THE MIDNIGHT BEPORTS. It is impossible for us to furgish the Mid night Reports of the Proceedings in Parliament. Independent of the great expense these Reports, the taking of them would entail night work in the Office, an additional Daily down. The Globe and Leader, and the large Montreal Dailies, with a hundred new advertisements a day, may furnish these Reports, but it is utterly beyond the means of the Daily British Whig. It is very true that the giving of these Reports would gain us the very least a hundred new Subscribers, but the profit of these hundred newspapers would not exceed one hundred dollars, while the

additional expense would exceed a thousand. For thirty-three years the publisher of the | The smelting of Iron Ore in this city | succeeded. He will succeed in time, but when he has accomplished it, it will be time for him to die or go to the poor house. 

### THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Jan. 23d. finally carried in the Assembly at 11 o'clock. Mr. A. A. Dorion's amendment, pointed against the expression "creating a new nationality," was rejected by a vote of 64 |

The paragraphs relating to Confederation were carried by a vote of 70 to 17. The debate on the Address in the Assem bly was hardly worthy of the occasion. Mr. Robitaille's speech in French in moving. the Address was delivered with much spirit and appeared to be well received by his Mr. Dorion's speech in opening the debate | can be made very pleasant. was not fortunate. It was delivered in his usual kindly manner, but he fell into a number of errors, and for lack of stronger arguments rested his case on objections neither forcible nor patriotic. He complained of the present Government having given offices to four members of Parliament Mesers. Simpson, Bell, Tasse and Mowatforgetting that his own Government had apointed no fewer than six members namely : Messrs. John Wilson, Adam Wilson, Counor, Sicotte, Malcolm Cameron, and Dessaulles, besides offering offices to Mesers. Foley, Blanchet, Taschereau and possibly others. He complained that the present Government had not reduced the number of Prison Inspectors to two, although the altering the statute. He complained that a | the discharge of his magisterial duties person in Montreal had been appointed to minion that the delivery of the St. Alban's money over to the raiders was right, had done all he could to excite hostility-and | to the absence of members, were imcomplete most natural hostility-in the United States. | to-day. He charged that the present Government

the subsidy that ought to be paid to all the

railways of the Province, to enquire whether

doser connection and more hearty sympathy Mr. Dunkin's argument was still weaker than that of Mr. Dorion. He spoke against all constitutional changes, declaring that nobody ever asked for it-that there was no excitement in spoke and voted for Mr. Brown's committee net session, and sat on the committee specially appointed to frame a scheme of constitu new nationality, and was, moreover, in great loubt whether the Imperial Government realis did approve of the scheme, notwithstanding The other speeches were brief, the speakers almost entirely confining themselves to defining moved by Mr. Dorion was dexterously enough secocted to get a strong vote. He got 25 nd 34 Upper Canadians; for it, 22 Lower Canadians and S Upper Canadians. But the sition could not rely even on this st

that the words merely meant to convey, as

and French Canadians, and New Brunswick

ers, and Newfoundlanders, and Prince Ed-

ward Islanders, were about to be united

one new nationality, as British Americans,

did merely convey, that the British Canadia,

## COUNTY COUNCIL.

Frontenac met yesterday afternoon, at two the various City Banks. One of these gentle-

Barr, Calvin, Campbell, Cox, Dennisen, Day, L. Gibson, W. Gibson, Godfrey, Halliday, Parks, Strachan, and Watkins. The Clerk, Mr. Thos. Ferguson, occupie

Calvin, Esq., be the Warden for the ensuing

Moved in amendment by Mr. E. Joyner, se The original motion being put, was carrie yeas 11, nays 8.

fill the office of Warden.

The Warded nominated Mr. C. Hooper, nated Mr. Daniel McCres to audit the

Mr. C. Joyner, seconded by Mr. Wm Mr. McCrae was declared elected on a divi Mr. E Joyner moved, accorded

The Council then proceeded to ele-Campbell, Day, Godfrey, E. Joyner, Mudi Mr. Day moved, seconded by Mr. Mace. Mr. Hugh Spring, of Storrington, be the Cir

of the County Council during pleasure. Mr. Thomas Ferguson, the Cieck, then resigned his situation, which expired to-day The resignation was accepted and the res The Council then adjourned until to-day at II o'clock a. m.

THE KINGSTON IRON WORKS

British Whig has been striving to establish a | an achievement to be proud of. The difreal Meraing Daily in Kingston, with night ficulty of Smelting Iron Ore in Canada has highway robbery as a good joke. work and midnight reports, but has not yet | been in the Hearth, a difficulty hitherto unsurmountable, a difficulty that has render. d the Works at Marmora and Madoc unprofitable. The cry has been for coal; forgetlul that before coal was used in the Smelting of Iron, charcoal had been used | don, in the chair. with advantage, and is still used in Sweden. At Mr. Wilmot's Works, the Smelting of ron has been begun, and with success far. We shall narrowly watch the issue and report accordingly. It is a matter the very utmost importance. -

THE MASQUERADE .- The good folks of the King Street Rink intend to be very gay or Friday evening next. The managers have advertised a Masquerade on that evening, which, together with the Band of the R. compatriots. Col. Haultain's speech was Rifles, must draw a crowd. The public will an able and well sustained effort, as will be admitted by ticket, but the ice will be rebe seen from the full telegraphic report .- | served for Subscribers. These Masquerades |

# LATE FROM QUEBEC.

Quebec, Jan. 23 The Hon, John A. Macdonald arrived here yesterday. The Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald has not yet arrived.

