…Y MORNING, JAN. 31, 1859.

Opening of Parliament.

Toronto, Saturday, Jan. 29.

…second session of the sixth Parlia… …to be opened at three o'clock this … Many of the members have al… …rived in the city, and it is expected … will be pretty full Houses. There … great difference in the appearance of … on this occasion as compared with … previous openings. The Opposition … strongest in numbers and are full of …fidence, having no doubt or hesitation … their policy, or the way of carrying it … The Ministerialists, on the other hand, … few in numbers, and all at sea as to the … Their loud boastings are no more … One or two give vent to a feeble … that the Ministry will get through, but … they count the men who are to sup… the votes, they point to those who are … previously opponents of the Cartier Cabinet. … Coalition is at sea without a rudder, and … founder at any moment.

… the House this afternoon the members … Brown-Dorion cabinet will be re-in… … the seats of which they were so … deprived. Returned triumphantly … the people, they will be in a position to … with those who took so unworthy an … advantage of them last session.

Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Finlayson of Upper Canada, and Mr. Foster and Mr. Caron of Lower Canada, will take their places as new members. In the Upper House there will … twelve newly-elected Councillors to be … in.—[Globe.

Opening of Parliament

[From the Canada Gazette.]

Legislative Council Chambers, Toronto, 29th Jan. 1859.

…day, at Three o'clock p. m., his Ex… the Governor General proceeded in … to the Chamber of the Legislative … in the Parliament Building. The … of the Legislative Council being …bled, his Excellency was pleased to … the attendance of the Legisla… Assembly, and that House being pres… his Excellency was pleased to open … Session of the Sixth Parliament … of Canada with the follow… the Throne:

SPEECH:

…men of the Legislative … Gentlemen of the Legis… Assembly:

… the present occasion to … attention to the question of the … Government of Canada. The Le… … Canada having resolved that a … of Government should be select… our Gracious Queen by an ad… …ther house to exercise her pre… making that selection. An …, was passed adopting before… decision of Her Majesty and ap… the necessary funds. This Act … Canadian Parliament and the decision … Queen are binding on the Executive … of the Province. It will be … to carry out the understanding … at the time when the refer… made by which the Government … transferred to Quebec for a fixed … until the necessary arrangement … have been completed.

… correspondence with Her Majesty's …ernment will be laid before you, and I … doubt that you will recognize a so… made by Her Majesty at your own …, and that you will duly acknowledge … Gracious compliance with the address … which you yourselves caused to be pre… to Her.

… affords me much satisfaction to state … the commission for the settlement of the … Tenure, will shortly close its la… … that a moderate outlay beyond the … of 1854, will satisfy all reason… …ctations on the part of the consi… … Municipal Law of Lower Can… revisal and consolidation. A … this purpose will be submitted … consideration.

…sibility of uniting by some tie of … character, the British colonies in …rica, has formed the subject of …ence which will be placed in … I will also cause to be sub… to you despatches from Her Majesty's …tary of State in relation to questions …ing the Hudson's Bay Company, and … subject of the inter-colonial railway.

…men of the Legislative Assembly:

… accounts for the year just expired … laid before you as soon as possible. … that the financial and commercial … which has weighed upon us in … with our neighbors, has not wholly … away, but it is gratifying to me to … that symptoms of amendment have … show themselves, and I trust … providence bless Canada this year … usually abundant harvest she will … her former prosperous condition.

… exercise of a sound and rigid econo… every department of the public ser… I hope, again enable us to bring … expenditure within the limits … our revenue.

… the satisfaction to inform you that … arrangement respecting the debt due to … Imperial Government, and the sinking … connected with it, of a character highly … advantageous to the Province, has been … in England. The papers relating … matter shall be laid before you.

… at your hands the supplies for … Majesty's service, I desire to assure … everything will be done with a … placing the tariff on a satisfactory … The principle of ad valorem du… will be proposed for your adoption in … cases in which it can properly and … advantageously be applied.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The important work of the revision of the statutes is, I am happy to say, nearly completed, and Parliament will soon be required to pass such a measure of consolidation … may see fit to sanction.

… that I have summoned you to … the present occasion at the time … convenient to yourselves.

… much beneficial legislation on impor… subjects has been dealt with in the last … sessions that I shall hope to congratu… late you on your release at a time somewhat earlier than usual. With this hope I now leave you to your parliamentary labors.

The house then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monday.

We publish to-day, a report, more full than our space admitted on Thursday of the

Rev. Hannibal Mulkins' Address at the Burns' Festival:

He said it was his intention on coming here to have made only a few remarks, as he felt the fame of Burns or any other English poet, was quite safe in the hands of Messrs Fenwick and Paton. In their absence he must speak at greater length, but would still be brief. Under the circumstances, he must throw himself upon the indulgent sympathy of the audience. To an audience which had undoubtedly read … great Scottish poet with much attention … admiration, he need scarcely remark … Burns was eminently the Poet of the … (Applause.) This was a fact, … a Festival held by the people to … his memory, ought not to be for… (Applause.) Other poets had … town in recounting the exploits … ing the loves, in extolling the … princes and kings, the great men … but Burns had won his laurels … ring in ballads the friendships … the hopes, joys, fears and sen… … the people among whom he … (Applause.) Springing from the …, amongst the people, educat… …, pervaded by their senti… …lded and fashioned by their … … shared by their sympathy, … [illegible]

…dales, had looked out upon her wild beautiful scenery, and hoary mountains; had drank in her very soul, and, inspired by her genius, he poured it forth in a gushing melody, all the sweeter because it was preserved, and has been handed down to us in his native dialect. (Applause.) Buchanan, Ross, Crawford, Elliot, Ferguson, Wilson, Scott, and Smith, Miss Barnard, Miss Elliot, Mrs. Cockburn, and others, are names not dimly written on 'Scotland's literary scroll of fame, but among them all—nay, altogether—they do not picture in so vivid colors as the simple bard of Ayr—the Shakspeare of Scotland—the feelings, passions, friendships, woes, manners, life, patriotism, and even soul, of the Scottish people! (Applause.)

