

Report of Committee.

Hon. Mr. ALLAN, from the Private Bill Committee, reported the bill to repeal the act, chapter 68, Consolidated Statutes, legislating certain expenses of the city of Toronto, and to enable them to recover certain taxes and charges.

First Readings.

The SPEAKER announced the following messages with bills from the Legislative Assembly, which were read a first time:—Bill to incorporate the Monteale Clob; Bill to enable the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, to sell said church and site, and to buy another site and build another church; Bill to divide the Township of Wawanosh into two distinct municipalities; Bill to confirm the will of Robert Jackson, of Scarborough; Bill to incorporate the College of St. Jerome, Berlin; Bill to attach part of the township of Aylmer, to the parish of St. Vital, county Beauce; Bill to attach part of the township of Brompton to the parish of St. Frederick, same county. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1866.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 3 o'clock. The House sat with closed doors for three-quarters of an hour, discussing the subject of the admission of the public to the floor of the House behind the Speaker's chair.

After the doors were opened, a number of petitions and reports by Committees were presented.

Hon. A. A. BORDON moved the issue of a writ for a new election for the county of Two Mountains, in the place of J. B. Daoust resigned.

Some conversation took place as to whether the Speaker should issue the writ without a motion passed in the House.

On the orders of the day being called,

Mr. McKENZIE said he wished to make a personal explanation with reference to the non-appointment of a Registrar for Lambton. When the question of appointments was before the House a few days ago, the Attorney-General was reported to have referred to him for an explanation. Now, he had made a recommendation to the Hon. Postmaster-General some time ago, and he had never yet heard what action the Government had taken in the premises.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said as the Hon. Postmaster-General was not in his place, it would be proper for the member for Lambton to defer his remarks. He might say, however, that in so far as he (Atty-Genl. McD.) was concerned, he had received from the member for Lambton, notifying him of the death of the Registrar, and stating that in the meantime the public interests would not suffer, as the Deputy was thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the office.

Mr. McKENZIE—That is quite correct.

Hon. Mr. McDUGALL said he supposed it must have been an oversight on the part of the hon. Postmaster-General that the recommendation of the hon. member for Lambton had not been sent to the Attorney-General West, to whose department the appointment properly belonged. He had no doubt that when the hon. Postmaster-General was in his place he would be able to explain the matter.

Mr. McKENZIE said he would defer the question until the hon. Postmaster-General had taken his seat.

Hon. Mr. McDUGALL, in resuming the debate on Mr. McGivern's motion, said the remarks made yesterday at the debate demanded some explanation from those who represent or claim to represent, in the Cabinet the views and policy of the great Liberal party in Upper Canada. He had never risen in the House with a deeper sense of responsibility. When the member for South Oxford opened negotiations with the gentlemen on the other side of the House, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a new empire, to be founded on this continent, though the proposition startled the House, still he had felt it his duty to sacrifice whatever personal feeling he had against the hon. member for South Oxford, and to support him in the undertaking. They had met in convention at Quebec with representatives from the Lower Provinces, and he must say, in justice to his Conservative friends in the Government, that no convention could have worked more earnestly or more laboriously, to work out a scheme satisfactory to all the Provinces, and he believed that it had met with the approval not only of the Provinces, but of England. It had, however, met with a reverse by a change of Government in New Brunswick, and the government of this country found that if they desired to accomplish the great object for which it had been formed, it must continue to administer the affairs of the country for some months longer than they had anticipated. It had been deemed advisable to send commissioners to the West Indies, to ascertain