The Postal commissioners met to-day, and were occupied in considering papers, several of which were put in from the Postmaster General's Department.

A commission has been issued to enquire into the causes of the failure of justice with reference to the release of the St Alban's raiders, the misappropriation of the money restored to them, and the conduct in the matter of Justice Coursel and Chief of Police statute expressly enacts that there shall be | Lamothe. In the meantime, pending the refive, and his own Government was in office | sults of the investigation, the Government two years without reducing the number or | have instructed Mr. Coursel to abstain from | 65 be amended to meet the case.

I learn by special telegram from Fredericoffice who had been previously dismissed, | ton to-day, that the New Brunswick Legisthe appointment being that of a detective | lature will be dissolved about the 8th of Feb. for a few days in the St. Alban's raid busi- | ruary next, and that the write will be reness. He complained that it was the turnable about the 20th of March. Direct inpopularity of the present Government at | issue will be taken at the polls of the question of Confederation, and its promoters are \$1.25 was enough for the members, while the Reciprocity Act, in face of the fact that | most sanguine of success. As the Parlia-Mesers. Macdonald, Brown, Galt, McDougall | ment would have expired in the spring, the and Howland are all strong Northern men, ple of months. Confederation will be proelections are merely, anticipated by a cou- enough for those who come from a disnounced upon by the new Parliament suffic that he (Mr. Dorion), by giving his legal ently early to enable Imperial action to be ta en during the present year.

The Contested Election Committees, owing

It is reported that early stops will be taken had appointed the Commission on the Rail- | by the Government to enforce payment by way Postal Subsidy question for the benefit | defaulting municipalities. of the Grand Trunk, and to set aside Mr. I A full meeting of the Cabinet took place Mowat's report, while the fact is that the to-day .- Globe Commission has been appointed to consider

Montreal, Jan. 23. Mr. Daoust, M.P.P., has been committed the side service could be conveniently to take his trial at the Queen's Bench for coupled with the ordinary mail service, forgery. He says that he was authorized to and generally to collect the arguments sign his brother-in-law's name.

on all the disputed points of the Mr. Cameron, of Messrs, Roy & Camewhole question for the information of ron, has been committed for arson. The Government is coming to a flust conclusion | police found on his counter and shelving on the whole matter. Mr. Dorion wasted a quantity of paper wet with high wines. good deal of his time on the words used in | Cameron told them the shop had been the Speech, " permanent employment" of the broken into, but there was no evidence volunteers, though he well knew that it was this. It was insured in the Erna and merely a technical term used in the statute, London and Lancashire Companies and that there is no intention of keeping a st.800, whereas \$2,000 is considered up furiously at the idea of the British Ameri. | enough

can Provinces being erected into a new nationality, pretending to read this as a decla-APPOINTMENTS .- The following militia apration of independence and a cutting clear pointments are announced: In the 1st or Western Administrative Battalion To be from the mother country. Rather amusing this from an old annexationist of 1849. He | Lieutenant Lieut. Frederick Mackenzie from affected to forget that every Englishman, |. Royal Light Infantry; to be Ensigns Captain A? Scotchman and Irishman is proud of his pe | M. David from 1st Prince of Wates Riffes. culiar nationality, although all are united | Montrea , and Lieut. Edmond Whitehead from Victoria Rifles, Montreal: In the 2nd or Gen the glorious rule of Queen Victoria tral Administrative Battalion-To be Lieuts. William D. Otter vice Brown promoted; W. S. Jarvis; George Scale, Lieut, 14th Battalion Volunteer Rifles, Kingston; Ensign Charles Gamon, vice Moberly promoted ; Frederick Charles Denison, vice Thompson resigned Own, Toronto; Wm, Carbould, vice Gilmour promoted; John Jehuston, Ensign 14th Battaon, Kingston; Frank Moberly, vice Gamon with the mother country than at any previous | promoted , John McFee, vice Proper, re-

AND TELEGRAMS

THE RAIDERS AT HOME.

created in this city and vicinity for a couple of days past, on account of some apprehended Raid into Canada, from the opposi shores of Cape Vincent. Some time Tuesday, intelligence was received by the Mayor, which whether he considered it reliable or not, he nevertheless thought it his The County Council for the County, of | duty to communicate it to the Managers ! men alarmed the Garrison with the news? and the consequence was, that preparations The new members are, Messre, Anglen, | were quietly made to guard against danger, real or fanciful. We cannot guarantee the ties keep a shut mouth; but to the best of our belief, a large portion of the Military were under arms all Tuesday night, and some were placed in detachments in various parations to resist any burglary, and the ever without any alarm, but all day yester-

can be raised. Should this prove tron of On motion the Council went into Comcourse danger is to be approhended, for who | mirtee of the Whole on can guard against the secret midnight robber | Strachan in the chair. and assassin? But it may prove a mere | Mr. Day moved, seconded by Mr. Mace alarm, and just such an alarm as a fellow | that \$400 be inserted in place of \$500 like this George Briggs would delight to the Treusurer's salary.

