

Aid to County Patients (Toronto), \$4,500; Toronto House of Industry, \$2,400; Protestant Orphan Home and Female Aid Society, \$640; Magdalen Asylum, \$480; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$640; Lyng-in Hospital, \$480; Girls' Home and Fabric Nursery, \$320; House of Providence, \$320; Deaf and Dumb Institution for U. C., \$1,000; Indigent Sick, Quebec, \$3,200; Hospice de la Materite, \$480; Charitable Ladies Association of the Roman Catholic Asylum, \$480; Asylum of the Good Shepherd, \$640; Managers of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, \$320; Finlay Asylum, \$320; Male Orphan Asylum, Quebec, \$320; St. Bridget's Asylum, Quebec, \$320; Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec, \$320; Canada Military Asylum, \$160; Indigent Sick, Montreal, \$3,200; General Hospital des Soeurs de la Charite, \$800; Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal, \$4,000; St. Patrick's Hospital, Montreal, \$1,600; Soeurs de la Providence, Montreal, \$1,120; Bonaventure street Asylum, \$430; Nazareth Asylum for the Blind, \$430; St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Asylum, \$640; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$640; Home of Refuge, \$480; Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$320; University Lyng-in Hospital, \$480; Soeurs de la Misericorde, \$480; Deaf and Dumb Institutions, \$1,600; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, \$320; Magdalen Asylum, \$320; Eye and Ear Institution, \$320; Montreal Dispensary, \$320; School of Industry, \$320; St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, \$420; Kingston General Hospital, \$4,800; Kingston House of Industry, \$2,400; Host Dieu Hospital, Kingston, \$800; Orphan's Home, \$640; Hamilton Hospital, \$4,800; Hamilton Orphan Asylum, \$640; Hamilton R. C. Asylum, \$640; Three Rivers Indigent Sick, \$2,240; London Hospital, \$2,400; Ottawa Protestant Hospital, \$1,200; St. Hyacinthe Hospital, \$300; Richelieu General Hospital, Sorel, \$310; Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital, \$21,688; Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, \$63,000; University Branch do, \$19,678; Orilla Asylum, \$15,482; Maldou Asylum, \$26,500; St. John's Asylum, \$14,500; Beauport Asylum, \$63,500; Shipwrecked Mariners, \$660.

The appropriation to meet the expense of the Geological Survey of the Province for the year ending 30th June, 1855, \$20,000, was carried without discussion.

On the item of \$4,000 for aid to the Board of Arts and Manufactures a lengthy discussion arose, in which Hon. Messrs. Galt, Holton, Howland, and Mr. Dunkin took part.

In the course of the debate, which was of a very desultory character, and into which various matters unconnected with the item were dragged in by the Opposition members—allusion was made by Hon. Mr. Holton to the \$100,000 advance to take up Montreal debentures, alleged to have been given to the Grand Trunk Railway by the Cartier-Macdonald Government.

Hon. Mr. GALT now went over a detailed history of the transaction, explaining and defending his own conduct, and showing that there was no blame whatever to be attached to his conduct.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON replied, and proceeded at great length to attack the Government in connexion with this transaction, when

Mr. MCCONKEY rose to a question of order. Hon. Mr. HOLTON said that the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McConkey) did not understand his duty as a member of this House if he could not appreciate his (Mr. Holton's) efforts while endeavoring to ascertain how the Province could recover this sum of \$100,000.

Hon. Mr. BROWN.—(Hear, hear) Mr. MCCONKEY replied that he had not interrupted Hon. Mr. Holton except to inquire whether this lengthy debate had any connexion with the item now being discussed in Committee. He (Mr. McConkey) thought it was about time that the useless discussion which dragged out such a length every day should cease. Hon. members wished to get home before August, and in order to enable them to do so, they should be allowed to get through the public business. The hon. member for Chateaugay usually rose with a great flourish of trumpets, in a fierce attack upon the Government, but before closing, he usually "whittled" down his opposition, and yielded everything to hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial benches. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He (Mr. McConkey) was a member of the Opposition, but he was an independent member of the House, and would, therefore, tell the hon. gentleman that he would not accept intimidation from any one. The House was heartily sick of useless discussion, yet the hon. gentleman (Mr. Holton) monopolized the time of the House on almost every occasion. He doubted very much whether the country would appreciate such conduct. He, for one, would not countenance factiousness, because he believed the time of the House could be much more profitably occupied. He desired to support

measures, not men, and he would never be guilty of offering any factious opposition. He, for one, would not allow the frowns of the hon. member (Mr. Holton) to interfere with what he considered was due by him to his constituency and the country at large.