Burns was the poet of nature. His heart was a fountain, and all things in nature's rivulets flowed into it, until it swelled up and gushed into a stream of music, that is still flowing, and will flow on forever! (Applause.) Other poets had to study long and hard, some borrowed and plagiarised. But with Burns all was spontaneous and natural, and the materials of song were scattered all around him in nature, and ready at his call. The roaring of the sea, the falling of a star, the flash of lightning, the falcon cleaving the air, the carol of a bird on a tree, the burnie glancing in the sunlight, the 'wee crimson-tipped flower,' were each sufficient to awake a train of moral sentiment, and song that never failed to touch a sympathetic cord in the human heart. (Applause.) You may admire the smoothness of Old Spenser, the sweet but keen and trenchant verse of Dryden, the deep philosophy and studied rhythm of Pope, the Evangelic love of Young, the fierce passion of Byron, the sublimity of Milton; but in Burns, it is nature, and nature only, that creates the charm—gems from nature glitter in his verse, like morning's dew drops on the 'crimson-tinted flowers.' (Applause.) How beautiful alike are the moral reflections and poesy on the fate of the 'mountain daisy,' crushed by a plough:—

> Such is the fate of artless Maid,
> Sweet flow'ret of the rural shade!
> By love's simplicity betray'd,
> And guileless trust,
> Till she, like thee, all soil'd is laid
> Low i' the dust.
>
> Such is the fate of simple Bard
> On life's round ocean luckless starr'd!
> Unskilful he to note the card
> Of prudent lore,
> Till billows rage, and gales blow hard,
> And whelm him o'er.
>
> Such fate to suffering worth is giv'n
> Who long with wants and woes has striv'n
> By human pride or cunning driv'n
> To mis'ry's brink,
> Till, wrenched of every stay but Heaven
> He, ruined, sink.
>
> Ev'n thou who mourn'st the Daisy's fate,
> That fate is thine—no distant date;
> Stern Ruin's ploughshare drives, elate,
> Full on thy bloom,
> Till crushed beneath the furrow's weight
> Shall be thy doom.

(Applause.)

Never was there a poet's heart more keenly sensitive to human sympathies, love and friendship than Robert Burns. He had the happy gift of transferring to the subjects of his song, his own deep feelings, sad or gay. In that ludicrous but beautiful, that comic but terrible production—Tam O'Shanter—what a burst of uproarious joy and hilarity are in those two lines—

> 'Kings may be blest, but Tam was glorious,
> O'er all the ills of life victorious!'

(Applause.)

Few among the greatest poets have described, in youth, the power of the master passion of the human soul, in words so comprehensive and pungent, as Burns, in Coila's address to the Poet:

> 'When youthful love warm, blushing, strong
> Keen-shivering shot thy nerves along,
> Those accents grateful to thy tongue;
> The adored name,
> I taught thee how to pour in song,
> To soothe thy flame.'

(Applause.)

> I saw thy pulse's maddening play,
> Wild, send thee pleasure's devious way,
> Misled by fancy's meteor ray,
> By passion driven;
> But yet the light that led astray,
> Was light from Heaven.

(Applause.)

Many of the poems of Burns had been consecrated to friendship. None can point to a friend whom he betrayed, or whom he forsook. He clung to them most tenaciously, sung their praises while they lived, and their elegies when they died. With what a manly, mournful touching sorrow does he bewail the death of Capt. Henderson, his friend:—

> 'Mourn him, thou Sun great source of light,
> Mourn, empress of the silent night,
> And you, ye twinkling starnies bright,
> My Matthew mourn!
> For through your orbs he's ta'en his flight,
> Ne'er to return.
>
> Oh, Henderson! the man, the brother,
> And art thou gone, and gone for ever!
> And hast thou crossed that unknown river,
> Life's dreary bound!
> Like thee, where shall we find another,
> The world around!
>
> Go to your sculptured tombs, ye great,
> In a' the tinsel trash o' state,
> But by thy honest turf I'll wait,
> Thou man of worth!
> And weep the ae best fellow's fate,
> E'er laid in earth!'

(Applause.)

Should it be asked why is all this excitement about Burns? Other nations have their poets. Has Scotland but one? The reply is, great poets are seldom given to the world. Lord Byron said:

> 'The work of each immortal bard appears,
> The single wonder of a thousand years.'

If Scotland had but one, that one was a great poet indeed, and she can afford to wait another thousand years for the appearance of a second Burns. (Applause.) But Scotland has produced a very fair proportion of British poets; and here in Canada one of her children of song, Mr. McLachlan, one of whose productions is about to be recited, has published a volume of poesy, and made our Canadian wilderness glad with his songs!—(Applause.)

Burns has sometimes been accused of being sceptical—a charge, alas, too frequently urged against those whose views do not harmonize with our own creed. Pope has long been condemned as an infidel on account of his Universal Prayer, which may be, in some respects objectionable, but which certainly abounds in beautiful sentiments worthy of a Christian. Perhaps with Burns the accusation has been founded on his address to 'auld Nickie,' to whom he does not speak in terms of the greatest reverence. (Applause.)

His address to that being may not be strictly orthodox, but the following verse contains a depth of piety and strange sympathy unsurpassed in English verse.

> 'But fare you well, auld Nickie-ben
> Oh! wad ye tak' a thought an' men'
> Ye aiblins might—I dinna ken—
> Still hae a stake;
> I'm wae to think upon yon den,
> E'en for your sake.'

—(Cheers.)

Burns, perhaps, was not what is now called a strictly religious character. But he was what the state of society, and the circumstances around him, must naturally produce. I think his poems give abundant evidence that he honored and feared God, as your chairman has just expressed it. (Applause.) The man that could pen the following verses could scarcely have a tinge of scepticism in his nature:—

> But deep this truth impressed my mind,
> Through all his works abroad,
> The heart benevolent and kind,
> The most resembles God.'

(Applause.)

In a letter to his friend Mrs. Dunlop, he says, 'I approve of set times and seasons, of more than ordinary acts of devotion, for breaking in on that habitual routine of life and thought which is so apt to reduce our … to a kind of instinct, and even … with some minds to a state … than mere machinery? It … a man who ap… [illegible]

'good will to men,' may justly be presumed to have some claim to be a Christian, and to have written at least upon his soul, 'Glory to God.'—(Applause.)

