

side, waiting to seize the plunder. (Merrill)

He saw with terror the introduction into this House of the American system of rolling, and he would oppose it with all his energy.

Mr. PRINCE said that he saw, upon reference to the rules of the House, that no member may reflect upon any vote of the House except for the purpose of moving that such vote be rescinded; yet he had heard members reflect to-night a good deal on a certain vote of last Session, with regard to the surplus money. During the late election two very important questions had been kept prominently before the minds of electors in the western part of the country. One related to the disposition of the surplus fund which had flowed into the treasury without any particular effort on the part of the Ministry. The opinion of the people of the county of Essex with regard to the appropriation of a million and a half of this money to aid in building railways from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron, was that by such appropriation they and the people of that part of the country generally were being cheated, and it was surprising that the Hon. Mr. Carling, representing as he did the city of London, should have voted for such a measure. (Applause.) The other question to which he had alluded had reference to the motion of the member for South Bruce which had for its object the arrest of a murderer and a traitor. (Hear.) He had heard that a Minister of the Crown rose in his place when this resolution was moved, and said that it was inexpedient that such a question should be considered in the House. What was the cause of the Government voting down such a proposition? The answer the country got to this question through the public press was that it was necessary to cultivate the good-will of the French Roman Catholics. The statement was false, and thus he characterized it, although he came from a part of the country where there were as many French people as there are in the whole Province of Manitoba—aye, or as in the city of Montreal. (Applause.) They were descendants of the people who had supported his father in 1837, and there was not one man among them who would not be ashamed to have a willingness to let Riel go unpunished imputed to him. (Applause.) They would no more think of letting Riel go free than they would of not arming themselves to repel the first Feudal invasion of the country that might occur. (Applause.) It seemed to him (Mr. Prince) that if the resolution of the member for South Bruce had been carried it became a question who was going to govern the country next? (Hear, hear.) They had been told that the real difficulty about the adoption of the resolution was that if they put the present Ministry out they used up the Conservatives (laughter.) A noted leader of another people, a resident in the city of Utah, was said to have remarked, when the railroad was being constructed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that his must be a poor religion if it could not stand one railway. In like manner he (Mr. Prince) thought the Conservative party of Ontario must be a poor party if it would not stand the onus of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. (Laughter.) Old Conservatives had come to him (Mr. Prince) since he had been in the House, shaken him by the hand and told him that they were happy to make the acquaintance of the son of his father, yet they had told him that they intended to vote for Mr. Macdonald's Government, because they were members of the Conservative party. (Applause.)