Hon. Mr. BROWN doubted whether Mr. McConkey's constituents would approve of the sentiments he had uttered to-night. It ill became that hon. gentleman to dare to stifle discussion, when leading members of the Opposition, in the honest discharge of their duty, were endeavoring to find out how this large sum could be recovered to the Province. The hon. gentleman then went on to attack the hon. Finance Minister, and criticise his explanation and course relative to the \$100,000 transaction.

Hon. Mr. GALT now rose to reply, when Hon. Mr. BROWN started to his feet to make some remarks, which was the signal for loud cries of "order," "silence," from both sides of the House. Meantime both hon. gentlemen attempted to speak, when the cries and noise increased to such a pitch as to preclude the possibility of a single word being heard. After the deafening noise had continued several seconds, during which both hon. members faced, gesticulated and talked at one another in the most excited manner, vainly endeavoring to make themselves heard above the tremendous din prevailing, the tumult subsided, when

Hon. Mr. GALT obtained possession of the floor, and proceeded to address the House. He said the hon. member for South Oxford was in the habit of interrupting members, and he was the last member of the House who ought to come forward and make violent attacks on parties, because differences of opinion as to particular facts might exist, as none had suffered more from such attacks than that hon. gentleman himself. The statement he (Mr. Galt) had made was one which ought not to be impugned, and he defied any hon. gentleman to impugn it. He had confined himself to a simple statement of facts which differed only in minor particulars from that of Hon. Messrs. Holton and Howland. He had entered into that statement to answer what he believed most injurious to his character. The responsibility of replying to such charges ought to be assumed in this House, and for his part he was always ready to assume it in this place. There was not a man in the country but he defied to impugn his character, either by petition or otherwise. That was the position which he held, and having that conviction, he had submitted to an amount of slander and abuse, which very few men would submit to under the same circumstances, and he had done so because he believed that those who knew him did not believe such injurious charges. He would apologize to the House if he had addressed it with too much warmth, because this was a matter in regard to which he had been subjected to rather painful personal attacks, which he had received with as much equanimity as could reasonably have been expected. With reference to this matter of \$100,000, he had given the fullest and frankest explanations both under oath and in this House. He was fully prepared to give the fullest explanations to this House in any matter having reference to his public career, and he had asked no favor nor feared no hostility. He was prepared to meet any charge made against him, no matter from whence it came. (Loud cheers.)

Finally the appropriation was carried. The grants to Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada were also voted.

The Militia Estimates were next taken up, and considerable discussion took place on nearly everyone of the items.

During the debate—Mr. ALEX. MACKENZIE directed attention to the current statement that the Guards were to be withdrawn from Canada on account of the heavy expense arising from rental of barracks.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD would regret very much to see the Guards removed from Canada for such a cause. He sincerely hoped such would not be the case; and were it unfortunately to happen it would not be creditable to us (Hear, hear.) It would cost us much less to keep them here than it would cost to bring them out again from England, should danger once more arise. (Hear, hear.) He, for one, would cheerfully support any proposal to provide the necessary accommodation for them; and he hoped the Government would not overlook the matter. (Cheers.) Hon. Mr. DORION briefly expressed similar sentiments.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD, in reply, said he was very glad indeed to hear the patriotic sentiments of the hon. member for Cornwall, which would be duly appreciated by the Government. He, too, would deeply regret the departure of the Guards; and it seemed to be the sense of the House to make the sacrifice

necessary to retain those fine troops, by providing the required barrack accommodation, the Government would be perfectly willing to take the necessary action in the matter. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

The discussion of the several items of the appropriation for defence was then proceeded with.

On the item of \$200,000 "for general service of the Militia and Volunteer Force"—

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD moved in amendment, that before adopting the vote of \$200,000 for Militia purposes, it is desirable that an explanation of the mode and manner of payment to the Volunteers, should be afforded to the Committee.