Finally, these Centennial Celebrations may be useful as points for reflection, and show us the progress of the world in knowledge, in literature, in civilization and in christianity. And here, where Scotchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen and all others, are being rapidly absorbed in the rising nation of Canadians, it may teach us to be tolerant and kind to each other, remembering man's unkindness, almost more than any thing else, (or, in the language of Burns)

> 'Man's inhumanity to man;
> Makes countless millions mourn.'

(Applause.)

It may remind us that we shall best honor the memory of Scotland's greatest poet, when we practice in our lives the kindness and good will to others which he commenced in his sweet songs. In doing this, we shall do a real service to ourselves and the world, and at the same time we shall give honor to Him at whose birth the minstrelsy of Angels sang 'good will to man, and glory to God'—to him the greatest man that ever trod upon our fallen earth, Jesus of Gallilee! (Continued applause).

HALDIMAND.—We are asked to believe that the scrutiny now going on in Haldimand proceeds at a prodigious pace; and that Mr. Amsden gains ground rapidly; and that Mr. Harcourt will speedily be unseated! But we know too much to believe anything of the kind. The scrutiny proceeds so slowly that at its present rate, it will be unfinished this day twelvemonth. And though so far it has been altogether into Mr. Harcourt's votes, he still retains a handsome majority. When the other side begins to play, and Mr. Amsden's votes become the subject of inquiry, Mr. Harcourt's majority will be largely increased. Amsden's bad votes may be counted wholesale; and there will be a sweep amongst them which will rather surprise the credulous gentlemen of the ministerial press. [Globe.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 29th January, 1859.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to reinstate George H. Gordon, Esquire, in the commission of the Peace for the County of Hastings.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Henry John Philpot, Esquire, Physician and Surgeon, Associate Coroner, for the County of Norfolk.

John Lewis, Esquire, to be a Surveyor and Warehousekeeper in Her Majesty's Customs, in the place and stead of Isidore Mallen, Esquire, deceased.

John Jordan, Esquire, to be an Assistant Surveyor and Chief Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1859.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS.

P. S. & Co., Boston;

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Reported for the Globe.)

SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1859.

The twelve newly elected members were sworn and took their seats, viz:—

A. Campbell,
Geo. Crawford,
Baptiste Guevremont,
George Alexander,
F. X. Armand,
P. M. Archambault,
John McDonald,
David Christie,
Alex. Kierouski.

After the departure of the Governor General the House was called to order by the Speaker, and prayers were said by the Chaplain, Dr. Adamson.

The Speaker submitted His Excellency's speech, the reading of which was dispensed with.

Mr. Vankoughnet moved,—'That this House do take into consideration the speech of His Excellency on Monday next.'

Mr. Morris hoped the gentlemen would, according to custom, allow a day to intervene.

Mr. Vankoughnet had no objection if such was the desire of the House.

Mr. De Blaquiere would be glad if the consideration of the speech were proceeded with on Monday next. There was no use in losing a day. The country could not afford the expense.

Mr. Vankoughnet said it was the duty of the Government to be prepared to proceed with the business on every occasion, and to curb expenditure as much as possible. But where there was any general expression of feeling on the part of the House, the Government would feel itself bound to yield.

After some further conversation, Mr. Vankoughnet's resolution was amended by the insertion of the word 'Tuesday,' which was accepted.

Col. Prince submitted a petition of the heirs of Lieut. Dewar, claiming certain wild lands, which he very strongly pressed on the attention of the House and the Government.

The Standing Committes for the session having been struck, the House adjourned.

House of Assembly.

The second session of the present Parliament was opened on Saturday afternoon. With the exception of about 40, all the members were in their seats. The following were present:—Messrs. Aikins, Alleyn, Baby, Beaubien, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Biggar, Brown, Bureau, Burton, Malcolm Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cimon, Clark, Connor, Daly, Dionne, Dorion, Dorland, Drummond, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferres, Finlayson, Foley, Fortier, Foster, Fournier, Galt, Gill, Gould, Gowan, Harcourt, Harwood, Heath, Hebert, Hogan, Holmes, Howland, Jobin, Labelle, Lacoste, Laframboise, Langevin, Loranger, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, D. A. Macdonald, MacLeod, McCann, A. P. McDonald, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, McMicken, Merritt, Morin, Morrison, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Ouimet, Panet, Playfair, Rose, R. W. Scott, Sherwood, Sicotte, Simard, Sidney Smith, H. Smith, (Speaker) Somerville, Talbot, Tasse, Tett, Thibaudeau, Wallbridge, Webb, White, Wright.

Many of the members sat on different benches from those occupied by them last session. Mr. Drummond took the seat hitherto filled by Mr. Mackenzie. Mr. Hogan was in Mr. Wallbridge's place; Dr. Connor in Mr. Hogan's; and Mr. Wallbridge in Dr. Connor's. Mr. Bell was in Mr. Christie's seat, and Mr. Biggar in Mr. Bell's. Mr. Morin and Mr. Dufresne exchanged seats, the former crossing over to the Opposition, the latter to the Ministerial side of the House. Mr. Cayley, Mr. Sicotte, and Mr. Loranger sat together on the three front cross-benches on the Ministerial side. Immediately behind them was Mr. Thibaudeau, who retains his old seat. Mr. Galt took the seat by the side of Atty. Gen. Cartier, vacated by the retirement from the Ministry of Mr. Sicotte, and on the two benches behind them were Mr. Rose and Mr. Sherwood.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after three o'clock, immediately upon which the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod commanded the attendance of the House in the Chamber of the Legislative Council.—Thither the Speaker proceeded, accompanied by many of the members and preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms. On their return—

ELECTIONS DURING THE RECESS.