whether channels of trade could not be opened up there, to compensate for those closed against us in the United States. His colleagues had done him the honor to appoint him, one of these commissioners, along with other gentlemen of experience and standing in the country. Again and again the member for South Oxford, the Postmaster-General, and himself had to consider questions submitted by the Government, questions of appointment to office, as well as questions of policy; and frequently they came to the point whether it was worth their while to leave office or allow certain measures to pass; and no one had been more positive than the honorable member for South Oxford, in urging that they should not endanger the great measure of Confederation by resisting the policy of their colleagues on other points. He had seen with great surprise, on the morning he left for the West Indies, a statement that the hon. Mr. Brown had resigned; but he received no explanation from that hon. gentleman; on his return he found that the hon. Postmaster-General had not considered it his duty to follow the example of the hon. member for South Oxford, and he also found that the hon. member for Brock division had seen fit to join the administration. He also found that it was in contemplation to start a paper in Upper Canada, to defend the policy of the Hon. Postmaster-General, and those of the Liberal party who had adhered to him, and to his great surprise he learned that the Editor of the Globe, the brother of the hon. member for South Oxford, was to have been the conductor of that paper. He (Mr. McD.) immediately proceeded to Toronto, and had a consultation with the hon. member for South Oxford, and without revealing private conversation he would say that that hon. gentleman, when the question was put to him, did not say that he (Mr. McD.) should resign. He approved of his remaining in office.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—The hon. gentleman is quite mistaken. I gave no advice either pro or con.

Hon. Mr. MACDUGALL—At all events the hon. gentleman did not advise him to leave his position in the government. He had pointed out to his hon. friend the great danger of disintegrating the great Liberal party, and he must say from that time until lately the organ of his hon. friend had ceased to pursue a course calculated to destroy that party. Within the past few days, however, they had found that the policy of the government, as announced by the hon. Minister of Finance, had met with the earnest opposition of the member for South Oxford, and yesterday they had heard him supporting a vote of want of confidence in the government. The hon. member had chosen his course, and it was not for him to say whether that was right or wrong, but he would say that the policy of the Government was just such as was well calculated to promote the interests of the Confederation scheme. (Hear, hear.) He had a word or two to say on the charge made by the hon. member, as to the policy of the Government being contrary to the principles of the Liberal party. He would say nothing with regard to his remarks on the monetary question, which was not now before the House, and would defer any remarks upon it until the proper time. The question at present before the House was the tariff, and to that he would confine himself. He had been very much surprised to hear the hon. member for South Oxford oppose the changes now proposed in the tariff, since these changes were made in a great degree on the very points for which the hon. gentleman and the Liberal party had opposed it in 1859. Mr. McDougall read from Mr. Brown's speech on that occasion to establish his conclusions, and continued, he did not see in what particular the people of England could object to the duty on corn, the duty on butter, the duty on cheese—all of them being articles which the country produced in excess of its wants, and which were imposed only to protect the producer, in the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed by our present relations with the neighboring Republic. With regard to his action as a representative of the Liberal party, he did not see that he should leave this government without any just cause, that he must resist the policy of the Finance Minister, which he fully endorsed, and follow the hon. member for South Oxford in whatever course he may be pleased to suggest. He believed that this government had administered the affairs of the country in a most satisfactory manner; it was true that charges of extravagance had been made against it, but the same charge had been preferred against the government of the hon. member for Cornwall, of which he (Mr. McD.) was a member, and it did seem to him a singular thing that the hon. member for South Oxford, who spoke so much now of economy—it seemed strange that he who had been for a year and a half a prominent and active member of the Government, had never proposed any scheme of retrenchment.

and in some cases a further occasional ennobling by the late Hon. Mr. Merritt. (A reference to a payment of \$4,000 made by Mr. Macdougall, gave rise to some conversation between him the Hon. Gen. Brown and the Hon. J. A. Macdonald.) Mr. McDougall—He and I intended, the Postmaster-General and the President of the Council, had made up their minds that they would stand their ground; that they would adhere to the Government to carry out the policy for which they had joined it; that they would fire gun for gun with hon. gentlemen opposite. To speak from a party point of view, it had been with great regret that he had said what he had said, he supposed to say to-day, but the fault was not his, he had followed the honorable member into the Government, he had adhered to him fairly and honorably, and he would say that if the system of terrorism was to be followed towards the members of the Liberal party that had again been revived, he would say it was time that party in Upper Canada should have an organ of its own, which would fairly represent its views. In regard to his colleagues, Mr. McD. said that he had always found the Hon. Minister of Finance and the Hon. Attorney-General West, acting fairly, honestly and honorably upon every question, executive or otherwise, that had come before them. He would further say that on every measure which he had come up, he had found the Attorney-General West as progressive, as patriotic, as economical, and as liberal, as the hon. member for South Oxford himself (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. McD.) had not been aware of any difference of views between the members for South Oxford and his colleagues, until his return from the West Indies, and if any one was to blame for what had taken place, it was the hon. member himself, who ought to have submitted his views for discussion. The responsibility of the division in the ranks of the Liberal party, would rest with the hon. member for South Oxford, and if he continued in his course, he would find himself very much in the position in which he found himself last night, with only two supporters. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He sympathized very much with the hon. member, for it was indeed a pitiful spectacle, (laughter,) but the hon. gentleman's paper, which professed to give all the news, had, carefully suppressed the division. (Mr. McDougall was loudly cheered on sitting down. He spoke upwards of an hour and a half.)

