NOTICE.

Wednesday next, the 30th inst., will close the present volume of this Journal; and the public are informed that on and after the commencement of the next volume, no subscriptions will be received for this paper, unless paid for in advance. This plan has been adopted, in consequence of the great trouble and expense, experienced in collecting so many small, (yet in the aggregate large) sums throughout the country.

All persons who are in arrears for the Chronicle & Gazette, for three years and upwards, and who have, in the interval been called upon for payment, are informed that their papers will be stopped after the 30th inst., and their accounts placed in other hands for collection.

Chronicle & Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE.)

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Tuesday, June 15th.

A message from the Governor General, by F. S. Jarvis Esq., gentleman usher of the Black Rod, desiring the attendance of the Assembly in the Legislative Council Chamber. The house having returned, met and proceeded to business.

Hon. W. H. Draper, brought in a bill to require Justices of the Peace to make returns of convictions and fines. 2nd reading this day three weeks.

Sir A. McNab presented the petition of T. Parker and others of the County of Hastings, complaining of the return of the Hon. R. Baldwin for Hastings.

Mr. Speaker then reported His Excellency's Speech, and on motion of Mr. Prince, 500 copies were ordered to be printed in English and French.

Mr. Morin moved to refer His Excellency's Speech to a Committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Prince gave notice that he would on Monday, move for leave to bring in a bill for the establishment, maintenance and support of Grammar Schools, and for furthering education throughout the Province—on Tuesday for an address to His Excellency relative to the Act of last Session, (U. C.) imposing a duty on Agricultural produce, and other things imported into this Province from the United States,—on Wednesday for a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in this Province, except in cases of fraud and other particular cases—and on Thursday, for a Bill to enable aliens to hold and dispose of real estate in this Province, and to enjoy under certain circumstances, the rights and privileges of British Subjects.

Mr. Small presented the petition of J. W. Sharrard and Thomas Henrey, Christian Ministers in the Home District, praying for an act to allow them to celebrate marriages and to hold lands for church purposes.

Mr. Durand gave notice that on Monday he would move for a select Committee to enquire into the present Election law, and frame a Bill for the better securing the freedom of Elections in the Province, or at least so far as relates to the limits of Upper Canada—and for a select Committee to enquire into the present Militia Law, as far as affects the limits of Upper Canada—on Friday week for a select Committee to enquire into and report on the different Turnpike trusts in the Gore District, and for the better regulation of the same, and on Wednesday week, for a select Committee to make enquiry of and concerning 400,000 acres of land, set apart at the early settlement of Upper Canada, intended for the benefit of common schools therein.

Mr. Simpson moved for a committee of seven to frame rules and regulations for the government of this House, that the rules of the two former Houses of Upper and Lower Canada be referred to for its guidance, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and report thereon, with all convenient speed. Messrs. Simpson, Aylwin, Cameron, McNab, Neilson, Prince, and Thorburn, were named such committee.

Mr. Cameron gave notice that to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a bill to continue the act heretofore afforded to agricultural societies, and otherwise to forward the objects of such associations.

On motion of Mr. Thorburn, the Clerk was directed to charge to the contingencies of the House, the postage on all letters not exceeding an ounce in weight, and on printed papers to and from members of this House during the present session, provided that when petitions to this house are enclosed, the postage thereon shall be charged without restriction to weight.

Mr. Morris gave notice of a motion for a Committee to superintend the printing of this House during the present session.

Mr. Hamilton brought in a Bill to regulate the fisheries in the district of Gaspe. 2nd reading on the 21st.

Sir A. McNab presented the petition of J. Woods and others of the Western District, complaining of the Returning Officer for the County of Kent.

Mr. Aylwin brought in a bill for better securing the independence and uprightness of the Judges. 2nd Reading on Saturday.

Mr. Merritt presented the petitions of John Decow, and others in Haldimand, praying to be incorporated as the Haldimand glass manufacturing company, with a capital of £20,000, and for a bounty; of Jacob Cross and Daniel Hogh, Ministers of the Menonist church, praying for relief from Militia fines; of Alexr. Gaffer and others of Gainsborough, for a grant of £50 for the road to Chippewa; of John Cole of Louth, for a pension; of John Kelar of Lincoln, praying for relief for losses sustained by him for his loyalty and public services; of Adam Stall and Peter Lampman, praying for arrears of Militia pension; and of the Grimsby Harbor Company for a grant of £1500 to complete the work.

Mr. Baldwin introduced a bill the better to provide for the freedom of elections throughout the Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned. Second reading tomorrow.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill to amend the ordinance, 3rd Victoria, relating to Notaries in Gaspe. Second reading on Friday.

Mr. Baldwin presented the petition of Robert Melville and John McBridge of Niagara, against the return for that town.

Mr. J. S. McDonald gave notice of a bill to amend the Heir and Devisee act, on Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Hale, it was resolved that pending the report of the special committee appointed to frame rules for the government of this House, the rules of Lower Canada be adopted and acted upon. And Messrs. Attorney General Ogden and Draper were added to that committee. Adjourned.

Wednesday, June 16.

Sir A. McNab moved for a new writ for Middlesex, in consequence of Mr. Parke having accepted the office of Surveyor General of the Province.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Prince—Of Wm. Dunlop, against the return for the county of Huron.

By Mr. Hincks—Of the freeholders of [illegible] against the return [illegible]

By Mr. Durand—Of divers freeholders of the Gore District, praying to be incorporated for the purpose of making a Turnpike Road.

By Mr. Morris—Of C. Morgan and Harvey Clark, of Yonge, for naturalization.

By Mr. Price—Of Robert F. Turner, of Kingston, praying to be admitted to practise as a Solicitor in Chancery, and Attorney of the Queen's Bench.

Sir A. McNab moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery appear to-morrow with the writs for the County of Kent.

By Mr. Neilson—Of divers electors of the county of Montreal, and of James Leslie, against the return for the County of Montreal; of William Walker and others in Quebec, relating to a petition to the Queen on the subject of the timber trade. (One hundred copies to be printed.)

By Mr. Small—Of divers inhabitants of the Home District, relating to the subject of the law of dower.

By Mr. Merritt—Of G. Rykert and others, in the Niagara District, praying for a charter to a Bank at St. Catharines, with a capital of £500,000.

