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## CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL.

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1841.

No. 15:]

Parliament of Canada. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

D SPLENDID FURNITURE Cheapest, and as the best.

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. H. BENTLEY,

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MONDAY, July 5. the trial of the controverted elec-

the county of Huron.

LIMILTON said there were certain formust be complied with, one hich must be complete with, one as, that before any petition against of a member could be acted upon, and of a member could be acted upon, ances must be entered into by the amplaining, for the payment of all costs in the trial. The statute was plain thre upon this point, and no two control of the contr and he put upon it. There was pointed out by the statute, which nber petitioned against could a committee for the trial of a on. He did not think, howat the objection could apply to those ned against upon slight and The hon, member for who had been normanated, he belie-

LL pointed out the words of the which declares that no person petieganst shall serve upon a committee ral of any controverted election. The of that hon, house had decided the that no person so situated could ar that no person so situated cound no a committee of that description, ealy mode by which the hone gentlenoil test the question would be by apto the house from that decision.

Journal of the same of Upper or Lower Canathe same of Upper or Lower Cana-

hat provision was enacted. upon the Upper Canada Statute. as a petition was depending against mber that member was incompe-

blowing gentlemen were selected and serve upon the committee :—Messrs. feilson, Robertson, Christie, Burnett, ond, Morris, Moore. The nothe part of the petitioning candidate
The nominee of the sitting mem-

RBURN moved that a committee on mi expenses be appointed in order to with a committee of the Legislative

VLWIX said it would be remarked as ar circumstance in the history of this ent, that no committee of privilege, e of good correspondence with the unch of the legislature had as yet been d. He was sorry the hon. gentleman treasury benches were deserted. ares which had as yet been prothat house had originated with pri-nicals, whereas the house had been set that ministers were prepared to rard all necessary measures. He that complaints had been made in the newspapers against that house astination and he was inclined to at if the were to wait until ministers t those complaints would be ful-(Hear, hear.) It was a disgrace that no committee of good cor-with the other branch of the Lebeen appointed. He hoped that he appointment of such a committee. BURN observed that such had not actice in Upper Canada. As rettee of privilege, he believed no complaints of breach of prie was no doubt that a great ma-heen left undone which they one, and the appointment of a spon the contingencies of that sidered to be one of those things not to be any longer delayed.

Ay said that as reference had

members of the administramember from Port Neuf, it be proper that he (Mr. Day) lew observations in reply. The overnment was, that the busi-se had been delayed by awaitction of those measures which ected to bring forward. He hat although himself and his ssumed certain duties for the which they held themselve as far as relates to the ordithe house, it was as much the was their duty, to forward all ures. The hon, member from

ed desirous of forcing upon the administration a responsibili-eater than it could reasonably they should assume. With sence of any government meaaly say that the attention of nity to the preparing and ma a measures as were necessary to be wine the house; and he would put sod sose of the house whether unposition altogether novel, they could not be prepared at once: besides, collected that questions of no ace had already been discussed. required the attendance of the administration in their ouse. He was, however, hapinform the house that in the assuing week some of those all sures would be brought for-usted that all reproach on the

ould be entirely removed.

dressed the house for a consiin so low a tone that it was more than catch the general gentleman's observations. upon the coneuct of the genpy the treasury benches, for opy the treasury benches, for cent occasion vigorously of po-luent of committees for various out having at that time or since by manner to supply the place

Jamittees.

LAN MCNAB said he was not preties for the resolutions of the hon.

a from Lincoln immediately. He
sow what the Legislative Council

Be to Almith. the continuous of the do with the contingencies of the embly. They could appoint a th regard to their own. The posed by the hon, gentleman had a lause in Upper Canada, and he al did not consider it advisable to tow. He was glad to hear from the ateman, one of the officers of the et. (Mr. Day.) that those great mea-the were expected from Ministers a state of forwardness, and would looking an account of the country and state of the country of the country and state of the country of the country and country and country of the country chaited to the House. The course sking anxiously for those measures. House was looking anxiously for was looking anxiously for

them; and he thought they had every reason to expect that there would be no delay in bringing them forward, as there were a double number of law officers of the Crown, a double

Sir Allan McNab .- As there were two election committees to be struck on Wednesday next, he would move that there be a call of

next, he would move that there be a call of the House on that day.