Mr. McKENZIE said at the opening of the session, at the request of the Postmaster-General, he had confined his remarks on the Ministerial explanations to a merely personal narrative, and he now begged to add, that from what he had learned, he was fully convinced that the Reform members of the Cabinet held their seats there at the sacrifice of the principles they had formerly entertained. This was the reason which had deterred him from taking a seat in the Cabinet. He did not accuse the hon. Postmaster-General and the Minister of Finance of any desire to favor annexation, but he did think that when they had been told at Washington, "Oh, these are questions we will discuss when you come here as representatives," it would have been proper for them to have said that such remarks were altogether out of place. Mr. McK. referred to his course as a supporter of this and the previous administration, and then addressed himself to the speech of the Provincial Secretary, who, he said, being no longer afraid of the terrorism of the Globe, was about to establish another organ of terror in Toronto, and between the two the Liberals of Upper Canada would be well looked after. On the present occasion several great questions had been brought down; the tariff had been introduced without, so far as he knew, a single consultation with any member of the House. With regard to the merits of the question before the House, he did not believe in building up manufactures by a protective tariff, but at the same time if the United States had adopted a policy whereby we lost them as a market, we are bound to adopt such means as will make a market for ourselves. Under the policy of the Finance Minister, manufactures had grown up in the country, and it was most unjust to those who had embarked their capital in them, that the protection should now be withdrawn without a moment's warning. Mr. McK. then discussed the import duties on coarse grain, cheese, &c.; contending that buckwheat, corn and cheese, being the only articles in which the imports exceeded the exports, the protection to the farmer on these would amount to \$15,000,000, while the increase of the duty on tea, according to the quantity entered last year the consumption, amounted to \$190,000,000. He did not think a tariff which took off \$1,000,000 and put on \$2,500,000, could be for the general interests of the country.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair, Mr. McKenzie having the floor.

The Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock. Several bills were brought down from the Legislative Council.

Mr. McKENZIE resumed the debate. They had been told that the five per cent taken off the woollen goods would be of great benefit to the farmers, but the benefit, in his judgment, would be infinitesimally small, for almost the whole of the woollen goods consumed by the agricultural population was manufactured in the country. He admitted that the policy of the Government had not been in harmony with the tendency of the public mind, which was towards free trade, but large interests had grown up under our system of incidental protection, which he considered should not be destroyed. Our labor market being controlled in a certain degree by the labor market of the United States, it was unfair to assume that labor could be cheap here when it was high there. Then, our market being necessarily limited to our own Province, the field was comparatively small, whereas those of the United States had an immense territory, and a large population. In reply to a question, he admitted he was favoring the protective system, which had been the policy of the country for some years, under which interests had been created which the House should respect. He believed the proper way to proceed with a reduction of the tariff would have been to have given timely notice, and then reduce them by slow degrees, so that our manufacturing interests might be preserved intact. Mr. McK. then replied to some remarks made by the Provincial Secretary. He had not been dragged by the hon. member for South Oxford to vote on the Rectory question, but had done so from his own convictions. He was not accustomed to be dragged, as the hon. Provincial Secretary might have known from experience. The Provincial Secretary had said that all who supported this motion were endeavoring to make a split in the Reform party, and he (Mr. McK.) was willing to accept the issue; but he (Mr. McK.) could tell that hon. gentleman that if any one could be accused of making a split in the party, it was that hon. gentleman himself, when he accepted office with the honorable member for Cornwall, and bound himself to support the double majority, and vote for Separate Schools. Though he (Mr. McK.) refused to agree to this proposition. He had given that government a general support, believing it had gone to work with an honest intention to economize, but it was a government without principle from first to last. (Hear, hear.) He congratulated the country that the opposition to the government policy had been so far successful as to force ministers into an abandonment of their financial policy. The Provincial Secretary had threatened the House with the establishment of another organ in Upper Canada, to kill the influence of the *Globe*, and he was very severe upon that paper for endeavoring to exercise influence over elections, but the fact was, that when that hon. gentleman was editor of the *Globe*, every public man who differed from him was held up in the *Globe* in big black letters, and when he withdrew from the editorial, the black letters were withdrawn, too. Mr. McK. then went over various items in the estimates, to which he objected.

