

**Majesty's pleasure concerning it, than after being allowed to pass into a law here, it should have been erased from the statute books by the veto of the British Government.** In the matter of patronage he believed would be found the real grounds of division between the Governor General and his late Ministers; it was from a scruple for place and pay, for the slaves and fishes. He [Mr. G.] viewed the Governor General, as he had been represented elsewhere, out of the circle of the prejudices of this land, as a high-minded, liberal man, one who was no monopolist, and would not allow the slaves and fishes to be engrossed by one party. (Cheers!) He would ask the hon. gentlemen opposite where they would find an instance of a government professing to act upon the principles of responsibility, dismissing its subordinate officers for exercising the right of voting for whomsoever he pleased? He would ask the hon. gentlemen where they could find an instance of a Responsible Ministry discharging a Clerk of the Peace, a District officer paid out of funds, for having exercised the privilege of recording his vote as he pleased? And yet that very instance would be found recorded and justified in the last letter of "Legisla," the President of the Council of the late administration. Did the hon. gentlemen recollect the case of his friend on the right, Mr. Murray, who, having obeyed the call of the inhabitant of his native county, to come forward, had been elected by them in preference to the late Attorney-General West; and was therefore dismissed from office and the bread taken from his mouth, but fortunately he was sufficiently independent in his means to be able to live without it?—Did the hon. gentlemen know who it was that perpetrated such an act against a man possessing a character as stainless as any in the House? What would he thought of a similar case constituted, and a gentleman was sent home as a delegate, to remonstrate? There were instances in which the whole of Western Canada had been dismissed, as they stated, on account of their political opinions. A gentleman from the Fourth Riding of York, had told them yesterday that he was determined not to give his assent to any act, that the establishment was his, and the man his own servant, (cheers!) He [Mr. G.] hoped he would never live to see the day when the administration of the country paid men for their principles and not for their services. Such a practice had indeed been introduced among their neighbours on the other side of the water, a practice founded on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." In better days, when Washington and Jefferson were at the head of affairs, such had not been the case; they had viewed the American people as one great family, rewarded all according to their merits; but now power in that republic was exclusive, and no offices of honor or emolument were conferred on any but members of the reigning party. He [Mr. G.] repudiated such a doctrine, he had been always opposed to exclusiveness.

Mr. AYLWIN—I repudiate it too, sir. (Oh! oh!)

Mr. GOWAN—Then sir, I presume you oppose your late colleagues, and were overruled.

Mr. AYLWIN—No, I did not.

Mr. GOWAN—The other Hon. gentlemen of the late administration did not repudiate the principle.

Mr. AYLWIN—Yes, they did.

Mr. GOWAN—Would refer the Hon. gentleman, the late Sir George, for Lower Canada, in the letter of Legion, which he had before alluded to, in which very principle was acknowledged, and justified.

Mr. AYLWIN—I have not read the letters; it was not so.

Mr. GOWAN—Would leave the matter to be settled between the late President of the Council and the Hon. gentleman.

Mr. AYLWIN—I thank you! you may settle it yourself.

Mr. GOWAN was happy to hear of the conversion of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. AYLWIN—That has always been my opinion. (Cheers!)

Mr. GOWAN—There was another measure of the late Ministry, which had for its object the support of one party against all others, he alluded to the Bill relative to the holding of public meetings. Its profession was to secure peace and fair play, but when it was brought into operation, it was found to be intended for one party only. It is in point of fact constituted all meetings "Secret Societies"; it made public assemblies, private meetings, and established a system prevalent in the United States of America, where Loco-Foros met on one day, and Whigs upon another, and it was considered a gross violation for any discussion to arise through the opposite party. What was the result of the advocacy of the exclusive principle by the late Ministry? did they not send an order to the Sheriff of Toronto to withdraw the Government Advertisements from the papers having the greatest circulation, and to transfer them to one for inferior.

Mr. AYLWIN—Name! Name!

