by brave officers and men have been

I must hear testimony to the valour displayed in these actions by the whole of the regiments of her Majesty's service employed, and the East India Company's let European Light Infantry. The native force seconded in a most spirited manner their gallant condust.

To Lieutenant General Sir Henry Hardinge, my second in command, my warmest thanks are due, not only his personal exertions, which were conspicuous to all, but for the able assistance he afforded me through all the eventual scenes of this well-fought action. To the general said my personal staff, I feel deeply indebted for their uncassing exertions. Major Generals Sir Harry Smith, Gilbert, and Sir John Littler, and Brigadier Wallace (who nobly fell in the hour of victory, fully realised the high expectations I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the Bringlian the

tions I had formed of their conduct as leaders of divisions.

With the Brigadiers, the commandant of artillery, and the chief engineer, the commanding efficers of regiments, and with the departmental staff. I was also greatly pleased; their exertions were most unrashiting, and highly praiseworthy. The reports I have received from the generarals of divisions of infantry, the brigadiers of cavalry and the commandant of artillery, epeck in highest terms of their respective staff; and it is my intention, as soon as possible, to forward to you, right honorable sir, a list containing the names of all the officers I have just enumerated, together with the names of all those who appear to me specially to merit approbation and favour. The hurried manner in which I am forced to collect information and prepare these numerous details, may, I fear, cause the omission of the names of some officers well deserving of notice; but I shall not fail to send in a supplementary list when I can assure myself of their individual merits, as fit would be most painful to me to feel that I had set done justice to any of the brave men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to moution the conduct of an illus-

men who shared with me the glories and dangers of this arduous conflict.

I beg now to mention the conduct of an illustrieus nobleman. Count Ravenaburgh, who, with the officers of his suite, Counts Greuben and Oriola, did us the honor to accompany the force during our operations. They were present at Moodkee, and in this great battle. It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity I can bear my testimony to their gallant conduct on these occasions, worthy of the high reputation in the arms of their countymen, and of the great ancestor of one of them. I lament to add that Dr. Hoffheister was killed in the action on the 21st instant.

I herewith enclose the report of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, se-I have the honor to be, &c.,
H. GOUGH.

General, Commander-in-Chief. LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND

LIST OF OFFICERS KILLED AND
WOUNDED.

HEAD QUARTERS' STAFF.—Killed, Mjr. Geo.
Sir R. H. Sale, GCB, Mjr. W. R. Herrieb, Capt.
J. Munro. Wounded, Mjr. P. Graut, Capts. G.
E. Hillier, H. B. Edwardes.
PRESONAL STAFF.—Wounded, Lieut. Col. R.
Wood, Lt. F. Haines.
GENERAL STAFF.—Killed, Mjr. A. W. Fitzroy
Somerset, Bvt. Capt. W. Hore.
ARTILLERY DIVISION.—Killed, Capts. J. Trower, F. Dashwood, E. D. A. Todd, 1st Lts. P. C.
Lambert, R. Pollock. Wounded, Capts. W. K.
Warner, M. Mackenzie, 1st Lts. E. Atley, C. V.
Cox, C. A. Wheelwright, C. Bowie, R. M. Paton.
CAVALRY DIVISION.—3d Lt. Drags. Killed,
Bvt. Capts. G. Newton, J. E. Codd, Cornets H.
Ellis, G. W. K. Bruce, E. Worley. Wounded,
Brgdr. W. Maetier, Lt. Cols. D. Harriott, M.
White, Mjr. C. W. M. Balders, Capt. C. F. Havelock, Bvt. Capt. T. L. Harrington, Lts. S. Fish. lock, Bvt. Capt. T. L. Harrington, Lts. S. Fisher, E. G. Swinton, E. B. Cureton, H. C. Morgan, J. G. A. Burton, Cornets W. H. Orme, J. D. White, J. Rathwell, volunteer Mr. A. Alexander. Gov. General's Body Guard. Killed, Lt. W. Fisher. Wounded, Bvt. Capt. C. D. Dawkins, Lt. G. R. Taylor, St. Lt. Caralty. Wounded,