Dr. CLARY (of North Norfolk) said he was glad that the House could congratulate itself on the prosperity of our Province. But this was a thing that the Government could not create if they desired, and could not prevent if they would. It was owing to the energy of the Anglo-Saxon race; to the abours of as noble a set of men as ever claimed the wilderness. He went on to argue that we needed legislation to abolish the evil effects of previous legislation. He alluded to the struggling municipalities still bowed down under the weights of the Municipal Loan Fund debt, and said that it was the fear of living in such localities that drove many of our people to the United States. No mention of this was made in the address. He alluded to a grievance not mentioned in the speech—namely, the question of assessors in rural districts. These men should be independent of local influences, and only responsible to the Government. (Applause.) He supported the amendment by the member for South Bruce, because he believed in its principle. It was inconsistent with our manhood to beg as a favour, with our hats in our hands, from any set of men, however good they were, that which we were entitled to demand as a right. (Applause.) Elected by the people to serve them like all the other honourable members of the House. At its opening he expected to hear from the Governor's lips the echoes of freer wisdom and farsweeping ability. Alas! what a falling off was here—felicitations on the past—complacency on the present, and two and three little mouse-ears of legislation in the future. It was said coming events carried their shadows before them; and that "little go" of the patent combination as to its future policy possibly indicated its probable disappearance. Physiologists told them that too much intellectuality weakened, depraved and vitiated the offspring, and judging the patent combination blightings by that rule he was bestowing the highest compliment possible to its duplicated and mysterious parentage. Its godfathers and godmothers praised it to the skies in their christening orations; but he pitied the poor thing itself with its joints so loose, its members so puny, its back bone so incomplete,—in fact all but a cephalic infant—destined to be strangled in its birth. (Cheers.) He fancied perhaps in the long looming distance spoken of in the second paragraph of the address, and in its early some possible time when legislation would no longer be needed, when the statute book should be completed, and when neither the Speaker's functions, nor those of that Hon. House should be longer needed, but he was bound to add his conviction that that address was not its guide book, nor its responsible authors the accredited Ministers. The millennium would not follow as a sequence to the Legislation now proposed by the Coalition Government of this noble Province of Ontario. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. RICHARDS said he admitted that the Government had promised a speedy settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund, but that promise was made upon the assumption that the award between the Provinces would be accepted. It was true that they knew before the prorogation that Quebec had protested against the award; but they did not know that the Dominion Government would not enforce it. In view of the fact that the Municipal Loan Fund involved millions, it would be impossible to settle it until the award was recognized and acted upon. He declared that the Government had broken no pledge, because the promise they made was made in anticipation of the award being settled. With reference to the objection to the granting of power to the Government to aid railways, he argued that the principles upon which the Government proceeded were the same as that acted upon by the Government of 1849 in the matter of aid to railways. He proceeded to read from the Act of 1849, and argued that it and the Act of last session were identical in the matter to which objection had been taken. To say that the latter Act was corrupt, was to say that the former was corrupt, and he would not sit there in silence and hear the Government which introduced that Act malign in that way. The object of the Act of last session was to aid railways running into the new sections of the country, and aid had been refused to lines running from east to west because the traffic these would secure would render no such aid necessary. Besides, they had received a large amount of revenue from the railway sections north, in the way of timber license. No less than \$425,000 had been received last year from that source, and it was not for the member for Essex to complain that his county would receive no aid from the railway fund. Essex contributed none of this revenue, and it should not complain that those sections which did contribute should have some return in the way of aid to railways. With regard to his representing a small borough constituency, he proceeded to speak of what he called the arrogance, and even the insolence, of the member for South Bruce. Speaking of the campaign in Grey, he thought it was inconsistent for a leader of the Opposition to stomp the country and endeavour to induce the electors to return a gentleman who would support him, and endeavour to have him placed in power.

Mr. McKELLAR—What about members of the Government stamping the country?

Hon. Mr. RICHARDS said a member of the Government had gone up to South Grey, but it was not until after the leader of the Opposition had gone up there.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Will the hon. gentleman account for the presence of the Premier in my county in 1867? (Loud cheers.)

Hon. Mr. RICHARDS said the Premier was a member of the Government then, and not trying to get into power. He went on to say that, although his constituency was small in point of numbers, it contained many intelligent people; it contained also the remains of the greatest soldier Upper Canada ever had—(laughter)—and its inhabitants were just as respectable and intelligent as the people of South Bruce. With reference to his change of office, he wished the House to understand that it was made upon his own request. He had for a year and a half pressed upon the Premier to relieve him from the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands. That position was the most difficult to fill of any in the Government. He was not forced out of it; had he been he would have resigned instantly, but he felt that in his own interests and those of the Government he should retire from that. He proceeded to say that there had been no act of corruption under his management of the Crown lands, and took credit to himself for the system he introduced of collecting timber dues. He read from his reports to show the increase in that source of revenue, and a reduction in the expense of some \$14,000 or \$16,000 a year. With reference to the complaints against himself he said he had disposed of as many cases in as short a space of time as any of his predecessors in that office, and he ventured the assertion that that department had been as well managed, if not better, during the last four years than it had ever been before.

Mr. PERRY said the most remarkable feature of the speech was the absence of all subjects of legislation in it. This showed that the Government, knowing their weakness, feared to propose any measures to the House. A strong Government would not have taken such a course. He supposed the Government were waiting to get measures as usual, from the Opposition side of the House. He quite agreed with His Excellency that the country was in a prosperous condition, but he could not see how the Government were entitled to any credit for that. The Government had promised to deal with the Municipal Loan Fund this session, but there was no reference to that in the Speech. With regard to the amendment he believed it was approved of by the country, and that that had been shown during the election. The country had shown most decisively that it did not approve of placing so much power in the hands of the Executive, as the Railway Act gave them. With regard to the matter in the Speech, he pointed out that the establishment of an Agricultural College would not make good farmers, and he was inclined to the opinion that the money might be devoted to a more desirable object. He showed that the object of the Government was to secure to themselves more power and more control over the public funds, and against such attempts on the part of the Government, the House should protest.

Mr. COYNE at 10.40 p. m., moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR said it was not yet late, and many members wanted to speak. He thought the House would prefer to hear the hon. gentleman to-night.

