ADVERTISEMENTS.

No Old Advertisements Inserted in this List.

Steamer Europa for Montreal—J. B. Deschamps
Diamond Harbour Cove—Flanagan & Roche.
Ladies' Academy—Miss Gibb.
J Dollington—Civil and Military Tailor.
A Carpet Bag taken by mistake.
Lessons in English, &c.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Fine New Honey—J W McLeod.
Dutch Flower Roots—do
Insolvent Act of 1864—W Walker.
New Goods at the Peg Top—D Morgan.
A House for Sale or to be Let—H C Austin.
Blankets—Laird & Telfer.
Flannels— do
Kerseys and Plaidings—do
Woollen Yarns—do
New Silks— do
New French Merinoes—do
Scotch Tweeds—do
New Trimmings—do
Salt Ad at—Coulthurst & Macphie.
A Skye Terrier Lost.
Sale of Dry Goods—Benning & Sarsalon.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE,

31st OF AUGUST, 1865.

MAILS for the United Kingdom per Canadian Line, via St. Lawrence, during the month of September, will be closed at this office every Saturday, at.....7.00 a.m.
Supplementary Bag at.....8.00 a.m.
Per Cunard Line, via New York, on SATURDAYS, the 2nd, 16th and 30th of September, at.....6.00 p.m.
And via Boston, with Mails for Halifax, Newfoundland and Bermuda on Mondays, the 11th and 25th of September, at.....6.00 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, Aug. 31, 1865.

Travellers Directory.

G. T. RAILWAY.—Mixed Train for Island Pond and intermediate stations leaves Point Levy daily, at 9.30, a. m.
Mixed Train for River du Loup, at 1.00, p. m.
Train, with Mails, for Montreal and the West, connecting at Richmond with Trains for Island Pond and Portland and Boston, at 8.15 p. m.
Express Train for Montreal, daily, at 2.00 p. m.

STEAMER SLIDDER.—Leaves G. T. R. Station, Quebec, for Point Levi at 6.30, a. m., 8.10, a. m., 9.15, 10.30 a.m., (and at 12.30, p. m., connecting with Train for River du Loup,) at 1.40, 3.05, 4.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, and 8.10, P. M., connecting with Train for Montreal and the West, and again at 9.00 p.m.

POINT LEVI Steamer Slidder leaves Point Levi at 7.30 8.15 and 10.00, 11.30 A.M., and at 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M. Express from Montreal and the West.

POINT LEVI FERRY.—First boat leaves the Finlay Market wharf at 5.30 A.M., making a trip every half hour until 7.00 A.M., from 7.00 A.M. until 8.00 P.M. one trip every quarter hour, and from 8.00 to 12.00 P.M. one trip every half hour. POINT LEVI.—First boat leaves the Market wharf at 5.00 A.M. making one trip every half hour until 7.00 A.M., from 7.00 A.M. until 8.00 P.M., one trip every quarter hour and from 8.00 until 11.30 P.M. one trip every half hour.

STEAMER CANADIAN.—Regular Ferry to Orleans Island leaves Champlain Market wharf (upper part) at 6.45 and 11.30 A.M. 4.15 and 6.15 P.M. LEAVES ORLEANS—8.00 and 8.15 A.M., 2.30 and 5.00 P.M. ☞ The two last trips are made one hour later on Saturdays.

Morning Chronicle.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 15, 1865

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

THE CHRONICLE can be obtained every morning, at Mr. Barthe's office, near the market, Point Levi, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

It was not until a late hour last evening that any progress was made in the business before the Assembly. No sooner had the routine been disposed of, during the afternoon sitting, than an interminable debate sprung up on a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Cockburn for the purpose of amending and extending certain acts relative to Peterborough and Cobourg Railway. Mr. M. C. Cameron opposed the bill, and brought all his legal profundity, and all his knowledge of parliamentary wiles, to bear upon the measure for the purpose of defeating it. The afternoon sitting was thus monopolized. In the evening, bills in the hands of members of the Government were proceeded with, but the railway bill which had formed such a fruitful cause of contention in the early afternoon again turned up, most inopportunely, at the end of the regular third readings, at an advanced hour, when even the most long-winded of honorable members ardently wished for a smooth and speedy passage over the order-paper. The result may be imagined. The intricacies of the rules of practice of the high court of Parliament were well calculated to amaze the unsophisticated spectator. The number of expedients to defeat, delay, or amend, which they afforded, seemed endless; but like all earthly things their existence was but for a time, and when every shaft of form had been cast in vain, and every loop-hole of escape had been essayed without success, the bill got its third reading. By this time, midnight had passed, members were weary and irritable, and the attendance limited. The task of disposing of the remaining business was, however, attacked with a hearty good will, and fully two-thirds of the Government orders were advanced through all their remaining stages. Zeal made up to a great extent for loss of time—notwithstanding an objection on a point of form made to the Supply Bill by Hon. Mr. Holton—and the House did not adjourn until twenty minutes past three o'clock this morning.