This amendment was lost on division of 21 to 32. The resolution for the appropriation was then carried.

The appropriations for pensions, Indian annuities, Ottawa buildings, Welland Canal, Lachine Canal, Carillon and Grenville Canal were then voted—a great deal of time being wasted in useless discussion raised by the Opposition members.

At a quarter past three a. m. the Committee, on motion of Hon. Mr. GALT, rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House then, at twenty minutes past three a. m., adjourned.

SATURDAY, 4th June, 1864.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

After the reading and presentation of petitions, and other routine business—

STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

Mr. DUNKIN suggested the propriety of proceeding at once with Order No. 126, being a bill to regulate the Storage of Gunpowder, which had been introduced by the hon. member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Rose). There could be no difference of opinion on one point at least—that the subject required legislation; and that it was necessary it should be attended to without delay. If it was to go on at all, it should be proceeded with now.—The hon. gentleman concluded by suggesting that it might be brought forward among the Government Orders, so that there might be no delay.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER.—The bill may now be read a second time, and then taken up on Tuesday.

Hon. Mr. ROSE moved the second reading of the bill.

Mr. STIRTON was understood to object to the bill.

Mr. NOTMAN opposed the bill, believing that it would be impossible to carry its provisions into effect.

Mr. DUNKIN—I hope the hon. gentleman who has just now spoken and other hon. members will not suppose that it is in order to carry out the letter of this bill that I made this motion. Hon. gentlemen are not aware of the fact that there are now 200 tons of gunpowder stored in an unguarded building within a very short distance of Montreal, without any protection whatever. If, any night, that powder were to explode, it would have the effect of an earthquake. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER.—Yes; I have received ten letters from Montreal upon this subject.

Hon. Mr. ROSE—I am not at all wedded to the details of this bill, I only want something to be done to provide more for the public safety in general, and that of the people at Montreal in particular, with regard to the storage of gunpowder. The Committee I propose to name will represent all interests fairly. I propose to refer the bill to the following Committee: Hon. Messrs. Chapais, Abbott, Dorion, Alley and Langevin; Messrs. Scoble, Stuter Smith, Mackenzie, of Lambton, Smith of Toronto and the mover.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE thought that if the matter would be referred to a fair Committee, it would be better to allow it to come up. If the Committee did not report favorably, of course the bill could not pass. This was a subject we ought to consider fairly.

Hon. Mr. DORION, while not committing himself to the bill, thought that the granting of the motion would only leave it to be inferred that it was considered the subject required legislation.

Mr. NOTMAN now withdrew his opposition, when the Committee was nominated, and the bill read a second time on motion of Hon. Mr. Rose.

At the request of Hon. Mr. DORION, Hon. Mr. HOLTON was permitted to replace him on the Committee.

The motion for reference to Committee was then carried.

THE ESSAY ELECTION CASE.

James Eugene Maguire, the Deputy Returning Officer of the Township of Anderson, in the County of Essex at the last election, was then placed at the bar, and his examination resumed.

More than two hours were occupied in eliciting evidence from this witness—the questions being put by Mr. RANKIN and Mr. DUNKIN. William Kelly, the Poll-Clerk for the Township of Anderdos, was then placed at the bar, and examined by Hon. Mr. COCKBURN—being kept about an hour under examination.

On motion of Hon. Mr. COCKBURN, further consideration of the matter was then postponed until Monday next.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Mr. SHANLY would like to ask to Hon. Attorney General East when it was likely this session would be brought to a close. He thought he might add that all the members of this House were anxious to return to their homes. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. CARTIER said he was very happy to answer the hon. gentleman's question at this moment. The Government would expect that, if the business of the session made such progress henceforth, as it had done yesterday, they would be ready to advise His Excellency to prorogue Parliament at the end of next week, or early in the week following. (Hear, hear.)

The House then, at a quarter to six p.m., adjourned until Monday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, 13th JUNE, 1864.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at three o'clock.

SETTLERS' BILL.

Hon. Mr. RYAN presented the petition of Hon. Geo. Moffatt and a large number of others, against the bill for the protection of settlers in Lower Canada, passed by the Legislative Assembly. The petition, on motion of Hon. Mr. Ryan, was read at length at the table.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. LATERRIERE explained that he had been betrayed by error into voting, on the motion of Hon. Mr. McCree, relating to the advances to employers, for the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Boulton. He obtained leave to change his vote, his name being inserted among the non-concutors.

