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Furs, of every description, Bought and Sold.

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KINGSTON STREET, KINGSTON.
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ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

MR. KENNETH MACKENZIE,
Barrister at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. &c
CLARENCE STREET, KINGSTON.
A few doors above Haley's Hotel, at the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Burns & Morat.
August, 1843.

M. T. HUNTER,
SHIP CHANDLER
No. 4, Hardy's Buildings, Ontario Street.
KINGSTON.
IMPORTER OF PATENT CHAIN CABLES AND ANCHORS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, AND ROSIN,
NAVAL STORES
Of every description. Boiled Linseed Oil, and Paints.
Kingston, March 28, 1843.

PAINTING.
DAVID MARTIN,
(*From Scotland*)
PAINTER, GLAZIER, &
PAPER HANGER.
3 doors above the Scotch Church, Princess Street, Kingston.
N. B.—Whitewashing and Coloring.
Kingston, Feb 10, 1843.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT.
BROCK STREET, KINGSTON.

JAMES RICHARDSON,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Hilton, where he will execute all orders with neatness and punctuality.
He has now on hand a large assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
Of the best qualities and most elegant patterns, which he will make up to order in the latest and most approved Fashionable Styles, on moderate terms, and at the shortest possible notice.
Kingston, August 9th, 1844. 63

NEW BOOKS & STATIONERY.
THE Subscribers have lately received a variety of *new* and *interesting Books*—in various departments of Literature—*handsomely bound*, to which they respectfully invite attention. They have also made large additions to their Stock of *School Books* and *Stationery*, particularly Writing Papers, Account Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Portfolios, Letter Clips, Writing Desks, Lead Pencils, Slates, Inkstands, &c. &c. &c., which they are enabled to Sell at greatly reduced Prices from former years.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.
Kingston, October 10th, 1844.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.
THE Subscribers have just received a large collection of new and beautiful Engravings, and Lithographs, plain and colored—by the best Artists.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co.
Kingston, October 10th, 1844.

PROVINCIAL JUSTICE.
A few copies of the new Edition of this work may be had on application to the subscriber
CHARLES STUART.
Kingston, June 6, 1844. 45-tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, Mr. TIMOTHY MURPHY, in retiring from his Business and Shop, at the Corner of King and Brock Streets, begs to inform the Public that the Business will in future be carried on and conducted by Messrs. JOHN KING & THOMAS COLLYER, to whom the said Establishment has been disposed of, and for whom he solicits a continuance of the public patronage.
All persons indebted to the late Establishment of JOHN KING & Co., are requested to make immediate payments to the Subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who will settle all just Accounts presented for payment.

H. MATHISON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KING STREET.
THE Subscriber respectfuly begs leave to inform his Friend and Customers that he has just received from Montreal his Winter Supply of
BROAD CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
of the finest and strongest Fabrics, and of most superior quality, which he will sell on the most Liberal Terms, or make up to Order, in the latest and most approved Fashionable Styles, on the shortest notice.
WINTER VESTINGS of every description.
H. MATHISON.
Kingston, Nov. 8, 1844. 89-3m.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed his CANDLE MANUFACTORY, to Ontario Street, Hardy's Buildings, No. 4, directly opposite Greer's Wharf. He begs leave to return his thanks for the patronage he has received since he commenced business, and informs his friends and the public generally that he will have constantly on hand CANDLES of the best quality, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at the lowest price.
An assortment of GROCERIES always on hand.
B. MEADOWS.
Kingston, 5th Nov., 1844.

BY PRIVATE SALE,
30 BOXES Canada Plates,
27 kegs fresh Dairy Butter,
3 Hhds. Raw Oil,
Saleratus, Alum, Copperas, Sponge, Scrubbing and White Wash Brushes, Hair Brooms, &c., &c.
WILLIAM WARE, *Agent.*
Kingston, Nov. 15th, 1844.

TO EMIGRANTS
POSSESSED OF A SMALL CAPITAL.
FOR RENT, a FARM of 50 Acres, under a state of high cultivation, beautifully situated on the Bath Road, *only 3 miles from Kingston*, with or without the Crop now in the ground.—Possession given immediately. The Crop can be purchased reasonably.
Rent moderate. Apply to the Proprietor,
JOHN HARVEY.
Saddlery Warehouse, Princess St., Kingston.
Kingston, July 24, 1844. 9-tf.