Politics, like poverty, make strange bed-fellows, an illustration of which fact we need not travel a hundred miles out of Quebec to behold. The poles of political electricity would seem occasionally to change their character, the repulsion softening into attraction until negative and positive become amalgamated into one homogeneity. This is what the learned would, perhaps, call a chemical fusion, which future manipulation could as readily resolve to its primitive elements by the add of circumstances, as circumstances previously caused the combination. Our attention has been drawn to the fact in the political laboratory, as well as in that of chemistry, by certain double examples which a New York contemporary produces to show the dilemma into which the organ of the Washington Government in New York places itself by the following extract:—"There is no fact in history," says the *Times*, "further beyond dispute than that the great majority of the leaders of the Democratic party, as it existed in 1860, went "into the rebellion of 1861." Upon which the *World* remarks:

"There happened, in 1860, to live in Tennessee one Andrew Johnson, who was considered by his neighbors "a leader of the Democratic party, as it existed in 1860." A more sturdy exponent of Democracy, and a more bitter opponent of the Republican party, never stood in the Senate chamber of the United States. In 1860 Mr. Johnson hated the policy then advocated by the New York *Times* as earnestly as a saint revolted from sin. This Mr. Johnson, a leader "of the Democratic party, as it existed in 1860," is now President of the United States, and thus far he has, in dealing with the great question of administration which now absorbs public thought, been faithful to Democratic tenets and to his own Democratic antecedents. We beg the *Times* also to note that there is in Mississippi a Mr. Sharkey, who in 1860 was a leader of the Democratic party, who is now provisional governor of that State. And that, in North Carolina, one of the best and truest exponents of Democracy, as a journalist, in 1860, is now provisional governor of that State. We have not time to go through the list, from Mr. Johnson, the President, down to Mr. Odell, the naval officer of this port, to show our neighbor how that "the leaders of the Democratic party, as it existed in 1860," seem, from some cause or other, taking possession of the Government with commendable rapidity."

The question of to what party the President belonged is of little moment at a time when the much greater question of the reconstruction of the Union is all paramount. Yet, nevertheless, President Johnson's antecedents are not without significance, but in a way, we fear, that does not go far towards prompting him to assuage the bitter feelings which linger from the old sectional feud. If he were a leader of the Democratic party in 1860, he certainly affords a good illustration of the old adage we have used, for he has taken them to his bosom, and the policy of his Government is supported by the opponents of the party of which the *World* claims him as a leader. The fact is peculiarly interesting at this time to Canada, as the recreancy of a Democratic leader is a matter the people of the Province can just now sensibly appreciate.

We have elsewhere noticed the improved tone prevalent in New Brunswick and the other Maritime Provinces upon the subject of Confederation; and we are no less glad to find our fellow-colonists are thoroughly loyal to Provincial interest in regard to the doubtful renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The *Morning News* of St. John, in a well argued article, observes:—

The States have all along enjoyed under it privileges for which we have received no equivalent, and in the benefits accruing from it, they have been more than an equal sharer with the Provinces. If the people of the States can, therefore, afford to give up the treaty, we cannot see that there will be any great difficulty about the Provinces likewise doing so. There may be caused by its abrogation some little derangement at first, but this will be only temporary. New channels of trade will spring up, and new markets will be opened to the enterprise of our people. We shall look to Canada for a supply of breadstuffs, and Canada will employ our ports for the development of her trade with the outer world. We shall look to Western Canada for a market for the products of the mine, the factory and the sea, and Canada will co-operate with us in attracting a West India trade which will be mutually advantageous to all concerned. Of course one of the first steps to secure these ends will be the establishment of communication by railway between the Provinces. The terms upon which this work can be completed will be less objectionable without the Reciprocity Treaty than with it, for then there will be no need of enlarging the canals at present, as they are sufficiently capacious for Canadian commerce, and it cannot be said, flimsy though the objection is, that the proportion of the cost of their enlargement to be borne by the Maritime Provinces is an offset to the proportion of the charge for the Intercolonial Railway to be borne by Canada. Relieved of taxation which, without considering corresponding advantages, the Annexists allege twelving of these canals would entail, the Railway must go on to completion, and with it Colonial Union. The two are bound to go hand in hand, despite the opposition of the lovers of an isolation which must result in absorption by the States, or the establishment of a premature independence which will make us a fit subject for conquest or gentle coercion.