Mr. Johnson said he could see no necessity for a call of the House.

Mr. DURAND was of the opinion that there should be a call of the House, otherwise it would be difficult to procure a sufficient number of members to be present, especially as two election committees were already sitting.

Mr. Merritt was opposed to the motion, because he had never known any good result from it.

Mr. Viger remarked that a call of the House should only take place in cases of ur-gent necessity, and upon questions of the ur-most importance, (hear, hear,) and when put n practice the attendance of members should

Mr. AyLWIN said he believed it was a matter of absolute necessity that a call of the House should take place, lest the House should be left without a quorum.

Mr. Cameron accorded with the hon. gen-

tleman, (Mr. Aylwin,) that there should b Mr. CHILDE observed that the language of the motion should be somewhat different—it should be a call of the whole House.

Mr. MERRITT said it must clearly be unde stood that a call of the House meant a call of the whole House. He thought, however, that calls of the House should be avoided on that cans of the House should be avoided on all occasions where it was possible to avoid them. It was utterly useless unless the call were enforced, and the attempt to enforce a call was sometimes attended with disagreeable consequences. On one occasion in Upper Canada cortain marghers were brought to the Canada certain members were brought to the bar of the House, and required to make an apology for their absence. They did so, but in a way which was not very creditable to themselves or the House.

themselves or the House.

Mr. Black remarked that a call was rarely made in the House of Commons, and when made a remote period was invariably fixed for the call to take place; for upon a call being ordered it becomes the duty of the Speaker to cruse the proper officer to notify absent memorates. cause the proper officer to notify absent members. He did not consider that the business of Wednesday next was of that importance that a call of the House would be required; it should only take place upon the determina-The hon, mover of this proposition had no right to assume that members would be guilty of a dereliction of duty in the present case.

Col. PRINCE said he was sorry to differ from the hon, gentleman who had just spoken. He (Col. Prince) would support the motion, because he thought it all important that a full attendance of Men bers of that house should he had on Wednesday next. He could not concur in the view which was taken by the concurrence of the property of the statement of the concurrence of the statement of the st that there was any necessity for sending to Montreal, Quebec or Sandwich for absent members when a call of the house takes place. Members were presumed to be during the continuance of the session in attendance at the place where the Parliament is symmoned to be holder. The intertion of a self-sending the continuance of the session in attendance at the place where the Parliament is symmoned to be holder. The intertion of a self-sending the continuance of the session in attendance at the place where the Parliament is symmonetic to be holder. ed to be holden. The intention of a call was to secure the attendance of those who were within a reasonable distance, and not of those who had obtained leave of absence. He certainly thought that a call should take place to pre-vent the possibility of the business of the house being delayed, of which complaint had already arisen; and while upon this subject he would take occasion to advert to a letter which he noticed in one of the newspapers, published in this Town, containing insulting published in this Town, containing insulting the towards that house, for which the language towards that house, for which publisher should be brought to the bar. would support the motion of the hon, and gal-lant gentleman from the Town of Hamilton

Mr. Chesley said he certainly apprehended that this very protracted debate, would not have a tendency to remove, or to silence the complaints which were going abroad of the procrastination of the real business of the house, and of the country. Would it not be better that the speaker should direct the proper officer to wait upon the different members who are in Town and request their attendance; he thought that a call of the house should only be resorted to on the most mo-mentous occasions; he would not vote against

Mr. Aylwin.-Hon. Gentlemen seem very much alarmed at the idea of having a call of the house. The hon gentleman (Mr.Chesley) would only have a call take place upon momentous occasions; is this not a momentous occasion? Unjust charges have been preferred that members of that house were willing to protract the business of the country. It certainly appeard to him (Mr. Aylwin) that there was a most urgent necessity for the adoption of the resolution.

Sir Allan McNas desired to know from one of the gentlemen on the treasury benches, the gentleman who had charge of the Board of Works, whether it was the intention of the government to recommend to the house the passage of any measure relating to the Bur-lington Bay Canal.

Mr. HAMILTON brought up the Report of the select committee on the fisheries of Gaspc. Mr. Christie objected to the report being received. He had not been consulted on the subject, although he was one of the select committee to whom the matter had been referred.