consummate rescal and quite capable of by placing \$600 in place of \$500 as the doing anything vile. A few days ago, a Treasurer's salary. Canadian went over to the Cape on his way Watertown, and had no passport. When George Briggs found out this, he and another vagabond of the name of Fox, for fowed the Canadian and overtook him hear Chaumont Bay. They said they were Cuom House Officers, had a warrant to seize is horse and cutter, and actually made the poor fellow pay out every dollar in his pour session (\$53 in Canadian Money) ere they allowed him to continue his journey. No one at Cape Vincent arrested this brace of sebundrele, but all seemed to look upon the

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council met yesterday morn ing at 11 o'clock, D. D. Calvin, Esq., War-

The minutes of yesterday were read and A communication was read from Mr. John Irvine, offering to do the duties of

a similar application, offering to do the too long for our sheet, concludes with

work for from \$500 to \$700. Mr. D. J. Waggoner, of the township Kingston, also made a written application the office of Treasurer, offering to do the duties for \$500.

A communication was read from Dr. Howells, applying for the situation Physician for the Common Gaol, offering do the duties for \$100.

Moved by Mr. Mudie, seconded by Mr. Joyner, that the pay of the members the County Council be \$1.50 a day, instead of \$2.00, as formerly, and that By-Law No.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded ! Mr. W. Gibson, that the pay of the members be \$1.25 a day. A good deal of discussion took place on

the motions, a great many thinking that the majority considered that it was not tance. The original motion was carried.

to amend By-Law No. 65, fixing the pay which would not pay them. We hear that of the members at \$1.50 a day, the By Law such a scheme is in contemplation by some to come in force on the 2nd of January, of our largest manufacturers, more especi-1865. The Council resolved itself into ally those engaged in the lumber trade. Committee of the Whole on the second reading, Mr. C. Joyner in the chair.

The Council resumed and the Chairman reported the adoption of the By Law, when it was read a third time, passed and signe

Mr. E. Joyner, Chairman, presented th report of the Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committees, which was read and adopted without amendment. Committees are as follows :--

Finance and Assessments. -- Messra Strachan, Mudie, R. Gibson, C. Joyner and

County Property .- Messre. Day, E. Joyner, Campbell, Moore and Halliday. Roads and Bridges -- Messrs. Anglen, Godfrey, Barr, Denison and Moore.

Education and Printing .- Messrs. Strachan, Cox, Park, Neele and W. Gibson. Mr. E. Joyner moved, seconded by Mr. Denison, that the following gentlemen be a special Committee to investigate and revise the salaries of the County Officers viz :- Mesers. Mudie, W. Gibson, K. Gilbe Ensigns, Ensign James Bennett, Queen's son, E. Joyner, Denison, Strachan and

> Mr. Barr presented the report of the Surgeon for the quarter ending December 31st .- Adopted.

Mr. Wm. Rerguson, Treasurer, presented a statement of taxes for 1863 and 1864 due the municipalities of the Counties ennox and Addington. The taxes due for 1863 were \$616, for 1864, \$13,496,53 and for School rate, \$2,990,

The Warden stated that there were some debentures of the Counties, which for some particulars were not thoroughly legal, and the Council had authorized Mr. Ferguson, themember for Frontenac and Mr. Campbel to present a bill to the Legislature to legalthe bill could be made a public one, but when Mr. Ferguson was at Quebec he tinuance of their kind support, neither found that it could not be passed in that shape, and must be made a private bill which would entail an expense of \$120 more to the County for passing it. Ferguson wanted to know whether would go to the expense for the County. It was agreed that the matter should

left in Mr. Ferguson's hands. The Council then adjourned till two

AFTERNOON SESSION At two o'clock the members met, and after a few preliminaries the Council ad-

cial Committee on Officers' Salaries prepare their report. At four o'clock the Council resumed.

Mr. E. Joyner presented the report of the of the County Officers, which was read. salaries do not exceed the following sums

Mr. Cox moved in am-ndment, seconder By the way, this George Briggs must be by Mr. Barr, that the Report be amende from the Throne.

> Mr. Cox said that new hands would for some particular object take a very low salary and do the duties of Treasurer. In fact, some of them would do it for nothing. It was therefore not proper that when they had an efficient officer, who had served for

so many years, they should have him work for the same salary as the new hands.

On Mr. Day's motion being put, it moners against the return of Mr. Isaac Mr. Cox's was also put and lost.

of the Report without amendment. Year 18; Nays, Day and Gibson. Mr. E. Joyner gave notice that he w move to-morrow a by-law confirming the salaries of the County Officers, after which the Council adjourned till this morning at

Mr. E. Joyner then moved the adoption

nine o'clock.