This is in the true spirit of progress; cheery, enterprising and self-reliant. Railway communication and Union must go on together. Confederation would be only half-effected without the means of easy and rapid access between the distant sections of the federation. We are at one with our contemporary in the matter of reciprocity. Colonists have no cause to be dejected because the United States refused to trade with us upon liberal and reciprocal basis. The markets of Europe are open to us for our timber and breadstuffs, and the mutual provincial trade, which now too freely passes to the States, would go far to indemnify us for any loss we might sustain in the absence of reciprocity with our Southern neighbors. It is refreshing amid so much whining as we daily hear and see written about the non-renewal of the treaty, to find that we are not alone in snapping our fingers at the threatened withdrawal of Yankee patronage. As though the Americans took more off us now, under the treaty, than their own specific interest prompts, or without the treaty would take less. What they want and find profitable they now take, and no more; they want, but will they do also when the treaty is annulled.

We are exceedingly well pleased to find the tone of the press of the Lower Provinces greatly modified in favor of Confederation. At the introduction of the so-called "Quebec scheme" it was generally understood that the project had to be accepted as a whole, without mutilation or change. There is no question that this, at the time unavoidable and arbitrary condition, caused a good deal of dissatisfaction, and gave those who were predisposed to reject the measure ground for successful opposition outside doors. It was not without reason that many who were favorable to the principle resisted the plan from the arbitrary mode in which it was presented—a mode, by the bye, which, at the time, and under the circumstances, was, as we have said, one of necessity. In the Lower Provinces, the opponents of union made profitable use of it to excite popular hostility to what was pretended to be a "forcing of the scheme down the throats of the people." The frequent iteration of this phrase at the New Brunswick elections created considerable indignation, and, we have no doubt, brought the scheme into bad repute. We are borne out in this assumption by what the St. John *Telegraph* remarked, a few days since, in reply to one of its own city contemporaries, when alluding to a new convention:—

"This means that the Canadian politicians are not wedded to the Quebec scheme in particular, but are willing to re-open the question, and make such alterations as may be found mutually satisfactory to all the Provinces. In this we have a very important statement—one for which, we presume, the *Journal* has good authority. We hope it will quote that authority, since it was generally understood during the late elections in this Province that the scheme was of the nature of a 'Treaty,' and could not be amended in the Legislatures."

No doubt the scheme, as originally propounded, was of the nature of a treaty, was so considered by the delegates, and could not be altered or changed without the consent of all the Provinces, to obtain which another convention would be necessary. The *Journal* replies to the above by saying—

"It is easier and safer to convey the impressions made upon one's mind by conversations than to take the liberty of mentioning names and authorities. It cannot be wrong, however, to say that the Governor-General of Canada, and the leading members of the cabinet, no less than their leading supporters, are perfectly ready to address themselves to the point touched on in our remark; they say in substance: 'we wish to consolidate and unite the British North American Colonies; point out to us dangerous or unsafe provisions in the Resolutions agreed on at Quebec, and we will amend them without respect to sect or party;' they add that the impression in Canada is that a first-rate bargain was made on behalf of New Brunswick, and that it might be difficult, on the whole, to secure a better one. Not a few at large think the scheme is too favorable to New Brunswick and Newfoundland."

"This is certainly a very different story," says the *Telegraph*, "from that told by the delegates to the Quebec Conference." The same paper then goes on to say:—

