ING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present Session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS of Debates in the Canadian Parlia-The basis of the proposed volume will be very taken possession of by any enemy, contemfull reports prepared by a staff of the best re-

porting talent in the country To insure a perfectly authentic record, the | Spain and may sell Quebec to General Grant. nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parlia-

the English model, all superfluous words and in Untaric, who, at this moment, would take repetitions will be left out. This will bring the independence as a gift, and who would not to allow the Address to go without further volume within portable size, and ensure its stand aghast at the very notion of annexa-

gentleman of very long experience to edit proposed DOMINION REPORTS. If sufficient inducement is offered it will be | while she has the power, as size has the

translated and published in French.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Tans, Groceries, Jo-S Howell & Co. To Let-Juo R Arnoldi. Ottawa Music Hall-Herndon & Leslie's Opera Furnished Room-Mrs Minore.



For interesting iteading Matter First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth

AN EXPLANATION.

Sr A exander Galt complains of a senwhich runs thus : - " Independence is to lead | forerunner of Independence." The hon, and lished and discussed in the newspapers not by any means say that "Independence Mr. Scarcusan would judge Ministers by shape of widening our canals, or beginning mode by which we could ultimately escape | ter of Justice, the Minister of Militia, and annexation." The difference is very great, Member for Sherbrooke, as they had to for Government has but answered to quesand we gladly accept Sir Alexander's ex. give the Finance Minister. Yet the real tions put in the English language. It has misrepresentation

There has, for years, been a hankering to the United States was not far. among several of the leading men in Can- could go there to enjoy their independence. ada, not for independence, but for a peace- Mr. Young reviewed the Address and pol-United States. This feeling has not been a more that French Canadian members of the characteristic of the Canadian politician so Government had given encouragement much as of the Canadian trader. It is a feel- the Red River insurrection. He gave them lister to Mr. Galt, was not satisfactory. He ing which has never found sympathy with the most explicit contradiction the French speaking inhabitants of Canada. Mr. McDougall said the report to that Their prejudices and interests are in favor of effect came to Mr. Provencher through the monarchy. The incorporation of Canada rebels when in conference with them at with the United States would have a level- Stinking River. He (McDougall) had said ling tendency, so far as the peculiar institu- on the spot it was incredible and unpossible. tions of the Province of Quebec are con- He thought possible some relative of Mr. Lancerned. Annexation would sweep entirely govin might have written something which away the privileges of the Roman Catholic had been mirconstrued. Church in Quebec, and politically annihilate Mr. Langevin gave the same contradic- Mr. Rose from the whole French speaking population of the tion respecting his brothers. Dominion. It has never been an Ontario Mr. McGul, thought the Address erre Montreal, who were shocked at the idea of west, rebellion of 1837-8. It was a movement followed, and Mr. Huntington in reply to originating in an antagonism of races. It Mr. Chamberlin. was supposed that England was favorably The House adjourned as midnight, havdisposed towards the conciliation of the ing adopted the Address French speaking inhabitants of Lower Can- Speech from the Throne without a division. ada, while indifferent to the prejudices and reckless of the sacrifices which the English speaking population had made for the suplicy of the mother country, which no lenger included the cry of ships, colonies, and commerce, was distasteful to the mercantile mind of Canada. There was the mistake under which the English speaking population of Canada labored in 1849, and the passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill connection with the United States than could preposterous as that of a peaceable separa- be dreaded, or one pain more excruciating ditions. He advocated the establishment tion from Great Britain. It was not consider than the toothsche, it is the pain and misery of a national policy so as to give protection the people of this country were favorable that policy. The next measure the accounts. The items against the Grand member the way in which that advice was and it was not alone the second that policy. The next measure the accounts. The items against the Grand member the way in which that advice was and it was not alone the second that policy. sent, not only to separate from one of her vented a "Corn and Bunion Curative, and ocean for their products. Being an indehave her absorbed by the United States. The has become one of the most popular remedies did not desire the assistance of Sir Alexnotion was too preposterous. The issuing who are in any degree afflicted with corns or intended to brave the difficulties which of that Manifesto had one excellent effect. bunions or frosted feet to give Dr Briggs' lay in their course and try their fortunes It showed the real state of public feeling remedy a trial. There can be no mistake under their present constitution. towards England. It afforded proof that, with the exception of the signers of the Manfests, and not all of them, there was scarcely Composting,-The very agreeable character of

This is startling enough. The British Governments, which have gone to great pains and expense to render the heights from which Wolf bombarded Quebec impossible of being plate their loss, and desire to anticipate it?