The Speaker informed the House that during the recess he had received certificates of returns of the following members who had vacated their seats:—Mr. Galt, for Sherbrooke; Mr. Lemieux, for Levi; Charles Allan, Esq., for the North Riding of Wellington; J. S. Macdonald, for Cornwall; Mr. Foley, for the North Riding of Waterloo; Mr. Sherwood, for Brockville; Mr. Brown, for Toronto; Mr. Thibaudeau, for Portneuf; Charles Joseph Laberge, Esq., for Iberville; Mr. Dorion, for Montreal; Skeffington Connor, Esq., for the South Riding of Oxford; Mr. Mowat, for South Riding of Ontario; Asa B. Foster, Esq., for Shefford; Mr. Drummond, for …; and Michael Harcourt, Esq., for Haldimand. The Speaker also informed the House that he had received certificates of returns of members, pursuant to his warrants issued during the recess, in the following cases:—Hugh Finlayson, Esq., for the East Riding of Brant; and George Caron, Esq., for Maskinonge. The Speaker likewise informed the House that he had received a notification according to law of a vacancy in the North Riding of Wellington, occasioned by the death of Charles Allan, Esq., and that he had issued his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for a new election.

THE NEW MEMBERS TAKE THEIR SEATS.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Dorion then formally introduced Hugh Finlayson, Esq., the newly elected member for East Brant, and conducted him to his seat. Michael Harcourt, Esq., the member for Haldimand, was escorted to his seat by Mr. Foley and Mr. Drummond. Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Webb conducted to his seat Asa B. Foster, Esq., the member for Shefford. And George Caron, Esq., the member for Maskinonge, was brought in by Mr. Loranger and Mr. Sicotte.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS TO JUSTICES.

Atty. General Cartier brought in a Bill (pro forma) to provide for the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed to be Justices in this Province.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Speaker informed the House that when the House waited upon His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech, of which, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy, and which was then read to the House.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Alleyn laid upon the table copies of despatches and other documents connected with the Seat of Government.

DEBATE ON THE SPEECH.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved that the Speech of His Excellency be taken into consideration on Monday next.—Carried.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved that the votes and proceedings of the House be printed for the use of members, and that no one but such person as Mr. Speaker shall appoint shall presume to print the same.—Carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved that the usual Standing Committees be appointed:—1st, Privileges and Elections; 2nd, Expiring Laws; 3rd, Railway, Canals, and Telegraph Lines; 4th, Private Bills; 5th Standing Orders; 6th, Printing; 9th, Contingencies; 8th, Public Accounts—with power to examine and enquire into such things as may be referred to them by the House, and to send for persons, papers, and records.—Carried.

Atty. Gen. Cartier gave notice that he would on Monday move the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare lists of members for the Standing Committees.

The House then, at five minutes before four, adjourned until three o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, Jan. 31.

On motion of Mr Chapais, the House adjourns until to-morrow, the resolutions in reply to the Speech from the Throne not being in readiness.

To the Gallant Braw John Highlandman:

DEAR AND LOVING SIR,—

When in your genial society the other night you sneered at my assertion, that the poet Burns, like Shakspeare, was not so very original in his conceptions, and rather beautified than invented his immortal lays, giving as instances his two famous songs—'John Anderson, my Jo, John,' and 'Scots wha hae with Wallace bled,' as being paraphrased from compositions of earlier writers. You then defied me to the proof, and dared me to its publication. I accept both challenges.

'John Anderson, my Jo, John' was paraphrased by Burns from an old song, still common in the Lowlands, whose words would not now be tolerated in the modern drawing-room. The metre is alike, and many of the original words and sentiments are retained. I remember meeting with a copy of this old song, at the time Miss Stevens, of Covent Garden Theatre, made 'We are a' noddin, nid, nid, noddin,' another old Scottish song, similarly emasculated, so popular to London ears. And, the first 'John Anderson, my Jo, John' was not purely original; for it is matter of fact, that during the progress of the Reformation in Scotland, the people, in ridicule of many of the beautiful Catholic hymns, parodied them and sung them as profane ballads, and of these 'John Anderson, my Jo, John,' 'Kind Robin lo'es me,' and 'John, come kiss me,' are cited as instances. So much for the originality of 'John Anderson, my Jo, John.'

It is very true, that 'Scots wha hae with Wallace bled,' was composed by Burns, one stormy night, while wandering among the wilds of Glen Ken in Galloway, but the words are paraphrased from the old and beautiful ballad, 'Hey, tuttie, taitie;' at least, so say John Turnbull and Patrick Buchan, who in 1841 edited an edition of Scottish Songs. Not having seen 'Hey, tuttie, taitie,' or knowing what the words mean, I am not so positive about 'Scots wha hae' as I am about 'John Anderson, my Jo, John;' yet as the above writers assert that the music of 'Hey, tuttie, taitie' was played by the band of Robert Bruce, when marching his gallant troops to the field of Bannockburn, I presume they have reference to the subject of Burns' more glorious composition. That the metre is the same is evinced by that from which 'Hey, tuttie, taitie' was avowedly taken, for in a collection of 'Godly Songs,' by Wedderburne, in 1599, is the particular Hymn from which 'Hey, tuttie, taitie' is taken, one of which verses I quote:

> 'Hey, now the day dallies,
> Now Christ on us calles,
> And wealth on our wallies,
> Appeares anon;
> Now the Word of God rings,
> Qwhilk is king of kings,
> Now Christ's flock sings,
> The nicht is near gone.'

I think I have said enough to prove the truth of my assertion, that neither 'John Anderson, my Joe, John,' nor 'Scots wha hae' is purely original.

Yours, ever,
My Gallant Braw,
E. J. B.

Kingston, Jan. 30th, 1859.

[For the BARRIE WAG.]

Gouty Hall and the Evening Star.

The Fraternity held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening last, for the election of officers for 1859.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—The Master of Gouty Hall, president; the Master of the Evening Star, vice-president; the Inspector General of the Bacchanalian Tents, secretary; the Master of the Treasury Bench, the Master General of Hucksterdom, the Clerk of the Closet, Monsieur Moustache, the 'Siamese Twins,' and 'Sergeant Feather Bed' to be honorary members; after which the president declared the conclave opened for the transaction of business, and asked if any of the Brethren had any new members to propose. The 'Green Twin' rose to his feet, and said he had much pleasure in proposing the ex-Chief of the city as a fit and proper person to become a member of their ancient fraternity.

The Chairman—You have heard the proposition of our beloved Brother, and I am sure it will afford all the Brethren great pleasure in receiving such an acquisition to our Ancient Order.