Mr. GOWAN would name the P. and also the Stateman among others. He would ask the hon. gentlemen opposite why the advertisements of contracts, sales of public lands, and other duties to be performed were published at all, if it were not to bring them to the knowledge of all parties in the land? It was not surely expected that but one party would be receiving contractors, or purchasers, or otherwise interested in those announcements. It was therefore incumbent upon every Government to give its advertisements to those journals possessing the largest circulation, and whenever this principle was sacrificed for political ends, it was a gross violation of the public trust. He remembered that one hon. gentleman, a very candid and able member of the late administration, had stated, in a speech delivered to the Electors of Frontenac, and which was afterwards published in pamphlet form, "that it would have been absurd in the Government to have rewarded the enemies of the Government"; but, in his [Mr. G.] opinion, the absurdity was in regarding any man of opposite opinions as an enemy to the Government. Every good subject was a friend of the Government. If the doctrine laid down by Mr. H. Brock and the late President of the Council were carried into effect, all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Municipal Officers, yes, and all Juries too, would be chosen from one faction, for the late Ministry had brought in a bill to disqualify, as Juries, one half of the adult population of Upper Canada. How could a man of the opposite party go into a Court of Justice where he would find the Juries, the Sheriff, the Magistrates ranged against him, and all possessed of a political bias against him. He hoped he would never see that reign restored again. Could the hon. gentleman point out a single instance when an English Ministry retired from office, that the subordinate Officers, Magistrates, and Sheriffs were turned out to make room for the friends of the new administration. No! but there are plenty of instances on record where such had not been the case with even the higher officers of Government.

Mr. AYLWIN—Name! Name!

Mr. GOWAN—The Whigs, upon resuming power had retained Lord Hill as Commander-in-Chief, although he was a Tory.

Mr. AYLWIN—I don't want British, but Canadian instances.

Mr. GOWAN—the hon. gentleman should have Canadian instances. Were not Sir F. Bond Head, Sir George Arthur, Lord Sydenham, and Sir Charles Metcalfe sent out as Governors to this Province by Ministers of directly opposite political opinions. In England it was the merit of the person, and not his political principles which recommended him to office. He hoped the hon. gentleman was now satisfied that such was the case? (No! from Mr. Aylwin.) Then neither would he be convinced if an angel came from Heaven. (Cheers! Cheers!) The people of the country

have become little better than the slaves in the West Indies before the emancipation, if the system of proscription had been continued much longer. Public officers, both in Kingston and Toronto, had been prevented from voting according to their consciences, from the fear of dismissal. (Name! name!) Not I was not far to name those who had been placed in that humiliating situation. E. Gladstone gave twenty millions of money to emancipate her black slaves in the West Indies, and it is not too much that the people of this province had laboured for one week to give emancipation to those who have been looked upon as white slaves here! hear! hear! (Mr. Gowen) was not one of those slaves. He had at all times expressed his opinions freely, and had never been a speaker of office. He had been asked for instances in which persons holding opposite opinions to the Government had been appointed to office; he knew many such cases. A gentleman near him had that moment informed him that he had been appointed to the Commission of the peace in his own district, while he stood in opposition to the Government. (He [Mr. Gowen] could hardly bear testimony to this in the district of Joliette many Magistrates and Ministers. Others had been appointed during what was called the Conservative Administration, the incumbents of whose offices were opposed to the then Ministry. The hon. Speaker would himself remember that, during the administration of Sir Francis Head, certain gentlemen were removed from office, as it was alleged, because they were Reformers, but in reality because they had used disrespectful language towards the head of the Government. What was the result? Meetings were held—Reformers was called upon to stand up for their Constitutional rights—large sums were contributed, and a gentleman was sent home as a delegate, to remonstrate. There were instances in which the whole of Western Canada had been dismissed, as they stated, on account of their political opinions. A gentleman from the Fourth Riding of York, had told them yesterday that he was determined not to give his assent to any act, that the establishment was his, and the man his own servant, (cheers!) He [Mr. G.] hoped he would never live to see the day when the administration of the country paid men for their principles and not for their services. Such a practice had indeed been introduced among their neighbours on the other side of the water, a practice founded on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." In better days, when Washington and Jefferson were at the head of affairs, such had not been the case; they had viewed the American people as one great family, rewarded all according to their merits; but now power in that republic was exclusive, and no offices of honor or emolument were conferred on any but members of the reigning party. He [Mr. G.] repudiated such a doctrine, he had been always opposed to exclusiveness.