Lt. G. R. Taylor. 5th Lt. Cavalry. Wounded, Mjr. Alexander, Lt. R. Christie. Frast Infantry Division.—Divisional and First Infantry Division.—Divisional and Brigade Staff. Killed, Capt. Van Homrigh. Wounded, Brgdrs. S. Bolton, C. B., H. M. Wheeler, C. B., Capt. E. Lugard, Lts. Nicolls, A. J. Galloway, E. A. Holdich. 31st Foot. Killed, Lt. J. L. R. Pollard, Lt. and Adjt. W. Bernard. Wounded, Mjr. G. Baldwin, Lts. T. H. Plaskett, A. Pilkington, Ensigns J. Paul, H. P. Hutton. 50th Foot. Wounded, Capt. W. Karylka, Lts. C. A. Mouat. E. J. Champters. R. Knowles, Lts. C. A. Mouat, E. J. Chambers, R. M. Barns, Ensigns A. White, Lt. and Adjt. E.
C. Mullen. 24th Regt. N. I. Killed, Bvt. Mjr.
J. Griffin. Wounded, Ens. E. A. Grubb. 42d
Lt. Infantry. Killed, Lt. J. G. Wollen. Wounded, Lt. and Adjt. C. W. Ford, Ens. J. Wardlaw.
48th Regt. N. I. Wounded, Lts. E.-W. Litch.
ford. R. C. Taylor.

SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION .- Divisional and SKOOND INFANTRY DIVISION.—Divisional and Brigade Staff. Killed, Capts. J. O. Lucas, J. H. Burnett. Wounded, Lt. Col. C. C. Taylor, Brgdr. Mjr. R. Codrington. 29th Foot. Killed, Capt. G. Molle, Lt. A. A. Simmons. Wounded, Mjr. G. Congreve, Capt. A. St. G. H. Stepney. 1st Eu. Lt. Inftry. Killed, Capt. T. Box, Eos. P. Moxon. Wounded, Capts. C. Clark, B. Kendall, Lt. D. T. Beater, B. W. H. Farney, E. Moxon. Wounded, Capts. C. Clark, B. Kendali, Lts. D. C. T. Beatson, R. W. H. Fanshawe, Ens. P. O. Salusbury, C. R. Wriford. 2d Nat. Grens. Killed, Ens. G. A. Armstrong. Wounded, Capts. T. W. Bolton, J. Gifford, Ens. A. D. Warden, W. S. R. Hodgson. 16th N. I. Grens. Killed, kljr. L. N. Hull. Wounded, Ens. J. J. O'Bryen. The Governor General is "an-out-and-outer," as the soldiers have it. He is first and last in the field, and the soldiers idolize him for his bravery and kind attention to their wards. He him the field, and the soldiers idolize him for his bravery and kind attention to their wards. He him the foot. Killed, Col. A. B. Taylor, Capts. J. Dunne, J. F. Field. Wounded, Capt. A. Rest. 9th Foot. Killed, Col. A. B. Taylor, Capts. J. Dunne, J. F. Field. Wounded, Capt. A. Borton, Lts. A. Taylor, J. U. Vigors, F. Siewright, W. G. Cassidy, Ens. W. H. Forster. 80th Foot. Killed, Capts. A. D. W. Best, R. Schebearras, Lts. R. B. Warren, G. C. G. Bythesea. Wounded, Mjr. R. A. Lockhart, Bvt. Capt. S. Fraser, Lt. M. D. Freeman. 26th Lt. Inftry, N. I. Killed, Lts. G. A. Croly, A. Eatwell. 73d Regt. N. I. Killed, Capt. R. Hunter.