Mr. Durand gave notice for Tuesday week to name a select committee to enquire and report on the state of a reserved tract of land in the Wellington District, commonly called the Queen's Bush, and now being settled by a great number of squatters. For Monday next, to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Registry laws of Upper Canada. For Monday week, to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law for the destruction of wolves in this Province.

Captain Steele gave notice for Friday for a bill to amend the West Gwillimbury road act by adding to the number of Commissioners provided by that act.

Mr. Hincks gave notice for to-morrow for a bill for the more equal distribution of the property of persons dying intestate in Upper Canada.

Mr. Small presented the petition of J. Grubb and other inhabitants of the Home District, praying for a loan of £3,500, to improve the road from Peacock's Inn, Dundas street, to the Albion road.

Mr. Price gave notice for the 24th for the appointment of a committee to investigate the riot committed on Yonge street on the 15th October, 1839.

Mr. Merritt brought in a bill for the relief of disabled and infirm persons. Second reading Monday week.

Mr. Thompson brought up the petition of the inhabitants of the Grand River lands in the Niagara District, praying to be authorized to erect a toll bridge over the Grand River at Caledonia.

Mr. Black moved that the Clerk subscribe for the newspapers in the Province, for the purpose of being laid on the table of the Library, and to complete the files already therein for the use of the members.

Mr. Black introduced bills for improving the administration of criminal justice; for consolidating and amending the laws relative to larceny, and other offences connected therewith; for repealing various statutes relative to the benefit of clergy, and to larceny and other offences connected therewith; malicious injuries caused to property, and offences against the person, and to amend the laws relative to offences against the person, and to comprise them in one law; to amend the laws relating to malicious injuries to property, and to consolidate the same in one law. Second reading this day fortnight.

Mr. Small gave notice for Monday of an address to his Excellency for returns made by the Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada of all fines and penalties by them imposed, as asked for in an address of the late House of Assembly of Upper Canada.

Mr. Morin presented the petition of Ichabod Wing, of Shawinigan, State of New York, for a law authorizing him to traverse an inquisition respecting lands he formerly held.

Mr. Aylwin, those of certain electors of Terrebonne, and of L. H. Lafontaine, Esq., in relation to the election for that county.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, 17th June.

The Speaker stated that D. Roblin and B. Ham had entered into recognizances to contest the Election of Lennox and Addington.

Mr. Quesnel presented the petitions of certain electors of Rouville, and of T. Franchere against the election for that county; Mr. Dunn that of W. H. Edwards and other people of color lately from the United States, praying for naturalization.

Mr. Simpson, from the committee to frame Rules and Regulations for the House, presented their report.

Mr. Morin presented the petition of Jacob Dewitt against the election for Beauharnois.

Mr. Moffatt gave notice that to-morrow he would move for a committee of seven, to prepare lists of the members of this House to form permanent committees—1st, of Privileges; 2d, of Grievances; 3d, of Courts of Justice; 4th, of Public Accounts; 5th, of Education and schools; 6th, of Trade; 7th, of Agriculture; 8th, of Roads and Public Improvements; 9th, of Private Lands and Seigniorial Rights; 10th, of Private Bills; 11th, of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions; 12th, of Contingent Accounts and other matters relative to the internal departments of this House.

Mr. Morin presented the petition of [illegible] electors of [illegible], and of A. Salaberry against the election for that county.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to amend the Heir and Devisee Act; second reading on Wednesday.

The report of the Select Committee on the Rules of the House was referred to a Committee of the Whole to-day, and to be the second order of the day.

Sir Allan McNab brought up the order of the day relative to the Kent election. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery brought in the return, which was referred to a Committee of the Whole, who reported certain resolutions, which were concurred in. The return was amended by inserting that J. Woods, Esq., was duly elected.

Mr. Hincks gave notice that to-morrow he would move for a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the propriety of granting a compensation to those reporters who would undertake to report in a true, faithful, and correct manner the proceedings of this House.

The House went into committee on the Rules and Regulations of the House. Mr. Durand reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Joseph Woods, Esq. took his seat, after having subscribed the usual oaths.

Friday, 18th June.

Robert Christie, member for Gaspe, took his seat.

Mr. Morris moved for a standing committee to superintend the printing of the house during the session,—Messrs. Morris, Boswell, Dunscomb, Neilson, and Parent, were named such committee.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to amend the West Gwillimbury road, which was read a first time.

Mr. Cartwright presented the petition of the Rev. W. King and others, inhabitants of Bury and Raymond, praying for aid to schools, and that copies of the bill may be furnished to the scholars attending said schools.

Mr. Prince, that of P. F. Verlee and others, for naturalization.

Mr. Christie, that of certain freeholders on the river Restigouche, praying for different places of polling at any future elections in Bonaventure,—Of certain freeholders of the county of Bonaventure, complaining of the return for that county.

Mr. Moffatt, according to notice, moved for a nominating committee to name the standing committees of the house, and on motion of Mr. Thorburn the house agreed to ballot the said committee to-morrow at eleven.

Mr. Smith moved for a special committee to take into consideration the return made by G. F. Wade Esq., to the writ of election for the County of Kent, and also as to his conduct in relation to that matter. Negatived.

The House went into committee on the rules and regulations, Mr. Durand in the chair, who reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. Adjourned to 3 P. M.

The house went into committee on His Excellency's speech, Mr. Morin in the chair, who reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow afternoon.

The Speaker communicated a letter from A. Manahan, Esq., resigning his seat for the town of Kingston.

On motion of Hon. D. Daly a new writ for the town of Kingston was ordered.

The Gaspe Notaries Bill was read a second time, and referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Hamilton, Black, Christie, Morin and Viger. Adjourned.

Saturday, 19th June.

The Speaker announced that Charles Willard and J. R. Forsyth had entered into the necessary recognizances to contest the Hastings election,—and that James Sampson and James Bruce had done the same for contesting the Huron election.

Mr. Morris brought up the petition of divers inhabitants of Elizabethtown praying for a law to dispose of the allowance of a certain road in that township.

Mr. Holmes presented the petition of the freeholders of Rawdon, Kilkenny, and Kildare, praying that the waste lands in their rear be opened to emigration, and a new county formed.

Mr. Steele, that of E. M. Tyler, for naturalization.

Mr. Steele, of D. Calder of Thorah in Simcoe, praying for possession of certain allowance in that township.

The order of the day for balloting for members to form a nominating committee of standing committees was on motion of Mr. Ogden postponed to the 23d.

