

the Reciprocity provided by the Treaty, which shall, in all other respects, be held to be in force.

6th.—If no other course can be taken for obtaining an extension of the Treaty, the Canadian Government are prepared to recommend, at the next session of Parliament, the enactment of such measures as may meantime be agreed upon with the American Government, provided the Legislation of both countries be made concurrent and reciprocal.

(Signed.) A. T. GALT, M. F.

16th December, 1865.

Mr. GALT continued.—He (Mr. Galt) was sorry that circumstances had compelled him to say a single word on these explanations.—He had no desire to enter into the discussion of the question at issue. When the papers came down, hon. members would be better able to understand and discuss the subject than at present.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND felt the great responsibility attached to the position when called upon by the Hon. Attorney-General West to bring another member of his own party into the Government. But the fact of his according with the policy of the Government, and the great question upon which the coalition had been formed being still unsettled, had induced him before coming to a decision as to his own course, to consult with his political friends, and he found it was their desire that he should remain in the Government. Having been charged by the Attorney-General to fill up the vacant office, he had proceeded west, and having solicited the member for Lambton to accept the Presidency of the Council, that hon. member declined. He then called upon the Hon. Mr. Blair, and was happy to say that hon. member had willingly agreed to enter the Government.

Mr. McKENZIE said the explanations of the Hon. Postmaster-General were quite correct and satisfactory, except that it had been stated that the explanations of the hon. member for South Oxford might put matters in a different light. When the vacant seat in the Cabinet was offered to him (Mr. McK.) he said he desired to consult with the late President of the Council, through a third party, and he found that the passing of the minute in Council, upon which Mr. Brown had resigned, was but the concluding act of a long contention, and that personal animosity had had a very great deal to do with it. (Hear, hear.) He did not intend to discuss the questions of policy at issue in these negotiations, but he could not but remark that it was his impression that the Commercial policy then proposed by the Government, if carried out, would have led to a more intimate political union with the United States. With the permission of the House he would read a memorandum of the negotiations, in so far as he was concerned. (Mr. McK. then read his account of the interview with Mr. Howland, and the subsequent information he had acquired as to Mr. B's retirement, and continued.) He should never regret that he had declined the high honor of a seat in the Executive Council, if that seat were to be gained by concessions to the Government of Washington. There might be greater misfortunes befall a man than to be excluded from this Government, and there might be greater blessings than to become a member of it.

Hon. Mr. GALT then moved the House into Committee of Supply, Mr. Street in the Chair. On motion of Hon. A. T. Galt, it was resolved that a supply be granted Her Majesty. The Committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

On the order of the day, for the second reading of the Interest Bills, Messrs. Dunkin and Bourassa, in view of Mr. Galt's motion for a Committee to consider the whole question, allowed the Bills to stand, and the House adjourned a few minutes before six o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, June 18th, 1866.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock. After routine.

First Readings.

Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill to authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian Congregation of Woodstock, in connection with the Church of Scotland, to sell certain lots of land belonging to said trust. Second reading on Monday next.

Hon. Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill further to amend the charter of the bank of Upper Canada. Second reading on Tuesday of next week.

Hon. Mr. OLIVER introduced a new bill to ascertain the proprietorship of the Commons of Berthier and Isle du Pado.

Index to Civil Code of Lower Canada.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor General to cause to be prepared and printed an index or

alphabetical table to the civil code of Lower Canada. Second reading on Wednesday next.

Damages by the Fenians.

Hon. Mr. MOORE inquired whether it is the intention of the Government to adopt any measure for the relief and indemnification of the inhabitants on the frontier, in St. Armand East and West, in the County of Missisquoi, for losses sustained by invasion by a body of ruffians called Fenians, from the United States during the past eight days; and also if it is the intention of the Government to organize a force on the frontier to prevent a recurrence of what has so recently occurred there? In making this inquiry the hon. member stated that it was not done with a view of anticipating the action of the Government, but rather to afford him the opportunity of stating certain peculiar circumstances of hardships to the parties named in the inquiry, in connection with the damages they had suffered at the hands of the marauding invaders. Two companies of volunteers had been raised and organized in that part of the country which the inhabitants generally supposed would be employed for the defence of the locality. These Volunteer Companies were generally composed of farmer's sons, mechanics and persons interested in the welfare of the community, but it so happened at the time of the Fenian invasion that this force was absent guarding the frontier at some distance. While so engaged a young man came rushing into the camp with the intelligence that the Fenians 1,500 strong had crossed the border, and the force was ordered to retreat from the position they had occupied. This they did marching most of the night in the rain, and in the morning when the roll was called only a portion of them answered, the rest being disabled by the hardships they had endured. The withdrawal of this force from the frontier emboldened the marauders who after all were only about 350 strong, and had arms for only 200. Still being unchecked for three or four days they committed very extensive depredations and occasioned large losses to the inhabitants. Now when the Confederate raiders passed from this Province into Vermont, and committed depredations in St. Albans, the Canadian Government readily admitted the claim of the sufferers to compensation and refunded the money taken from the Banks. In that case the raiders were not British subjects, but American citizens, and the plans, he had reason to believe, were not laid in Canada but in Chicago or Detroit, still the Government made compensation, and he believed that if, the facts of the damages inflicted upon the people of Missisquoi by the Fenians, who were American citizens, were only represented to the Government at Washington, that Government would just as readily admit the claims of the sufferers to compensation as we had admitted those of their citizens in connection with the St. Albans raid. But as those representations could only be made through the Imperial Government. There would necessarily be a good deal of delay, and he thought that meanwhile the Provincial Government might do something to relieve the sufferers.