Mr. AYLWIN—I repudiate it too, sir. (Oh! oh!)

Mr. GOWAN—Then sir, I presume you oppose your late colleagues, and were overruled.

Mr. AYLWIN—No, I did not.

Mr. GOWAN—The other Hon. gentlemen of the late administration did not repudiate the principle.

Mr. AYLWIN—Yes, they did.

Mr. GOWAN—Would refer the Hon. gentleman, the late Sir George, for Lower Canada, in the letter of Legion, which he had before alluded to, in which very principle was acknowledged, and justified.

Mr. AYLWIN—I have not read the letters; it was not so.

Mr. GOWAN—Would leave the matter to be settled between the late President of the Council and the Hon. gentleman.

Mr. AYLWIN—I thank you! you may settle it yourself.

Mr. GOWAN was happy to hear of the conversion of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. AYLWIN—That has always been my opinion. (Cheers!)

Mr. GOWAN—There was another measure of the late Ministry, which had for its object the support of one party against all others, he alluded to the Bill relative to the holding of public meetings.

Its profession was to secure peace and fair play, but when it was brought into operation, it was found to be intended for one party only.

It is in point of fact constituted all meetings "Secret Societies"; it made public assemblies, private meetings, and established a system prevalent in the United States of America, where Loco-Foros met on one day, and Whigs upon another, and it was considered a gross violation for any discussion to arise through the opposite party.

What was the result of the advocacy of the exclusive principle by the late Ministry? did they not send an order to the Sheriff of Toronto to withdraw the Government Advertisements from the papers having the greatest circulation, and to transfer them to one for inferior.

Mr. AYLWIN—Name! Name!

Mr. GOWAN would name the P. and also the Stateman among others. He would ask the hon. gentlemen opposite why the advertisements of contracts, sales of public lands, and other duties to be performed were published at all, if it were not to bring them to the knowledge of all parties in the land?

It was not surely expected that but one party would be receiving contractors, or otherwise interested in those announcements. It was therefore incumbent upon every Government to give its advertisements to those journals possessing the largest circulation, and whenever this principle was sacrificed for political ends, it was a gross violation of the public trust. He remembered that one hon. gentleman, a very candid and able member of the late administration, had stated, in a speech delivered to the Electors of Frontenac, and which was afterwards published in pamphlet form, "that it would have been absurd in the Government to have rewarded the enemies of the Government"; but, in his [Mr. G.] opinion, the absurdity was in regarding any man of opposite opinions as an enemy to the Government. Every good subject was a friend of the Government. If the doctrine laid down by Mr. H. Brock and the late President of the Council were carried into effect, all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Municipal Officers, yes, and all Juries too, would be chosen from one faction, for the late Ministry had brought in a bill to disqualify, as Juries, one half of the adult population of Upper Canada. How could a man of the opposite party go into a Court of Justice where he would find the Juries, the Sheriff, the Magistrates ranged against him, and all possessed of a political bias against him. He hoped he would never see that reign restored again. Could the hon. gentleman point out a single instance when an English Ministry retired from office, that the subordinate Officers, Magistrates, and Sheriffs were turned out to make room for the friends of the new administration. No! but there are plenty of instances on record where such had not been the case with even the higher officers of Government.

Mr. AYLWIN—Name! Name!

Mr. GOWAN—The Whigs, upon resuming power had retained Lord Hill as Commander-in-Chief, although he was a Tory.

Mr. AYLWIN—I don't want British, but Canadian instances.

Mr. GOWAN—the hon. gentleman should have Canadian instances. Were not Sir F. Bond Head, Sir George Arthur, Lord Sydenham, and Sir Charles Metcalfe sent out as Governors to this Province by Ministers of directly opposite political opinions. In England it was the merit of the person, and not his political principles which recommended him to office. He hoped the hon. gentleman was now satisfied that such was the case? (No! from Mr. Aylwin.) Then neither would he be convinced if an angel came from Heaven. (Cheers! Cheers!) The people of the country