The Hon. Isaac Buchanan, in resigning County Treasurer for the County, in view his Seat in Parliament, favors the public of the state of the finances of the County with his views on the Federation demanding a reduction of officers' salaries. | the Provinces. Mr. Buchanan is a very A communication from the Deputy Ad- intelligent man, but somewhat unpracutant General of Militia, prepared for the tical. If all men were equally intelguidance of Assessors and others, was read. | ligent, he would have many more admi-David Purdy, of the township of King- | rers; but the herd of plain common-sense ston, made a written application to be ap-, people cannot go with him in all the windpointed Treasurer of the County of Fron- | ing paths he takes in conveying his ideas, and consequently he is unread. His very Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Kingston, made | long address to his late Constituents, much

following pithy paragraph:-" After all I have seen. I hold the same opinion as when I first thought on this subject, when Federation was first proposed six months ago. I feel that a correct vote on a Constitutional question cannot be go through a General Election; but I think a short Act of Parliament should be passed, enabling the people to record their votce. the result of which to be conveyed through His Excellency the Governor General the Imperial Government, to help to guide them in their decision. I think such a Bill should be passed before the vote Parliament is taken, seeing that although the question should fail in any particular Local Parliament, such failure ought he fatal to it in the eyes of the Imperial Government, if there was shewn to be an overwhelming majority of the whole people in its favor.

## THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

[To the Editor of the British Whig.] I would beg to suggest to those interes Mr. Mudie presented By-Law No. 148, wildly into a reduction of stock, at prices

During the time the Treaty has be en force trade has received an impetus that the promoters thereof, even in their thost sanguine moments, would scarcely have though possible, but that such trade has been one sided, we positively deny. The population of the Western States have without a doubt benefi ted in an equal degree with us. before, and receive their supplies in return through our canals, at a cost little above what would have to be paid by our own have likewise benefitted by an interchange many of them having large families, are now, and have been for the past ten dependent on our fishing grounds for means of support. They will now have to pation. Before the treaty came into force there was one continual cause for complaint -the one trespassing on the others' grou and vice versa. This system of things will be brought into existence again, hence the necessity that will exist for both governments to keep a fleet of war vessels in that

That Canada has derived great benefit under the treaty, no one can for a me doubt; that she will lose by the abrogation of it we all know; but we would any consideration wish to influence our any way distasteful to them, by all means our intention to do so. We have every facility for manufacturing articles hitherto exported from the United States, and we have men of energy who will see that such be entirely independent of our neighbors and we would most respectfully suggest ! order their goods from England, as a retaliatory weasure. That course would ceme the friendship hitherto so happily existing. The Lower Provinces were at all times hostile to the treaty, as they considered the fisheries peculiarly their own. Now their coal fields will be opened up, and in various ways the industrious and thrifty populati of the Lower Provinces will benefit by a repeal of the so-called one-sided treaty.

Our neighbors are sufficiently w

OLD NAVY OFFICER.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Jan. 2 The Speaker look the Chair at thre clock -- after routine business. Mr. MacPherson moved, and Mr. Rose seconded the address in reply to the Speer

A debate ensued in which Mesers Alexander, Seymour, McDonald, Lebellier Campbell took part. At a quarter to six on motion of Si Tache the debate was adjustmed til The Council then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY QUEBEC, Monday, Jan. 23. 1865 The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock The Speaker informed the House that

sition to the same was frivolous or vexa-

were the following : - By Mr. Wood, of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway compan for an act confirming certain agreemen' between that company and the Grand Trunk railway company; also, of Moore & Adam, and others, praying for the extension of the genius of our people, and were thoand Port Dover railway.

federation of the Provinces. The position | eration. He regarded the scheme as calculaof the Province was peculiar; in the middle of a continent which was now wrapped civil war, we were apt to undervalue! blessings of peace and freedom which we enjoyed. It was our duty to mair tain these by the observance of a strict neutrality the affairs of our neighbors. The govern ment was entitled to credit for the step But he was glad to know that the state of and political courage. tage to the country. (Cheers).