"The people of New Brunswick were assured during the late elections that no modification of the scheme could be permitted by the Legislatures; that the compact made between the politicians at Quebec—those who represented Oppositions as well as members of Governments—was of the nature of a treaty, whose provisions could not be altered in any particular. The statement was undoubtedly a stumbling block to many in our elections, and must have lost thousands of votes to Confederation, while we may be noted for the scheme did so unwillingly because of this understanding. Presuming the statement made by the delegates at the time to be correct and the mind of the Conference generally, we must believe that the Canadian politicians have changed their views on the subject to meet the changed circumstances. We think it is well they have done so. The step will affect the question very favorably. It is gratifying to know that in all New Brunswick only two journals have been found to endorse the Anglin Memorandum, which asserts that the people of this Province "desire no closer connection with Canada" than they have at present—those two being the *Freeman* and *Globe*. Other Government papers, such as the *Head Quarters* and Woodstock *Aeadian*, look forward to Union with Canada, although not on the basis of the Quebec scheme, and it is now known that both in the Government and among the influential supporters of the Government there are men whose "union sentiments" are beyond question. These we are confident, will pay but little attention to the threats of the *Freeman* and its "P" correspondents. That they will ever vote for the Quebec scheme, we do not believe; yet in Union in the abstract they firmly believe, and when the question comes up again in the hands of their political friends for decision, they will not fail to vote it through triumphantly. The persons of whom we speak are probably waiting for further despatches from Mr. Cardwell before pressing the Government to take action on the subject. The steamer at Halifax on Tuesday or Wednesday next will probably bring those despatches giving an account of Mr. Cardwell's interview with the New Brunswick delegates, and again urging the necessity of Union. We have reason to believe that the Union friends of the Government are awaiting the arrival of these despatches with no inconsiderable amount of anxiety.

LOCAL NEWS.

MONTCALM WARD.—The nomination for Montcalm Ward will take place this forenoon.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Mr. Wilmot, of Nova Scotia, one of the delegates to the Confederate Council on Trade, was present in the House of Assembly, last evening.

PACKING-UP.—That portion of the Library of Parliament stored in Laval University is being packed-up preparatory to the removal to Ottawa.

SHERIFF OF KAMOURASKA.—The *Journal* of last evening says that it seems to be pretty certain that Mr. Martineau, Sheriff of Kamouraska, will be dismissed. Mr. Vincelas Taché is spoken of as his successor.

QUEBEC MILITARY SCHOOL.—Mr. P. Murison, Land Surveyor, of New Carlisle, County of Bonaventure, has received his second class certificate, after undergoing the usual examination in a very creditable manner, before Lord Alexander Russell.

JACQUES-CARTIER WARD ELECTION.—The election in this ward has resulted in the return of Mr. Pierre Legaré as Councillor, with a majority of 201—the figures at the close of the poll, yesterday afternoon, being—Legaré 254, Gregoire 53. Matters passed off peaceably.

OBTAINED HIS CERTIFICATE.—Mr. Thomas G. McGrath, medical student at Laval University, has obtained his second and first class certificates at the Military School of Instruction of this city, in the short space of six weeks, after having undergone very severe and most brilliant examinations.

INCENDIARISM.—About one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, some malicious person set fire to a pile of chips and light wood in rear of an outbuilding near the corner of St. John, St. Pierre and Sutherland streets, St. John Suburbs. Fortunately, however, the fire was perceived in time, and no damage was done to the buildings.

BURGLARS AT WORK.—In the course of the night before last a dwelling-house in Coaillard street, Upper Town, was entered by thieves and a sum of fifty dollars in cash, together with a watch and chain and a quantity of wearing apparel abstracted therefrom. What are the police about?

THE MILITARY CADET ENCAMPMENT.—A number of Quebec cadets left last evening by the Montreal steamer *en route* for the cadet encampment at Laprairie. The remainder will leave to-day, as they are bound to report themselves at the office of the Brigade-Major at Montreal to-morrow morning.

HEAVY RAIN.—Yesterday forenoon was close, sultry, and showery. About three o'clock the rain began to fall in torrents, and continued to fall for nearly an hour, sweeping all the covering of sand, gravel and stones off the hills, and deluging the streets in the Lower Town with floods of water. The latter part of the afternoon was warm and cloudy. The night was fine.

GOING ABROAD FOR HOME NEWS.—The New York *Herald*, in a ten-column report on the state of feeling in Canada, states that "gun boats are being built at Quebec." This will be news to the people of Canada, and at the same time it will afford an idea of the manner in which the vagrant literary scavengers of the New York press provide "facts" for the Yankee market.

THE CONFEDERATE COUNCIL OF COMMERCE.—We believe the Confederate Council on the subject of commercial negotiations will meet in this city, at the Executive Council Chamber, to-day, the Governor General presiding. The delegates already in attendance are—Hon. M. Pope, Prince Edward Island; Hon. Mr. Shea, Newfoundland; Hon. Mr. Ritchie, Nova Scotia; and Hon. Mr. Wilmot, New Brunswick.

JACQUES-CARTIER HALL, LAST NIGHT.—There was a crowded house at the Jacques-Cartier Hall last night, on the occasion of the musical and dramatic performance in aid of the Boy's School at St. Sauveur. The first piece, "Les Chateaux en Espagnes," was exceedingly well-played. The character of *Le Comte, Langvin*, and *Nicolas* were particularly admired. The "Amateur du Jeu" sang with very great taste. Mr. Vienno-Michaud, a well-known amateur, was loudly applauded. The band of the Royal Artillery played in excellent style.