Brvt Capt C G Walsh, Lts A O Wood, I H H
Lukin, Ens G Weld.
First Brigade.—31st Foot. Killed, Lts H
W Hart, J Brenchley. Wounded, Col J Bryne,
Capts W Willes, T Bulkeley, G D Young, Lt J
L R Pollard. 9th Foot. Wounded, Asst Surg
R B Gahan. 47th N I. Wounded, J F Pogson.
SECOND BRIGADE.—50th Foot. Killed, Asst
Surgeon A Graydon. Wounded, Capt H Needham. Lts W S Carter, J C Bishop, R E De
Montmorency, C E Young. 42d N Lt I. Killed,
Lt J Spence. Wounded, Ens E Van H Holt.
Firth Brigade.—9th Foot. Wounded, Ens

T. Bunbury.			e
NUMBER OF KILLED	AND W		f
Action 1 Control of the Control of t	Killed.	Wounded.	ė
European Officers,	50	117	i
Native Officers.	19	27	t
Warrant Officers,	0		ŧ
Sergeante and Havildare,	42		i
Trumpeters and Drummers,	. 5	24 1	ě
Rank and File,	775	2041	ì
Lascars, Syce Drivers and			Ġ
Grass-cutters,	19	33	E
	-		t
Total,	909	2386	
Horses,	524	285	ă

ABSTRACT OF TROOPS SUPPOSED TO BE ENGAGED. Artillery, ein troops six companies say

ppers, two companies say Sard Drageons,
Six Regiments of Royal Infantry at say 750 4,500
Four Regiments of Native Cavalry, at say
400
1,000

Three and a half regts. of Irregular Cav-alry, at say 700 2,450 1st European Light Infantry, 900 17 Regiments of Native Infantry, at say 800 13,600

Deduct two regiments in Ferozepore, Sappers and Miners, and three Regiments supposed with camp, say

Balance engaged, say

A letter from an officer of the Ferozepor orce, under General Littler, represents the ighting with the Sikhs as tremendously severe We give some detached passages from his letter. highting with the Sikhs as tremendously severe. We give some detached passages from his letter:

"The great fault of our army is in not having guns of sufficient calibre; we were firing 6 pounders at them, and they answering with 24 pound grape; we might as well have taken popular and pea-shooters; the fact is, the day was won by the buill-dog courage of Europeans. We bivouacked for three nights, and fearful work it was, the wells being either full of gun-powder, or dead men, but we were glad of anything. It was really not safe to walk about with light in hand, as their camp was all undermined, at least they were not mines but magazines, and the most frightful explosions took place every minute.

A field of battle is an awful sight; heaps of dead, dying and wounded going perfectly mid for water, and not a drop to be had for love or money; any one who has never seen a field of battle has not the remotest idea of the suffering that goes on; men walking about in agony, no one able to assist them. Our loss is tremendous, 3,200 killed and wounded—70 officers.

I can't say that I killed many men, but I saved the life of one unfortunate. Sikh in the village; ene of my men was in the act of running him through with the bayonet, but I prevented, as he was unarmed; very sorry I am that I did not kill bim, as I have little doubt that he was one

through with the bayonet, but I prevented, as he was unarmed; very sorry I am that I did not kill bim, as I have little doubt that he was one of the men who rushed out of the village and cut poor Egerton to pieces, but I did not kill him. But in war time one certainly loses all feeling, luckily; to see the Europeans going about wantonly bayoneting the wounded men; it was enly tit for tat, as they did the same with our men. I was sent with my company the night before last to escort the elephant battery, 18 pounders, to the Governer General's camp; we started at sun-set and arrived our first march two hours before sunrise, fearfully cold,—bad roads—traces breaking—nullahs to eross, &c., &c., and bivouacking is not pleasant work on a frosty night.

vouacking is not pleasant work on a frosty night. "Serve me right, what did I list for?"

Reinforcements were to be sent immediately ablishment in Ireland is to be increased by the ddition of a battalion of Guards and four regi-nents of the line. Recruiting was going on with considerable activity in Cork and other ci-

The following letter is from the pen of a young fficer, who was personally engaged in the hard ought actions of the 19th, and 21st and 22d of December:—

CAMP FEROZEPORE, Dec. 29, 1845. My dear _____, I take up my pen just to give you a short account of the most splendid victory we have just gained over the Lahorians. We met them first on the 19th of this month, after parching twenty four miles, and commenced action about three o'clock in the afternoon, which,

Two days previous to this the Governor-Geand days previous this the Governor-General rode in one day sixty miles, the next (the 17th) forty-five miles, and halted ready for the action against a fort; but finding nothing worth taking, the Governor-General ordered us not to molest them. After the battle on the 18th, we continued on the field for a couple of days, when we again moved (21st) at eight in the morning.

we again moved (21st) at eight in the morning.
After a march of 16 miles we met the enemy,
and about two p. m. we commenced an attack, which continued all night, and the greater part of next day, when we achieved a splendid triumph, and drove the enemy back across the Sutlej. You are aware that the Sutlej is a river which partly separates the Punjaub from our ter-ritory. The army of Lahore came over the riv-er 80,000 strong. They are, generally speaking brave soldiers, and their artillery is equal to our

and no water to be found.