LUMBER.
FOR SALE by the Subscriber, near the Government Wharf, Place d'Arms, 300,000 feet of Lumber, consisting of 1 inch, inch and a quarter, inch and a half, and 2 inch. Also a lot of OAK Plank, from one inch to four. 1,000 feet of Square Pine Lumber, and PINE SCANTLING, of different dimensions.
The whole of the Lumber is of superior quality, and well seasoned, and will be sold low for Cash or approved Credit.
BENJAMIN TETT.
Kingston, May 7, 1844. 36 tf

NOTICE.
QUEBEC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subscriber, Agent for this Institution, continues to effect Insurances against loss or damage by Fire, at moderate rates of premium.
Office removed to the Brick Building, Corner of Ontario and Brock Streets, where applications will be received during the ordinary hours of Business.
THOMAS GREER,
Agent.
Kingston, 30th April, 1844.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
MRS. HILTON begs to intimate to her Friends and the Public generally, that She can accommodate Young Men with Board and Lodging, at the 2nd Cottage from the *News* Office, and next door to Mr. J. Sleight, Tailor,—where She hopes to make all comfortable, and to meet a share of public favor.
Kingston, Nov. 28, 1843. 31-9t

NEW BOOKS.
THE Subscribers have received Large Additions to their Stock of Standard English Works, many of which are greatly reduced in prices.
RAMSAY, ARMOUR, & Co.

VETERINARY SHOEING
ESTABLISHMENT,
On the Corner of King Street and the Place de Arms, adjoining the Premises of Maxwell Strange, Esq.
THOMAS PAUL, *Veterinary Surgeon*, from the Royal Veterinary College, London, respectfully informs the Officers of the Garrison, and the Inhabitants of Kingston and its Vicinity, that he has opened A Horse Shoeing Establishment, situated as above; and from the many years experience in that department both in England and in Canada, coupled with his knowledge of the Anatomy, Economy, and Functions of the Horse's foot, he is fully confident he can give perfect satisfaction to any person who may employ him. The greater proportion of cases of lameness are produced by bad Shoeing, and it will be the constant care of T. P. to prevent lameness from such causes, and to relieve those that are lame.
N. B.—All operations incident to the Horse will be scientifically performed, and all diseases of both Horses and Cattle attended, either in Town or Country, and at reasonable charges.
Kingston, August 27th, 1844.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER
60 BBLS., Pot Barley,
50 " No. 1 North Shore Herrings.
THOMAS GREER.

GENUINE TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE,
Corner of King and Brock Streets, next door to the Chronicle & Gazette Office, Market Square,
KINGSTON.
WILLIAM J. MARTIN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a large and choice Stock of Genuine
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Fruits, &c.
At the above stand, where by attention to the wants of his customers, and being able to Sell a good article at the lowest price, he hopes to merit a share of their patronage.
Among his Stock will be found the following articles:

TEAS.
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Young and Old Hyson,
Twankay,
Souchong,
Pekoe,
Congou,

COFFEE.
Green,
Roasted,
Fresh Ground,

SUGARS.
Double Refined Loaf,
Single, do. do.
Crushed,
Muscovado,
St. Croix,
Porto Rico.

OIL.
Olive,
Sperm,
Lard,
Cauphine.

WINES.
Port,
Sherry,
Madeira,
Champagne,
Claret, &c &c.

BRANDY.
Cognac,
Bordeaux,
Pale,

GIN.
Hollands,
Schiedam.
Jamaica Spirits,
Rum,
Scotch Whisky,
Canadian do.
Peppermint,
Peppermint,
London Porter,
Dublin do.
Leith Ale,
Alloa do.

TOBACCOS.
Cavendish,
Negro,
Plug,
Honeydew,
Ladies' Twist,
Turkish,
Fine Cut,
Oronoco,
Scaffiatti,

CIGARS.
Fine old Principe,
Havanas,
Regalias,
Cheroots,
Panatellas,
Swandowns,
Plantations,
Woodsellas, &c. &c.