Mr. Durand reported from the committee of the whole on the rules and regulations for the government of the House and the House concurred in the whole till they came to the 67th, when Mr. Merritt moved that the said rule be expunged, insomuch as it imposes an unnecessary restriction, and may deter individuals from applying for an incorporation for the improvement of the country by canals, rail roads, &c., and withhold the introduction and consideration of capital for such public uses. The House divided and the amendment was lost, 21 to 31.

The remainder of the rules were then adopted, ordered to be communicated to the Legislative Council by Mr. Neilson, and to be printed, (300 copies in English and 200 in French.)

The second reading of the Judges Independence Bill was postponed till Monday.

The West Gwillimbury road Bill to be read a second time on Friday.

Mr. Moffat presented the petition of J. A. Tailhades, of Montreal, praying for naturalization, and that he be admitted to practice as an advocate after four years clerkship.

The house adjourned to 3 P. M.

3 o'clock, P. M.

The house went into Committee on his Excellency's speech, made some progress, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

Monday 21st. June.

On motion of Mr. Simpson, the clerk was authorised to appoint an assistant clerk.

Mr Cameron presented the petitions of Joseph Aimond and divers lumber merchants, praying for a law to put the trade upon a just and equitable footing.

Mr. Price that of J. C. Malcolm of York, for naturalization.

The petition of divers inhabitants of the Home District was referred to Messrs. Small, Cartwright and Boswell to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Moffatt presented three petitions from the Board of Trade, respectively relating to the usury laws, the inspection laws, and the currency.

The second reading of the Gaspe Fisheries bill and the Judges' Independence bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The house went into committee on the [illegible] sit again on Tuesday.

Tuesday 22nd June.

The sergeant at arms by letter to the speaker requested leave to name a deputy for a time to enable him to attend to his private affairs.

Mr Morris brought up the petition of divers inhabitants in Leeds, respecting damages to their lands near Victoria Road.

Capt. Steele, that of the Township of Innisfil, for a law respecting wheat.

Mr. Williams, that of the people denominated Bible Christians, for an act of incorporation respecting titles to lands.

Thursday, June 24.

Colonel PRINCE rose and said he had a motion to make with regard to reporting the debates. He thought the constituency of hon. members were entitled to be made acquainted with what was said and done in that house. He observed that there was a little paper called "*The Mirror of Parliament*," devoted exclusively to the debates and proceedings of the Legislature, and he believed it was well calculated to convey information to the country, and therefore by way of giving it a trial, he would move that the clerk of the house be directed to subscribe for 500 copies of the Mirror of Parliament for one month, by which time they would be able to judge whether the paper was deserving of further patronage.

Sir ALLAN MCNAB said he concurred in what had fallen from the hon. and learned member for Essex, that it was very desirable that their constituents should know what was going on in that house. But he could see no particular reason why their patronage should be confined to the Mirror of Parliament. He thought it would be better to refer the matter to a committee, which should inquire and inform the house as to the best mode of giving publicity to the debates and proceedings of that house.

Mr. MORIN said he thought there was another thing to be considered. A large portion of the members of that house and of their constituency would not be in the least degree benefitted by the publication of the reports, unless it were also done in the French language. He had no objection to the encouragement of reporting, but means should be taken to publish the reports in both languages.

Mr. HINCKS said that with reference to confining their patronage to the Mirror of Parliament, he thought there were many reasons why that paper should be preferred. In the first place all other papers would have the benefit of the reports given by the Mirror, which from being published more frequently would bring out the debates much earlier than any other; and another consideration was, the Mirror was a paper entirely unconnected with politics, and contained nothing but the debates and proceedings of the Legislature. He trusted the house would concur in ordering a limited number of copies.

Mr. AYLWIN said he regretted very much that he could not concur in the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman from Essex. He felt it to be his duty to resist the motion. In this matter as in all others he was desirous of being guided by the usages of parliament and the law of the land, and there was no principle more firmly established by both Houses of Parliament in England than that of the impropriety of affording patronage to, or of sanctioning the reporting of their debates, giving thereby an official character to those reports. The learned Attorney General for the west had suggested to him a circumstance which recently occurred in England. The House of Commons were involved in serious difficulties in consequence of the publication of certain proceedings which took place in that house; and there was another case [illegible] that the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman from Essex would have the tendency to bring that house into similar difficulty. He (Mr. Aylwin) would be favoured to [illegible] that house should be possessed of [illegible] for any thing which [illegible] there were many things said which [illegible] published. He was far from wishing that the most complete publicity should not be given to the debates and proceedings of the house; as a matter of course, it was very much to be desired that it should be done; but there was no doubt that it would take place in the end, without the interference or assistance of the House itself, farther than by providing accommodations for the publishers of papers to attend the house and take reports of the debates. He though he opposed the motion of the hon. and learned gentleman, it was not from any fear or dread which he entertained of the fourth estate, as the reporters had been styled—[a laugh.] If they were a fourth estate in the affairs of legislation, he thought before the principle was established of giving to these reports the sanction of the house, it would be well to examine as to what was the practice in the British Parliament.

Colonel PRINCE said, that for the existence of the fourth estate, if there were such an estate, the house would be indebted to the hon. and learned gentleman himself; for although he would not give them any pecuniary assistance, yet he would provide accommodations for enabling them to attend the house and procure their reports. As to the house rendering itself liable for any thing reported as having been said in that house, he thought it was, to use a vulgar phrase—all nonsense. He (Col. Prince) knew of no rule of law by which the Speaker of that house, as the hon. and learned gentleman supposed, could be held answerable for any thing which was said within it. The hon. and learned gentleman agrees with me, that it is desirable that our constituents should know what is said here; all must agree in that; no one can deny it for this reason, and because the Mirror of Parliament confines itself to reports of the debates and proceedings in the house. I think it but reasonable that the work should be encouraged.

Mr. CAMERON said he was somewhat surprised to hear the hon. and learned member for Portneuf argue in the way he had done, upon questions which have been already decided in this house, and not upon the question then before them. For his own part, he was uniformly opposed to paying reporters; he thought it would be better that each member should subscribe for a certain number of copies, as many or as few as he pleased, and pay for the same from his own private funds.

Mr. BOSWELL said he hoped the matter would be referred to a select committee.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said that he was opposed to paying reporters; but he believed there was a very great distinction between paying reporters, (and thereby giving to their reports the sanction of the house,) and taking a certain number of newspapers; for the correctness of the debates in such case, the reporter would be himself responsible.