The very atmosphere of Washspirit, the pluck, the will, and the ability to

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY

Mr. Carrwright resumed the adjourned debate, drawing the attention of the House to the need for careful management Finances, expressing doubts if the policy of he Government would be safe.

Hop, Mr. HUNTINGTON made a long speech. ature policy for this country, and as a means for taking away our disabilities as gulonists,

think Mr. Young would shrink from avowed self-government. We could not have

Mr. McKunzin said Sir F. Hindks' letter Tilloch Galt, while Confederation is only the was hardly private, after it had been publess the country is prepared for independ- Ministerial position, which, as regards Upper

He thought the latter much the best.

to the Mr. Langevin called attention to the

Quebec would be as completely swal- by omission of allusion to the enlargement

upon as rebels, for their losses during the Mr. Jones, of Leeds, and Mr. Chamberlin me to go near you to converse freely with you of independence (hear, hear). It was no that he could no longer support the Gov. Independence the Ministry. he thought, that would put

the funeral .- Evening Mail.

We commend the following from the Bruss Review to Sir Francis Hincks and the

BREAKFAST .- EPPS'S COOK .- GRATERUS AND community to this preparation has rendered it a general

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS CONTINUED]. OTTAWA, February 21, 1870, Mr. HOLTON said the leader of the Gov. rening why there should be an adjourn elaborate speech of the member for Lamb hey had been waiting patiently, two or three clauses of the address had been tation of Sir Alexander Galt. This passed, and the ministry had not yet been a heard from. His purpose in now rising was to ask the Minister of Justice whether he thought it proper; to leave the speech manswered. The Opposition could afford debate, if the Ministry could. But there were some points which clearly should not were required of the statements made own signature, lately published, in which he said that the peace of the country was The fourth clauses of the Address were

Mr. MASSON, (Soulanges) Itis not long; but I wish only to observe that up to this time of the proceedings, the French still a member of Parliament. We have in Mr. Duyngang briefly stated his view of the | wish to see all our immense water powers

Sir G. E. CARTIER read the following

on the offer now made to you, but if you should use in disguising the fact. Independence it is to have a personal interview with Sir John meant annexation. Before he had been with great pleasure since, and when he his policy was, and how it would be de-

Bolieve me, my dear Galt, always your de-

MONTRAL, September 14, 1869. My Duan Canring,-I received your letter of

ministration as Minister of Finance, but my pressed the same views.

the British nation its lucrative trade in ship in all frankness say, that believing it is the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of measures which he had assisted to originate the distinguished part in the government of the go building and the confession has caused much policy aimed at by the Imperial Government, the country, and who was well known nate, and which were the only ones the tion of 54, it was rather one of warning Tupper) had shown that, on this oc tertained which ought with and feeling confident that it would in many rest throughout England and the United member for Sherbrooke could have referred than one to be followed. (hear, hear.) casion, he was again ignorant of what conferred, he would scored

At six o'clook the House arose, Sir. Hincks having the floor,

bate. He said he could not allow the rement, and he was bound to be a little had to submit by law to election, and then his return to public life. He would now say that it always gave him pleasure when ence and annexation were one had dreamed of becoming Yankee. The British feeling was strong in the public of the natural laws which govern the not particularly refer, because he would name of the public of the natural laws which govern the n The British feeling was strong in the public of the natural laws which govern the operation of the natural laws which govern the na aroused. Everywhere meetings were held, and leagues formed condemnatory of the movement. It died. There was nothing left of beverage which may average which