The new member was received amidst great rejoicing.

'Any more waiting for admission,' said the chairman.

'None, yet here,' answered the secretary, 'but I beg leave to state for the information of the Brethren that several members of the … [illegible] …s of our old chums—have been talking to me about joining our Association. The senior Alderman for 'Swamp Ward' wants a copy of our rules and regulations, for the purpose of considering the matter.'

'Certainly, let him have one by all means,' said the chairman.

At this stage of the proceedings we observed the newly elected member getting on his trotters. He said: Worthy President and Brethren, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of procuring regalia, cloaks, and all the paraphernalia necessary for our use when in conclave assembled, and that the said haberdashery consist of the following mixed colors; viz., Scarlet, Yellow, and one-third Green.

This proposition was seconded by the amiable Clerk aforesaid, which was carried unanimously.

The Vice hinted that he was getting dry, and if the Brethren had no objection he would call for the 'liquor.'

'Hear, hear and cheers,' said the other twin.

'I'll second the motion,' said the worthy President.

'Call in the waiter,' said the Vice. Waiter attends.

'Chair, what for you?'

'Jamaica hot.'

'Vice, what for you?'

'Gin Cocktail.'

'What for you, Master General, &c. &c.?'

'The same. What for you Messrs. Twins—Morton hot.'

'The same here,' said the remainder.

After being greatly invigorated by reason of the delicious drafts, business was resumed in earnest. The Master General of 'Hucksterdom' begged leave to move that Flags be procured, to be of the same colors as the garments, and that the following motto be inscribed on the respective colors, viz:—'Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours,' and 'Erin Go Bragh' beneath.'

'Very appropriate,' echoed the whole of the Fraternity.

'But, by the bye,' said one of the discerning ones, 'What will the Scotch say about borrowing their favorite motto?'

'To hades with the Scotch,' said another—'What do we care about them.'

But, dear Brother, you should not be so ungrateful, for you must recollect that in times past we have done wonders by the magic art of the said motto. We created Chiefs at our pleasure; but alas, that lucrative business is taken out of our hands now. Ah, 'Mac' had no business to allow such a wicked innovation on our hereditary rights. However, there is no use in crying over spilt milk. The motto is still of great service to our Fraternity, for by its principles we can keep the Brethren safe from the encroachment of the enemy.—Let every Brother keep a sharp look out, for depend upon it there is something brewing. The Banker and his supporters are determined on carrying out the promised Municipal Reforms. However, there is no use in us tormenting ourselves before the time.—Call in another round of the same.

Arrangements were then made for a grand set-to, and they commenced to sing 'Cheer up my boys, be merry.'

It being an hour and sixty-five minutes past profession time, we bade them adieu.

Yours,
MEDIUM.

GROWLS OF THE GRUMBLER.

No. 40.

THE PROVINCIAL SPOUTING APPARATUS.—No. I.

Gentlemen, let's look to our business.—*Othello.*

At about half an hour after the appointed time to-day, for unlike royalty, vice-royalty is never punctual, a little waste of powder from several rheumatic and feeble pieces of ordnance, and an unnatural expenditure of wind from the band of the R. C. Rifles, will announce the arrival of Sir Edward Head at the Legislative Council to open the Parliamentary session of 1859. In order to expedite the business of the country and to enable the members of the Opposition to forge sufficient rage and elaborate their thunder, we have been favoured with a hasty perusal of the speech. We may state that His Excellency has generously consented to delay the important ceremony till the Speaker has succeeded in adjusting all the locks of his wig and given the last polish to the buckles of his official sutorials. The Montreal Telegraph Company have made electric communication between the Parliament and the Government Houses, and unless the threatening clouds of the political firmament intercept the currents, we may expect such despatches as the following:—

'Sir Edmund is in a hurry; has just done smoking and wants to go'—

'Mr. Smith has just discovered some whitening on the knees of his inexpressibles.'

'Sir Edmund will only wait three minutes more.'

'Mr. Smith implores his Excellency to hold his horses or get the coachman to do it for him—one of the curls of his wig has been tied in a knot by some miscreant.

P. S.—Brown has confessed the crime.'

'Sir Edmund will take a few more whiffs; but Mr. Smith must be ready in five minutes.'

'Only two minutes more. His queue is in a horrid state; the barber has agreed to have it ready in a minute or two.'

'Sir Edmund is just going.'

'Hold on, Sir E., the Speaker is caught on a nail and his robe is torn.'

'Sir Edmund is only waiting to have his cocked hat brushed.'

'The Sergeant-at-arms has lost the mace—wait a little.'

Sir Edmund too cute to believe this, goes off with Retallack and Irvine, and the 'heavy ordnance' do their noisy office and the band play up, and in marches his Excellency.

The loyal Commons are sent for and come tumbling in like a herd of sheep with brain at their heels in the shape of Mr. Speaker, whose bronzed face shines under his wig like a pumpkin in a snow storm.

His Excellency unwinds his legs, puts his sword out of the way of his dignity and goes ahead.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

It is with regret that I summons you again together; for I feel sure you will make, if possible greater fools of yourselves than you did last session. [Retallack hold my hat]. Still the forms of the constitution render it necessary, so it's no use to put off the evil day—(This is Alleyn's paragraph.)

If you think I'm a goin' to repent, you're sold slick, that's so. Brown aint got no chance, you may bet your boots. I'm going to stick to Mac and Cartier by thunder, so don't stand on no chores with me. I want stand it; that's so. [Smith's contribution.]

The Government will explain their measures when they get them ready, and if they do not you'll have to get on without them. You'd better repeal two or three laws and get some put through and adjourn as soon as possible. McDonald and I want to go to England next year, (the Attorney General West's offering.)

I am glad to inform you that the chevalier Cartier has been to Windsor and has received great marks of royal favour. I trust you will appreciate the compliment and reverence the subject thereof. He will rehearse his travels in the debate on the address. (Cartier's bit translated.)

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

You'll be expected to shell out very handsomely. The accounts will be laid before you by my good-natured friend the Inspector General. England expects every man to do his duty. (Galt's paragraph.)