Captain STEELE rose and said that to him the question of facilitating the publication of the debates was of some consequence, representing as he did the backwoodsmen of the country, and he would be glad to see those hon. members of the frontier towns, to whom and to whose constituents it was of less consequence, give way to some motion which should enable those less favored than these hon. gentlemen to have the benefit of reading the proceedings and debates which occurred in that house.

Mr. JOHNSON was desirous that the question might be postponed that they might ascertain the cost of these newspapers. He had no idea of furnishing the money of their constituents; still, a work of this kind ought to be supported.

Mr. VIGER observed that it would be an extremely dangerous precedent.

Mr. NEILSON said he had read some of the debates as published in the Mirror of Parliament, and he noticed that they had been very fairly reported. The paper no doubt should receive encouragement, but the better mode of ascertaining and deciding upon the question would be by referring the matter to a select committee. He would, however, observe that it is of far less consequence to their constituents to be informed of what they say than of what they do.

Mr. SIMPSON moved that the matter be referred to a select committee, which was ordered after some further brief discussion, in the course of which Sir Allan McNab rose and said he hoped the motion would prevail. The conveniences for admitting the public to be present at the bar of the house were very limited, and he for one was very desirous that the fullest information should be conveyed to the country of the proceedings of that house. He thought it very desirable that the motion should be entertained.

Friday, June 25th.

Upon the order of the day being read for the appointment of standing committees,

Attorney-General OGDEN moved that that item be discharged, and upon making this motion the hon. and learned member proceeded to observe, that he looked upon the appointment of standing committees as an absolute departure from the practice of which that house chose to call responsible government.—(Hear.) Here Mr. Ogden enumerated the various objects for which it had been proposed that these committees should be appointed, and remarked that with one or two exceptions these were subjects for the especial consideration of the government, and ought to be submitted to that house by the ministers of the crown. Were it otherwise the responsibility attached to power would be taken out of their hands, and placed in the hands of certain members of that house to be named by the house itself. He would maintain that if they were to have [illegible] the nature and character of those measures of public utility which it was their peculiar duty to introduce to the house, and upon those measures the house would be entitled to pronounce judgment, and upon that division, would the standing of the advisers of his Excellency be determined.—(Hear, hear, hear.) Hard indeed would be the case if they were to sit in that house as responsible servants of the crown, if the conducting the public business were to devolve on others than themselves. They were by no means desirous of taking from that house the privilege of amending all measures which came before them to that extent to which the ministers of the crown could coincide with them, and whenever they go beyond that, upon those measures of public utility which it would be the duty of ministers to introduce, then would there be a collision between that house and those ministers, and then it would become their duty to make room for others who might possess the confidence of the house.—(Hear, hear, hear.) As responsibility had been asked for in that house according to the principles of the British Constitution, the house should at least be willing to allow them the privileges enjoyed by the English ministry, of proposing those measures to which he had already referred. He felt satisfied that the house would accede to this proposition, and not fly in the face of the established practice in this respect. In a neighboring country, where the government was not represented in the legislature by its officers, he was aware that the practice is different. There, however, the advisers of the government are placed in office for the term of four years, but here the officers of the government may not be in office for four months. (Hear, hear.) They are liable to be removed by a breath from the majority of that house. Let us therefore have a fair trial. Let the new system be put in practice, and see how it will operate. (Hear, hear.) The sooner it is decided the better. (Hear, hear, hear.) As a humble servant of the majority, he stood prepared to carry it out. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. THORBURN said he perfectly concurred in what had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman—that as the officers of the government were fully determined to act in accordance with the wishes of the house, and to become answerable to the crown and to the country, they should be permitted the privilege of originating those measures which, by the practice in England, ministers were entitled to introduce. The hon. and learned gentlemen who occupied the treasury benches would not find him (Mr. Thorburn) disposed to throw a single straw in their way.

Mr. DURAND said from what had fallen from the hon. and learned gentleman, the Attorney General, he would suppose that it is his intention to monopolise the whole business of the house. If this was going to be the case, he was convinced that the system of responsible government would not work well.

Mr. JOHNSON desired to put a single question to the hon. and learned gentlemen upon the treasury benches, and it should be a reasonable one. Will those gentlemen risk their reputation upon those measures which they themselves introduce? (A laugh.)

Mr. SMALL said he certainly concurred in what had fallen from the learned Attorney General; and he would also congratulate the country on the declaration which had been made, that responsible government is, at length, conceded to us by the Imperial Parliament, and he thought the house ought to [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] said he was perfectly aware that difficulties would arise during the session under the new system. The hon. gentlemen on the treasury [illegible] understand more than they now [illegible] but he hoped that during the recess [illegible] those measures which were to [illegible] until the next meeting of parliament. For his own part, there were some particular measures which he was desirous of bringing before the house, and if those gentlemen omitted to bring them forward at a proper time, he (Mr. Roblin) would certainly not be deterred from bringing them before the house without waiting for the assistance of those hon. gentlemen. Perhaps the hon. member for Halton (Mr. Durand) might get some of his measures trapped up in this way. (A laugh.)

Mr. MORIN rose and said, that but he thought [illegible] embarrassment would be experienced by the officers of the government in consequence of the adoption of the motion for the appointment of standing committees, he (Mr. Morin) would certainly have opposed that motion, because he wished that a fair trial should be afforded to those gentlemen to carry out the new system; but he did not think the committees would impede them in any way. He considered the existence of committees absolutely necessary to the proper transacting of the business of the house. Matters frequently arise which require the examination of papers and evidence which cannot so conveniently be done in committee of the whole house. When the reports of such standing committees are brought before the house, and they are found not to meet the views of those hon. gentlemen who constitute the ministry, they are at liberty to move that the sense of the house be taken upon them; and they cannot, therefore, be in any way discharged from their responsibility. He could not discover any embarrassment to be apprehended in the plan proposed of establishing standing committees.