time ago to the Reformers of Onta- of annexation, and were communicating his influence along with those gentlemen letters ought to have been read when the the beginning to the He had been charged with taking a with the Government at Washington. very improper course, and it had been Sir FRANCIS HINCKS-Not long ago (Hinck's) appointment, he might be able jection to their being read at any time asserted that letter discussed matters an address, pretending to be from the in- to address, pretending to be from the law; another the which ought to have been adverted to in habitants of British Columbia, was pre- him in the estimation of the gentlemen, was at liberty to read the letters, or mere- work out and the speech. He was not open to support sented to the President of the United many of whom were total strangers to him ly to say that he had declined every line which had been written in the States, asking intervention of the United and he to them. In conclusion all that he He had chosen the former course.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON-I am glad it is clered that circumstances in 1864 required thing more serious than that

ormed, and he considered that the cir. be assured, (laughter). sumstances that required that Conversation | Hon. Mr. HOLTON-The hon. gentle tainly expected from him by the House, some time before. At that conversation held this opinion, but still remained, and that it was important man should be more specific in serious that he should make some remarks before he (Sir A. T. Galt) stated to the Minister tend that to sustain the Government which was then | matters like this. He has no right to deal | the debate closed. In taking this oppor- of Militia that he would, under no circum- progress. formed for a special object. That object in general calumnies upon this country tunity of replying, he must apologize to stances, enter the Ministry, and had said pended had not yet been fulfilled; at all events and I dare the Minister of Justice or any the member for Cumberland if he did not that if at any time they deemed it advisable office, the there was no ground for attacking the member of the Government to name any reply to him first, but rather addressed | to make him an offer they could consult tiovernment except upon their general individual of any mark or standing in this himself to the arguments of the Finance their own views; but they knew his an Conference at Quelpolicy. The hon, member for Chateaugay country who has been in communication Minister at the outset. He thought that swer in advance. When he came to read progress of Confe and been informed that he disliked Co. with the Government at Washington on the House must be satisfied that the Fi- the letter he found that it contained a alitions. Well, he knew there was a pro- vital questions of allegiance to the British nance Minister in addressing it had chosen | reference to Independence, and thought these measures are judice on the part of some persons against | Crown.

nother country, and surely he must know | peal to me.

tion, (Hear-hear, But there were occas ; never his loyalty impugned, he most opposite that could be found at communicating with the Washington Gov. the speech of the member for Lambton, such as ought to be dragged charged with disloyalty, at Minister. What was the result of that coa- struction. There was no real difference. fear of contradiction, that the course fol- be would her. It was well all could watch the course | tion, he referred not to the mem- He had given a history of the various explanations he would take his seat for Queen and to aistory, and see whether they could fol- ber for Lambton, and those who acted sources of the financial embarrassment a few moments.

another party, and they were to watch vatives, so long as they were carrying out him for want of this. sting which ought to induce all men to ment, and he was not afraid to appeal to ligations on successive Administrations, He had considered it necessary to insert ing upon the views heleding apport the Government of the country. Reformers. He knew there were many which were the cause of great embarrass- it because there was a discussion going on the future of this country, by maintained that it was a matter of Reformers throughout the country who ment to his successors. He (Sir A. T. at the time and some of the public men that however gratifying them ion had been formed in the United States, was not afraid of the public Finance Minister, to repeal the Consoli- he did not know but

cates, and to the fact that there were more confidence in them. The member been kept back through its influence. was put in the letter in order to place him his (Galt's) request permits. armed and secret organizationists in this for Sherbrooke had state that the legisla- Mechanics and others had been driven in a false position. He thought it necess these views in writing Helicit country. Well, if he went into that question which he (Hincks) had originated had forth, leaving the load of taxes for an ary to insert it as he (Galt) had spoken in expected to be required to tion, he must be permitted to say that his | brought financial difficulty upon the coun- expenditure which they had been induced | the House on the subject of independence. | ment, for he had views were entirely in accordance with try. When that honorable gentleman to go into by such Legislation, and by the Hon. Mr. GALT said it was satisfactory treal, but he pledged he those of a distinguished friend. He had first entered Parlament in 1849 he was an action and advice of the Finance Minister. to hear such a statement from the Minister House that on his return is have the authority of Sir John A. Macdonald to had the opportunity of comparing notes opponent of the Lafontaine Baldwin Gov. It would not serve any useful purpose of Militia, and as he had every faith in that where he wished to go sh make you the offer of joining the Government as and exchanging views with a no less 'dis- ernment, then he turned up an avowed to go into details. He was perfectly will- gentlemen's sincerity he could rely on it. was closed, he would place tinguished individual than the gentleman annexationist, and subsequently, after a ing to justify any of his own acts of 1849-'60, He, however, believed that the use fore the House, for he now the cease to occupy his post. As you are aware who was at one time the leader of the short absence from Parliament, was but it was unnecessary to do so, as what made by the Finance Minister of the corag discussed in the public papers, and it party opposite. He referred to a gentle-strongly in favor of the policy of granting ever his character was it must stand on respondence was most unjust and unfair. Its contents should be mide if it should be man who was a member of the first Couli- public aid to railways, but that time he was its own merits, good or evil, and not by He washed to say a few further words to would say that in the letter is