SIDE LINES IN BEDFORD.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON BLAIR reported, from the Standing Committee on Private Bills, the following Bills—

The bill respecting side lines in the Township of Bedford, without any amendment.

The bill, on motion of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, was read a third time and passed.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENT ACT.

Hon. Mr. E. DUCHESNEY, from the Committee on the bill to amend the Lower Canada Municipal Act, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, reported the bill with certain amendments. He moved the concurrence of the House in the amendments.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN opposed the concurrence of the House in the amendments now. It was unfair that it should be given precedence to the other bills before the House.

Hon. Mr. BELLEAU thought the amendments should be taken into consideration at the same time as the other bill was considered.

It was finally directed that the bill should be taken into consideration immediately after the other bill from the Legislative Assembly.

EMIGRATION.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER presented the Report of the Select Committee on Emigration. The Report was read at the table, and on motion of the Chairman of the Committee, the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

PRIVATE BILLS.

On motion of Hon. Sir E. P. TACHE, the time for receiving Private Bills, and reports of the Private Bill Committees, was prolonged until Tuesday, the 21st inst.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Hon. Mr. DE LATERRIERE moved "That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be held before this House, a statement in detail of the licenses to cut timber in the counties of Saguenay and Tadoussac respectively, granted from the year 1850 to the year 1863; showing to whom the said licenses were granted, the sums paid to the Government for the same, as well as for the cutting of timber, the areas due as well for the said licenses as for the cutting of timber, and by whom such areas are due, and what quantity of wood has been cut in those localities during the said years; and showing also the quantity of wood brought down through the Slides erected by the Government during the said years." In making his motion the hon. member discouraged at some length upon the great waste of the timber of the country by means of the licenses granted to the lumberers for immense tracts of forest. This waste or depredation, as the hon. member termed it, was fast using up all our

timber, and how long there would not be enough left for the construction of the saw houses required by the growing population. By similar waste the United States had raised their forests, and were now suffering for the want of timber.

Hon. Sir E. P. TACHE said the Government had no reason to oppose the motion, but he begged to remind the hon. member that the returns he asked for would be very voluminous, and would involve the labor of several persons for a considerable time, so that it was not likely the papers could be brought down this session.

Hon. Mr. LATERRIERE said that probably the returns he had asked might go too far back. The hon. member then said he had forgotten to point out the origin of the pillage or robbery of our forests, and proceeded to recapitulate the circumstances of the default of Sir John Caldwell, as the originating cause of the granting of immense tracts for lumbering purposes.

The motion was then put and carried.

BRIGADE-MAJOR SUZOR.

Hon. Mr. MATHESON begged to ask the hon. Minister of Militia if he was aware of certain remarks made in another place (the Assembly) in regard of a book published by Brigade-Major Suzor.

Hon. Sir E. P. TACHE said that although this was not the regular way of putting questions to the Government, he would waive the notice usually required in order to explain what he knew of Major Suzor's book. That gentleman had sent him a copy of his book, but he (Col. Tache) had not time to open it then, but next day he had done so, and at once saw in the preface a reflection upon the loyalty of a large class of our fellow subjects. Indeed, there was a fling at himself, which was rather awkward, for he had rather patronized the book, and recommended that 100 copies should be taken for the military schools. If he had known that the passage was in it, he certainly would not have recommended its distribution and circulation until that objectionable passage had been removed. Major Suzor had sent a copy of his book to the Governor General, who at once saw the passage which led to the correspondence he would now read:—

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 9th June, 1864.

Brigade Major Suzor,

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to return to you the accompanying copy of the "Code Militaire," which you have forwarded to him.

Looking at the sentiment expressed in the "note" prefixed to this work, His Excellency cannot consistently with his sense of duty accept the presentation of this volume or allow his name to be in any way identified with it.

His Excellency deeply regrets that an officer who has hitherto conducted himself so much to the public advantage as yourself should have allowed himself to use language imputing want of loyalty to large classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

His Excellency is firmly convinced that such an imputation is entirely unfounded in fact, and certainly had not a shadow of justification as regards the proceedings in connection with the schools for the instruction of militia officers. The implied reflection on the Minister of Militia is also highly improper.