Mr. Hamilton said it was the report of a majority of the committee unanimously agreed to, and he trusted the house would not reject

the report in consequence of the objection of a single individual.

Mr. Viger said he thought it was understood, when the hon member had withdrawn the report yesterday, it was with the under-standing that the report should be re-commit-

Mr. CAMERON said it appeared, rather unfortunately for the house, that there was a misunderstanding between the two hon mem-bers from adjacent counties. He believed the house understood, and common sense dictated, that the report should have been recommitted, that the committee would again have met, and have given notice to the hon. gentleman from Gaspe to attend the meeting of the committee. By the proceeding of this committee, however, he thought one important feature was pointed out, which was, that in appoint-ing select committees the rules of that house should not be departed from; that no person who was known to be hostile to the subject submitted should be named to serve upon the

Mr. Sherwood was of opinion that the in-Mr. Sherwood was of opinion that the intention had been that the report should lie upon the table until to-day that the hon member from Gaspe might have an opportunity of examining it, and he would have ample opportunity of expressing his when the house went into committee of the whole upon the report.

Mr. Johnson said his understanding of the matter was that the report was to be reprom-

matter was that the report was to be re-com-The motion for receiving the report was ne-

Mr. Morris moved that the order of the day for receiving the report of the select committee to whom had been referred the subject of the printing of the house, which had been lost by the adjournment on Friday last, be revived, and that the report be received.

In making this motion he was aware, he said, that he should be opposed by the honmember for Lincoln. The committee had given notice to all the printers in town to attend and give information before the committee; they all stated that the price which had been determined on was a reasonable one. been determined on was a reasonable one; but he believed that an individual from the city of Toronto had since stated that he would be willing to do the work for less; hence the opposition of the hon member.

Mr. Thorsurn said he should oppose the

Mr. THORBURN said he should oppose the motion as the hon, gentleman had very correctly supposed; but his opposition did not rest exactly on the ground predicated by the hon, gentleman. His objection had arisen before he saw the person alluded to by the hon, member. It had come to his knowledge that a complication had a taken because a combination had taken place among the printers of this town: there had been a meeting of all the trade, at which meeting it was agreed that one only should put in a tender for doing the work, with the understanding that it should be divided amongst them. He (Mr. Thorburn) was well aware that the work could be done at a saving to that house of at least three thousand dollars; it became therefore an important consideration whether the house would allow a band of individuals to conspire together, and to obtain from the house a large sum of money over and above what the work was really worth. He thought it should be thrown open to competition, and that tenders should be received anew. Another point was, that as the paper was furnished by the house, he thought it would be as well that it should be paper manufactured in this Province. He desired that it might be referred back to the committee, with instructions to receive new tenders.

tions to receive new tenders.

Mr. Morris said he would move for leave to withdraw the motion which he had made. And it was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. HINCKS moved that the order of the day for reading the report of the committee to whom had been referred the subject of subscribing to the different newspapers published in this Province, and which was lost by the adjournment on Friday last, be revived and that the said report be now received.

Upon this motion a division occurred—yeas

26, navs 21.

Mr. Hincks then moved that the said report be concurred in.

Mr. Hamilton said he should oppose the motion; not that he thought their constituents ought not to be made acquainted with the proceedings of that House, but he thought the mode proposed was altogether unconstitutional. He thought it would be abusing the confidence of the government which had placed money in their hands for the purpose of defraying the contingent expenses of the House, to expend that money in the way ptoposed. He would not now urge the same reason which he did on a former occasion, that it was not in accordance with the practice in England; he would set aside that argument, and oppose it upon the ground that it was un-constitutional—that they had no right to apply constitutional—that they nad no right to apply the money to such a purpose. If they had a right to apply this money for the payment of subscriptions to a newspaper, they had an equal right to apply it to the payment of their own expenses. Such a practice had been reown expenses. Such a practice had been re-sorted to on one or two occasions in Lower Canada, but that was no reason why they should in that House adopt a similar proceed-