> they could not go for annexation, because actly his own position, and his anxiety that of his position. enter the Cabinet he would be perfectly (Galt) on the floor of the House.

to hon, gentlemen who were in degree owing to his (Hincks') acceptance gotten. ber for Sherbrooke, who had been in the that the hon, gentleman was going into the coalition of '54. As you have introduced the subject, I must former Administration and had taken a opposition. He would now refer to two Sir A. T. GALT thought that if any ar- Hon. Dr. TUPPER said no, he was not.

letter he had addressed some public men in this country were in favor he thought that by throwing the weight of he found it was not being denied—those tion. He had mixed who expressed themselves, opposed to his explanations were given. He had no ob. not draw a line bets asked was that they would give him and the first letter the Government fair play, and judge them to hint he had by their policy, and not by petty miserable in it which caused questions of the personnel of the Govern- siderable feeling at the

resisting any attempts in proceedings favorable ance with Mr. Brown's. He was of the it necessary to write to him after. If the honorable gentleman had not That gentleman had constituted him I regret very much that it is impossible for opinion that it was perfectly idle to talk His Excellency's speech, intimating been absent he would have had opportu-

peets benefit this country. I could not have consented to enter the Cabinet under a piedge to sented to enter the Cabinet under a piedge to Canadian Parliament. That gentleman spoke of the accumulation of sixteen millions being carried to Scotia, for the bringing down of that budget not at liberty to give the sentence of the sentenc On the contrary I think our policy should be was an advocate of independence, as was cial embarrassment to the country. From the consolidated fund, and thus a sort of would have added fuel to the swer, but they could judge framed with reference to that which appears to well known from correspondence which 1851 to 1854 the amount of debt incurred, fictitious balance sheet being made. He smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in that the decision was contained to the smouldering flames of discontent in the me to be inevitable—the separation of the Dominion from Great Britain.

