reference to this important matter to take place. Therefore those points which it was thought required to be discussed between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Confederation, in reference to the general relations which the colonies should bear towards the mother-country in the matter of defence have, owing to the anticipated delay which may arise, assumed an appearance that requires the Government of this Province to approach the Imperial Government in order to obtain a decision on this very important subject. The members of this House have all read the debate which took place in the House of Lords recently, and remember the statement made by the Attorney General West on the receipt of the telegram giving us information on the subject, to the effect that that report was not correct as regards the amount stated to have been voted for putting the defences in order. Now, the position which the Canadian Government assumed towards the Imperial Government relative to the defence of the country was this:—The defence of these colonies must depend on the united action of the Empire and the Colonies. It is perfectly plain that no one who considers the position of Canada, as a country which is not wealthy, and whose inhabitants depend as it were on their daily labor for the support of their families, would be ill able to undertake the financial burthen of a war with such a great power as the United States, unless the empire is prepared to assume what would be regarded as a fair proportion of this liability, under such lamentable circumstances. It is quite plain that the demand on this country to undertake alone the duty of defence is one which—whatever may be the disposition in Canada—and I believe there is a strong disposition on the part of all in the country to do their duty to maintain their political institutions intact, it would be impossible for them to do so unaided. (Cheers.) The Government of Canada cannot—on considering this question, on considering the liability which would have to be assumed by the country under such circumstances—lose sight of the position in which the trade, commerce and credit of this country are situated. It is perfectly plain that the war raging in the United States has seriously affected every one of these interests. It has injured our trade, diminished our commerce and revenue, and seriously affected our credit. Under these circumstances the position in which Canada is called upon to contribute largely and liberally is, I am sure, one surrounded with a great deal of difficulty. It is quite plain that the Government of Canada cannot go on the mere security or credit of this country in the London market for a war loan, which is practically an announcement to the Imperial Government on the question of defence, that