Col. RANKIN, as an independent member of the House, acknowledging no leader, and following no party, would enter into the debate without professing to answer the arguments of one party or the other. He must say, however, that he admired the pluck displayed by the hon. Provincial Secretary, in defending himself this afternoon, (laughter) and he liked especially the way in which the hon. member for South Oxford had opened the ball last night. (Laughter.) Col. R. then went into a history of the formation of the Macdonald-Steele Government, stating what took place at the caucus, and contending that the hon. Provincial Secretary was no more morally or politically guilty in joining the government on the conditions he did, than was the member for Laughton in promising to support it. The Provincial Secretary was not even so guilty as those who had put him forward, and then meekly endeavored to sneak out of the responsibility.

Mr. DUNKIN, after reading over the member for Lincoln's resolution, said it was merely a motion for delay, a mere assertion that it is inexpedient to enter upon the question at the present time. It pledged its supporters to nothing, either as regards Confederation, or as regards the questions before the House; any man might vote for it provided he could reconcile his mind that delay would be proper, and he for one would not vote for such a motion. (Hear, hear.) He would be prepared to discuss the question of the tariff, the question of the currency, and the question of the estimates at the proper time, when they were brought before the House, but the issue now before them is not one of detail, it was the

general proposition whether they should deal with the resolutions already submitted, and he had not heard one reason of any weight why their consideration ought to be delayed. As so much had been said upon Confederation he might be permitted to say a few words regarding it. He had held peculiar views regarding it, he had entertained very grave doubts whether it would ever be matured or accepted by the Lower Provinces. But it had been accepted by the Lower Provinces. New Brunswick, after much delay, had emphatically pronounced in favor of it and the scheme was evidently rapidly approaching maturity. In that case, he had no hesitation in saying that honestly and loyally, as an Englishman, he would do his best to falsify all the predictions he had uttered against its successful working. Referring to the subject of the tariff, Mr. Dunkin contended that the tariffs introduced both by Mr. Howland and Mr. Holton were in the same direction as the one now before the House, and nothing but want of strength of the latter had prevented him from carrying it through. Even last year it was well known that the hon. Minister of Finance would have amended the tariff, but for the expected early completion of the confederation scheme; and everybody knew that after the abolition of Reciprocity the tariff must be changed to meet the circumstances of the country. The changes now proposed were assimilating our system, which he believed would ultimately prevail in the United States. The step was one in the direction which the country was bound to go, and he argued that it was the wisest policy to bring our system as near as possible to that of the Lower Provinces, and in harmony with that of the Empire. Mr. D. then referred to the Banking system, saying he had always held that one of the most legitimate sources of revenue to the country, would be a Provincial Bank. Our present system had been eulogised as the perfection of human wisdom, but he considered our banking laws were a disgrace to the Statute book. The banks were held down by restrictions that compelled them to keep their business in a very unsatisfactory manner, and he thought it would be well for the House to take up this question too, before Confederation. On the subject of the estimates, he would reserve to himself the right of voting ye or nay on every item as it came up, but he did say that he could not see the propriety of expending another dollar upon this House, which they were about to hand over to a different government. They had already done their share, and might leave the rest to the Confederate Parliament. He thought the item for the Militia Service of \$1,500,000, might perhaps, be found too small, and would have been satisfied to have seen the government asking a larger amount, in case occasion might arise to need it.

Col. HAULTAIN spoke at some length on the question, explaining that after mature consideration, he had come to the conclusion that the policy of the Government was in accord with the interests of the country. He should reserve to himself, however, the privilege of voting against certain items of it, to which he did object, but with regard to the reasons urged for delay he did not think them of serious consequence.