That been read here before the adjournment. But when the question was before
ment. But when the question was before
the discontinuous of the di the public mind of the country it was well Of that amount twenty millions were for debt, to which he supposed reference was support the party sitting beside his pre- loyalty of the host known that the number who agreed with railways, fifteen for the Grand Trunk, made, was ever struck out as he (Galt) sent leader, to offer advice to the Govern- he could say the hon, member for Sherbrooke was very three for the Great Western, and over two wanted it struck out, as he considered it ment, and denounce the action he took in that he stood the aid of Sir Alexander Gult across the floor of the House. There was not, so far as he knew, one in Western Canada who was in favor of independence which as there were the first and denounce the action he took in the member for Sherbrooke opposed that the member for Sherbrooke opposed tha in favor of independence, which as they advocates of independence, or per- last man in the House to stand up and looked upon as being something that, in would recollect that on the subject of adsumed such dimensions as in Montreat. sometimes for the farmers round here have the utmost regarded there as meaning something to some whose proclivities were very much charge him with spending money for the the distant future, when the Grand Trunk vancing the tariff, he had taken the course would recoil upon the charge him with spending money for the the distant future, when the Grand Trunk vancing the tariff, he had taken the course would recoil upon the charge him with spending money for the the distant future, and the charge him with spending money for t which a broader term should be given, that way. He knew more than that—he encouragement of railways. Whether that shareholders got their six per cent., might of remonstrating gently with the Govern-Chiscoper.—It there is one misery more to lieve compatible with their altered continuous friend should make any argument on this tariff, considering the feeling in Nova time and his best energies. to the United States. He desired to say honorable gentleman must have alluded Trunk and Northern Railways were never received, that his hon. friend had taunted of sentiment. He had desired to say honorable gentleman must have alluded Trunk and Northern Railways were never received, that his hon. friend had taunted of sentiment. that this was a time when all parties to was that for the creation of a municipal considered of any value. All the legisla- him with all sorts of omission and commisted the service of his country should oppose annexation, and desire con- Loan Fund. That act was to give facilities tion on this subject took place before he sion. It was very well known that the allow reproaches to be nection, as he did, with the Mother to municipalities to aid in the construction was Finance Minister—when he was in op-Country forever (cheers). Enjoying as we of railways. Some spirit was manifested to-position. Those acts were those of the would not thank any one for using and or two in extension of which is the construction. do full liberty and thorough independence day on the part of municipalities to aid great gentleman now sitting beside the present objecting to his measures, and as long as about the terms of the for all practical purposes, he could not public works. At that time the debentures Minister of Finance. His (Galt's) one was a supporter of the Government, was again to bring be conceive the time when independence of these municipalities could not find a unfortunate office was to shoulder if he had anything to advise, it should There were only three contracts. could be a necessity (ministerial cheers). market in England, and there was very those difficulties that had been hand be done privately. He had no right this matter, one was the Hon: Mr. HOLTON said he thought the little capital in the country; and therefore ed down from his predecessor, to make it in any other way. The hon. present connection Sir FRANCIS HINCES resumed the deSir FRANCIS HINC the whole Province in favor of the proposal. Out of Montreal no the proposal of the propos and leagues formed condemnatory of the movement. It died. There was nothing left our breakfest tables with a delicately flavour bate, answer very fully all the general attacks; but special allusion had been made to take only in the first place he first burst of frenzy, and the parties should be given, and the parties should be given, and the parties should be given, and the parties should be said that those papers were called for House might reasonably expect to arise the first place he fi

Sir ALEX, GALT felt that it was cer- versation which took place between them to make the speech of the member for it was quite unnecessary to put that refer greater success of Cont conditions; but no doubt the hon, member | Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD-I really Lambton the horn on which to hang the ence into the letter under the circum- to turn them out of a the history of this and the don't know why my hon, friend should appersonal attack on himself. Yet he would stances (hear, hear). He replied to that case they ought to have a not wish it to be understood that he ob. letter, and to the paragraph referring to regard to the success of Conthat the most impartial Reforms we have Hon. Mr. HOLTON-Because you said, jected to the manner in which the speech independence. He must confess that a very with that view he had the and in the whole history of that country don't be afraid, (loud laughter). The hon. had been made, or the matter it contained, unpleasant feeling was on his mind on ach he had. The honours have been effected by Coulitions. Did gentleman at the head of the Government and hoped he would not in turn attack count of what had occurred to hight. It we not owe it to a Coalition to effect must know by this time that I am not the Finance Minister in any way that looked as if there had been an attempt to promote the progress of the restoration of King Charles the IL.

Were not the grand eivil and religious Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—The hon.

Were not the grand eivil and religious Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—The hon.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—The hon.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD—The hon. liberties secured in 1688 obtained by a coa gentleman has no reason to be afraid; I hon. friend, if he would allow him to call ber of the House knew all he had said on honorable gentlemen him so, would certainly allow him (Galt) the matter. It was said on the floor of ns in history when could not be Hon. Sir F. HINCKS begged to remind to give his views, even if they are at vari- the House and in public. He had made right to do under astained. He referred to the coalition of the hon, gentleman that he had said no ance with his (Hincks'). The Minister of his views public, just as he held them, but He chose to say that he ox and Lord North, when two parties, thing about persons of mark and influence Finance confined part of his remarks to he did not think they were