Sea Salmon,
Mackerel,
Digby Herrings,
Northsiders
Table Cauli

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins,
Sultana do.
Keg do.
Figs,
Prunes,
Currants,
Preserved Fruits,
Candied Lemon,
do. Citron,
Sal Ali,
Castor do.
Sauces,
Ketchup,
Sardines,
Georgian Anchovies,
Essence Anchovies,
Macaroni,
Vermicelli,
Mace, Nutmegs,
Sedlitz Powders,
Liquorice,
Sugar Candy,
Mustard,
Snuff,
Cary's Seed,
Sperm Candles,
Lard do.
Tallow do.
Windsor Soap,
Castile do.
Brown do.
Almonds,
Filberts,
Brazil Nuts, Sulphur,
Whiting,
Washing Soda,
Rotten Stone,
Bath Bricks,
Pipes,
Playing Cards,
Sponges,
Blacking,
Starch, Blue,
Indigo,
Pepper,
Spices, &c. &c.
Shoe Thread,
Tatent Patent,
Humbugs Lines, &c.

With a variety of other articles in the Trade too numerous to mention.
Innkeepers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Private Families, Officers' Messes, and Hotels, supplied on the most liberal Terms.
Kingston, November 19th, 1844.

HOUSES TO LET.
TO RENT, in Colborne Street, and possession given on the 1st of December next, a HOUSE and BAKERY, with all the Baking materials, and having an excellent Pump connected with the Bakery: the whole in first-rate order.
ALSO:
No. 2 COTTAGE, adjoining the first mentioned House, connected with the Bakery.
Rent moderate. Apply to the Proprietor, at his Saddlery and Harness Warehouse, Princess Street, Kingston.
JOHN HARVEY.
Kingston, 8th Nov., 1844. 89-tf.

TO LET,
POSSESSION given on the first of May, the Premises in the COMMERCIAL MART, at the foot of Princess Street, occupied by Mr. D. MacDonald, one of the best situations for general Business in Town.
CHARLES HALES.
Kingston, 3d April, 1844.

TO SHIP OWNERS & MASTERS
OF VESSELS.
THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, at his *Ship Chandlery Store*, Ontario street, the following very superior assortment of English Canvass:

20 pcs.	bleached	No. 1	English,
30 "	"	2	do.
20 "	"	3	Scotch,
30 "	"	4	English,
50 "	"	5	do.
50 "	"	6	do.
25 "	"	7	do.

Also, unbleached Canvass from No. 1 to No. 6; with very superior assortment of Sail Twine, Bunting of all colors, and a variety of Blocks, Patent, bushed and bolted, and wood pin; all of which will be sold low and on liberal terms.
M. T. HUNTER,
Ship Chandler.
Kingston, 16th March, 1843.

CIGARS.
A LARGE assortment of Principes, Regalias, Havanas, Cheroots, &c., of the Choicest Brands, for Sale at the Grocery Store of the subscriber.

The British Whig,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER FOR CANADA WEST.

VOL. XIII. KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1844. NO. 98.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

From the Montreal Courier and Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

Mr. Roland McDonald moved, seconded by Mr. Colvile, that an Address be presented to His Excellency, acquainting him that this House is gratified that an early period has been selected by His Excellency the Governor General, for meeting the Parliament, at a season so convenient to the members personally, for the discharge of the important functions devolving upon them.

That this House, in common with the other subjects of our Gracious Queen, throughout Her vast dominions in every quarter of the Globe, rejoice at the auspicious birth of another member of the Royal Family, and humbly express their gratitude to the Almighty Giver of all Good, for the continued safety and health of our beloved Sovereign.

That the earnest consideration of this House will be devoted to all subjects before them, concerning the welfare of the Province. They recognize the improvement of the People as one of their most urgent duties, and it will be a matter of the most profound gratification to them if such agreements can be devised respecting the University of King's College as will receive the sanction of the Crown, and give general satisfaction to the Colony.

That the attention of this House will be devoted to the Municipal Institutions of the Province, as well as to the state of the Prisons, and the want of Lunatic Asylums in Lower Canada, and also to the amelioration of the means of communication throughout this Province, so essential to its prosperity. That this House regrets the peculiar destitution of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada in this particular; and that the Town of Kingston, in Upper Canada, which by means of the removal of the Seat of Government has unavoidably suffered much, should be devoid of a Road through the Inland Territory, towards the Ottawa, essentially necessary to its prosperity; and these subjects will receive that attention which their importance demands.