Mr. BOSWELL said he could not take the same view of the matter which the hon. gentleman who had preceded him had done. His own conviction was that the government would be exceedingly embarrassed by the appointment of those committees. With reference to the advantages to be derived from proceeding in that way he would ask, were they not perfectly [illegible] in following the course adopted in the Imperial Parliament in matters of this description? Admitting that these committees were formed, their duty would be merely to report upon those matters which might be referred to them for consideration. As well, on the other hand, all these matters have, previous to the sitting of the legislature, been considered by Her Majesty's government, and the officers of that government will be prepared to submit measures to this house upon all subjects of essential importance; then here we are met by another measure proceeding from some one of the committees. But hon. gentlemen may say the measures coming from her Majesty's government may be submitted to the committees also. The answer to this is, that those measures will have been sufficiently digested if laid before her Majesty's Council previous to their being brought into this house. Sir, this system if carried out, is not a desirable one, and if we are to embrace this course in the manner spoken of, it will lead to serious difficulties. Sir, the course adopted by the government, as I understand it, is this: certain individuals supposed to have the confidence of the country, are called to the Council of the Governor General; they are then to show that they do possess the confidence of the country by obtaining seats in the house; they have then to show still more strongly that they continue to possess that confidence in carrying with them in their measures generally the voice of this house. Can there be any danger, therefore, in entrusting to their consideration all matters which are to come before this house? The hon. gentleman then proceeded to point out the course pursued in the Imperial Parliament, and continued to observe that it would be interfering with that responsibility which they were desirous of placing upon the ministers of the Crown, because those hon. gentlemen would be able to say [illegible] themselves of the labour [illegible] throw upon them the [illegible] burthen of responsibility.

Mr. BALDWIN then rose and said that he certainly was much gratified at hearing the remarks which had fallen from the learned Attorney General (Ogden;) but he did not think that the gentlemen upon the treasury benches had yet fully explained the intentions of the government with regard to the precise policy which they intended to pursue. He (Mr. Baldwin) was averse to offering any embarrassment to those hon. gentlemen, but he could not understand how the appointment of these committees could interfere with them in the smallest degree.

Mr. VIGER said it appeared to him that although they had treasury benches it was doubtful whether they had a treasury at all. (Hear, hear.) As to the appointment of the committees, it would not have the effect of taking from the occupants of those treasury benches (without a treasury) the power of bringing forward any measure which might be deemed desirable to be introduced by the officers of the government. As regards embarrassment he thought that house would find itself embarrassed when petitions were presented upon various subjects which might require particular investigation and there was no committee in existence to which those petitions might be referred. Besides these hon. gentlemen tell us that their time is taken up with public business already, why then do they wish to burthen themselves with the introduction of all bills which it ought to be necessary to be taken into consideration? Who had ever heard before that hon. members of the house had not the right of introducing such measures as they considered necessary for the benefit of the public. The comparison which was to be drawn between the working of the British Constitution, and of the principles of government acted upon in this colony, did [illegible] based and perfectly suitable to the state of that [illegible] have municipal government which is the school of [illegible] if government is the whole machinery of government there is like a clock which requires repairs and regulating occasionally, but never ceases to [illegible] altogether. In this new country, on the contrary, the wants are innumerable; new cases continually arise for adjustment, and a great deal of mechanical art is still necessary to produce perfect harmony in the heterogeneous materials of which the country is composed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HINCKS said he regretted exceedingly that he was obliged to differ from several hon. gentlemen on this side of the house, but he felt it to be his duty to vote for the motion of the learned Attorney General. If he had entertained any doubts upon the subject those doubts would have been removed by the speech of the hon. member for Nicolet. He (Mr. Hincks) did not desire that the responsibility should be removed from those hon. gentlemen who represent the government, and he looked upon standing committees as a standing screen for the government.

Mr. MOFFATT said he had no desire to press the adoption of his motion for the appointment of these Committees, if it would at all interfere with the proceedings which the hon. gentlemen on the Ministerial side desire to adopt. They had in his opinion taken upon themselves a most solemn responsibility, and he for one would be most willing to afford than an open field; he apprehended, however, that the termination of the matter would be, that they would be obliged to retrace their steps.

Mr. AYLWIN said if he had imagined that the proposition of the hon. gentleman from Montreal, would tend in any degree to interfere with the proceedings of the Officers of the Crown, in carrying on their share of the business of the Session, he would certainly have been opposed to its adoption, but he thought it was either calculated to facilitate than impede the business. As to the objects which they had in view no one could convince him that those gentlemen, who occupy the treasury benches, believe in Responsible Government. He could plainly discover in the countenances of those gentlemen, that they do not believe in it; no man in the House had less confidence in the working of the new system of Responsible Government than that hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He had no inclination to accede to the demands of those hon. gentlemen, unless it was likely to produce some good result, and that he failed could scarcely be expected in this instance. He did not think the business of the House should be affected altogether by those hon. gentlemen, while they were disinclined to carry out the principle of responsibility. He could more easily anticipate that after a little they should be told that those gentlemen were so burthened with business that they could not accomplish it all; in fact, they had already heard that there was a necessity for one day's adjournment in the week—that there must be a holiday for the house, which would be no holiday for Ministers—in order to enable them to prepare Bills to be submitted to the house. He (Mr. Aylwin) was desirous of assisting them, if they were disposed to do their duty honestly, and to carry out the system of Responsible Government. The hon. and learned gentlemen from Three Rivers has stated that as soon as he felt satisfied he did not possess the confidence of the Country, he would retire. That hon. gentleman must know well that he does not possess the confidence of the Country when [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] Lower Canada, [illegible] The people of Lower Canada will never forget the proceedings of the Special Council, and of [illegible] under questions.

Mr. Solicitor General DAY then rose, and said that on the discussion of this question, a considerable [illegible] motion had been introduced. He would [illegible] in the first instance to direct his attention to the apprehensions which had been expressed by some hon. members in that house, that the members of the government are desirous of monopolizing the whole business of the House. Nothing could be more unfounded than such a supposition. There was certainly no intention on their part to monopolize more than was absolutely necessary to the proper discharge of their duty. The system hereafter to be pursued in the government of the Country imposed upon them, the duty of originating all important measures of public utility. And he would ask hon. members in what way they desire to obtain the confidence of the house if those measures were to be taken out of their hands and brought before that house in shape and detail essentially different from that in which the government desires to bring them forward. But he would not rest his argument upon this doctrine, which might perhaps be considered a narrow view of the subject, but he would go further and say that the appointment of standing Committees is unconstitutional. (Hear, hear.) The house had no right to delegate the powers with which they were entrusted by their constituents of deliberating upon any subject, to any particular members of their body, for the entire space of time for which they were themselves empowered to act as representatives of the people. To say that information upon certain subjects is only to be acquired in a particular manner—by particular persons appointed by the house before the questions arise upon which that enquiry is needed, is a practice which is not borne out by Parliamentary usage. He would refer hon. gentlemen to the practice of the House of Commons. [Here Mr. Day read from a Parliamentary work which he held and also from the journals of the House of Commons.] He would admit that Sessional Committees are sometimes appointed, but it was impossible for hon. gentlemen to show that standing Committees which last for the whole Parliament is Constitutional.