ROYAL FUSILIER BAND TO-DAY.—The band of the Royal Fusiliers will perform in the Monument Garden to-day, weather permitting, at 4:30 p.m. We subjoin the programme:

1. Overture.....Le Nozze di Figaro.....Mozart.
2. Concertina.....Cornet a Piston.....Waller.
3. Quadrille.....La Normandie.....D'Albert.
4. Selection.....Lily of Killarney.....Benedict.
5. Mazurka.....Souvenir de la Pologne.....Choppin.
6. Valse.....The Cornflower.....Coote.
7. Selection.....Orphée aux Enfers.....Offenbach.
8. Galop.....Harum Scarum.....Cassidy.

STILL ANOTHER CANADIAN BOOK.—We have to acknowledge the receipt—from the translator, Mr. J. A. Genand—of a neat translation of Madame Leprohon's charming Canadian romance, "Antoinette de Mirecourt." The French version is admirably done. It retains all the freshness, spirit, and grace of the original, and has none of the stilted awkwardness which too often characterizes translations. Mr. Genand deserves credit for the manner in which he has performed his self-imposed task. The copy before us is from the establishment of Messrs. Beauchemin and Valois, Montreal, and is very handsomely printed.

DISGUSTING NUISANCE.—During yesterday several parties passing up and down the Fish Market slip to the ferry boat, complained of a horrid smell, which so increased towards evening that a search was made, and it was found to proceed from some boxes used by those who sell fish on the market. After the day's business had closed on Saturday the dealers had stowed the refuse over the pier on the east side of the slip, and in them had left their unsold fish; one box in particular was half full of young sturgeon, which were almost putrid. Mr. P. Walsh, Clerk of the Market, at once hired a couple of men to throw the boxes over the wharf, which was done at once, much to the relief of the neighborhood. It is to be hoped that Mr. Walsh will discover the owner of the box and summon him before the Magistrate, where he will, no doubt, learn to his cost that he had better have thrown his fish into the river than have left them on the market to create a public nuisance, if not breed disease.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14th.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

ARBITRATION—PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT OTTAWA.

Mr. POWELL moved for an Address to His Excellency for a copy of all instructions, letters, papers and correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the Contractors and Architects of the Ottawa buildings, touching the arbitration now pending in relation thereto; and also, a copy of the instructions to the counsel retained by the Crown, together with all correspondence, communications or reports, with or from Mr. Edge, as one of the arbitrators, or as a Government employé in the matter of the arbitration, touching the extraordinary delay and great expenses to the public that have been caused by the unusually protracted proceedings of said arbitration, to the injury of the contractors and those concerned.—The hon. gentleman, in making his motion, said—Yesterday, when the notices of motion were called, the above was on the paper, but owing to some misunderstanding respecting it, the motion was not brought up. He thought that a misapprehension had arisen in the minds of the Commissioner of Public Works. He (Mr. Powell) thought that all the information sought for by this motion had been already sent down to the House. But it seemed there had been no return made this session, and he did think it was high time that information on the subject should be laid before the country, and, particularly, with respect to the extraordinary delays that had taken place. Without attempting to enter into this question more fully now, he might say that those instructions for arbitration were given upwards of a year ago. Well, the arbitrators met the contractors, and he believed that arbitration in but one case had been entered into—that of Jones, Haycock & Co. Those contractors closed their case as early as May last; and although so much time had now elapsed, the case was still pending, no settlement having been arrived at. Those delays were very serious to the contractors whom it might ruin, and, therefore, he thought that some change in the conduct or management of the contractors' cases should be made. The Government had selected Mr. Richards to consider these matters, and he (Mr. Powell) believed that gentleman was not the cause of the unusual delay. His reason for obstructing his case, rather than forwarding it—because he (Mr. Powell) and every body else was of opinion that he was the cause of obstruction—was his own interest, which was subserved by the protraction of those cases, every day spent in which brought him an additional retainer. He (Mr. Powell) learned that even the Government arbitrators had reported on these delays. As the Scriptures—or Shakespeare—said, with regard to a certain character, this Mr. Richards always turned up under every Government that was formed. (Laughter.) He thought it was most unfair as well as injurious to the contractors to defer adjudication upon their claims, the settlement of which was demanded by common justice and fairness. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS would have no objection, of course, to bring down any papers on this subject, if there were any, in addition to what had been submitted on the motion of the hon. member for Lambton (Mr. A. Mackenzie.) As to the delays, he was free to confess there had been some delay.