That this House will avail itself of the earliest opportunity of taking into consid- [illegible] sections of the Provinces [illegible] the framing of such a me[illegible] as may give efficiency to that arm of [illegible] defence in both sections of the Prov[illegible].

That this House is gra[illegible] to learn that the state of the Revenu[illegible] affords a fit subject of congratulation; [illegible] they will be happy to cooperate in an[illegible] measure of legislation and economy c[illegible]culated to promote its further improvem[illegible].

That this House learn[illegible] with the most profound satisfaction that [illegible] Majesty has graciously received the a[illegible]ess of the last Parliament on the subj[illegible] of the Civil List. That, sensible of [illegible] only objects which could have indu[illegible] the Imperial Parliament to make pro[illegible] for a Civil List in this Province, and [illegible] of the peculiar exigency which required [illegible] such a course, this House nevertheles[illegible]ces in the assurance of Her Majesty's [illegible] confidence in the concurrence of her M[illegible]jesty's faithful subjects in Canada for effecting the same purposes, and gratefully a[illegible]owledges Her Majesty's desire to owe t[illegible] means of obtaining them to the spontaneous liberality of Her Canadian people. That this House will therefore devote its earnest attention to the exercise of that most undoubted and important of its constitut[illegible]al rights and duties; the granting to the Crown of a Civil List;—and they have the fullest confidence that the recommendation of Her Majesty to the Imperial Parliament founded upon such a grant, to repeal so much of the Act of Union as relates to this subject, will meet with that early attention which its constitutional importance demands.

That the financial accounts and estimates for the public service will receive due attention, when laid before the House; and they are happy to learn notwithstanding the unavoidable expe[illegible] attendant on the removal of the Seat of Government from Kingston to Montreal, and the claims to be submitted for their consideration, a considerable surplus revenue will remain for future disposition.

That this House will make proper provision for the exigencies of the Public service, and are gratified at His Excellency's assurance that he will use his exertions to diminish expenditure by all practicable economy. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to learn that His Excellency has availed himself of such opportunities for retrenchment as have presented themselves, and they thankfully acknowledge the assurance that His Excellency will continue to pursue the same course, whenever reduction appears to be consistent with efficiency.

That this House concurs with His Excellency in desiring that the welfare of United Canada may be promoted by the joint labour of all the branches of the Legislature. That the earnest efforts of this House will be devoted to such measures as may in their judgment be calculated to secure peace and prosperity, justice and happiness to this Province.

That this House fully confides in the declaration of His Excellency, that he will continue to administer the charge entrusted to him by our Most Gracious Sovereign according to the acknowledged principles of our Provincial Constitution, and with a view to the wants and wishes of the community. And this House learns with ex- of vacancies in several of the most important offices of the administration, immediate efforts were made by His Excellency to fill them by gentlemen supposed to possess the confidence of the people. While they rejoice at the assurance of His Excellency's incessant exertions to supply these vacancies they nevertheless regret to learn that obstacles should have intervened to delay the accomplishment of this constitutional purpose.

That this House, in the full exercise of its constitutional powers, will earnestly endeavour to maintain the harmony with the other branches of the Legislature essential to the well being of the people, for whose benefit alone these powers are conferred, and in devoting themselves to the discharge of their important duties, unite with His Excellency in a humble hope, that the Almighty will bless their endeavours, and render them efficacious for the public good.