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

The Grand Trunk Railway, that great work which promises so much, and will continue to promise it, is in the mire again. The Victoria bridge is not going yet, and it will need something out of your pockets to complete it. [Ross' bit.]

The 'aboriginal Indians' are serene, at least they were when I was up the Severn. Still you may [Irvine shut the door] consider them if you like. [Sherwood.]

The late President of the Council has made arrangements with the weevil; that destructive insect has consented to transfer its scene of usefulness to Kansas. [Vankoughnet's bit.]

I don't know that I can say any more. I'm getting hungry, and speaking is such a bore. I leave you to your duties; don't sit up all night oftener than you can help; and be as orderly and obedient as possible to your leaders. [His own.]

The carriage drives away with another puff of black powder, and another stave from the national anthem, and the impor… [illegible] …tires to his domicile to prepare his new book 'May and Can.'

THE UPPER TEN-DOM OF TORONTO.

What is it? The Leader of Wednesday says that on the occasion of Burns' festival, a banquet came off at the Rossin House, which was attended by a large number of the 'upper ten-dom;' and also, that at the same time a ball was given at the St. Lawrence Hall, for the less aristocratic admirers of the poet Burns.'

What is the 'upper ten-dom?' Who compose the 'upper ten-dom' in Toronto? Is the Hon. Mr. Fitzbeggar, whose father sold green groceries, a member of the distinguished circle? Is Mr. Macpuppy, who never had a father that he is aware of, one of the elite of Toronto? Is Adolphus Cheathegallows, Esq., whose mother, rest her soul, was an honest washerwoman; is he an ornament to our Canadian aristocracy? Is Timothy Sneak, Esq., who came from the lord-knows-where, a leader of the fashion? Are the Shanghighs looked upon as the 'upper ten,' and the Workhards classed among the 'plebians?' Will it make no difference in the case, that the former are a drivelling lot of impertinent idiots, while the latter possess all the qualities which are necessary to adorn the most refined society. Are the MacSnobbs to be looked upon as of gentle blood, and the O'Pinches to be kicked down upon as unaristocratic? By what right are the MacSnobbs to be set over the O'Pinches?—Where did the MacSnobbs come from?—Who was their father, or their great, great, great grandfather? Pshaw!—a tailor, a carter of dung, a rogue, a rapparee, a resurrectionist, a hangman? any or all of these, perhaps. Is it because the Skinflints who left their country for their country's good, by some fortunate speculations, the honesty of which is a tender point in their family history, managed to amass wealth in a few years that they are to be dubbed by a respectable Press, as brilliant luminaries in the firmament of 'upper ten-dom?' Chaque a son gout! Some people were born to be the toadies of toadies—the lickspittles of vile loafers, the worshippers of a dirty crew of self-important, ignorant upstarts. The upper tendom! Great is the upper tendom of Toronto, and great were their parents before them! Great is the good that they are doing for their country—and greater it will be when they are leaving it! The 'upper ten-dom!' What is it? What is the animal fed on? Is it on

> 'Sugar and spice,
> And all that's nice,'

or is it on

> 'Rats and snails,
> And puppy dog tails?'

The aristocracy! Ha, ha! The descendants of the small shopkeepers who burrowed in the slime of muddy Little York!—Renowned is the aristocracy of Toronto! Its members can trace their family back to Adam! The beauty of their palaces might excite the envy of kings! The retinue of their servants would make a prince stare. The magnificence of their equipage would cause a Nabob to wonder! The number, breed, and symmetry of their horses would cause a Caliph to tear his beard! Their jewels eclipse the splendour of the richest oriental courts! Their revenue would ransom a thousand kings! They always have $8 in cash to pay for a pair of ready-made breeches! Great is the aristocracy of Toronto! Trot them out, good Mr. Leader.—Trot them out! The 'upper ten-dom!' Ha, ha, ha! The less aristocratic! He, he, he!

Arrival of the 'Arago.'

New York, January 28.—The steamship Arago arrived this morning, bringing London dates of the 12th. She encountered strong westerly gales, with high and rough head seas, during nearly the whole passage. She brings 126 passengers, and a cargo valued at $2,000,000. All the prominent points of her news have been received by the Arabia at Halifax.

The ship Champion of Boston, from Calcutta for this city, went ashore yesterday in a fog on the west bank lower bay. She has three feet of water in her hold. Crew saved.

The United States brig Dolphin, from Boston, arrived at Buenos Aryes on Dec. 5th.

The only Joke of the Poker.

EXPECTED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On dit, that the Hon. George Brown, Inspector General, and Member of Parliament for the city of Toronto, is about to visit Ireland for the purpose of leading to the Hymeneal Altar Miss Dorothea Honora McGee, only daughter of the late Thaddeus O'Flaherty McGee, Esq., of Ballyknockmadereen, County Kerry, Ireland, and sister of the celebrated Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., Member of Parliament for the City of Montreal.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Martin Zimmerman, brother of the late Samuel Zimmerman, Esq., died very suddenly, in Hamilton, on Friday night last. He was in his usual health on the day previous, and up to within a few minutes of his decease.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1859.

Letters and Telegrams Received.

G. O. et G. W. et T. C., Toronto, with remittances; I. H. C., Three Mile Bay; C. C. L., Toronto; W. B. L., Toronto.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

The Governor General to the Colonial Secretary.

[Copy.]

(No. 97.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Toronto, C. W., Jan. 31, 1858.

SIR,—On Friday, the 16th July, the following proceedings took place in the Legislative Assembly of Canada:—

The Order of the Day for the House to go again into Committee of Supply being read,

And the questions being put that the Speaker do now leave the Chair,

Mr. Dorion moved in amendment, that Mr. Speaker do not leave the Chair, but that it be

Resolved,—That this House is duly grateful to Her Majesty for complying with the Address of her Canadian Parliament, praying Her Majesty to select a permanent Seat of Government, but that this House deeply regrets that the city which Her Majesty has been advised to select is not acceptable to a large majority of the Canadian people.

Yeas 45; Nays, 63.

The proposal of Mr. Dorion was therefore negatived by a majority of 18.