Sir Henry himself slept on the field of the last battle without anything but his cloak around him his two sons at his side, and your humble servant close to them, with many another brave fel-

We have three aides-de-camp killed and two wounded, Colonel Wood among them, sho Ens. P. wounded, Colonel Wood among them, shock Kendall, through the thigh, but in excellent spirits and tong well. Sir Henry, Mr. C. and Mr. A. are discussed all safe, and also poor I, who never saw war's alarms before. I think we have given them anough for the present, although, perhaps, it is not yet all over.

The Gwenner General is "an-out-and-outer."

self now visits the hospitals every day, and when in the field deprives himself of every comfort, marching at the head of the troops without a tent, a change of clothes, or even a days food. My dear —, I have no time to say more. Remember me kindly to all inquiring friends."

THE OPINIONS OF SIR ROBERT FEEL AND THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON ON THE "GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA."

L. M. D. Freeman.

Led, Lts. G. A. Croly, A. Eatwell. 73d Regt. N.

I. Killed, Capt. R. Hunter.

Fourth Infantry Division.—Divisional and Brigade Staff. Killed, Lt Harvey. Wounded, Lt Col T Reed, Capts C F J Burnett, J F Egerton. 62d Foot. Killed, Capts G H Clark, H Welle, Lts T K Scott, W M Nair, R Gubbins, M Kelly, Adj Gen Sims. Wounded, Mir W T Shortt, Capts S W Graves, C W Sibley. D G A Darroch, Lts M J Gregorson, W L Ingall, A S Craig, Ens. C Roberts, J M M Hewett. 2th Regt N I. Wounded, Lt Col L Bruce, Capt W B Holmes, Lt C B Tulloch, Ens J H C Ewartlath Regt N I. Wounded, Capt W Struhers, Bryt Capt C G Walsh, Lts A O Wood, I H H Lukin, Ens G Weld.

First Brigade.—31st Foot. Killed, Lts H First Brigade.—31st Foot. Killed, Lts H First Brigade.—31st Foot. Killed, Lts H Punjaub.

W Hart, J Brenchley. Wounded, Col J Bryne,
Capts W Willes, T Bulkeley, G D Young, Lt J
L R Pollard. 9th Foot. Wounded, Asst Surg
R B Gahan. 47th N I. Wounded, J F Pogeon.
Szcond Brigade.—50th Foot. Killed, Asst
Surgeon A Graydon. Wounded, Capt H Needham, Lts W S Carter, J C Bishop, R E De
Montmorency, C E Young. 42d N Lt I. Killed,
Lt J Spence. Wounded, Ens E Van H Holt.
FIFTH Brigade.—9th Foot. Wounded, Col.
The Duke of Wellington, after highly eulogising the conduct of the Governor-General in volunteering his services as second in command to Sixth Brigade.—9th Foot. Wounded, Col.
T. Bunbury.

NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.
Killed. Wounded.
European Officers, 50 117
Native Officers, 19 27
Warrant Officers, 0 3
Sergeants and Havildars, 42 141
Trumpeters and Dressmers, 5 24
Rank and File, 775 2041
Lascars, Syee Drivere and
Grass-cutters, 18 238

Total, 909 2386

Sir Robert Peel's etatement, in addition to his exposition of the condition of the Punjab and the reasons which operated with Sir Henry Hardinge in not advancing his whole force to the frontier, contained numerous points of interest; and as he successively brought them before the

Home, his sarraive silating the situages and perfect the situages and perfect that all situages are the first and the situages are the situages the situages and the situages are the situages and the situages are the situage

to prevent their firing; and we drove the enemy, without a halt, from one extremity of the camp to the other, capturing 130 or 140 guns as we went along, which were fired twenty paces from us, and were served often."