have become little better than the slaves in the West Indies before the emancipation, if the system of proscription had been continued much longer. Public officers, both in Kingston and Toronto, had been prevented from voting according to their consciences, from the fear of dismissal. (Name! name!) Not I was not far to name those who had been placed in that humiliating situation. E. Gladstone gave twenty millions of money to emancipate her black slaves in the West Indies, and it is not too much that the people of this province had laboured for one week to give emancipation to those who have been looked upon as white slaves here! hear! hear! (Mr. Gowen) was not one of those slaves. He had at all times expressed his opinions freely, and had never been a speaker of office. He had been asked for instances in which persons holding opposite opinions to the Government had been appointed to office; he knew many such cases. A gentleman near him had that moment informed him that he had been appointed to the Commission of the peace in his own district, while he stood in opposition to the Government. (He [Mr. Gowen] could hardly bear testimony to this in the district of Joliette many Magistrates and Ministers. Others had been appointed during what was called the Conservative Administration, the incumbents of whose offices were opposed to the then Ministry. The hon. Speaker would himself remember that, during the administration of Sir Francis Head, certain gentlemen were removed from office, as it was alleged, because they were Reformers, but in reality because they had used disrespectful language towards the head of the Government. What was the result? Meetings were held—Reformers was called upon to stand up for their Constitutional rights—large sums were contributed, and a gentleman was sent home as a delegate, to remonstrate. There were instances in which the whole of Western Canada had been dismissed, as they stated, on account of their political opinions. A gentleman from the Fourth Riding of York, had told them yesterday that he was determined not to give his assent to any act, that the establishment was his, and the man his own servant, (cheers!) He [Mr. G.] hoped he would never live to see the day when the administration of the country paid men for their principles and not for their services. Such a practice had indeed been introduced among their neighbours on the other side of the water, a practice founded on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." In better days, when Washington and Jefferson were at the head of affairs, such had not been the case; they had viewed the American people as one great family, rewarded all according to their merits; but now power in that republic was exclusive, and no offices of honor or emolument were conferred on any but members of the reigning party. He [Mr. G.] repudiated such a doctrine, he had been always opposed to exclusiveness.

Mr. AYLWIN—I repudiate it too, sir. (Oh! oh!)

Mr. GOWAN—Then sir, I presume you oppose your late colleagues, and were overruled.

Mr. AYLWIN—No, I did not.

Mr. GOWAN—The other Hon. gentlemen of the late administration did not repudiate the principle.

Mr. AYLWIN—Yes, they did.

Mr. GOWAN—Would refer the Hon. gentleman, the late Sir George, for Lower Canada, in the letter of Legion, which he had before alluded to, in which very principle was acknowledged, and justified.

Mr. AYLWIN—I have not read the letters; it was not so.

Mr. GOWAN—Would leave the matter to be settled between the late President of the Council and the Hon. gentleman.

Mr. AYLWIN—I thank you! you may settle it yourself.

Mr. GOWAN was happy to hear of the conversion of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. AYLWIN—That has always been my opinion. (Cheers!)

Mr. GOWAN—There was another measure of the late Ministry, which had for its object the support of one party against all others, he alluded to the Bill relative to the holding of public meetings.

Its profession was to secure peace and fair play, but when it was brought into operation, it was found to be intended for one party only.

It is in point of fact constituted all meetings "Secret Societies"; it made public assemblies, private meetings, and established a system prevalent in the United States of America, where Loco-Foros met on one day, and Whigs upon another, and it was considered a gross violation for any discussion to arise through the opposite party.

What was the result of the advocacy of the exclusive principle by the late Ministry? did they not send an order to the Sheriff of Toronto to withdraw the Government Advertisements from the papers having the greatest circulation, and to transfer them to one for inferior.

Mr. AYLWIN—Name! Name!

Mr. GOWAN would name the P. and also the Stateman among others. He would ask the hon. gentlemen opposite why the advertisements of contracts, sales of public lands, and other duties to be performed were published at all, if it were not to bring them to the knowledge of all parties in the land?