all these scourges. At the commencement | treasury benches, it had been necessary of the season there were reasons so fear that | remove members from this House. the people-a contentment fostered by the appointed to an office that had long Union scheme. From the wide influence (Mr. Tasse) had been appointed which our Gracious Sovereign had exercised an office which the Reform members of the House. we might well take an example, and espe- the government had over and over again cially those who were called into public life | declared unnecessary and useless-that of who would do well to see that their influence Prison Inspector. Then, new officers had was exalted and beneficial. We in this been created all over the country, no less than himself would have risen; but he could country enjoyed protound peace, and had than four having been restored in Montreal, not allow the paragraph to pass without ofonly to reflect upon the state of affairs in the | who had been removed for delinquencies of | fering some observations upon it. He could | outrages which every consideration of honor to he system of extravagance which pre- | age. If any difficulty occurred between him | tion with us. We manufacture several things war. (Hear.) If these men had proceeded thing, Then it had reopened the question | thought that that man would gain the re- hostile designs against us, and we had the cheaper here than can be done there, so the from their own country and run the risk which of railway postal subsidy, although it had spect of his neighbor, if he would deal justly same right to ask the United States govthey would then have incurred, and sought been settled to the satisfaction of the coun | by him and commit no aggression uson him. | ernment to look after these Fenishs as they working-man gets the benefit. Our lumber | immunity for these deeds by running back | try by Mr. Mowat, whose report had been Justice, prudence, courage, were in the had to ask us to look after the raiders in particular is what they are benefitted by, upon their own resources, then he would declared by the President of the Council to same way our best safeguards against the Our duty was to act justly by all means But how many thousands of men, and say it was an act of war; but when they be most admirable, and a fair determination | United States. They were better than ar- that bonorably lay in our power for the precame to a country living at peace with that of the question every way. The flood- | tillery, sortifications and gunboats, and if servation of peace. in which hostilities were progressing, and gates of expenditure were reopened, which we followed their dictates, the United States Mr. Moore spoke in complimentary when it was by seeking the defence we had flowed so bountifully under the old | would respect us. This paragraph in the terms of the personnel of the government could give them, that they undertook those regime: He read from an editorial in the address had no doubt arisen from the case of and approved of their proceedings wit acts that we deplored and regretted, then he Globe, to show that the President of the St. Alban's raiders. Now, with regard respect to the raiders, but disapproved could not look upon it as honorable warfare. | Council was now with colleagues whem he to them, we should have taken measures to their Confederation scheme. (Hear.) He was therefore glad the gov- had denounced as tools of the Grand Trunk | prevent their proceedings and taken care | M. Armand supported Confederation ernment had taken steps to prevent such and the Intercolonial railways, and who were that justice was done the United States. When the scheme of the Union of the sets in future, by calling out an effective ready to enter into every scheme of wild But we did nothing till the order of General Colonies was propounded at the close of

neighbors were able to do when they were House should thank the conference because saw the produgality and persistency with solved to recognize her authority inder the respect, and tend, in all likelihood, to

should consider these things and not leave ; mit an effort to preserve it, and also the treaty ourselves to be walked over whenever they | respecting the armaments on Lakes, and by felt disposed to do it. He would repeat his its neglect serious complications had sriv warning, to prepare for any emergency that | between the United States and ourselve might arise. It required very shaflow obser- which injuriously effected our prosperity. vation to see and know what we ought to do | instead of running after the chiners of to guard the weak positions on the frontier of our country, and guard and strengthen | considerable portion of the peo le mito our territory, but to gain time for better preparation in the interior. In the event of nostitities, and he wished to speak plainly, we would have to embody a large number head of our militia affairs who understood time for the completion of the Hamilton | roughly acquainted with military matters. He hoped, and he might say he had rea-Mr. Robitaille moved the adoption of the son to believe, the government had these address in a neat speech in French. He subjects under consideration; and if it were diffication of the civil code, and the Con- | went on to s eak on the subject of Confedted to remove the sad and gloomy forebod-. ings with regard to the future of this country with which the people had often been filled. He thought it would build up a strong and consolidated nationality, which would not be

without its great influence in the world. H concluded by expressing thanks to the ministers, who throwing aside political feelings, which it had taken to this end, although the ment. He thought they deserved the thanks fore the paragraph was carried, some exsending of volunteers to the frontier would of the people of this country, for they had plantation should be given as to the charentail a large expense upon the country. - shown the highest quality of statemanship acter of the Legislation to be proposed to the finances was such as to warrant this ex- | M. Dorion said it he started from the it proposed to suspend the Habeus Corpus penditure. Alluding to the codification of same premises as the gentleman who had as had been suggested by some of the newsthe civil law, he pand a tribute of admira- just sat down he could not come to the papers in the confidence of the Government ion to the Attorney General East. In ad | same conclusions. If the people of this for the country, it had been his good fortune which he declared, then he would think we practise to enter upon a discussion of Govto submit for consideration a scheme for the ought to let well alone, instead of entering ernment measures before they were introtion of the British Provinces; a measure apon a new state of existence, which might duced into the House. It would be most laying the foundation of a great nationality. have most injurious results; but he could inconvenient and unfair of the Government This was not a question of party-it was a not agree with the premises of the gentle- to have such discussion upon the address courtesy to the Crown to reply in some sense great national question, before which mere man in looking upon the country as in as before all details of the measures were or other to the address; but if one of his