Mr. A MACKENZIE said that the return, in this matter referred to, was brought down early last session, and formed sessional paper No. 38. The volume in which it will appear had not yet been published, owing to another report not having been completed and sent to the printers in time. It would be before the House in a few days, the printers having nearly completed their work. Then the whole of that correspondence, together with the instructions, would be found in the return.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said we knew well the end of all these inquiries. There ought to be an end put to such proceedings, as the money spent for them would, in most cases, exceed the amount for which the claims were made.

Mr. STREET (who was partially inaudible) was understood to say that no report having been recently made to the Commissioner of Public Works was a most extraordinary circumstance. The case of these contractors was one of these cases of hardship which ought to be fairly and promptly considered by this House. There should be some effort made by the Government to bring to a conclusion these long arbitrations, and to satisfy the claims of those parties entitled to payment for their services in connexion with the public works. Something should be done. Those poor men, who had been obliged to spend large sums of money, out of their own pocket, to carry on the public works, should be reimbursed both for that, and the payment for their own labors. The question was—whether the public interest demanded the continuance of this great delay in the settlement of those just claims. He was sorry that, for some time, there had been no report made to the Department of Public Works, because this matter had been under investigation for some time; and it did seem to him a most cruel thing toward those who were depending on the Government for fair reimbursement it should have been put off so long. (Hear, hear.) He did hope there would be some effort made by the Government to bring these long arbitrations to as speedy a conclusion as the interests of the country would admit. (Hear, hear).

Mr. SHANLY was understood to say that he entirely concurred in the remarks of the hon. member for Welland, and was glad that this motion had been put by the hon. member for Carleton. If he understood the matter correctly, the case of these parties was closed four months ago, and they had been kept, at considerable expense and inconvenience, waiting ever since for their claims. It was wrong that the interests of any one of Her Majesty's subjects should be subjected to this kind of loss from delay at the hands of any Government. He knew the fact that the delay was not properly accounted for, and that it was detrimental to the parties complaining. He thought if they were to be kept waiting much longer they would be positively ruined, as had been the case in one instance from the same cause. Now, the Government had admitted that these gentlemen had claims, notwithstanding which they were obliged to come here for a long time and press earnestly for their settlement. There was something not right in this matter.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he was convinced that the delay spoken of by the hon. member for Carleton had arisen as much from the counsel of the contractors as anybody else; but his purpose on this occasion was to say a few words in regard to Mr. Richards. That gentleman's appointment to watch over the pecuniary interests of the public in the matter of the Ottawa buildings was an act than which no other performed by this Government entitled it to so much approval on the part of the House and the country. (Hear, hear.) No other person was better qualified to discharge the important duties required in this case, and he was sure that there was no man of the profession in this Province who would more ably and conscientiously discharge the duties than the gentleman sneered at by the hon. member for Carleton.

Mr. J. B. E. DORION said he did not wish to oppose the motion, but if there was going to be a discussion on the matter, he would certainly raise the question of order. This motion was not upon the order-paper to-day, and was therefore, he thought, out of order.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said that Government had no objection to the motion, provided there was no debate upon it; but if a debate should proceed they would of course object to it, as this was Government day. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. JONES (North Leeds and Grenville) arose to address the House.

Mr. POWELL requested him to sit down, in the interests of the motion, inasmuch as if he persisted in speaking it would only have the effect of defeating the motion.

Mr. F. JONES persisted in his desire to speak.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Order, order! The motion is out of order.

The SPEAKER.—The motion, of course, is out of order. (Cries of "Chair, chair.")

Mr. POWELL (turning to Mr. F. Jones)—I may thank you for that.

Mr. F. JONES said he would move the adjournment, as he was determined to have an opportunity of expressing his opinion, and he would do so while in the House, whether distasteful to the Government or any other parties. These arbitrations had been so numerous that it would be well to abolish our public departments altogether. We kept up expensive departments, but on almost every occasion their business was taken from them and given to arbitrators. The amount of expense connected with arbitrators and commissioners regarding the Ottawa buildings alone was enormous, and would astonish the public. The hon. gentleman went on to denounce this system.

The SPEAKER—Does the hon. member persist in his motion of adjournment?

Mr. F. JONES—I consent to withdraw it. (Laughter.)

By consent of the House, Mr. POWELL'S motion was then allowed to be put, and was carried.