2. I now proceed to give an extract from the Votes of the House on Wednesday, July 28th—

Mr. Dunkin moved that it be

Resolved,—That an Address be presented to Her Majesty to represent that this House humbly prays Her Majesty to reconsider the selection she has been advised to make of a future Capital of Canada, and to name Montreal as such future Capital.

Mr. Brown moved in amendment, 'That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that no action may be taken towards the erection of buildings in the City of Ottawa for the permanent accommodation of the Executive Government and Legislature, or for the removal of the Public Departments to that city.

Mr. Piche moved in amendment to the said amendment, That, in the opinion of this House, the City of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent Seat of Government of this Province.

The question being then put on Mr. Brown's amendment as amended,

Mr. W. F. Powell moved in amendment thereto, that, in the opinion of this House, the City of Quebec ought not to be the permanent Seat of Government of this Province.

Mr. Brown moved, that the House do now adjourn.

Yeas 50; Nays 61.

The question being then put on Mr. Powell's amendment, and a debate arising, Mr Cimon moved that the debate be adjourned.

Yeas 37; Nays 68.

Mr. Turcotte moved that the House do now adjourn.

Yeas 90; Nays 5.

3. Thus, notwithstanding the rejection of Mr. Dorion's motion on the 16th, the Legislative Assembly on the 28th asserted that they did not approve of Ottawa as the permanent Seat of Government. No proposal has yet been made to embody that assertion in an address, or bring it under my notice in an official shape.

4. On the morning following this division the two leading members of the Administration waited on me, and tendered the resignation of themselves and their colleagues. I had no alternative but to accept such resignation, and to send for the most prominent member of the Opposition, Mr. George Brown, member for the City of Toronto.

5. The annexed extract from one of the public papers contains an account of the grounds of resignation assigned in the Assembly by the Attorney General for Canada West. This report may be considered as authentic.

6. Mr. Brown has undertaken to form a Government, and he is to wait on me on Monday, for the purpose of submitting the names of those whom he would propose to associate with himself.

7. Until some address or some Legislative action is taken in consequence of the proceedings of the 28th, it is impossible to say what is the precise meaning of the vote of the Assembly. It may signify that they think Her Most Gracious Majesty has been advised to select the wrong place for the Seat of Government, or it may signify that the Assembly, contrary to the express votes of the two last sessions, would prefer to continue the system of transferring the Seat of Government from one place to another.

8. If the former of the two meanings is the right one, then I presume some other place will be suggested as preferable to Ottawa—that is to say, the Parliament having referred the decision to the Queen, will itself say what that decision ought to be. At any rate, until a clue is obtained to the precise wishes of the Assembly by definite action on their part, and until their ultimate acceptance of the new Government shall have been expressed, any advice or recommendation from me would be premature and useless.

9. I cannot, however, forbear offering the following observations:—

I. The address of last session to the Queen was the act of both Houses of the Legislature, not of one.

II. The Act 20 Vic., c. 17, s. 2, expressly provides that a sum of £225,000 shall be expended at such places as the Queen may select for the Seat of Government. That choice had been made, the section in question has, I apprehend, operated, and as it contains no provision for a change of place, the section itself must be repealed before it could cease to be binding, or before the money could be laid out elsewhere.

III. As regards myself, I desire to express my unfeigned regret for having, in my despatch of March 28, 1857, No. 39, recommended that her Majesty should be advised to accept the reference in question. In palliation of so grave an error in judgment, I can only urge that it might have seemed ungracious to refuse a spontaneous reference of this kind, and that it appeared to me impossible to conceive any form in which a Legislature could bind its successors more solemnly, or commit itself in its corporate capacity more conclusively, than was done by the Parliament of Canada with reference to the Seat of Government, more especially because their Address was coupled with the legislative provision in the 20 Vic., c. 17, referred to above.

10. It would now seem, however, that my view of the binding character of the action of a Legislature differs essentially from that taken by the majority of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. My present duty will be to carry out the Government of the Province in such a manner as may best lead to the ultimate settlement of the difficulty, without deranging the administration of affairs.

11. So soon as I am able to afford further information on the deliberate opinion of Parliament, and the course which they pursue, I am ready to act in all ordinary business cordially and frankly with the new Ministry, as I have done with their predecessors.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Sir E. B. LYTTON, Bart., &c., &c., &c.

THE REPLY.

[COPY.]

No. 55,

DOWNING STREET,
10 September, 1858.

No. 97,—10th July.
" 102,—9th "
" 108,—10th "

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your Despatches of the numbers and dates in the margin with their enclosures, giving a detailed account of the political events which recently occurred during the Session of the Canadian Parliament ending with the appointment of a new Administration composed of Messrs. Galt, Sherwood, and other gentlemen.

You are well aware that Her Majesty's advisers have no wish to interfere in any way in the domestic affairs of the great Province under your Government, and therefore while they have read with an interest, proportioned to the gravity of the subject, the documents thus communicated to them, they abstain from expressing any opinion on their general contests.

With regard, however, to your own conduct in this crisis as an officer of the Crown, they are of opinion that you acted in accordance with those principles of constitutional Government which obtain in this country as well as in Canada; nor have they any reason to doubt the soundness of your judgment in applying those principles, although this is not a point on which they are qualified to decide.

They are bound, however, not to pass over one subject without remark. The question of the federation of the Colonies is one in which Canada has, no doubt, a very deep interest, and on which any representation proceeding from the Legislature of that Province will be received with great attention. But it is necessarily one of Imperial character, involving the future Government of the other North American Colonies, equally bound with Canada by the common tie which unites all the members of that Empire.

It is therefore one which it properly belongs to the Executive authority of the Empire and not that of any separate Province to initiate. I do not, however, question the importance of the reason which led you to advert to it, and shall await the further development of the views of yourself and your advisers on the subject. I have communicated your speech, and an extract of this part of my despatch to the Lieutenant Governors of the other North American Provinces.

In reviewing the history of the session of the Canadian Parliament now terminated, it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to avoid expressing their regret, that after having deliberately invited the award of Her Majesty on the question of the future Seat of the Canadian Government, the Assembly should have thought proper deliberately to reject that award. They are not in possession of the reasons which may have led to so unexpected a decision. But they are too strongly assured of the loyalty of the representatives of the Canadian people, to believe that any individual among the members who joined in that vote intended a slight to his Sovereign.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. B. LYTTON.