Sir Allan McNab said he would, before sin Allian McNas said he would, before the question was put, take the liberty of say-ing a few words upon it. He did not view it in the light of paying Reporters; it was merely facilitating the publication of the de-debates of that house, in order that the constituents of hon. members might the better understand what was said there. It was walk known to every one in that house that a vast majority of the public newspapers were decidedly in favour of one particular party: and the speeches of hon. members who were favorable to that party would doubtlessly be well reported in those papers; while those of others would be wholly omitted or imperfectly given. But here were accepted. imperfectly given. But here was a paper entirely unconnected with party politics, which professed to give, and he had no doubt which professed to give, and he had no doubt would give, an impartial, unbiassed and correct reports; he thought therefore, it should be encouraged; he thought it was due to the constituency which sent them to that house, that they should not reject the only means in their power for giving them correct information. The British house of commons although they did not pay Reporters, nevertheless tolerated the practice of Reporting; and why did they do so? It was that the public might be put in possession of that knowlmight be put in possession of that knowledge which it was so desirable they should possess, namely, of the conduct and proceedings of their representatives. He would not for a moment admit the truth of the proposition that it was a miserally and the state of the st tion, that it was a misapplication of money, or that they had no right to apply the money for this purpose. The same objection would apply to the ordering of 5 newspapers as five hundred. It is precisely the same in principle.

It was very well known that the country looked for information at their hands, and in

what way would that information be given them, if it were left to those party newspapers? (hear, hear.) The amount required to be expended was a mere trifle, and he thought if it were supposed that the vote would be unconstitutional, they would find before the end of the Session a great many unconstitutional orants of money, and of larger sums than the one now proposed to be voted.

Mr. JOHNSTON said he felt it his duty to

Mr. Johnston said he felt it his duty to vote against this motion, having hitherto been opposed to the proposal of the committe upon principle. If it were not paying for reporting directly it was doing so indirectly, and he thought there was very little difference. He found besides that it was not one paper alone which they were going to support by this vote but two or three; in the Chronicle & Gazette appeared a long report purporting to Gazette appeared a long report purporting to have been made by H. Fowler Esq. who is also the publisher of the Mirror of Parliament. If he furnishes other papers besides his own, it is but reasonable to suppose that he receives

quid pro quo from those papers, and he (Mr.J.) thought therefore the vote proposed, would be a useless expenditure of money. He did not see the propriety of voting away five hundred dollars. dollars a month to so little purpose. Besides he f the report contained in the "Mirror," he would mention an instance when exactly the reverse of what he (Mr. Johnston) had said was stated; he was represented to have de-manded from the gentlemen on the treasury benches, whether they would rest their pop-ularity upon those measures which they themselves introduced; now what he had asked of them was whether they would rest their popularity on such measures as the hon. member for West Halton (Mr. Durand) might

member for West Halton (Mr. Durand) might introduce.

Mr. Durand said it appeared from the hongentleman's observations, that he feared other papers would benefit by the labors of the publisher of the Mirror of Parliament: He (Mr. Durand) hoped it would be the case; it was the very thing which was most desirable; the more they could diffuse information the better, and as the vote they were about to give would have the effect of placing all newspapers in the possession of the reports, he thought there could be not reasonable objection offered to it on that score. It was expected that very sherify the Budget would be opened, and there would then be abundant materials both for the employment of hon. members in that House, and also for those whose business it would be to furnish to the country information of the proceedings of the House. He thought the arguments of the hon: member tended to strengthen the proposition. He would cheerstrengthen the proposition. He would cheer-fully support the motion.

Co. PRINCE said he merely rose for the pur-

Co. Prince said he merely rose for the purpose of cautioning hon, members against consuming the time of the House unnecessarily by again going into a debate upon this subject. The resolutions had been already carried by a considerable majority in committee of the whole House on a former occasion:

Mr Chester said he observed on the part of hot, gentlemen who were in favor of the proposition a great fear of entering into any further discussion upon the subject. For his own part he had heard subjects of far less consequence discussed, and he was particularly desirons of hearing and understanding the full merits of the case. He (Mr. Chesley) was desirois of hearing and understanding the full merits of the case. He (Mr. Chesley) was perfectly aware that there are among the con-stituents of hon. members many who would be extremely glad to obtain information without expense to themselves; but he would not to gratify the selfishness of any one, consent to

voteso large a sum of money.

The years and pays were then taken upon the question, and stood as follows: yeas 35, nays 31. The division upon this question will be

The division upon this question will be found in our next number.