COBOURG AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN moved the third reading of the bill to amend and extend the acts relating to the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON opposed the bill in a long speech, denouncing it as a most iniquitous measure, and concluded by moving the three months' hoist.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN defended the bill, on the ground that it was a fair measure of compromise.

A lengthy debate arose, in which Messrs. Bell, Shanly, Parker, Street, McGiverin, Haultain, &c., took part.

Finally, the motion was lost on a division—Yeas 22; Nays 61.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON then moved to re-commit the bill to Committee of the Whole, with a view of amending the same.

After some further discussion, this was lost on a division—Yeas 20; Nays 59.

Another amendment by Mr. M. C. CAMERON, tending to refer the bill back to Committee to make other changes was proposed, and the hon. mover was still speaking when the House rose at six o'clock.

After the recess—

By the rule of the House, the adjourned debate on the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway went to the end of the order-paper.

ST. HYACINTHE ELECTION.

On motion of Hon. A. J. MACDONALD, the first report of the Committee of Privileges and Elections on the subject of the St. Hyacinthe election was adopted.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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ARBITRATORS' FEES.

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THE UNFUNDED DEBT.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. GALT, that the House do receive the report of the Committee of Ways and Means—

Hon. Mr. HOLTON desired to ask the Hon. Finance Minister how he proposed to deal with the unfunded debt, which would be swollen by this proposed loan of his to something in excess of five millions of dollars. The unfunded debt at present existing was something over four millions—about three being owed to the Provincial agents in London, and something over a million to the Bank of Montreal. He took it for granted both were covered by debentures—he knew one was so covered by debentures issued by authority already obtained. He presumed that the sum owed the Bank of Montreal was also covered by debentures, for he could hardly suppose an institution so well managed as the Bank of Montreal would loan so large a sum of money on open account, without the security of debentures, or some evidence of debt on the part of the Government. He assumed the whole of the unfunded debt was shown in the public accounts, as represented by the debentures issued under the authority already existing. The Hon. Finance Minister proposed now to take authority to issue an additional million, which would necessarily swell the unfunded debt of the Province to above five millions. It was important to know how he proposed to deal with that debt. Of course he would not, in the present condition of the money market, dream of putting a loan of a million upon the English money market. He had heard that the Provincial agents had offered to continue their advance up to the 1st of January next, but had not heard anything about the proposition made by the Bank. It was high time that information on this subject should be laid before the country, and, particularly, with respect to the extraordinary delays that had taken place. Without attempting to enter into this question more fully now, he might say that those instructions for arbitration were given upwards of a year ago. Well, the arbitrators met the contractors, and he believed that arbitration in but one case had been entered into—that of Jones, Haycock & Co. Those contractors closed their case as early as May last; and although so much time had now elapsed, the case was still pending, no settlement having been arrived at. Those delays were very serious to the contractors whom it might ruin, and, therefore, he thought that some change in the conduct or management of the contractors' cases should be made. The Government had selected Mr. Richards to consider these matters, and he (Mr. Holton) believed that gentleman was not the cause of the unusual delay. His reason for obstructing his case, rather than forwarding it—because he (Mr. Powell) and every body else was of opinion that he was the cause of obstruction—was his own interest, which was subserved by the protraction of those cases, every day spent in which brought him an additional retainer. He (Mr. Powell) learned that even the Government arbitrators had reported on these delays. As the Scriptures—or Shakespeare—said, with regard to a certain character, this Mr. Richards always turned up under every Government that was formed. (Laughter.) He thought it was most unfair as well as injurious to the contractors to defer adjudication upon their claims, the settlement of which was demanded by common justice and fairness. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS would have no objection, of course, to bring down any papers on this subject, if there were any, in addition to what had been submitted on the motion of the hon. member for Lambton (Mr. A. Mackenzie.) As to the delays, he was free to confess there had been some delay.

Mr. A MACKENZIE said that the return, in this matter referred to, was brought down early last session, and formed sessional paper No. 38. The volume in which it will appear had not yet been published, owing to another report not having been completed and sent to the printers in time. It would be before the House in a few days, the printers having nearly completed their work. Then the whole of that correspondence, together with the instructions, would be found in the return.

Hon. Mr. CAUCHON said we knew well the end of all these inquiries. There ought to be an end put to such proceedings, as the money spent for them would, in most cases, exceed the amount for which the claims were made.