Hon. Sir N. F. BELLEAU said he would not follow that hon. member in his remarks, for it was not usual in making inquiries of this kind to go into arguments and reasons to show why such or such a course should be pursued. He would, however, say in relation to the first part of the inquiry, that the Government had given orders to inquire into the losses sustained by the invasion in that part of the country, with the view of adopting measures for the relief of the inhabitants who had suffered. With regard to the second part of the inquiry, he begged to say it was the intention of the Government to organize a force on the frontier, in connection with the military, to prevent the recurrence of the outrages which had recently been committed there.

Hon. Mr. MOORE.—That is very satisfactory.

Second Readings.

Hon. Mr. ARMAND moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act "respecting abuses prejudicial to Agriculture." Chapter 26, Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.

The hon. member explained that the object of the Bill was to give power to the Inspectors to say whether or not, the *decovert* demanded by a neighbor was required, and his decision to be of the force of law.

Hon. Mr. BUREAU said the law as it stood was quite sufficient, and an amendment in the way proposed could only lead to confusion, for the Inspector of this year might be of a different opinion from the Inspector of last year, and the Inspector of last year might differ from both. He would not prevent the Bill from being read and going to Committee, but the hon. mover must not be surprised if he (Mr. Bureau) opposed it when it came back. The Bill was then read and referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture.

Hon. Mr. SANBORN moved the second

reading of the Bill, to provide means for serving Processors upon Corporations having no office or place of business in Lower Canada.

The hon. member explained that there were Corporations of this kind doing business, and that sometimes they broke down, and the Managers left the Province without any one to represent them. They would owe debts and there might be property left, but was difficult for the creditors to get at it. It was for the purpose of meeting this difficulty that this Bill was brought in. He would refer it to a Special Committee, and if any better means of reaching the object could be devised he would willingly modify the measure. The Bill was then read and referred to a Special Committee, composed of the Hon. Messrs. Chaffers, Bosse, Olivier and the mover.

Collectorship of Montreal.

Hon. Mr. RYAN gave notice that on Wednesday next he will inquire—

1st. What are the reasons which have induced the Government so long to delay appointing a Collector of Customs in the Port of Montreal, and whether it is their intention shortly to appoint one.

2nd. Whether it is the intention of the Government to provide more suitable and commodious buildings than those at present in use for the purpose of a Custom House and Customs Warehouses at Montreal?

3rd. Whether it is the intention of Government to take any steps for improving and enlarging the present Post Office, or for erecting a new and more commodious one at Montreal?

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, June 18th, 1866.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock p.m.

A number of petitions were brought up and laid on the table.

Mr. BURNELL introduced a bill to encourage emigration and settlement of wild lands of the Province.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND moved that a warrant be issued for the election of a member to represent the riding of North Oxford in place of the late Hope F. Mackenzie. Carried.

Mr. CHAMBERS inquired of the Ministry if Mr. H. Wilson had been dismissed from his office as Inland Revenue Inspector, and whether any investigation into the conduct of that gentleman had taken place in reference to his discharge.

Hon. Mr. GALT said Government did not think it advisable to retain Mr. Wilson after the resolution which had been made in regard to his office as Inland Revenue Inspector.

Mr. JONES (North Leeds) asked whether it was the intention of Government during the session to introduce a bill for the protection of Canadian farmers and manufacturers the duty on articles imported from the United States.

Hon. Mr. GALT said the subject was under discussion.

Mr. BLANCHET wished to know if Canada was to be represented at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Hon. Mr. McGeE replied that Canada would be represented at the Universal Exhibition to be held in Paris in 1867.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved for all papers and correspondence in regard to the trial of Smith Halliday, the Maitland distiller.

Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD said that as the trial was still going on, the papers could not be laid before the House.

Mr. CHAMBERS, after some discussion, withdrew the motion.

Hon. Mr. McCONKEY submitted the following resolution: That in the opinion of this House, the free grant of the public lands of the Province to actual settlers (under such regulations as might be deemed advisable) would prove highly beneficial, and tend very much to induce immigration, and the consequent rapid development of the resources of the Province.—Mr. McConkey, said, in a former Session he had moved a series of resolutions on the subject of free grants, and other matters relating to the management of the public lands. He now brought forward only the resolution which referred to free grants. It had been said that on account of the early accomplishment of Confederation, this was not the proper time for discussing a question which would soon be dealt with by the Local Legislatures. There might be a good deal of force in this, but he thought the sooner the free grant system was adopted in this country the better it would be for its prosperity. He believed it would be the means of immediately drawing a large accession to the population of our country. This result would certainly follow in his action and on the North Shore