Governor
The Right Honble.
SIR EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

FARMERS READ!

You discontented farmers who live in this central part of Canada, blessed with a fertile soil, and with crops that never fail, read the following, and never more pine to go West:—

DESTITUTION IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.—The distress which at present prevails in several of the Townships of the County of Bruce is most appalling. Cases of the most pitiable and heart-rending destitution are every day coming to our knowledge; and the most serious apprehensions are entertained regarding the future. But as times have been, and fearfully bad as they now are, yet nevertheless it is … that they are not at the worst, and that there is a crisis rapidly rushing upon us, that … stagger and defy every effort to … unless some immediate … steps are taken to meet the coming storm. The horribleness of our position is daily revealing itself to us, in all its sadness. In the adjoining townships there are hundreds of families verging on starvation; and God only knows where the end will be, or what is to become of them. Many of our best and thriftiest farmers are destitute of the where-with-all to carry them through till another harvest—the crops of the past year having almost proved an entire failure.—We could enumerate instances where, even already, families are subsisting on a few boiled turnips, others on bread and water alone, and the supply so small, that it cannot keep body and soul together for many weeks longer. Some have consumed everything in the shape of vegetation, and as their last resort, have slaughtered their oxen, which form their whole sustenance. What, in the name of everything that is sacred, is to be done to rescue these poor creatures from death by starvation, which stares them in the face? Are we to stand by, and become the witnesses of their dying agonies, or will we be up and doing, to stem the tide of starvation and death that has almost reached the portals of our inhabitations? Now or never is the time. Two months hence, and the sickening cry, too late, too late, may fall with reproachful accents upon our ears from the dying lips of hundreds of our fellow-creatures. God truly hath laid his chastening rod upon us, but he it is also who in the abundance of his tender mercies can open up a way of deliverance. But man must strain his every faculty, and with the Almighty, who can bless and crown his efforts with success, there is yet abundance of hope. It will not do to stand, and speak, and look aghast at each other. We must go into action, with a determination equal to the task before us. It is difficult to say what plan of operation would be the best to follow out; but, if we are unsuccessful in securing private or Governmental aid at home, there is still another door open; and the writer of these lines knows right well, that if an appeal were made to his countrymen, Scotland, for ever pre-eminent in every good work and benevolent act, would not fail to extend the requsite relief, to save hundreds of her unfortunate Highland countrymen from famishing in the wilds of Canada.—Kincardine Commonwealth, Jan. 27.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, January 31, 1859.

In our report of Saturday's proceedings in the Legislative Council, the name of Geo. W. Allan was omitted from among the new Legislative Councillors then sworn in. For 'the rule of the House' in Mr. Vankoughnet's remarks on the proposed delay of the consideration of His Excellency's speech, read 'the wish of the House.'

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

A. J. Duchesnay took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. De Blaquiere gave notice that on Thursday next he would move for a return of the names of the several persons employed in the undermentioned offices, the dates of their several appointments, and the amount of annual salary paid to each:

Executive Council,
Provincial Secretary's Office,
Provincial Registrar,
Receiver General,
Inspector General,
Crown Lands Department,
Board of Works.

Also for a return of the amount of revenue received from the Crown Lands for the last five years, distinguishing how much has been received in each year, and the respective amounts from Upper and Lower Canada; Also for a return of the names of the persons employed as Collectors of Customs, landingwaiters, or others in charge of the revenue of Customs, with the date of their respective appointments, the amount of salary paid to each annually, and the amount of revenue collected in each locality for the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DeBlaquiere presented a petition from the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Toronto, praying for certain amendments in the law passed last Session, respecting assessments for improvements, so as to enable the City Council to levy a local rate.

One or two other petitions of minor importance were presented.

STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND, &c.

The Speaker laid before the House certain statistics of the Island of New Zealand, forwarded by the authorities of that colony. Also, the report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Also, a return from the Law Clerk of the expiring laws this year.

On motion of Mr. DeBlaquiere, it was resolved that the Clerk of the House be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the papers from the authorities of New Zealand, and to convey the thanks of this House for the same.

Several notices of motions were then given and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Jan. 31, 1859.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

PRESENTING PETITIONS.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Malcolm Cameron from certain inhabitants of the County of Bruce, praying that an act may be passed to extend aid to railroads in certain cases; also one from the same gentleman from the Ojibway Indians residing in the neighborhood of Sarnia, praying that the House may not entertain a report made by certain Commissioners appointed in the matter of Indian affairs, wherein it is recommended that their property may be sold without the consent of the Indians.

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY

The Speaker said he had the honor to lay before the House the Report of the Librarian in the Parliament Library.

CONTESTED ELECTION FOR QUEBEC.

The Speaker informed the House that he had that day received from Mr. Justice Meredith, the evidence in relation to the contested election in the County of Quebec, in pursuance of the Election Petition Act of 1851.

ELECTION COMMISSION.

The Speaker said I have also the honor to inform the House that I have received a letter from the same judge informing me that he has declined to act as Commissioner in the matter of the Commission referred to him respecting the election for the city of Quebec.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Jobin, seconded by Mr. Hebert, moved that from this day till the end of the Session the Speaker do leave the chair from six o'clock till half-past seven in the afternoon.—Carried.

THE ADDRESS.

The first order of the day, the consideration of His Excellency's Address from the Throne, and the answer thereto, being called.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Cartier rose and said, he regretted very much that the resolutions in answer to the Speech from the Throne, had not yet been laid before the House, by the printers. With regard to the Government they were ready at once to enter into the discussion. But they did not think it proper to enter into a discussion of such importance unless the resolutions were before the House.

Mr. Brown—I apprehend, Sir, it was for the Government to have said when the resolution they intended to propose to the House would have been placed in our hands; but though it has not yet reached us, as far as I know the feelings of the members on this side of the House, I think I may say that we are quite prepared to go on with the debate at once.—(Hear, hear.) The business of the country demands instant attention. Not a … should be lost. But if the gentlemen on the Ministerial benches desire time … will throw no obstacle in … same time, I hope … that we are … hear, and … side … [illegible]