Mr. COYNE said he was not prepared to speak on the amendment to-night.

Mr. BLAKE—Perhaps you would allow others to speak then.

The motion was dropped.

Dr. BAXTER proceeded to speak of the reference in the Speech to the establishment of an Agricultural College. He thought the

majority of those that would be educated there would not follow farming. Then the Speech had some reference to immigration, but their policy tended to drive people out of the free grant districts. He alluded to the facts that lumbermen were allowed to go upon the free grants and cut down the best pine trees. This had the effect of disheartening the settlers. Dr. Baxter then proceeded to say that much of the practical legislation of last session was owing to the member for South Bruce. He argued that the country did not consider that the gentleman on the Treasury Benches were fit for that position. (Applause.) He would support the amendment. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. CORBY, (East Hastings) said that no gentleman had to-night pointed out any act of corruption on the part of the Government. He was surprised at the remarks of the honourable Prince, (Laughter.) that the Conservative party were "going it blind." If the old gentleman, his father (Col. Prince) were here, he would say that son was going it blind. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. McKELLAR—The old gentleman still leads that side. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. CORBY went on to say that the Premier had been blamed for locating the asylum on the beautiful bay of Quinte, but it took the clear eye of the Premier to find out that beautiful locality famed for the honesty of its inhabitants and the beauty of its fair sex; and future generations would say "Well done, John Sandfield Macdonald." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. SEXTON (South Wentworth) said that the prophecies of the friends of the Government with regard to the result of the election for South Wentworth had been miserably disappointed. (Hear, hear.) Instead of being returned by a majority of three, he had been returned by a majority of over four hundred. He criticised the Government for having to depend for their measures on the suggestions of the Opposition; and then went on to say that it was a dangerous policy to allow the Government to have absolute control of the surplus. The principle was preposterous; and, in former days, it was one which the Premier himself would have opposed.

Mr. DEACON (North Renfrew) thought it necessary after what had been said regarding him in the press, to define his position. He read from his election address, and claimed that he was committed to the support of the Government. He contended that the railway grant had no influence in inducing him to take that ground; but the people of his section, he held, were in favour of railway grants. He was opposed to placing so much power in the hands of the Government, and had he been in the House last session he would have opposed placing the money in the hands of the Government. Had he been in the House, he would also have voted for the motion of the member for South Bruce in regard to the Scott murder. But the way he looked at the question now was, that a large majority of the last House had voted to put the money in the hands of the Government, and he was not prepared to vote for the amendment now, because he would be thereby censuring the last Parliament. (Derisive laughter.) He did not see what was to be gained by carrying the amendment unless it was to be followed by a bill to repeal the Act of last session. He preferred to leave the matter as it had been left by the last Parliament.

Mr. COYNE moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. BLAKE—What has the Government to say when a motion of want of confidence is before the House?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL assented to the adjournment, and the House adjourned at 11:20.

Mr. Blake—For copies of all applications or petitions for or against grants of aid to any railway companies, under the Railway Aid Act of last session; of all correspondence on the subject, and all Orders of Council made in the premises, and for a statement of the various enterprises which the Government has intimated its intention to aid under the said Act, and the extent of such aid where it has been stated.

Also, Copies of all orders, notices and regulations issued by the Council of Public Instruction under the late School Act, and for a list of the persons to whom the Council granted certificates, qualifying them as inspectors without examination, and a copy of the form of such certificates; and for a statement of the results in detail of the late examinations for certificates of qualifications for school teachers; and for copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Council of Public Instruction for the years 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1871.

Also, for copies of all correspondence not already brought down between the Governments of Ontario and Canada, and between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, touching the award between Ontario and Quebec, the division of the debts and assets of the late Province, and the accounts between Ontario and Canada, and any orders in Council on any of these subjects.

Also, for Copies of Orders in Council, Commissions, Correspondence and Reports, if any, made in pursuance of the pledge of the Government last Session, to appoint a Commission on the subject of the fusion of Law and Equity.

Also, for Copies of Orders in Council, Advertisements, Tenders and Contracts, not already brought down in connection with the public works authorized to be constructed.

Also, for Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and Canada touching emigration.

Also, Bill for the protection of persons improving lands under mistake of title.

Also, Bill to declare the true construction of the Act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and chaptered five, and intitled "An Act against fraudulent deeds, alienation, &c."