Mr. STREET (who was partially inaudible) was understood to say that no report having been recently made to the Commissioner of Public Works was a most extraordinary circumstance. The case of these contractors was one of these cases of hardship which ought to be fairly and promptly considered by this House. There should be some effort made by the Government to bring to a conclusion these long arbitrations, and to satisfy the claims of those parties entitled to payment for their services in connexion with the public works. Something should be done. Those poor men, who had been obliged to spend large sums of money, out of their own pocket, to carry on the public works, should be reimbursed both for that, and the payment for their own labors. The question was—whether the public interest demanded the continuance of this great delay in the settlement of those just claims. He was sorry that, for some time, there had been no report made to the Department of Public Works, because this matter had been under investigation for some time; and it did seem to him a most cruel thing toward those who were depending on the Government for fair reimbursement it should have been put off so long. (Hear, hear.) He did hope there would be some effort made by the Government to bring these long arbitrations to as speedy a conclusion as the interests of the country would admit. (Hear, hear).

Mr. SHANLY was understood to say that he entirely concurred in the remarks of the hon. member for Welland, and was glad that this motion had been put by the hon. member for Carleton. If he understood the matter correctly, the case of these parties was closed four months ago, and they had been kept, at considerable expense and inconvenience, waiting ever since for their claims. It was wrong that the interests of any one of Her Majesty's subjects should be subjected to this kind of loss from delay at the hands of any Government. He knew the fact that the delay was not properly accounted for, and that it was detrimental to the parties complaining. He thought if they were to be kept waiting much longer they would be positively ruined, as had been the case in one instance from the same cause. Now, the Government had admitted that these gentlemen had claims, notwithstanding which they were obliged to come here for a long time and press earnestly for their settlement. There was something not right in this matter.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he was convinced that the delay spoken of by the hon. member for Carleton had arisen as much from the counsel of the contractors as anybody else; but his purpose on this occasion was to say a few words in regard to Mr. Richards. That gentleman's appointment to watch over the pecuniary interests of the public in the matter of the Ottawa buildings was an act than which no other performed by this Government entitled it to so much approval on the part of the House and the country. (Hear, hear.) No other person was better qualified to discharge the important duties required in this case, and he was sure that there was no man of the profession in this Province who would more ably and conscientiously discharge the duties than the gentleman sneered at by the hon. member for Carleton.

Mr. J. B. E. DORION said he did not wish to oppose the motion, but if there was going to be a discussion on the matter, he would certainly raise the question of order. This motion was not upon the order-paper to-day, and was therefore, he thought, out of order.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said that Government had no objection to the motion, provided there was no debate upon it; but if a debate should proceed they would of course object to it, as this was Government day. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. JONES (North Leeds and Grenville) arose to address the House.

Mr. POWELL requested him to sit down, in the interests of the motion, inasmuch as if he persisted in speaking it would only have the effect of defeating the motion.

Mr. F. JONES persisted in his desire to speak.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER—Order, order! The motion is out of order.

The SPEAKER.—The motion, of course, is out of order. (Cries of "Chair, chair.")

Mr. POWELL (turning to Mr. F. Jones)—I may thank you for that.

Mr. F. JONES said he would move the adjournment, as he was determined to have an opportunity of expressing his opinion, and he would do so while in the House, whether distasteful to the Government or any other parties. These arbitrations had been so numerous that it would be well to abolish our public departments altogether. We kept up expensive departments, but on almost every occasion their business was taken from them and given to arbitrators. The amount of expense connected with arbitrators and commissioners regarding the Ottawa buildings alone was enormous, and would astonish the public. The hon. gentleman went on to denounce this system.

The SPEAKER—Does the hon. member persist in his motion of adjournment?

Mr. F. JONES—I consent to withdraw it. (Laughter.)

By consent of the House, Mr. POWELL'S motion was then allowed to be put, and was carried.

COBOURG AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN moved the third reading of the bill to amend and extend the acts relating to the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON opposed the bill in a long speech, denouncing it as a most iniquitous measure, and concluded by moving the three months' hoist.

Hon. Mr. COCKBURN defended the bill, on the ground that it was a fair measure of compromise.

A lengthy debate arose, in which Messrs. Bell, Shanly, Parker, Street, McGiverin, Haultain, &c., took part.

Finally, the motion was lost on a division—Yeas 22; Nays 61.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON then moved to re-commit the bill to Committee of the Whole, with a view of amending the same.

After some further discussion, this was lost on a division—Yeas 20; Nays 59.

Another amendment by Mr. M. C. CAMERON, tending to refer the bill back to Committee to make other changes was proposed, and the hon. mover was still speaking when the House rose at six o'clock.

After the recess—

By the rule of the House, the adjourned debate on the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway went to the end of the order-paper.

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