We have not space to continue our analysis of Sir Robert Peel's speech; and must refer our readers to the Parliamentary report itself, only observing that to his eloquent tribute to the to the memory of Sir Robert Sale, as well as to the general propositions of his motion, the House manimously assented.

Propincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. 23d March, 1846.

ion of Sundry Petitions, by different members of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Nellson, presented the Report of the Librarian, in reference to the state of the Library, which was referred to a committee of

The Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU, moved, that the clerk be authorised to subscribe to the papers publish-

for only the leading journals of the Province.

Hon. Mr. BRUNEAU said, the News paper is
the only organ of public opinion in this Province,
therefore, said he, because a paper is published
in a small place in the back woods of Canada,

therefore entitled to the same deference as would be paid to those called leading papers.

Hon. M. Morats thought it a waste of public money. When we recollect that parliament cost during last session, alone, the sum of £40,000, we ought to be wary of throwing away public money with such a lavish hand.

Hon. Adam Ferrie, considered one copy was along and if only one copy.

plenty and if only one copy was taken it would cost only a few pounds, say £50. In reply to the Hon. W. Morris saying take only the leading papers, who is to decide which are the leading and pers, who is to decide which are the leading and which are not, where shall we begin and where shall we end. Every paper is becoming in its time a leading paper, as the place where it is published grows larger.

The motion was referred to committee of 5, to

onsider and report.

Hon Mr. McGill gave notice that he would

The Hon. Mr. McGill. gave notice that he would move on Thursday for the changing the hour of meeting from one to three P. M.

The Hon. Mr. Nellson moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Jolieste, the resolutions in reply to the speech from the throne, they were as usual a case school the green that

al a mere echo of the speech.

Hon. Mr. NEILSON said in moving the resoluwith diffidence, for although an old member of therefore, called upon. The first matter in the resolution is the congratulation of Lord Cathcart on his assumption of the reins of Government, and the expression of our regret at the removal from amongst us of Lord Metcalfe, and I feel confident that all will concur in the expression of the resolution; the next matter is the finance, and I am happy to state that the revesue is better this year than it was last year; the next is the change in the commercial policy of Great Britain, I am persuaded that the British Government will not sacrifice the inter-British Government will not sacrifice the interer of the British Empire must be supported throughout the whole world. The next matter is one in which we feel particularly interested. I refer to the lamentable fires at Quebec,—a person who has not seen the destruction can have no idea of the distress. The reply throughbut the whole is merely an echo of the speech from the throne, with two exceptions.

Hen. Mr. DeBoucherville then rose and

said, that he hoped the Resolutions would not be pressed to-day; there were some objection-able passages to which he hoped some gentlenan would propose amendments. Hon. James Morris, rose, and said, I also

hope that they will not be pressed; they are 2004 a mere echo of the speech from the throne, there are some parts of the Resolutions to which I could not give my assent, I doubt if I could vote for the fourth resolution.

Hon. W. Morris, said, my hon. friend opposite is a great stickler for British parliamentary practice, and he would tell this house, that it was the practice of the House of Lords invariabpractice, and he would tell this house, that it was the practice of the House of Lords invariable and the practice of the House of Lords invariable and the practice of the House of Lords invariable and the speech from the Throne. The answer is in separate resolutions, so that we need not vote of the paragraphs of the Speech contained sentiments to which he and his friends who had joinsed separately. The only difference between separate resolutions, so that we need not vote of the but separately. The only difference between that the speech and the presentation in reply is, first, "one every occasion" has been left out in the answer, as the Hon. mover considers that Lord Metale motion of his Swergerig and the presentation of his Swergerig and the presentation of his Swergerig and the proposation of the Swergerig and the proposation of the Swergerig and the proposation of the Swergerig and the side of the thousand the side of the shows that he side of the shows the side of the shows that it is "reference to Treat Britan of the swergerig and the side of the side of the swergerig and the system of the swergerig and the side of the swergerig and

in amendment to the first resolution to the ffect that Lord Metcalfe had not won the gratude of the people of Canada, which was lost, se
main motion was then put and carried.