He had also another objection to the appointment of Committees in the way proposed, and he would state it in plain terms, he would take for example the case, a Committee on trade, or on internal improvements, and he would suppose the members of these Committees to be wisely chosen from those most conversant with the subject—from those whose friends are more closely applied to the subject to be committed to them. A question for a particular public improvement comes up from one part of the Province and another application for a similar purpose from another. Then the members of that Committee come together, they will involve the Country in more projects for improvements, than it will be possible for them to accomplish, because each of the hon. gentlemen would naturally favor the projects of others in order to secure the adoption of his own, (hear, hear,) this is the natural result.—An imputation had been thrown upon the constituency of some of his hon. friends, as well as his own, by the hon. gentleman from Port Neuf. He (Mr. Day) was not prepared, nor was he willing to enter into personal altercation with that hon. member, which the nature of the remarks of that hon. gentleman were calculated to produce. He (Mr. Day) stood upon the floor of that house as the Representative of as respectable a constituency as any in the Province, and when that hon. gentleman (Mr. Aylwin) adopted, that the people of this Province did not repose confidence in him (Mr. Day,) it was an assertion which was not justified, and it was one which [illegible] a painful duty, in which that hon. gentleman had felt himself aggrieved—a duty performed not for remuneration, but, because it was his duty as a servant of the Crown—yet he would put it to the country whether in the fulfilment of this duty, he had deviated from that course of honor and benevolence, which should actuate any gentleman in his situation. He did not think that hon. gentleman was justifiable in making those assertions which he had made.

Mr. MERRITT said he could not attach so much importance to this question, as some hon. gentlemen seemed to do. In the Parliament of Upper Canada they had been in the practice of appointing Committees upon all subjects, whenever those subjects might arise. But now they had a different system, and they had reason to expect that satisfaction would hereafter be given, because as the hon. gentlemen who are members of His Excellency's administration, a fact that we now have Responsible Government, he thought it the most judicious method to allow these hon. gentlemen to proceed in their own way, that they might have a fair opportunity of proving to the house that they intend to fulfil what they promise.

Sir Allan McNAB said he had no desire to throw the least impediment in the way of the officers of the Government, but he could not for one moment consent to maintain in his seat, and allow these gentlemen to leave the appointment of the select Committees upon all matters which might come before that House. Were hon. members of that House to be told that they had no right to appoint a Committee? (No, no.) He could not for one moment admit the propriety of allowing those gentlemen to have all the management, of all the business of that House. The first Committee to be named, is a Committee of privileges; is that Committee to be [illegible] [illegible] them every assistance in his power, when he believed they were in the right; but when they were wrong, he would give them all the opposition which he thought they deserved. Another Committee to be appointed was a Committee on grievances, or complaints against the administration.

Mr. BOSWELL said the hon. and learned member was altogether out of order in making the remarks he had done,—he entirely misconceived the nature of the question.

Sir ALLAN continued,—he knew as well as the hon. member himself, whether he was in order or not,—when he wanted information, he knew where to apply for it—he certainly would not apply to that hon. gentleman. With regard to appointing Standing Committees, although he did not think it was a good plan, yet, at the same time he did not approve of leaving the appointment of Committees to the administration. With regard to the question of Responsible Government, as he (Sir Allan) understood it—he did not believe that the appointment of Committees by that House, would at all interfere with its operation. He believed that the head of the Government was entirely in favor of carrying out the principle of Responsible Government to its fullest extent,—this point seemed evident from the nature of the appointments made by the Governor General,—who was the late Sol. General called to the Executive Council?—in fact all the recent appointments had been of persons who were known to be strenuous advocates for Responsible Government. A very recent instance was that of the appointment of the hon. member for Middlesex, (Mr. Parke) to the office of Surveyor General; would the hon. gentlemen who were members of the administration say that this appointment was not made with their advice and consent? (Hear.) This being the case, he for one was perfectly satisfied, without further questioning the intentions of those hon. gentlemen. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PRICE said he had been exceedingly gratified at hearing the remarks which fell from the hon. and learned Atty. General for Lower Canada. He (Mr. Price) was now satisfied that they were going to have the practical working of the new system. Some hon. gentlemen seemed exceedingly anxious to originate Bills; he (Mr. Price) was one who would be perfectly satisfied that the members of the administration should originate all measures, if they chose to burthen themselves with the labour, but he did not believe that they had any such desire. In the House of Commons in England, Lord Stanley's Registration Bill was heartily concurred in by Ministers,—they went hand in hand with that measure, although introduced by one who was not a member of the Government. The gentlemen who occupy the treasury benches would find him ready and willing to afford them his assistance on all occasions, upon which they act consistently with the course which they had declared their intention of pursuing, for it is considered it would be unjust and unfair towards these gentlemen, if they were to be held responsible for their acts, whilst the House claimed the privilege of controlling them. (No, no.) He hoped it would not be imputed to him that he was desirous of offering a factious opposition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Atty. General OGDEN said he felt not a little flattered by the concluding tone of the hon. gentleman's speech, it however only was clearing after [illegible] language of the hon. gentleman [illegible] Returning Officer, for the County of Port Neuf. Now that that gentleman had come to the school of Reform, it would be well if he were disposed to cast his eyes about occasionally [illegible] the treasury benches [illegible] business of this House [illegible] and I will be in [illegible] business of [illegible]

[illegible] the House, [illegible] the Speech from the Throne [illegible] possible.

The motion of the Attorney General was then carried in the affirmative.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, June 24, 1841.

The Legislative Council resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, upon motion of the Hon. P. De BLAQUIERE, to take into consideration the encouragement of Agriculture within this Province.