hons of party should be laid aside. He healthy a state of prosperity now as when known and understood, and he could not friends made an amendment, the effect of ubted not that when the proposition was the present administration entered into of- therefore be expected to state now what which was to attack the Confederation submitted to Parliament it would be found fice. We found the trade of the country the precise character of the proposed mea- scheme, he would signify his disapprobation that it was not all, in every respect, that now in a depressed condition, and likely sure was, but with respect to the particular of it by voting for such amendment. If any each member would desire, but as a whole to become more depressed in consequence rumor, alluded to, he could tell the gen- definite amendment had been made be would it was the best that could be obtained, and of the abrogation of the reciprocity treary | tieman that there was not the slightest in- have voted for it, but it did not recencile he believed it would prove of solid advan | with the neighboring country. Now he tention of suspending the writ of habeas | itself to his sense of progriety simply to megawould not allude to the circumstances that | corpus. Col. Haultain seconded the address. We | had led to the formation of this government. met under peculiar circumstances. If we He would let them rest for the present, but looked at the old world or the new we found | in passing in review the acts of this govthat war, pestilence and famine had been at | ernment, he would allude first to the fact work, while here we had been saved from that in order to seat the e gentlemen on the in the Reciprocity Treaty (and there are a | we might here suffer from short crops and | Simpson, the late Provincial Secretary, had | great many) the necessity of not rushing too depressed industry, but on the aggregate been appointed Deputy Auditor, with a deal with that necessity. the prosperity of the country had been real salary larger than that of his head. Then and solid. Not only were we prosperous, to obtain a seat for his successor, a worthy but the utmost contentment prevailed among member of the House (Mr. Bell) had been there was any necessity for such explanating of its report, &c., were carried. common interest which all classes felt in the | been abolished. Then another member

police force, but as the law was proverbally expenditure that might be proposed. (Great | Dix, which was an insult to the people of the last session, he determined and int slow and uncertain, it had been thought laughter.) In that article it had been stated | Canada, was issued, and then it offered a | mated his determination to his friends proper to ask increased powers in order the | we had returned to the days of curruption, | reward of \$200 for the raiders and hunted | fight it out to the death. At that time ! better to prevent them, and punish the Russell frauds, extravagant outlay and an them all over the Province, at the same had no idea of the great resources of the perpetrators-this power he would gladly | nual deficits. He (M. Dorion) complimented | time serzing and imprisoning without cause | Lower Provinces, and thought they would invest the government with, and trusted it | the President of the Council apon the pro- our own innocent citizens. . He repeated | be merely a burden if they entered in would be beneficially exercised. He phetic powers he possessed when this article that the safest course to pursue was to re- partnership with us. His visit there di thought the volunteers, in responding with | was published, for certainly we had returned spect not only the rights of our neighbors, ling the summer, however, had change alacrity to the call of the Governor General, to excessive expenditure, corruption and an. | but of ourselves. had nobly done their duty, and were enti- | nual deficits. (Hear and laughter.) He | The fifth, sixth, seventh, seighth, ninth | tied to the thanks of their country, and in | then referred to the calling out of the vol- | and tenth paragraphs were then adopted. this place he could not but refer to what unteers, and said he looked upon it as the might have been the case had we been first step towards the erection of a standing called upon instead of an act of peace to army; but when troops are thus called out in this paragraph which asserted that a demeet an act of war. He thought any man he did not see how we could be congratulated mand for constitutional changes had who had given any attention to the present as in the address upon a condition of profound condition of the country and the means of peace and prosperity. He looked upon the the agitation had existed in former years, but defense we had at our disposal would feel summoning of the volunteers as a measure of late years it had ceased. He referred to that something very different must be es- of very doubtful utility. Two thousand men the abandonment of the demand for Repretablished amongst us than that which at | for one year would cost the enormous sum present existed. He could illustrate by a of a million and a half of dollars, and what very simple figure what his meaning was, would this half drilled force be against He lived in a very orderly, honest com- | trained armies that would be brought against | changes had creased. He condemned the ex. munity, and when he went to bed he did them? Of what service would they not throw open his doors and windows the war took place? And what was the however good the opinion he might have of necessity for them if the country enjoye his neighbors. He closed his windows and the blessings of profound peace? (Hear.) locked his doors. Now if he happened to Then what other events had occurred live in a community less honest than that ; secure our peace and increase our prosperity which surrounded him he thought he would | since the present ministers had entered office? take further precautions. If there was a When they assumed power there was a same views and it was unfortunate that moral obliquity existing and a less distinct | treaty with the United States by which they | such times Parliament should be called idea of difference between meum and teum | could only have one gunboat on the lake. he would certainly take greater precautions | That treaty was now abrogated, and we had to secure his life and property. He thought | besides the passport system which did much this country ought to act in the same way at | to restrict and injure our trade. What had the preset time as if our windows and doors | led to this? Why, when the last Govern were wide open, and we invited maurand- | ment took measures to prevent raids they ers to attack us from a quarter from which | were ridiculed by the gentiemen on treasur he trusted we should never have attacks .-- | benches, and charged with desiring to cres It was not because we were at peace and popularity when they boldly and fearless likely to continue to be at peace that we enforced the neutrality of the country should neglect all precautions against other | conduct of these gentlemen and their org circumstances that might arise. Never in the press, from the Toronto Leader down | would be be one to provoke war, or by any | to the Quebec Chronicle, had encouraged me na lo excite animosity between the two | Southerners residing amongst us to commit countries. He knew too well, and every acts for which they would find impunity in To do so would be the first step, towards thoughliul man knew what war with the Canada. This was the reason the United downfall of the Empire. United States meant. If The country to States had taken steps to restrict the interwhich we belonged at one time had the course between the two countries. He then from Lower Cabada had explained world in arms against her, and within the proceeded to consider the question of Con- | tion of the government. The Lower Canalast lour years we had evidence of what our | federation, and ridiculed the idea that the | dians had always lived under a monarchic