In consequence of some interruption, the preliminary remarks of Mr. M'Donald were not distinctly heard in the gallery.—We understood him to say that, from the great clearness with which the important principles avowed in the speech, and the measures recommended were treated, it was not necessary for him to go largely into it. He would, however, at once take the opportunity of stating that the speech had his cordial approbation. Such important subjects as Local Government—the improvement of roads—the facilitating of internal communication—education—and matters of that description, spoke for themselves, and only required to be brought before that House to meet with the attention they deserved. The flourishing state of the revenues of the Province, and the still more novel circumstances of retrenchment, were cheering. He was also glad to support the speech, because it was not one of non-committal. It did not deal in mere generalities, but put its finger upon matters that would have to be brought before that House. Thus when it spoke of education, it put its finger upon what had always been considered sore—the University of King's College; when it came to point out where roads were wanted, it referred to the Eastern Townships, and the country in the rear of Kingston. He liked that boldness, because it showed that the gentlemen on the ministerial benches were prepared with measures to carry out the allusions. The [illegible] report [illegible] believed that for the year previous very few appointments had been made in Upper Canada under the law, and Lower Canada, he was assured, was in a still worse state. Those laws, therefore, required amendments, and would, he had no doubt, receive them. When he saw the Ministers bringing forward such measures he prognosticated a long lease of office for them. The people of the country were tired of agitation—of Constitution-mongering—of mere theory. They wanted something practical; and if the Ministry would only put their shoulders to the wheel, and give them what they promised, he believed they would be a happy and contented people [hear, hear.] He was also glad to see the subject of the Civil List taken up. It was a subject that ought to be settled, and he trusted would. When he had spoken of the lease of office which the gentlemen on the Ministerial Benches were to have, he wished to be understood that he gave them a longer period than his honourable friend on the opposition side [Mr. Aylwin,] who on a recent occasion had told them to come better prepared with their measures next year.—This showed that that honourable gentleman believed they would be in office for one year—but he said they would be there for a much longer time if they carried out such measures as they proposed. He would now allude to what had been called the interregnum; but in doing so he would not go into the difficulties which had been excited between his Excellency the Governor General and his late advisers. The people of the country had decided that question; they had given their verdict, and by that verdict they had put the party he had the honour of supporting on the right side of the Speaker, and told the Opposition they should keep the seats they now occupied, and which, he begged to say, they filled with a great deal of ability and much advantage to the country. [Hear! hear!] If the explanations which the Governor General had given of the obstacles which had been thrown in his way in the formation of a Ministry were not deemed satisfactory, he could only say that the evils, if any, which had resulted, were entirely beyond his control. But it had been said that the vacancies would not have remained so long unfilled in the mother country. [Hear! hear! from the Opposition.] To this he replied, that when Responsible Government had been in operation for 150 years in Canada it would be fair to make such an objection, but whilst it was yet only in its infancy, he did not think it was just to draw a comparison between the two countries. [Ironical cries of "Hear! hear!" from the Opposition.] Instead of these objections, he called on the House to look forward and to do that his Excellency called on them to do. In conclusion, he asked for some exhibition of that fair play the Hon. Member for Quebec had promised on a previous night, and which he confidently expected would be shown by the gentlemen on the Opposition benches. The Hon. gentleman then proposed the copy of the Address in reply to the Speech, explaining that in consequence of the hurry with which the original copies had been printed some slight discrepancy existed between that which he was about to read and those in the hands of the Mr. Colvile seconded. The Hon. gentleman, in rising, said he need not solicit the indulgence of the House when he stated the circumstances under which he stood before them. He was young in every respect; young in years, young as a Member of that House, and above all, young in Parliamentary experience. If he had consulted his own feelings, he should have declined the responsibility of taking so prominent a part as seconder of the Address; but when he came before his constituents in Beauharnois, he had given them a promise, on the faith of which they had returned him to Parliament, that he would do all in his power to support Sir Charles Metcalfe's administration. When, therefore, it was considered necessary that the representative for Beauharnois, one of the largest counties in Lower Canada, and composed of a mixed population, should second the Address to the Throne,—he had felt it to be his duty at once to lay aside all personal feelings, and to come forward as he now did. His pledge to his constituents had been that he would support the Administration, if he believed that their measures were characterized by moderation and judgment. He thought that His Excellency's speech showed that they were so disposed. That speech alluded, amongst other matters of great importance to the Province, to the state of the Prisons and Lunatic Asylums. In the course of the present year he had himself been called on, as one of the Grand Jurors of the Province, to examine the Jail of Montreal, which was also the Lunatic Asylum, and he could only say that if all the other establishments in the country were in the same state, there was no more pressing want. Another allusion made in the speech, was to the improvement of the roads, and to this paragraph he ought, probably, to make one objection.