Mr. Aylwin, Col. Prince, Mr. \_\_\_\_, and Mr. Turcotte, a select committee appointed to wait upon his excellency the Governor General with an address, reported that his Excellency usuall transmit his answer by message.

Mr. Harrison rose and stated that the answer to that address had been placed under his charge, and with permission of the House he would now read the same. But before doing so perhaps he would be allowed to make one observation. There would be no necessity on future occasions for messengers from the House to wait upon his Excellency in cases where information or papers were asked for. All that would be necessary would be that twenty-four hours notice be given of the intention of the House to apply for such information, or for the production of any particular document. Then when the address is passed the proper officer will be prepared in his place in the House to furnish the reply. This method he believed would greatly facilitate the business of the House. Mr. Harrison then read the answer to the address.

Mr. Viger objected to this mode of proceeding. It was out of all form of parliamentary practice. They had no right to receive this as an answer to their address

Attorney General Ognen said, perhaps it night be new to the hon. gentleman, but nevertheless he considered it perfectly unobjectionable. It was not necessary that his Excellency should give the answer to the messengers. A gentleman holding a high office comes into the House and says: here is the answer of his Excellency. He (Mr. Ogden) could see nothing irregular or improper in this method of communicating with the House. Here the channel of communication is direct between the Governor General and the House of Assembly, and all the House required to know was that the gentleman presenting the answer of his Excellency was an officer of the

Mr. Viger.—Really if this mode of proceeding be adopted to-day, how are we to know what innovation may be attempted next. His Excellency informed the messengers of the House that he would communicate to the House his answer by message. Now let any hon, member read this communication let any hon. member read this communication which has been produced by the hon. gentleman opposite, who is a member of his Excellency's administration, and see whether it can be called a message such as this House is entitled to expect. A message to this House should be signed by his Excellency—this is not. He thought it was treating that House with very little consideration.

Mr.Simpson said with all due deference to the non. and learned member who had just spoken, he conceived that hon. Gentleman, was out of order in making the observations he had made. What could be the difference whethmade. What could be the difference whether the hon, gentleman—the secretary to his Excellency appeared at the bar of the house and there delivered the message of his Excellency, or whether he delivered it in his place in the house. The new practice arises from the new system which is now to be put in operation, and he (Mr. Simpson) was not inclined to quarrel with it.

Mr. Vigers said he did not object to the message being brought by the hon, gentleman who had brought it, he only wished that the message itself should be such as it ought to be.

Mr. CAMERON said if he understood th meaning of the hon, gentlemam (Mr. Viger) he certainly thought he would be borne out by authorities. The message should have been addressed to the Legislative Assembly, and should have been signed by his Excellency the Governor General. He (Mr. Cameron) concurred with the hear gentlems in the latest the concurred with the hear gentlems. concurred with the hon, gentleman in thinking that the practice should correspond with that pursued in England with regard to messages communicated from the head of the Government to the House of Commons.

Mr. Harrison said there seemed to be a slight misapprehension on the minds of hon. members with regard to the intention of the officers of the government in adopting this course. The communication which he (Mr. Harrison) had made to the house was the answer which the Governor General communicates through him (Mr. Harrison) to those

gentlemen who were the bearers of the ad-Mr. Viger said if it were possible to view it in that light, he certainly had no objection.

Mr. HINCKS moved that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the operation of the existing usury laws &c. and in making the motion he observed that he had long been persuaded in his own mind that the usury law as at present in force, was productive of awas at present in force, was productive of very serious injury to the true interests of the country. It was a question of very great importance, and he desired that the Subject should be fully discussed; and to this end he would move for the appointment of a committee who were favourable to the measure in order that a report might be made and the subject be brought under the consideration of the accuse.

Mr. Johnston said he would oppose this Mr. Johnston said he would oppose this motion upon this principle, that the committee named by the hon. gentleman, consisted of the very last persons who ought to be appointed upon it, besides in order that a committee should be named by the hon. member it was necessary that a rule of the house should be rescinded and if a precedent were once set for dispensing with the rules of the house, they might expect that it would be followed up on all occasions. It was just as well that the Committee should be balloted for.