The second Resolution was then moved.

Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville moved an amedment, the substance of the amendment we cold

ent, the substance of the amendment we cold

be that Lord Metcalfe possessed the confidere of the people of Canada—what was his majory in the lower House? Lord Metcalfe had eturned from India, and while there had imbied notions which could do very well for India, ut were not at all suited for Canada. An bu-member, who, before, would have been easily returned for any county in Lower Canada, as cast out at Richelieu and afterwards at Morreal, and had afterwards to seek refuge in a rolen borough. How long, and how difficult it is at been to get a Solicitor General for Canada list. This shews that in Lower Canada, at least, brd Metcalfe did not possess the confidence of the people. How long were we without an Insector General? I believe that in private life he the only organ of public opinion in this Province, people. How one were we what an interest the riors, said be, because a paper is published in a small place in the back woods of Canada, that is no reason for slighting it, no, it is the organ of the place where it is published, and therefore entitled to the same deference as would be paid to those called leading papers. not having a seat during the whole of last les

Hon. James Morris then rose, and sai, I

d upon me by the House of certain resolutions in answer to Parliament on Friday last. We need not pubisfaction with that clause in the resolutions in which the House congratulated His Excellency on his appointment as successor to Lord Metcaife, "the great Lord Metcaife," as he designated our late esteemed and venerated Governor, upon whose character, public and private, he passed a well-merited and truthful eulogium. He then alluded approvingly to the various matters—the reorganization of the Militia, the consideration of the Civil List, and the commercial policy of the country—mentioned in his Excelpolicy of the country—mentioned in his Excel-lency's Speech, and concluded by moving the the resolutions, which were seconded, in a few words, by Mr. DeBleury, the Hon. Member for Montreal.

Montreal.

On the motion being read by the Speaker,
Mr. Johnston begged to ask the Hon and gallant
mover whether he would consent to strike out that part of the first paragraph expressing satisfaction at the appointment of Earl Cathcart. He faction at the appointment of Earl Catheart. He (Mr. Johnston) had no idea of being governed by military meu. If we were going to Oregon or Texas he might be satisfied with a military man, but what does Earl Catheart know of our agricultural interests? Let his Hon friend consent to strike out these phonogenes were to strike out these phonogenes were given. sent to strike out these obnoxious words, otherwise he would move an amendment. The Hon. Member having asked several friends, and appealed to the opposition in vain for a seconder, was obliged to resume his seat.

Mr. Baldwin regretted being under the necessity of proposition and the second of t

cessity of proposing an amendment. As a general rule, he would prefer making such remarks on the speech as he felt that the interests of the

their country from a foreign for, and was them to receive their country form a foreign beyond a foreign bayonets to redress their grievances; a law. From the appointment of Lord Cathert Taugur war, I am very glad to hear a memer their connection with the mother country, and of the Executive Council say, "no, no." It may be that we are not to have soldiers as redressed their connection with the mother country, and they desire no aid from foreigners. He (Mr. B.) said that as a Canadian, Canada was his idol, and it was because he believed that the best interesting that connection that the stock as he did. With regard to said that as a Canadian, Canada was his idol, and it was because he believed that the best interests of Canada would be promoted by that connection that he spoke as he did. With regard to the Civil List, he could only say that he was ready to enter on the consideration of that subject, and he hoped it would be brought to a satisfactory settlement. All feel the unconstitutional position in which that question stands, and the sconer it is placed in a more constitutional cone, the better. He was glad to hear of the prosperous state of the revenue, although he fear. Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville remarked, can it be that Lord Metcalfe possessed the confidered it would all be wanting; indeed, he doubted the people of Canada—what was his majoty whether the hon member for Huron would be whether the hon, member for Ruron would be able to meet the numerous demands on him.—
(Hear, hear.) With regard to public improvements, he would suggest the alteration of the word "necessity" which appeared to him to pledge the House to a certain course without its having information before it. With regard to the fires at Quebec, in or out of the House he the free at Queoes, increase in his power; he rejoiced at the sympathy shewn in England and felt grateful as a Canadian, to the government and people. As to the commercial changes, little at present could be said. He must wait until ministers could explain their plans. Changes were chosen to take place, but we should rise successions.

was necessarily one duy of a duy. The administrated although it came on us perhaps on a sudden. We had a splendid agricultural country, and to despair would be neither consistent with our characters as men or as citizens. He (Mr. B.) was ready to thank his Excellbney for his promised co-operation which he had no doubt of. He (Mr. B.) sion.