I am directed to desire that the copies of this work, which contain the objectionable passages, shall be withdrawn from circulation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) RICHARD MONCK,
Lt.-Col., Military Secretary.

Lt.-Col. Hon. R. Monck

Military Secretary.

Quebec, 10th June, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., and in answer to that you will be kind enough to inform His Excellency the Governor General that, to comply with His Excellency's wishes, the objectionable passages contained in the note prefixed to the work entitled "Code Militaire," have been struck out, and that the copies which contained the said passages have been withdrawn from circulation.

I also beg to request that you will be kind enough to inform His Excellency that it never was my intention to impute a want of loyalty to large classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects of the Upper Province.

I further beg to hope that His Excellency will be kind enough to accept the present work as modified, and will not impute to me any desire of affording to my countrymen any subject of controversy.

I have, &c.,

L. T. SCOB,
MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 11th June 1864.

Major Suzor,

Brigade Major.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the

receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in answer to it, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that as the objectionable passages contained in the note prefixed to your work, entitled "Code Militaire," have been struck out, he is most happy to accept the copy you have sent him, and he believes your work will prove very useful to the Militia Force.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD MONCK,
Lt.-Col.
Military Secretary.

MILITIA BILL.

Hon. Sir E. P. TACHE introduced a bill for the better regulation of the militia, and explained its provisions at great length, concluding by saying that the bill was printed and would be distributed to-morrow, accompanied in both English and French with the remarks he had now made. (This being the case we do not deem it necessary to burden our report with this speech.)

Hon. Mr. BUREAU expressed some doubts as to the superiority of this bill over that now in existence, and maintained this bill should have been discussed before it was distributed.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN followed, and in a very excited speech charged upon the Government the insertion of depreciating the present militia system and by means of this bill advertising their own project, thus inviting to a disregard of the actual law. They had time enough, he thought, to bring forward a measure if they wished to change the law; but he feared all their professions were mere pretensions.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied, and maintained that the present Government had done more since they had been in power than their predecessors had done in two years, and maintained further that the course pursued by his hon. friend (Col. Tache) was dictated by courtesy and a desire to give the law of his predecessors every opportunity of proving itself adequate to the necessities of the country.

The bill was then read a first time, and on motion of Hon. Sir E. P. Tache, was ordered for a second reading on the 1st August next.

(In the course of his address, Hon. Sir E. P. Tache paid the highest compliment to the military schools created by the bill of the late Ministry, saying that he had answered a great deal better than he expected. He freely and fully acknowledged his error, and had the utmost pleasure in recognizing the good those schools had done.)

TRINIDAD PARISH.

Bill to erect the parish of St. Colombs into a separate municipality.

Bill regarding the inspection of steamboats.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

Forasmuch to order, the Temperance Bill, as amended in Committee, was called up for consideration.

The amendments were read by the Clerk. Hon. Mr. ROSS moved that the amendments be not adopted, but that they be submitted to a Committee of the Whole.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN opposed the motion, and said that it would only expose the bill to be put into a state of confusion from which it never would come out.

Hon. Mr. ROSS called the hon. member to order for saying that any action of the House would bring about confusion.

(Some excitement followed, when the Speaker announced six o'clock.)

Hon. Mr. ROSS moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow.

The motion was carried, and the House then, at five minutes past six, adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

After the presentation and reading of petitions and other business—

STORAGE FOR GUNPOWDER.

Hon. Mr. ROSE, from the committee to which was referred the bill No. 267, to regulate the storage of gunpowder, reported the same with amendments.

On the motion of Hon. Mr. ROSE, the bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed for the use of members.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE DEBATES.

Mr. T. FERGUSON, from the select committee appointed to consider the expediency of having the Parliamentary debates reported and published at the public expense, reported that they had come to the conclusion to recommend the publication of a Mirror of Parliament, after the manner of "Hazard's Parliamentary Debates." With a view to ascertain the probable cost of the work, the Committee recommended that a member be asked, for three months, in the newspapers, of the performance of the work, as follows: First, for reporting, after the manner of