Mr. HARRISON said that on this subject he Mr. HARRISON said that on this subject he thought it necessary to inform the house that the Government had it in contemplation to submit a general measure to that house, which should embrace the subjects of Banking; of the regulation of the currency and of usury, (hear, hear,) these subjects were so closely connected that it was considered advisable to include the whole in one act: (Hear.) He had no wish to interfere with the medical He had no wish to interfere with the motion of the hon. gentleman otherwise than by in-forming the house of the intention of the gov-

Mr. Hincks said he could only say he had heard with great satisfaction the announce-ment which the hon and learned gentleman had made, and he would with much pleas-tire, with the permission of the house, withdraw his motio

The motion was withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. NEILSON said he had had the honor of presenting to the house a petition, a few days ago, upon the proposed alteration of the timber duties in Great Britain. A press of other matters had prevented him, from moving the adoption of the proposed alteration of the proposed in the maters had prevented him, from moving the adoption of any proceedings relating to the subject. It was now time that they should be stow some attention upon the subject, and he would therefore move that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on Friday next, that the sense of the house might he taken upon the question. He had named Friday becaese he perceived there was no item of importance upon the order for that day.

Another subject to which he wished to draw their attention; was with reference to Election contests for that part of the Province heretofore called Lower Canada. In a matter which so nearly concerned the privileges, the honor and character of the house, it was certainly unbecoming that so much delay should take place. There had been a difference of opinion as to whether the law of Low-er Canada relating to trial of controverted elections was still in force. He did not think it necessary to enter into any discussion upon the subject, he would merely move that the that part of Canada, heretofore constituting the province of Lower Canada be conducted according to the provisions of the Statute 4 Geo. 4 chap. 31.

ROUTINE BUSINESS:

Thursday, July 1. Mr. Cook got leave of absence to the 12th

they were sent for to attend his Excellency the Governor General at the Legislative Council Chamber, and to hear the royal assent given to the Heir and Devisee Commission A-

The house then, according to appointment; entered upon the consideration of the Lenox & Addington contested election. The names of twenty-three members were drawn from a complete list of the members, which, by stricomplete list of the members, which, by stri-king out on the part of the petitioner and sit-ting member, were reduced to nine, who were immediately sworn in to try the election. The Canada Fire Insurance Company In-

corporation Act was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday. The second reading of R. J. Turner's bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The Anatomical school bill was read a sec-

ond time, and referred to a special committee.

The order of the day for the consideration of Mr. Neilson's resolutions on elections was

mr. Netison's resolutions, on elections was postponed to to-morrow.

The Speaker was directed to issue summonses to the witnesses required before the committee on the Lenox & Addington elec-

The house went into committee on the report on Printing, and concurred therein—to be considered by the house to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Friday, 2d July. Mr. Viger presented the petition of certain inhabitants of the county of Chambly, cominhabitants of the county of Chambly, complaining of the manner in which the trustees have marked out the Turnpike road from Longueuil to the little river Montreal, under the Ord. 4 Vic. c. 16. Mr. DeSalaberry brought up the petitions of J. B. Hertel de Rouville, and of S. & T. Andre, praying for an indemnity for losses sustained by the rebellion in 1837 and 38. Mr. Cameron presented the petition of W. Bell and others, relating to the Tay navigation. Mr. Burnet, that of certain electors of Quebec, praying to be restored to their constitutional rights, of which they have been debarred by his Excellency's proclamation, prescribing the limits of the cities. Mr. Steele, that of the magistrates of Simcoe, in reference that of the magistrates of Simcoe, in reference to their Gaol and Court House. Mr. Moore, that of A. Rea, in reference to the Sherbrooke railroad, praying for an amendment in the act of incorporation, and for a grant of money to make surveys.

The West Gwillimbury Road Bill was read The West Gwillmbury Road Bill was read a third time and passed.

The petition relating to the Whitby Harbor Company was referred to a committee of 3.

The Speaker laid before the house a return from the Midland District Bank.