Mr. MACKENZIE—Order of the House directing the Clerk of the House to procure a statement from the Records of the Elections to this House, at the late general election, showing the number of votes on the voters' list in each electoral division, the aggregate number of votes polled for each candidate in each electoral division in which there has been a contest, the total number of votes polled in each such division, and the population in each constituency, as shown by the late census.

Parliament of Ontario

SECOND PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3:15.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BLAKE—For the protection of persons improving lands under a mistake of title.

Mr. BLAKE—To declare the true construction of the Act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, chaptered five, and intitled "An Act against fraudulent deeds, alienation, &c."

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The next order of the day was the first paragraph of the Address, and Mr. Blake's amendment thereto. After some delay, Mr. McCALLUM (Monck) rose to resume the debate. Speaking of the prosperity of the country he said no matter how the country was governed it was bound to prosper; but at the same time he thought a good Government did a great deal towards advancing the prosperity of the country. Had he been in the late Parliament he would have opposed the vote to aid railways; but now that the vote had been given, he was not disposed to reverse it, and deprive these railways of the promised aid.

Mr. BLAKE—Hear, hear.

Mr. McCALLUM went on to praise the School Act; and the efforts of the Government to promote immigration. He declared he would vote against the amendment, because he thought the Government ought to be held responsible to the country, and it would not do to leave every petty improvement to a vote of the House. Besides, he thought it would have a demoralizing effect upon the House.

Mr. M. CLARKE (South Grenville) rose, after some delay, on the Government side. He thought the amendment was insulting to the last Parliament, and assuming a great deal on the part of this Parliament. He thought it not a fair argument to say that a large sum of money was placed at the control of Government, because all public moneys were placed in their hands and spent by them. A great deal in matters of detail must always be left to the discretion of the Government. It was not objected that too large a sum was voted to railways, or that the class of railways proposed to be aided should not be aided. He contended that the Government were sufficiently bound by the conditions of the Act, and that certain conditions being fulfilled by the railways, the Government had not and could not refuse the grant. He argued that the Government would be more likely to deal out strict justice to railways than to give them more than they deserved. He considered the Government deserved credit for their economical management of the affairs and he would oppose the amendment.

After Mr. Clarke took his seat, there was another period of silence, and "question" was repeatedly called. Finally, Hon. Mr. WOOD rose and said the topics introduced in this discussion had been repeated for the fifth time in the newspapers, and had been many times rehearsed by different orators in every county in the Province. The member for South Bruce had repeated these topics several times.

Mr. BLAKE—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. WOOD resumed. He said that there was very little now to be said on this

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. McDonald (Leeds)—Wednesday—An Act to amend the Act of the Parliament of the Province of Ontario, intitled "An Act respecting the establishment of registry offices in Ridings, and to amend the Registration of Titles (Ontario) Act."

Mr. Deacon—Wednesday—A Bill to empower certain persons to appear as agents and act as advocates in the Division Courts, in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Hodgins—Wednesday—For leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the Acts respecting county courts.

Mr. Crooks—Wednesday—An Act to establish mechanics' lien on property erected by their labour.

Also, to extend the legal capacity of married women.

Also, to make debts and other choses in action assignable at law.

Also, to extend the exemptions under landlord's warrant of distress.

Also, to exempt wages due to day labourers from garnishment.

Mr. Hodgins—A Bill to amend the law of property and trusts.

Also, a Bill to enable assignees of choses in action to sue at law in their own names and for other purposes.

Also, for a Bill to amend the law relating to the remuneration of attorneys and solicitors.

Mr. Clarke (South Grenville)—A Bill to make better provision for the sale of infants' estates.

Mr. Oliver—That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report as to the best means of protecting the valuable timber lands of this Province from the ravages of fire.

Also—An enquiry whether the Government intended to introduce a general railway bill, this Session, to provide for the construction of railroads without applying to this Legislature for special charter.

Mr. Macdonald (Leeds)—Bill to amend the act entitled, "An act respecting short forms of mortgages in Upper Canada."

Mr. Scott (North Grey)—An enquiry of the Ministry if the Grammar School lands were included with the Common School and Crown lands in making up the land improvement fund from 30th June, 1867, and if not, if the Government intend to make up and distribute the improvement fund on these lands sold between the passing of 16 Vic., c. 159, and the 6th March, 1861, paid into the Treasury since Confederation.