Hon. James Morris then rose, and sai, I should like much there should if possible to manimity in the address. In 1843, Lord fetteral fee violated the constitution under which we now are sirring. I have recorded my vote and I do not see as yet any reason to alter it. I regret the necessity of voting against so many hon. gentlemen. I do so, however, conscleationable, I, I do not wish to draw back from the vote have already given.

Hon. Mr. Massur remarked, Lord Metcalft have already given.

Hon. Mr. Massur remarked, Lord Metcalft have already given.

The resolutions were then put seriatim, without further debate and passed. They were referred to a committee to prepare an address.—The address was reported and adopted. After which they adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 23rd March, 1846.

Colonel Prince, rose, and, moved the adoption by the House of certain resolutions in answer to the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the propertion of the properties to vote for its second reading, but what the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the properties to vote for its second reading, but what the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the properties of the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been adopted that defects existed in the municipal laws of Upper Canada had been meeting of Parliament under the law of the l s its fate? He need not remind the House of Many hon, members on the other side were.

Country—the people were afraid. with dimension of the Legislative Assembly, I am but a young member of this House, and I think some older member of this House, and I think some older member might have been chosen. The speech has received, I suppose, the sanction of the Ministry, and, therefore, they could not, with propriety, move the resolutions in reply. I was, therefore, called upon. The first matter in the resolution is the congratulation of Lord Cath-with the lause of the property of

> Yeas.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Bertheth, Bentillier, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chabtau, Desaulnier, DeWitt, Drummond, Franchere, Guillet, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Lestander and Australia and le, Macdonald, of Glengary, Macdonell, of Stormont, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Price, Roblin,
> Rousseau, Tache,—27.
>
> Bagot the then head of Government
> Bagot the then head of Government

Speaker.—1.
Nays.—Boulton, Brooks, Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colvile, Cummings, Daly, DeBleury, Braper, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall. Jessup, Johnston, Macdonald of Cornwall, Macdonald, of Kingston, Macdonald of Dundas, M'Connell, Meyers, Moffat, Papineau, Petrie, Prince, Riddell, Robinson, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood, of Brockville, Sherwood, of Toronto, Snith, of Frontenac, Smith, of Missisquoi, Stewart of Bylown, Stewart, of Prescott, Taschercu, Viger, Watts, Webster, Williams, Woods—43.

Machania Bertht, Bebutthiner, Speaker Huron to Demack was set the scene of his labors and was

Mr. Arrwin had imagined that the Hon'able when the first difficulty arose; Member who represented not the county of Richelieu or that of Montreal but the borough of Ministers to be consulted or not;

prought into life by Lerd Metches, hear, hear.) At the time of the late Ministers there were at Bill, the Bill, for amending the assessment Bill; the Common is a season of the late of th Rivers. There must surely have change either Rivers. He (Mr he School Bill provision was in schools which schools should no to the great benefit of the right and the right an shools which schools should be schools which schools should be read the neft of the reference of the country—but this schem and nothing instead has been gent ministers have been and truggling to keep themselves it was are to be believed, they see and respect for each other than the statements of the sea are to be believed, they see and respect for each other than the statements of the sea are to be believed, they see and respect for each other than the sea of some of the late Ministry of some of the late Ministry in a statement from a paper to a then appealed to the member of the served that such a question that the such a question that the served that such a question that the question remarking that, suld be answered in the negative old be. Mr. Robinson, after the allusion Mr. Robinson, after the affusi-the hon. member for Quebe innation on his part, was ne sible that the hon. member for it in opinion as to the prope aber to pursue. I came here port such measures as shall be a genety of Simoog, and not he county of Simcoe, and not to personal feelings. There as which must come before the m extremely necessary, I ncil Bill are among them.
measures—as propounded being them good, if they are list them. I do not expect t and forward every measure that od of the Country. No, I do will therefore bring forward su

therefore bring forward so present themselves to my m et that the ministry will give is I will give them mine. Mr. Chauveau addressed the E

inst the address.