that time a coalesced against a party, which ernment. He was aware of no persons of by referring to annexation, independence, before the public on all occasions. Either ought properly to take in was not so materially different from either mark and influence in communication with and Fenianism, and not in reply to the that reference was made to prevent his other side of the House them, and as they occupied very ex- the Washington Government on a ques- very few words which fell from his (Galt's) entering the administration supposing that remembered that at the same reme positions they obtain d the confidence tion of change of allegiance. But there lips in the earlier part of the session. I he had waived his previous objections, and honourable gentleman min f the country. A coalition similar to these was not the slightest doubt that there was shall, however, first briefly reply to the therefore to make the offer in itself a he (Galt) had made no so would have been a coalition if it had been a very great desire on the part of the lead- last part of the speech of the hon, gentle- nullity and a deception, or it was intended subject of independence in rmed be on the Hon. George Brown ing statesmen in the United States to ac- man. He has taken very great umbrage to propose to him that which he could not had said in this Hon. or the member for Chateauguay and others | quire the whole of our Territory. Recent | at the references he had made, and they | without the greatest regret suppose his | Whether this constitute who acted with him in Lower Canada, -in- events in Red River was an evidence of had heard from his lips a defence of the honorable friend the writer of it intended, apostle of independence as stead of the one that really was formed, and | that. With reference to the statement | legislation, passed under his administra- and which he would not believe unless he | course, for him to judge, but such a coulition never would have obtained of the member for Lambton, that he (Mr. | tion years ago. He did not intend to fol- (Cartier) said so—that for the sake of enthe support of the country. Passing on to Hincks) had, in speaking of the reconstruction to take the rest tering office he would desert the opinions those who were loudest in more modern times, he referred to the tion of the Cabinet, made a statement at of his defence on such a foundation. He which he considered necessary for the promemorable coalition formed by the late variance with the statement of the Minis- based his defence on the united opinion of gress of the country. The thought that loyalty, just as strong sents Lord At erdeen and by the present Finance | ter of Justice, that there was no recon- the two Provinces, and asserted without | the Minist r of Militia should consider that | as had as yet fallen from apon sufficient grounds from that time policy of the government. With his ex- league next him. If he owed his defeat orable gentleman. He would say before place before this House and party lines should cease. It was perfectly perience in political life, he fully anticim astrous, these coalitions would be form; pated attacks upon him when he entered the cause of the public opinion wrongly, not a man in the country whom he believed would be willing to abide to ed of two parties, (ministerial cheers), and government. He would candidly admit he says, directed against him, it was no mare honorable intentions than the Ministerial cheers), and been charged ose parties continue to oppose each that in speaking of unscrupulous opposition of the speaking of the speaking of unscrupulous opposition of the speaking of the

we the course taken by the mother coun- with him, but to the Globe newspaper into which he would not follow him, as not | Sir G. E. CARTIER-said that of all ry -a country of which we were so proud assuming that there was a united party being germane to the point at issue, the colleagues that it had been his happifollow. The coalition of Lord Aberdeen supporting the Government, he entirely When the Budget was before the House, ness to meet for upwards of thirteen or was between gentlemen who had belonged dissented from the idea that it was un- there would be an opportunity of discuss- fourteen years there was no one with whom | ner, all other to the conservative party and the Liberal necessary to have two Reformers or three ing the financial measures, which he would he had so much pleasure to transact busi- place to his vindication. He was deformers, and what did we see now. The Reformers from Ontario. That was not not, therefore, enter upon now. But he ness as his honorable friend the member ost distinguished members of the con- the material point, The main point was, would say that the results of the previous for Sherbrooke. He had such a wish to ceived at the hands of He Ke ervative party in coalition with the emi- was the policy of the Government worthy legislation of the Finance, Minister, did have that gentleman Minister of Finance, nent Prime Minister of England, the or not of support? If he were not a mem- more to debauch the public mind than any that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to Halifax a communication from the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the land that he had telegraphed to him to have the had the had telegraphed to him to have the had the ha red in Britain that when coalition was it his duty as a Reformer to support the | Sir FRANCIS HINCKS wished his hon- him not to go until he (Sir G. E. Cartier) | He did so, and was told he ormed there, there were still two-parties. Government, and he would be quite indif- prable friend to be more precise in his de- had seen him on public matters. Sir. A. T. Was it for a moment supposed that Mr. ferent as to whether men at the head of finition as to the legislation he meant. Galt was kind enough to meet him and from Earl Granville to offer in Bright had one party and Mr Gladstone affairs were ten years Reformers or Conser- He had had great difficulty in answering they had discussed the matter of his enone another, (Holton hear hear), and act the policy which he believed for the best | Sir A. T. GALT-The honorable gentle- tier) had then stated the case to his honman called for a clearer definition, but it ourable friend as explicitly as possible and many respects it was to be had referred to some particular paragraph Mr. McFARLANE-Then why appeal to would be difficult for him, at a moment's mentioned the subject of Banking. At notice, to specify particular acts which that timethe newspapers were talking of no illusions, but would not the country which did not exist not choose that the member for Lambton But it was impossible to pretend that these held, so this matter was also referred to. must say, was a painful member for Lambton. He had asserted that there was should read me out of the ranks of difficulties were not due to the actions of He was glad he had been afforded an op- him, and the offer of the form othing which justified him (Sir F. Hincks) Reformers. It was the duty of every the Finance Minister, whether in that portunity of stating why the paragraph was in every manner peculiary a stating that there was a state of affairs ex- Reformer to support the present Govern- capacity or as Premier. He had laid ob- referred to had been placed in the letter. his (Galts) feelings, at the area