the last four years had been gradually awa- towards the independence of this conntry. | The members were called in without further kening to the reality of her position. Four and the severance of the connection between debate, and although Mr. Butresne tried to years ago the situation wa- in favor of our- us and England. This, too, has been the speak afterwards he was declared out of order selves. We formed an integral portion of an language of the most influential organ of extensive military and the largest naval public opinion in England-the London with the following result :-power in the world. Our neighbors then had Times. It was for this reason he (Mr. no military and little naval power; but we Dorion) had opposed conted-ration, because had to look at their greatly altered position he saw it meant separate nationality with a Dufresne (iberville). Dunkin, Fortier, appreciated it. Instead of an arms of 10 or divioual burdens of a separate national ix-20,000 men employed against Indians their istence. He believed the government armies now numbered hundreds of shou- neglected the true interests of the cousands, and instead of a few large vessels by during its period of office. It had allowed war their fleets were a most numberless. We the reciprocity treaty to be abrogated with

YEAR. -- Mousts. Bourness, Caron, Con

Geoffrin, Holton, Houde, Joly, Labreche

Paquet, Perrault, Pouliot, Rymal, Thibau-

dead, Wallbridge (North Hastings), Wright

Nars .- Messrs. Alleys, Archambault

Seaubien, Belierose, Biggar, Blanchet

Bowman, Brown, Burwell, Attorney Gene-

rai Cartier, Cartwright, Canchon, Chambers,

Chaptais, Cockburn, Cornellier, Cowan,

DeBoucherville, Dickson, Dufresne (Mont-

caim), Dun ford, Evanturel, Gagnon, Galt,

Gauchier, Gaudet, Haultain, Higginson,

Howland, Huot, Irvine, Jackson, Jones

(South Leeds), Knight, Langevin, Attorney

The eleventh paragraph was then carried.

M. Dorion, of Arthubaska, spoke strongly

against the scheme of confederation. It had

not been demanded by the people. He com-

Mr. T. C. Wallbridge argued they had no

Mr. Bellerose charged M. Dorion with not

of progress. He was prepared to consider is

On the 12th paragraph, a division was de-

Next paragraph was adopted on the same

Mr. John Macdonald, of Toronto, spoke

Confederation, and said if he found the whole

The fifteenth paragraph was carried on the

On the next being put,

Viger, Laframboise, Lajoie, O'Halloran,

(Ottawa County), 25,

federation which was dot oal them not only in order to prevent incursions county, ministers had remained at their posts watching the progress of wffairs, they General Macdonald, Mackenzie (Lambion) might have discovered that plots were being Mackenzie (North Oxford), McConkey, made for invading the territory of a friendly chanan for the City of Hamilton, and they men at once: They could not be trained to withdrew their apposition.

we would have to embody a large number of nation, which it was their duty to have dismortance as high a state of efficiency as the regulars.

A large number of nation, which it was their duty to have dismortance.

Morris, Morrison, Pinsonneault, Poulon, covered and stopped. He had offered only Remiliard, Rose, Rose (Champlain), Rose. Mr. Rose presented the final report of the but confidence would be inspired in them if a few observations on such topics as had (Dundas), Rose (Prince Edward), Smith Russell Election Committee They reported | we were able to hold securely our frontier | suggested themselves. As the debate went | that the petitioner, Dr. Hunter, having positions. Then we would be able to retard on opportunity would be given to offer such (East Durham), Smith (Toronto East), Somerville, Surton, Sylvain, Taschereau, withdrawn his case with the consent of the invasion and instruct those portions of our remarks and amendments as might be sitting member, they found that the sitting population which would be called out for deemed desirable or necessary. In his Wood, -64. Thompson, Tremblay, Walsh, Wells, White, service. These things should be done before opinion confederation was only a device of the occasion demanded them, for a country politicians to get out of a difficulty in which that desired peace could not afford to make they were placed and not in response to the demonstrations of this kind while negotiations | call of any considerable portion of the people Among the petitions introduced to-day were going on to prevent war; they would of this country. As such it ought therefore then be regarded as a menace, and the very to be looked upon with very great doubt and act provoked which they intended to prevent. suspicion; especially when it, was proposed plained of an unwillinguess to discuss the Then our military schools ought to be ex- to us to erect a new nationality as stated in that in no respect could it the of advantage tended and our volunteer force enlarged; the address. The present, of all times, was to this country. He objected to the recent not the time to make this declaration to the | calling out of volunteers as useless and as world. He thought this was a most ill- entailing a serious burden upon the Province. advised expression in the address. Upon He understood that an amendment would the whole he looked upon these two para- be moved for an appeal to the people before graphs in the address as most objectionable | adopting the scheme, and believed a majority -that the militia had been called out for of members from Lower Canada would supsaid it contained reference to two subjects, not for this belief he would hardly now per nament duty, and that the Canadian port it. of great importance to Lower Canada—the | be found seconding the address. He then | people wanted a new nationality to be built | right to barter away their birthright as British

subjects. He complained that the ministry Mr. John A. Macdonald in reply to M. had not treated the House right in remaining Dorion, said that it was proposed that each silent during the debate. paragraph of the address should be taken up separately in the usual manner. meeting the question fairly, and spoke stren-The first and second paragraphs were gly in favor of Confederation as a measure

then adopted. On the third.