Ir. McDonald, of Dundas-I

Mr. McDonald, of Dundas—Internan who has just sat downlor moments, have made such tion, as that the people of Upp represented. This can be either the words which were given a sof the late ministry. The net was set at work and the mthe ridings of York were as the During the agitation they were sending papers through held township meetings, mber say that the people did question. I will fell the houndard of the country had

tion. I will fell the hou-le of the country had here are persons in that h

and the question at issue, issue. The county who to the time of the ruptuers of the hon. gentlemen shed to be governors over the last they sent much agree with the resolu

then I say that they sent madily agree with the resolution, member from Essex only part in which there eement is on the subject of life, in reference to his de of the people of Canadi that the speech is not fully would wish it to be like a. The University Bill is ned, but the parties who opposition to the Bill which is the parties who is the proposition to the Bill which is the ministry in my part of ects are admitted even by

he address of the late In

stated that he believe ill and that he thought i The School Bill I ho until it has had a fair tri

my district, and it required to the second of the second o

hen it was time to draw base culpability of the events y there is—must fall on the manner. If conscience would tell tales. When I was

at of straw in durance vile, he exit from this world, I could

lpability of the hon. n

but I know that I was I

at the country was broug able position. He (Dr. N doned any more than the no. Lord Durham had b

ot of indemnity for having.

Not that he blamed I is. Had that lamented that have done much for C of that he (Dr. Nelson) a nothing to reproach hims beduct.

BOULTON-I did not inte

we saw that the co ct us, we felt ourselves call ourselves. I feel no culpab

MR. Vicen made a long speech is Final tolling the benevelence of Lord Men's a lauding the policy of that noblems. This and venerable members was much made to the contract of the contract of

MR. CAUCHON also addressed the House MR. CAMERON said—The latter part first paragraph of the speech was not four fact. One need not be surprised at ment which he obtained, with its mi dropped a peg at least this session—possion dropped altogether. At all events, much of its importance was taken from it by its not being recommended in the speech from the throne. We on this side have a right to complain on general principles. Hon members on the other side have a still greater right to complain. He had fulfilled his duty in pointing out a few of the serious amissions in the Speech, and would now to prove himself and friends free from inconsistency, move tis amendment. Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Aylwin, moved the insertion of the words which his Administration brought it have already been cited. there was a peaceable gove Rousseau, Tache, 27.

Absent Liberals.—Bertrand, Jobin, (sick.) Lacoste, Laterrier, Lemoine, Powell, Smith of Wentworth, Thompson,—8.

Absent Tories.—Dickson, Monso, Murney,—3.

Doubtful.—Merritt, LeBouttillier,—2.

Speaker.—I.

Routton, Brooks, Cayley, Chalmers, 10 and 10 a Bagot the then head of Gove

ns notificated did not into go the subject to night, but a seem to have forgotten the ate has consisted principally it elation to the late rehellion he abad grace from the hon. go He ought to recoilect that dered Weir calls for vengea made that the subject has but likely to create a great de Dr. Neitson—The hon. The contract of the subject has but likely to create a great de Dr. Neitson—The hon. NetLson-The hon, mem ubject of which he probably painted with the facts hi ustifiable, if not he shou saying any thing about if J. S. MACDONALD (of efore voting on the amendo before voting on the amendaration he was desirous of maration he was desirous of maration he was desirous of maration, for having voted, sine for the congratulatory A tealie, on his elevation to the appear inconsistent in his appear inconsistent in his appear inconsistent in his lanation, to be found voting is administration of the House of the course followed by Lord assumed the reins of Governmentitle to Royal favour, so at he considered, as voting on the sole consideration that, and the learned Solicitor that the learned Solicitor that the learned Solicitor which declared in the East and the learned Solicitor that the learn

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