Hon. Mr. ROSE wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to bring on the vote to-night, or otherwise, he desired to defer his remarks until to-morrow.

Hon. JAMES A. MACDONALD was most anxious that the vote should be taken to-night, but on further conversation, members urging that it was impossible to hear all who wished to speak at this sitting, he consented to an understanding that the vote should be taken to-morrow (Thursday.)

Mr. JONES (North Leeds) said, whether the Government desired to force on the vote or not, he was determined to review the conduct of this government, and of past governments, too.

Hon. A. A. BORDEN said that he had had the benefit of sitting side by side, not only with the Finance Minister and the member for Chateaugay, but also for many years with the Hon. J. Young, a gentleman who, perhaps, knew nearly as much on financial questions as the others he had mentioned, and after many conversations with these gentlemen, after endeavoring to understand to the best of his ability what would best for the country, he had come to the conclusion that free trade was our true policy. He then assailed the Minister of Finance for making frequent changes in the tariff, and quoted the saying of a great French statesman, who in a time of commotion had advised the King to let the people alone. This was what the people of Canada required—to be let alone, and not to be disturbed year after year by unexpected and sudden changes. The hon. gentleman then referred to the tariff of '59, and the amendment which had been moved thereto; after which he attacked the provisions of the new tariff, for sweeping away the protection under which men had been induced to establish large

manufacturing interests in the country. The hon. gentleman spoke up till midnight, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, July 12th, 1866.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After routine. The Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Commerce reported the bill to amend the Charter of the Canada Landed Credit Company with some amendments. Amendments concurred in and bill ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

Also the bill to amend the Charter of the Quebec Banks with certain amendments. Amendments concurred in and bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU moved that an Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the moneys now in the hands of the several Sheriffs and Prothonotaries in Lower Canada, stating name of Districts, name of Sheriff or Prothonotary, parties in the cause, Rate, amount, person to whom due, reasons for non-payment, name of Bank in which the money is deposited and the rate of interest thereon.

In support of his motion, the hon. member stated that by the operation of the present judicature bill of Lower Canada, large sums had accumulated in the hands of these officers, probably much exceeding the amount of the bonds they gave. They were only responsible for the principal, and he thought that in the public interest, it was proper that the facts asked for should be known as they might lead to a legislation for applying the interests to public objects. (Carried.)

Hon. Mr. GUEVREMONT moved "that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to have laid before this House an account of the expense incurred by the Trinity House of Montreal in laying down and taking up Buoys in the years 1865 and 1866—showing the amount paid to each of the owners of barges and other vessels employed, the number of days they have been employed respectively, and the rate per day paid for each such vessel." (Carried.)

The following bills were then read a second time and referred to Committees:—

Bill relating to the constitution of Parishes, the erection and repairs of Churches, &c., &c., in Lower Canada.

Bill to enable the Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, to sell the Rectory Lands.

Bill to amend the law relating to Crown Criminal Procedure and the law of evidence in Upper Canada.

Bill to amend the Act relating to Attorney-at-Law in Upper Canada.

Bill to Amend the Montreal Mercantile Library Associations Act.

Bill to enable the St. Paul's Church Trustees of Montreal, to sell said Church and the site thereof, for the purpose of purchasing and building in another part of the city.

Bill to permit of the separation of the Township of Wawanash into two Municipalities.

Bill to confirm the will of Thomas Jackson.

Bill to incorporate the College of St. Jerome, Berlin.

Bill to attach part of the Township of Aylmer to St. Vital de Lambton, County Beauce.

Bill to attach part of the Township of Broughton to St. Frederick Parish, County Beauce.

On motion of Hon. Mr. BULL, it was resolved that when the House adjourns it stands adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, to meet again at half past 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday next.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, July 12, 1866.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Several petitions were presented, among which were two from the County Council of Perth, by Mr. McFarlane; one praying for an investigation into the manner in which the Canada Company had carried out their charter, the other that the county be authorised to consolidate its debt.

Mr. McKENZIE, from the Committee on Municipal and Assessment Laws, reported in favor of the Assessment Act.

Mr. MORRIS presented the 7th report of the Private Bills Committee, reporting in favor of the bills to amend by-law of the Township of