Though Kingston and the Eastern Townships were named, they had quite forgotten to mention the County of Beauharnois.—[Hear, hear, and a laugh.] He had no doubt many Members would respond to that sentiment—not that the speech did not mention Beauharnois, but that their particular localities were omitted.—[Hear, hear.] But still he had no doubt that the Townships were very much in want of roads, and that they deserved them as well as any part of Canada. Another measure referred to in the speech was the revision of the Militia Law. In many parts of the country few if any, or none, of the class of persons were called on to perform many important duties, such as coroners of districts, taking charge of prisoners, &c. &c. Very great inconvenience was experienced in consequence, and he therefore characterised this part of the speech as useful, just, and moderate. Another feature of the Address was that it showed no desire to overload the statute book, by bringing in a number of laws which could only be half considered, and would require tinkering to render them serviceable, as was the case, in his opinion, with some which had been passed in the last Session of Parliament. If the House only did what the speech proposed, he for one, should be quite satisfied. Another paragraph in the address was in respect to the view taken of Responsible Government.—He did not think the House would require him to express his ideas upon that theory. They had troubled themselves with the theory too long. It was now time to come to the practice and he hoped that the majority of the House would, by the support they would give the administration, show what their ideas on Responsible Government were. But no doubt it would be asked what the obstacles spoken of in the address were? For himself, he did not pretend to be in the secrets of the Government, and could only surmise from the rumours of the day, and the accounts given in the newspapers. From these rumours he surmised that the hon. gentleman in the opposition had acted very much like the dog in the manger, and either not wishing, or finding that they would not be allowed, to come back to their offices themselves, would not allow any one else to supply them. Afterwards when propositions were made (as they were led to suppose they had been made) to gentlemen who were believed to possess the confidence of the French Canadian people, those gentlemen—although some of them believed the Governor to be in the right—were so frightened at the idea of being branded as traitors to their party, that—from what in England was called want of pluck, they would not accept office. In acting thus, those gentlemen had shown that they possessed more discretion than valour; but subsequent events had, he confessed, given some share of reason for their conduct; for when it was considered how the gentlemen who had stepped forward to assist the Government had been assailed, he could hardly be surprised at their refusal. When, in particular, he considered the treatment the Hon. the President of the Council had received from the French press and in his own country he thought he could see something to justify the discreet, gentlemen who refused to take office. When he remembered also the hooting which had assailed the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands when he rose in this House to exercise his Constitutional privilege of voting for a Speaker, another reason was again shown him to justify in some measure those same persons.