ublic netoriety that a powerful organiza- supported the Government. He Galt) had, as one of his first measures, as of England were talking of the matter, to his personal vanity or his with a treasury and with representatives opinion of Ontario upon the measures dated Loan Act, and the member for honorable friend the member for under false pretences. Att com all parts of the country, who made and policy of this Government. People Chateauguay and the Lieutenant-Gov- Shefford (honorable Mr. Huntington) might therefore he told Sir John T no secret of their intention to invade this would not be influenced by old cries of ernor of Ontario found it neces make a motion on the subject. He could had certain views in reference country; who made no secret of their hor- whether there should be three Reformers sary to arrest the progress of public works say as a man of honor and sincerity that of this country, believing ble intentions towards us, and he main- or two in the Cabinet, but by the measures by the unexpected charges they found his intention was to make this insertion tion must lead to the independent of the control of the tained that this was a reason why there of the Government. It was of course upon the Public Revenue, coupled with because knowing his friend's opinions on country; that, that policy was uld be a cessation of that violent party painful to him that his presence in the a series of failnres in the harvest, a calam- the subject he did not wish him, to enter was desired by the Imperial warfare which we have had, and especially Cabinet should have the effect of driving ity with which of course there could be the Cabinet and then he was taunted by and would be promotive of unless some strong public ground can be away any supporters of the Premier. He no intention of charging the Finance some of his friends holding the same views of this country also. He same brought in support of that course. Hon- acknowledged their right to criticise his Minister. To the municipal loan fund on the subject that he had deserted his orable gentlemen had adverted to the ref-erence he made to independence advo-came to know him better they would have important and rising towns which had be under the belief that that paragraph which had been made. brought before the Houses of Parliament, it will tion Government—Hon. Mr. Brown—and certainly a supporter of the Governor-General be se expected, as a matter of course, that the mem- he (Sir F. Himcks) had had the satisfactory who he believed would not have been an would make a little reference to the considered the confederation nates in 1849 with some English traders of the Secretary for the Provinces in the Northbe expected, as a matter of course, that the memthe (Sir F. Hincks) had had be a unit in the satisfactory for the Provinces in the Northbers of the Government should be a unit in the satisfactory for the Provinces in the Northtion of finding his views entirely in according favorable speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland. Vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland vinces, as intended by the Imperious speech of the member for Cumberland vinces a