It was not surely expected that but one party would be receiving contractors, or otherwise interested in those announcements. It was therefore incumbent upon every Government to give its advertisements to those journals possessing the largest circulation, and whenever this principle was sacrificed for political ends, it was a gross violation of the public trust. He remembered that one hon. gentleman, a very candid and able member of the late administration, had stated, in a speech delivered to the Electors of Frontenac, and which was afterwards published in pamphlet form, "that it would have been absurd in the Government to have rewarded the enemies of the Government"; but, in his [Mr. G.] opinion, the absurdity was in regarding any man of opposite opinions as an enemy to the Government. Every good subject was a friend of the Government. If the doctrine laid down by Mr. H. Brock and the late President of the Council were carried into effect, all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Municipal Officers, yes, and all Juries too, would be chosen from one faction, for the late Ministry had brought in a bill to disqualify, as Juries, one half of the adult population of Upper Canada. How could a man of the opposite party go into a Court of Justice where he would find the Juries, the Sheriff, the Magistrates ranged against him, and all possessed of a political bias against him. He hoped he would never see that reign restored again. Could the hon. gentleman point out a single instance when an English Ministry retired from office, that the subordinate Officers, Magistrates, and Sheriffs were turned out to make room for the friends of the new administration. No! but there are plenty of instances on record where such had not been the case with even the higher officers of Government.

Mr. AYLWIN—Name! Name!

Mr. GOWAN—The Whigs, upon resuming power had retained Lord Hill as Commander-in-Chief, although he was a Tory.

Mr. AYLWIN—I don't want British, but Canadian instances.

Mr. GOWAN—the hon. gentleman should have Canadian instances. Were not Sir F. Bond Head, Sir George Arthur, Lord Sydenham, and Sir Charles Metcalfe sent out as Governors to this Province by Ministers of directly opposite political opinions. In England it was the merit of the person, and not his political principles which recommended him to office. He hoped the hon. gentleman was now satisfied that such was the case? (No! from Mr. Aylwin.) Then neither would he be convinced if an angel came from Heaven. (Cheers! Cheers!) The people of the country

have become little better than the slaves in the West Indies before the emancipation, if the system of proscription had been continued much longer. Public officers, both in Kingston and Toronto, had been prevented from voting according to their consciences, from the fear of dismissal. (Name! name!) Not I was not far to name those who had been placed in that humiliating situation. E. Gladstone gave twenty millions of money to emancipate her black slaves in the West Indies, and it is not too much that the people of this province had laboured for one week to give emancipation to those who have been looked upon as white slaves here! hear! hear! (Mr. Gowen) was not one of those slaves. He had at all times expressed his opinions freely, and had never been a speaker of office. He had been asked for instances in which persons holding opposite opinions to the Government had been appointed to office; he knew many such cases. A gentleman near him had that moment informed him that he had been appointed to the Commission of the peace in his own district, while he stood in opposition to the Government. (He [Mr. Gowen] could hardly bear testimony to this in the district of Joliette many Magistrates and Ministers. Others had been appointed during what was called the Conservative Administration, the incumbents of whose offices were opposed to the then Ministry. The hon. Speaker would himself remember that, during the administration of Sir Francis Head, certain gentlemen were removed from office, as it was alleged, because they were Reformers, but in reality because they had used disrespectful language towards the head of the Government. What was the result? Meetings were held—Reformers was called upon to stand up for their Constitutional rights—large sums were contributed, and a gentleman was sent home as a delegate, to remonstrate. There were instances in which the whole of Western Canada had been dismissed, as they stated, on account of their political opinions. A gentleman from the Fourth Riding of York, had told them yesterday that he was determined not to give his assent to any act, that the establishment was his, and the man his own servant, (cheers!) He [Mr. G.] hoped he would never live to see the day when the administration of the country paid men for their principles and not for their services. Such a practice had indeed been introduced among their neighbours on the other side of the water, a practice founded on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." In better days, when Washington and Jefferson were at the head of affairs, such had not been the case; they had viewed the American people as one great family, rewarded all according to their merits; but now power in that republic was exclusive, and no offices of honor or emolument were conferred on any but members of the reigning party. He [Mr. G.] repudiated such a doctrine, he had been always opposed to exclusiveness.

Mr. AYLWIN—I repudiate it too, sir. (Oh! oh!)

Mr. GOWAN—Then sir, I presume you oppose your late colleagues, and were overruled.

Mr.