After a short pause the Hon. Mr. Baldwin rose. He said that he had paused, not from any disinclination he felt in addressing that House, but because he expected to hear some explanations from the honorable gentlemen who occupied the Treasury Benches. He thought that [illegible] last twelve months, it would have been [illegible] in accordance with the principles of the Constitution not to have left the hon. members who had just sat down to give explanations which the House had a right to expect from the Ministers themselves. This was the reason he had not risen immediately. Had the Address also been framed in a different spirit he should have had much pleasure in concurring in it, and would not have proposed any amendment at all; but the terms in which it was drawn up, and the manner in which it had been put forward, put this out of his power. He would, however, declare that if he thought that the present ministry really possessed the confidence of the country, they would not find him or his hon. friends desirous to carry on a factious opposition against them or their measures. In proof of this, he appealed to the conduct which had been pursued by them on a former occasion. But it was that independent practice which now rendered it necessary that they should propose an amendment. The honorable gentleman who had proposed the Address, had apologized for some errors which had crept into it. He was willing to make every allowance for those errors, though he could not allow that the alterations which had been made were any great improvement. But had that hon. gentleman looked into the Address, and taken the trouble to compare it with the Speech itself, he would have found that the two did not agree—and that the Address went a great deal further than the Speech.—That was one circumstance of great importance, to which he wished to draw the attention of the House. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to take up the different topics of the Speech, referring in the first place to those with which he concurred. In respect to the paragraph that spoke of the domestic happiness of Her Majesty, none felt more warmly interested in that happiness than himself and his honorable friends. They did most heartily rejoice at every thing that added to Her Majesty's happiness, believing her to be the highest ornament to her station, and that the example she set had a beneficial influence on public morals, extending far beyond the empire itself. In respect to the University of King's College, and the subject of Education, he hoped that the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side would be prepared to carry out the principles of that measure faithfully, and not disappoint the expectations raised in those who legislated in the last Parliament. If the Hon. Gentlemen approved of such a measure without fully carrying out its principles, the public would not be satisfied. He thought that too much confidence had been placed by ministers in the strength of their majority; that there were many protests pending against elections, subjects of future investigation, which it was not his intention to go into at that time; and they might find that they had began to boast too soon. It had been heralded over the Province, aye, over the Atlantic too, that it was the very subject of legislation with regard to King's College which drove the late Ministry to their resignation; but he called upon the Members upon the other side to say whether the principles of the Bill they had introduced were not those of the majority of the people of the Upper Province—[cries of No! No!] Gentlemen I say yes! and time will show whether I do not state the truth. When he saw, therefore, this subject revived under such circumstances, he had many doubts whether the present government would be prepared to legislate upon the broad principles of the Bill of September, 1843. With regard to the subject of Municipal Councils, it had received the attention of the last Parliament, and it would afford him great pleasure to co-operate in any equitable measure for the furtherance of that object. The subject of prisons and Lunatic Asylums was one worthy of attention, and if the late Ministry had not done anything in this brought into parliament [illegible] charged with too much legislation, it could not, therefore, be preferred against them of having done too little, if they had not covered all the matters alluded to in the Speech from the Throne; it could not be charged against them that they had not been prepared to legislate upon these two things, at the time of the disruption. Internal communications could not be too highly estimated, but with respect to one portion of the amendment referred to by the Member for Beauharnois, he considered that too great a preference had been shown to Kingston and the Eastern Townships, and the object of the amendment was to make it a subject of more general consideration than this. However, on account of what had been remarked relative to the County of Beauharnois, he thought it a most singular claim for that place, where so immense an outlay had been incurred in the construction of the Beauharnois Canal. The Hon. Gentleman here alluded to a portion of Upper Canada, we believe Hull and its neighbourhood, a place having much higher claims upon the consideration of the House, towards which an act of great injustice had been done in withholding a road of communication. It would not become the House to give a preference to one or two places. A Militia Law was much required, and he would be prepared to legislate on this subject. He would be glad to see some improvement; it was no more than the late Ministry had advised His Excellency to call attention to, at the last Parliament, and he therefore hoped that the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side would not lay claim to a merit due to their predecessors. In the proposed application of the superfluous revenue to the liquidation of the public debt, he fully concurred, looking as he did upon all debt as a great evil; and he would be prepared to give his services towards that liquidation as the best means of preserving the credit and securing the prosperity of the country; and he trusted that Ministers would not falter in making such application. With respect to economy, the late Ministry had always advocated it, and that Parliament would always support it. Having touched upon those portions of the answer to the Address in which there was a concurrence of opinion he proposed to go into the subject of the amendment, and then move the sections seriatim. In respect to the second section against which he had complained, he would not now go further. The subjects left were three, viz:—1st Meeting of Parliament; 2d. The Civil List; and 3d. The Ministerial Interregnum. And here he would remark that a verbal amendation of the amendment had occurred to him, and he would ask permission to alter the words of the second paragraph, second page of the printed copy, "this House must ever continue to regard, &c," to "this House irrespective of the supposed exigency which at that peculiar juncture may have led to such intervention of the supreme authority of the Empire, must always regard as unconstitutional the appropriation of any monies levied upon the subject without the free consent of the representatives in Provincial Parliament." In the first paragraph of the Speech, His Excellency's Advisers said "I have &c.," (see speech) and in the answer proposed by those gentlemen the reply was "This House is gratified that an early period has been selected by His Excellency the Governor General for meeting the Parliament, at a season so convenient to the Members personally, for the discharge of the important functions devolving upon them." The terms used were indeed true, the House had indeed been called together at the earliest period after the completion of the Elections; but it was not true that the Parliament had been assembled at the earliest period, an obligation due to the country at large; therefore the proposed amendment. There had been a delay of twelve months. A Ministry enjoying a large share of public confidence had been broken up, and in despite of pledge given at the prorogation, [illegible]