> A. Macdonald and myself previous to your reply long in the country he had had an opportent of the fended. He would not have been forced taken upon himself the very unwilling tend to remove a feeling of to this letter, I am enabled to say to you that tunity of conversing with a gentleman who subject of his coming into the Cabinet now to talk of matters reaching back alwas an advocate of independence—the spoken of, it would have been gratifying most to the flood.(laughter,)He would have party. It was from his (Dr. Tupper's) relatively with the United S honorable member for Shefford—who was to him had he accepted office. It had been able to treat of the matters that are mouth that he was to receive sentence on unfortunate event of hostline a personal friend of his own; and in dis- been stated in the newspapers that he and interesting to the course he had taken in the past on the Also, that he did not suggest cussing the subject that honorable gentle- that hon. member were rivals for the same name was almost forgotten in many parts subject of Confederation. He had under- like an immediate separation man had candidly admitted that In- office, and therefore he had been anxious of the country, and it is not treated with taken to refute his course for the last try, but thought that the dependence meant annexation, though to meet that gentleman and explain ex- respect that one would like to see in a man four years. It did not suit his views, but should be maintained as improved the should be maintained as improved t they never could expect England to con- he (Galt) should become a member of the Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS begged to low their own views, even if they do not that it should be understood a members will be so independent as to fol- compatible with our mutual I thank Sir John and yourself for the desire sent to annexation. He had had a con- Government, and Finance Minister, and if remind his honorable friend that he had suit the member for Cumberland (laugh- ble expressed, that the perou express that I should again enter the adversation with a gentleman who had extended up that hon, gentleman was even now to only been defending attacks made by him ter). He (Dr. Tupper) said that he (Sir country would be called up the said that Hon. Mr. HOLTON said if the hon. willing to place his seat at his disposal, Hon. Sir A.T. GALT, said that his remarks the lurch without any budget. He would holding these views, and set the lurch without any budget. I would have wished that you had not referred gentlemen related private conversations in and give him his support, either as an inwere made in answer to those of his honormake no reference to these remarks, exself the right to state the life of the life of the self the right to state the life of the self the right to state the life of this debate effecting gentlemen not pre- dependent member, or as occupying an able friend, who was defending his policy. cept that which referred to the budget. felt that he must not see that which referred to the budget. sent in the House he should mention their inferior office. After his interview with The great pity was that he did not stay His particular position in the House was tion that was offered to he that gentleman, he certainly had an im- and defend it, (hear hear) so that the such that it was not considered expedient Excellency would be pleased (Nosh's) ark, mail and female," But they leviting me to enter the Cabinet, you in any Hon. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS said it was impression that his refusal to that he should bring down the budget, his (Galt's) opinion & Her beg way countenance my views on this subject. I Mr. Young (hear, hear). He then referred take office was not in the slightest take up matters which were almost for and he thought that if the honorable genthe House—one of them, the hon. mem- of office, nor did has have any impression Hon. Mr. McKENZIE.—He defended time if he was not mistaken he was on his to confer the decoration, he

an i that being confined to the Corn Exchange lib and 11b tin-lined packets, labelled— ject of discussion was the address in an embergassment he (Galt) may have had to said that those papers were called for like stars in the firmanent, like the hon. of teaching them, with the knowledge, and he might venwith the knowledge, and he might venlike stars in the firmanent, like the hon. of teaching them, member for Nova Scotis. The hon. genexist unless they are I was soon entirely smothered. James Erra & Co., Homosopathic Chemist swer to the speech from the throne, and the subject of discussion was the continuous that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm and the firm and the firm anent, like the hon. It is a few that the subject of discussion was the continuous the firm and the firm

tion with Great Britain will be so

it is certain that annexation a

He now would look at this que

Empire. He would not enter it

discussion on that matter, but

reference to one point, namely

altr we owe to that empire.

one look at the connection w

between this country and Gr

without perceiving that it is

difficulty to her statesmen, a

actions spoke louder than their

sons of self reliance. Every st

taken is one in that direction.

it all mean? Did it mean that

rather mean that they were grade

the United States. If she coul

would be to make that country

maritime power of the globe.

he held that the policy of Englan

wise one. With a view to pre-

absorption the statesmen of Eng

of our own, and induce us to

arate from that country, and

serve the balance of power. He

that was the wisest and only p

British statesmen to adopt, and in

reshould be really doing more to

the empire under which we live

any other course we could take,

never proposed, nor did not now,

hear, hear.) He was very far from

any action on the question of

ing us up from dependency to pendant existence. The great in the British Empire at the present

believing that, we can sta

of the growing wealth and popula mtario ; the more wealth she had sa grievance, but as a deception pr

hearing his honorable friend spen plane coalition had to be formed to by one party. With regard tht be said; proposals were this Parliament; they h

receive none until after nex in that Island. They could no success with regard to Prince seat measure for Provisional Government of that country, it was appoved of arliament, and Parliament were rible for it. They had been told emspapers that they ought to have ulted the people before hand, be confederation Act provided not for a in the case of Newfoundlar rince Edward Island, but that the case of Newfoundlar and should be united to Canada where the Canadian Parliament passed and the Canadi