without reference to marrow party consider-Mr Holton with reference to the sub- stions. He spoke at length in French' attackject of outrages on the border thought, be- ing Messre. Dunkin and Dorion. manded by Mr Eric Dorion and taken-yeas give the Government increased powers. Was division. On the 14th paragraph against the Intercolonial railway. If it was built the North-west must be opened at the same time. He expressed himself in favor

Mr. Jonn A. Macdonald said it was quite of an appeal to the people on the question of scheme good he would support it, but if not he would vote against it. tive one paragraph of the address and agree te all the others. We were bound by per-

Mr. Holton said he did not require to be liamentary usage and practice in England to instructed in the rules of Parliamentary respond in some sense to every paragraph in practice. It was not unusual for the gov- | the speech, and he would not therefore sak ernment to enter into the explanation of a division when there was no defined ame circumstances which had led it to propose | ment or perceive the necessity for extraordinary legislation, and also to indicate in a general same division as the others; and the sixway the mode in which it was proposed to | teenth and last, unanimously.

On motion of Mr. John A. Macdonald a formal resolution referring the address to Mr. John A. Macdonald could not see a select committee, the receiving and adopttions now, and thought the country would Mr. John A. Macdonald announced that be satisfied when, in two days, all the de- His Excellency would be prepared to receive to tails of the measure would be laid before the address to-morrow at half-past three

The paragraph was adopted.

On the eleventh

Mr. Dunkin contended that the expression

agitated for the last few years was untrue-

sentation by Population by the Macdonald-

as proof that this sgitation for constitutions

Sicotte and Macdonald-Dorion governments

He proceeded to criticism the wording of the

unnatural. There had been a class of persons

Colonial Secretary, he said that it gave

tion which the address indicated. The duty

of the Colonies was to develope the connec

tion with the Imperial government instead

tion scheme, as tending to disunite and weaker

position of the Provinces. England expected

rather than consolidate and strengthen

The House adjourned at 11:10. M. Joly thought some more able member LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. After routine business the House resumed neighboring country to feel thankful for the various kinds. The celebrated firm of not help feeling that it was due to Canada, the consideration of the Address in teply to perfect peace we enjoyed, and with profound | Devlisle, Schiller, Berehault & Co., again | to England and to the United States, that it | the speech from the Throne. reverence and devoted loyalty to declare our flourished in office as prosperously as ever should not be allowed to pass in silence Mr. Bureau expre-sed his approval indebtedness to Him who sent us those -theirs and the other appointments being lie thought that a man could live in peace generally of the course the government had blessings. He (Cot. Haultain) approved necessary to seenre the infusion of Reform | near a neighbor much more powerful than taken with respect to the raiders, and said They have their produce sent to market by the language of the address in condemning blood into the cabinet. In every direction himself, but he must be endowed with the be wes prepared to give the Confederation a cheaper and more expeditious route than acts recently committed on the frontier, as in which he had looked he found a return qualities of justice, of prudence and of cour- scheme an honest and candid considerarequired us to prevent being inflicted upon | vailed prior to 1862. (Hear, hear.) He | and his strong neighbor he should act with | Mr. Ryan spoke in favor of Confederaa neighboring and friendly country. He did did not, however, intend to dwell upon the the intention of doing justice when justice tion. As to the border troubles, he thought not speak as a lawyer but as a soldier, and pay given to a few officers, but he had was due and claiming justice when it was our proceedings should not be dictated by people on Lake Erie. The Eastern States he could bay without hesitation, that he had eraver matters of complaint against the his due. If he did this prodently and any servite dread of the United States. no sympathy with war carried on in the government. What had it done to prevent showed courage in maintaining what was there had been raiders on this side there manner that had been described. It was not the reciprocity treaty ? Nr - just and doing what was right, he (M. July) were Fenians on the other side cherishing

his opinion, and he had felt bound to state publicly in the City Hall at Fredericto that he was astonished we should remain separate so long. He was now ardently

The Address was then carried unan nously and will be presented to His Excellency to-morrow alternoon at half past The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, Jan. 24 The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock pression "A new nationality," because the Cartier and M. Gaudet, and took his seat as member for Three Rivers.

On motion of M. Caron, leave was given to the St. Hyacinthe election committee On their return Mr. Galt laid on the

tion returns for the half year ending 30th June Mr Galt also brought down a message from His Excellency, transmitting supplementary Militia, frontier force, namely, pay, allowance to officers and men \$70,000 per mouth, \$306,000. transportation, barrack accommodation, & \$30,000-total \$330,000. 2nd. To make good, sums improperly surrhodered l government of the United States, under the Extradition treaty, \$50,000. Mr. J. B. E. Dorion introduced a bill for the protection of squatters in Lower Canada;

the public accounts, and trade and navige

alse a till? to authorise proceedi go for the tribunals of Lower Canada. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock