

parliamentary experience, would learn from them.

Mr. SEXTON (South Wentworth) came out at the last election as an opponent of the principle of Coalition. He was not bound after his election by any pledges; but had from the first announced his determined opposition to the spirit of Coalition. South Wentworth gave him freedom to use his own opinion and he took the ground that Coalition is demoralizing and injurious to the political welfare of the country. It is true that sometimes these may be organized to carry out certain specific objects and not for the general purposes of Government. But while taking this ground, he also held that he should be allowed to support the Government of the day, if he thought the measures were suitable to the real interests of the country. He was not disposed to follow up the course that was adopted in 1858, when the Ministry was not allowed to announce their policy to the house. He had no wish to take such a course as that. He classed the house as three-fifths Reform and two-fifths Conservative. Of the three-fifths, two-fifths were distinctly opposed to Coalition. He was not disposed to grumble under these circumstances at who occupied the treasury benches, with a house three-fifths Reform, he was little afraid. The advisers of His Excellency have announced Reform, and if they honestly carried out the subjects embraced in the Speech, he would give them a fair support; if they would not, he would do his best to oppose them.

Mr. GRAHAM (West Hastings), stood in the house a supporter of the present Government, and hoped he never would betray the trust thus committed to him by his constituents. He was a Conservative, and dared to announce himself as such. Regarding the wild land system, he knew something, and referred to the manner in which farmers with small means had been persuaded to take up portions of unproductive lands in the country. Those who had persuaded these men there would have much to answer for. Some who came there under the plea of being settlers, were nothing but lumbermen, who robbed the land of its timber, and then left it worthless. Referring to his political position, he announced himself a Conservative; but if the measures announced by the Government indicated reform, he was quite willing to class himself as a Reformer. He was opposed to dual representation; but much injury he considered would be done at present by depriving the Premier of a seat in the House of Commons. He was also opposed to the creation of an upper house; decidedly opposed to a tilted aristocracy, which would only aid in taking more money from the taxpayers without any practical result, or than they could afford just now.

Mr. FERRIER (Centre Wellington) expressed the hope that Confederation, as suggested by a previous speaker, would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At any rate he was glad that notwithstanding the shabby treatment of previous Canadian Parliaments and the mother country towards the Red River Settlement, that Confederation would immediately extend there. He trusted also that economy would prevail in the several departments, and that immigration would be encouraged. As to the Homestead Bill, he would not say much until he saw the details. As regarded his position, he explained that he came untrammelled and prepared to support every good measure.

The 4th clause in the Address was then put from the chair and carried.

On the 5th clause being read,

Mr. BLAKE said that as it was now six o'clock the house should adjourn.

Hon JOHN S. McDONALD stated that the rules of the House of Commons, now in force in the house here, made the adjournment to half past seven. It was not then necessary to move an adjournment. The house then adjourned to 7:30 p.m.

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EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker resumed the chair at seven o'clock.

MR. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., rose and addressed the house, speaking for an hour and a quarter. He expressed his gratification at the time of the discussion, and