The Hon. Mr. DE BLAQUIERE rose and said he had certain resolutions which he intended to propose for the consideration of hon. gentlemen of that Committee, upon a subject of the utmost importance to the country, and although it was a subject which had not been introduced into the Speech from the Throne, yet it was one which ought not to be disregarded by that hon. House, and in the absence of any ministerial measure, and to silence the very [illegible] within the Council, he had thought it an incidental opportunity to bring it under the notice of hon. gentlemen of the Council at the earliest possible period of the session, that no time might be lost in carrying into effect such measures as might be deemed best calculated to afford protection and encouragement to the Canadian Farmer. He regretted that some hon. gentleman better qualified than himself to advocate the interests of so important a portion of the community, had not relieved him from the necessity of bringing [illegible] of the question; but as the task had fallen upon him, he had drawn up certain resolutions upon the subject, with a view of eliciting from hon. gentlemen [illegible] and of patriotic feeling, and of undoubted integrity, gentlemen who possessed an extensive stake in the country—an expression of their opinions, of their views and feelings upon this important subject.

And he had this further object in view; he wished the opinions, and feelings of the country should be tested as to how far it would go with those who hesitated to confide in the gracious intentions of Her Majesty as expressed in the speech from the throne, because that speech does not state every thing which the imagination and the wishes of individuals might lead them to suppose ought to be included. This spirit of dissatisfaction, to say the least of it, is one which comes with an extremely bad grace from any class of persons. It seemed to him like an infatuation on the part of those who indulged in such a spirit, which it was difficult satisfactorily to account for. What would that House think of the intellect of an individual who, when in the act of falling down a precipice, should refuse the hand stretched out to save him until he had ascertained the colour of the coat which covered him. The House did not expect from him (Mr. De Blaquiere) nor would he presume to intrude upon the house an exposition of his political opinions, nor did he conceive it was of importance to know what were the political opinions of any hon. member, their opinions should be tested by their acts, which should arise from the Council, and he would apply the same argument to His Excellency the Governor General. He did not consider that he was called upon to say how far his opinions coincided with those of His Excellency, but he was willing to unite those opinions with the measures of His Excellency, and he challenged public question upon the points, if the annals of Canada could produce an instance, since its first settlement as a British possession, of any series of measures so comprehensive and so perfectly calculated to promote [illegible] public approbation as those which have been expressed by his Excellency with her Majesty's approbation.

One essential object was, that in the discussion of this question they should aim at what was practicable and attainable, and not with wild visionary discussions on what might be their rights. They should not lose an opportunity, which the present circumstances offered, of establishing every thing in this Province upon that footing which its most ardent friends desired. The present moment appeared to him the most appropriate for bringing under the consideration of that House, and through that House to the favourable notice of His Excellency, with a view to its being brought to the foot of the Throne, and from thence to the Imperial Parliament, a series of most beneficial and benign intentions had already been expressed by Her Majesty towards this Province, great and invaluable in their nature, and he was prepared to admit, to the fullest extent, their absolute importance to the well-being of the Province; but highly as he estimated them, and greatly as they were calculated to promote its prosperity, still he would assume, that if carried into effect, they would be wholly ineffectual to the ends proposed unless supported by the most necessary accompaniments,—namely, the promotion and protection of Canadian agriculture. The subject naturally resolved itself into three considerations,—first the obtaining free admittance, into Great Britain, of agricultural produce the undoubted growth of Canada; secondly a protective adjustment of the question, as between the Canadian Farmer, and the grower of grain in the United States; and thirdly the absolute necessity, admitting this to be accomplished, of securing to the Canadian Farmer a certain and remunerative market.

The situation of this Province, at the present juncture [illegible] Union, is regarded [illegible] upon the Imperial Legislature. At the time of the Union it was in a most forlorn and deplorable condition; she had but just emerged from the disastrous effects of the recent rebellion [illegible] industry and resources of the country were completely paralyzed. And further, a question existed at that time as to whether Ireland should remain a portion of the British Empire or become a French dependency. Upon the union it had been intended to incorporate and amalgamate Ireland with the British Empire; every prognostic was announced on the part of some of its warmest friends of utter ruin to the future prospects of Ireland by the anticipated union. But a great mistake had been made by the Legislature at the time of not admitting Ireland at once to an entire participation in the advantages of full and free intercourse with Great Britain. This was denied by way of trial in consequence of the late rebellion, or for the purpose of ascertaining whether the country was disposed to turn to England or France before the boon was granted. It was in his opinion this egregious fault which had been committed by not restoring Ireland to a full intercourse with Great Britain, and that a proper attention had not been bestowed upon the state of the country, which occasioned Ireland to continue during the following twenty years, and particularly towards the close of that period, up to the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, in a most deplorable condition. At the period last named he (Mr. DeBlaquiere) had left Ireland, and returned to it after the lapse of fourteen years, comparatively a stranger, and upon that account he could, perhaps, be considered an impartial judge of the actual state of the country. He found its agriculture improved by every possible means that were capable of being insured to it; the importation of agricultural produce into England increased to a degree that was almost incalculable; British capital had flowed into the country, and established on all its great rivers manufactories of cotton as well as improvements in those of linen. Trade and British capital had done more—it had also so far turned the state of affairs in Ireland as regarded its pecuniary engagements, that almost all, if not all, the landed property of Ireland, which in the time of its depression had been mortgaged for loans at a high rate of interest, was then at so high a valuation, and their pecuniary difficulties had been so lessened, that it was impossible by any exertion to procure a mortgage upon property at the rate of five per cent. He had dwelt at length upon the subject for the purpose of showing to that House and to the country, from undeniable facts, what were the [illegible] effects of agitation.

Such was the state of Ireland for a few years. Agitation was then commenced under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell, and one of his first efforts was to force a metallic currency into circulation, for the purpose of agitation. He issued his mandate for a run upon the Bank of Ireland—an establishment which had existed through all the revolutionary war, and through those disastrous times for Ireland which preceded that war. The mandate was obeyed, as a matter of course, in the South of Ireland, and the next market day after the announcement of the mandate, the agricultural produce of the South of Ireland fell thirty per cent. in the market. He (Mr. DeBlaquiere) considered it the undoubted right of the country to be considered not as a British colony [illegible] in the light of a foreign possession—but as an integral part of the British dominions—and so with this country if it were intended to carry out the gracious intentions of her Majesty. Had agitation not existed in Ireland there would not have been a more loyal, a more contented, or a more prosperous people upon the face of the earth. Agitation is the destruction of any country. He believed it was perfectly evident to every intelligent mind that it [illegible] Majesty, and of [illegible]

[illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] as [illegible] of the Canadian [illegible] certain and remunerative market for our future. Few teams was [illegible] the first part of the subject which [illegible] that it is essential that the agricultural produce of this country [illegible] Great Britain, as a necessary addition to the boon already granted, that our products should be admitted into the ports of Great Britain free of duty. The next subject that required their attention was that a protective duty should be established between this country and the United States. He would not take up the time of the committee with a discussion of that question. He was aware that it was viewed in various ways by those who wish for the prosperity of the Province. What he would ask, and he trusted what that House and the country would ask, was only that which could be accomplished—what he was convinced they would obtain from the justice and liberality of the British Parliament—that they will protect the Canadian farmer, as being a constituent, incorporated part of the British Empire. It is well known to hon. gentlemen that Canada is well adapted for the growth of grain, more particularly that part formerly called Upper Canada, although, perhaps, it has disadvantages in other respects. Still hon. gentlemen cannot lose sight of the fact that there is an juxtaposition to that part of Canada, a country of greater extent, which is capable of bringing into the home market and into the Canadian market the produce of their country, at a cheaper rate than Canadians could possibly do. This arises from various causes, which he would not detain that hon. House by explaining. He could not, however, dismiss this part of the subject without remarking the overwhelming advantage which they possess in their means of communication arising from the investment of British capital. The Canadian farmer is unable to compete with the American farmer in our own market, and most assuredly not on English ground. Therefore it is necessary that we say to England, you must protect us and give us those advantages which will induce settlers to clear lands in this Province. He (Mr. DeBlaquiere) was perfectly aware that on this question he had taken grounds which might not meet the views of many well-informed and well intentioned persons in this country. They may say that if the objects I have been contending for be carried into effect by the Imperial Parliament, and we are enabled to carry our produce into the English market free from duty, there will be this danger to apprehend from it, you will induce our people to carry out of the colony their means of subsistence. I certainly think that it is of great consequence that the produce of the growth of the United States should come into this Province unfettered by any regulations save those which are necessary for the protection of the Canadian farmer. And I may ask in what way is this to be accomplished? By endeavouring to realize in this country the duties which are at present existing upon the introduction of American produce into Great Britain.

The farmers of this country are and have been, I may say, not only an unhappy but a despairing people. I was told it was a country of abundance, and what did I find? In that part where I resided flour was sixteen dollars a barrel, and why? because the supply had been drained away by speculating individuals and locked up in expectation of a high price in a foreign market. This is a dangerous effect in a country like this.

But this question is involved in another which I [illegible] third point which I [illegible] consideration. However much we may desire to establish a protective duty, you are not to lose sight of the consideration that there is a feeling existing in England on this very subject which you must not tamper with. If you attempt what is not practicable you will get nothing. I am aware we have no right to expect from the Parliament of Great Britain an enactment in our favor upon a subject of this nature immediately, especially as that country is now shaken almost to its foundations upon questions closely allied to that now under our consideration.

But however serious and grave this subject may be, there is one still more serious and grave. You may obtain all you ask from Great Britain, you may obtain the free admission of your produce, and still I say the Canadian Farmer, under all these circumstances, will still remain the impoverished and despairing individual he is at present. It is not only necessary to give him a protective market, but it is necessary to give him also a remunerative market.—Therefore, I say that if the corn laws are carried out according to the measure which is proposed, it will involve the utter annihilation of the Canadian farmer. It is impossible under any advantages which may be held out, that he can compete in the English market with the markets of Europe. If that measure be once established there is an end to the hopes of the Canadian Farmer. But it is carried still further because you find upon your own shores the most successful rival to your interests. The immediate effect of the adoption of the corn laws in England, will be that you will have the farmers of the Western States pouring their wealth into the English market, through those channels of communication which have been constructed with British capital. This must be the effect, and therefore I do deprecate as the greatest misfortune which could possibly happen to this country, the [illegible] I would say, [illegible] and untenable ground. I would rather that the protective [illegible] of Great Britain had not been held out to us at all. Without taking into consideration the three points which I have brought, however inadequately, [illegible] the hon. gentleman opposite as I once was on a former occasion with this demand; what, are you going to pass the country with resolutions? Yes, we will have resolutions, if we can have nothing better. But notwithstanding my hon. friend's gentle hand, on a former occasion, I am happy to retort upon him that I find in the speech from the throne almost the identical suggestions which I then gave to this hon. House and therefore I take this as a ground for supposing that these resolutions are not altogether useless or unnecessary. I do not presume to suppose that I am not surrounded by gentlemen who are more capable than I am of doing justice to this subject, and I earnestly ask of this honorable Council that they will render their assistance in this matter, and I trust we shall show to the community at large that it is deeply and vitally interested in this important question, and that there is no portion of the community at large among whom the country will find more strenuous advocates for the interests of the people than are to be found in this hon. Council: and I do trust that the House will go forward with the matter, and having improved these resolutions, as I hope they will improve them, and having secured the voice of the Assembly in their favor, adopt a matured measure which will accomplish the attainment of that object which we so anxiously have in view.

The hon. Gentleman then read his Resolutions as follows:

RESOLUTIONS submitted to a Committee of the whole, on motion of the HON. P. B. DE BLAQUIERE, "to take into consideration the measures "necessary to be adopted for the promotion and "protection of Agriculture in this Province."

Resolved 1.—That the prosperity of this Province is essentially based on the promotion and protection of its agriculture.

Resolved 2.—That the gracious intimation in the Speech from the Throne, of Her Majesty's intention to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to afford the means necessary for guaranteeing and alleviating the burthen of the Public debt, and for the developement of the Communications of this Province, both by water and by land under a wise, liberal, and prudent administration of such resources, holds out the fairest prospects and strongest inducements for the future settlement of this Province, and the enterprize of its inhabitants.

Resolved 3.—But this House is of opinion that the proposed facilities of communication, however general in their application, or in whatever degree essentially necessary to second the industry of the Province, require at the same time, in so far as the agriculturist is concerned, a certain and remunerative market, in order to realize the contemplated great benefits of such undertakings.

Resolved 4.—That this Province, but more particularly that section of it included within the limits of the former province of Upper Canada, is a vast and fertile region peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat and other grain, affording to the climate of the soil the most certain and prompt return for his laborious occupation.

Resolved 5.—That the most fertile part of this highly favored portion of the globe is notwithstanding in juxta position with an extensive territory, comprising the Western portion of the United States which, from various causes, and amongst others the greater facilities and cheapness in clearing land and the actual existence of extensive and well combined means of communication, effected chiefly through British capital, is enabled under existing [illegible] to compete with successfully, and [illegible]