Mr. Roblin moved for a committee on bank-Mr. Roblin moved for a committee on banking, but afterwards his motion was altered by moving that the petition of the Bank of Upper Canada be referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Duna, Cartwright, Holmes, Hincks, Merritt, Buchanan, Morris, Dunscombe; and that the 77th rule of the house be suspended in reference to this motion. Carried; yeas,

Bank, City Bank, and Midland District, were referred to the committee. Yeas 48, nays 18, 42, nays 23. The petitions of the Montreal 42, nays 23. The petitions of the Montreal Mr. Small gave notice that on the 8th he would move that the house go into committee to consider the propriety of repealing certain parts of the law of U. C. relating to the wages of members of the Assembly; and on the 7th he would move to read the journals of U. C. in reference to the petitions of J. F. Taylor and C. C. Small, on the subject of their claims for services at special Sessions of Oyer and Terminer for trials of high treason in 1838.

Sir A. McNab gave notice that on the 5th

Sir A. McNab gave notice that on the 5th he would move that in future when motions are made to bring up petitions and for second reading of bills on any future day, or for adjournments of the house, except it be special, such motion to be verbal.

Mr. Burnet gave notice for the 5th of a mo-tion for an address to his Excellency, praying for a statement of the money expended on the Chambly canal, and the present state of that

work.

Mr. Steele moved to revive on Thursday the order of the day on the Simeoe Gaol Bill.

Mr. Prince thoved that the house go into committee on Tuesday to consider the expediency of amending the act of U. C. relating to losses sustained by the rebellion, by onlarg-ing the time of the sitting of the commissioners to be appointed under and by virtue of that act; and also moved that the house on Tuesday go into committee to consider the expediency of amending the Game Act by altering the time of shooting woodcock from the 1st September to 15th July.

Mr. Day moved that the house go into com-

mittee on Tuesday to consider the expediency of repealing the ordinance of L. C. relating to a Board of Works, and for making provision for the establishment of a Board of Works for the Province; and on Wednesday to consider the expediency of an address to his Excellency, praying his Excellency to appoint a commission for the purpose of revising the statutes and ordinances of L. C.

Sir A. McNab, from the committee on the officers of the house, obtained leave to recover.

officers of the house, obtained leave to report from time to time, and made the first report, which recommended a certain number of clerks

and their salaties—to be considered on Mon-day, and be the first order of the day.

Mr. Parent, from the committee on J. A.

Tailhades' petition, reported a bill to natural-ize that gentleman. Second reading on Wed-nesday: The house agreed to adjourn over to Mon-

Mr. Merritt; from the committee on the

Mr. Merritt; from the committee on the petition of G. Rykert and others, reported a bill to incorporate the Bank of Niagara. Second reading Wednesday.

Mr. Draper moved that the order of the day for considering the laws in force in Upper Canada relating to Courts of Request, lost by the adjournment last Monday, be revived, and become the first order for Tuesday.

Mr. Prince moved that W., Dunlop, Esq., and J. M. Q. Strachan, Esq., exchange lists of witnesses to be examined in reference to the Huron election.

Mr. Simpson was added to the committee.

Mr. Simpson was added to the committee

on the currency.

Messrs. Tache and Berthelot were added Mr. Killaly laid before the House the report
of the Chambly Canal Committee of
five on the contingent accounts of the House.
Mr. Killaly laid before the House the report
of the Chambly Canal Commissioners.
Mr. Marritt moved for a committee of seven

Mr. Merritt moved for a committee of seven to examine into the prices paid and the method adopted for the transport of products on the different communications within this Province. The Sydenham Road Bill to be read second ime on Tuesday, and the Bill to allow me bers to vacate their seats was postponed to

The Bill to enable R. J. Turner to practice as an Attorney and Solicitor, was read a second time. An amendment moved by Mr. Baldwin and carried, yeas 35, nays 15, and ordered to be engrossed, yeas 30, nays 13.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, July 5. The Speaker laid before the House a state ment of the affairs of the City Bank, Bank of British North America, Quebec, and of the Champlain and St. Lawrence rail road: Messrs. Steele, Neilson, Robertson, Christie, Burnet, Holmes, Raymond, Morris and Moore;

Burnet, Holmes, Raymond, Morris and Moore, were named and appointed to try the Huron contested election. They were sworn in, as also Mr. Sherwood, nominee for the sitting member, and Mr. Prince for the petitioner: Commissioners were named to receive evidence within the county; they were Messrs. John H. Haggerty, A. Ferguson and George Boomar, with power to sit at various places. The Speaker was directed to issue summonses to the winnesses. The following petitions were presented:-

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Robertson, those of certain inhabitants of Two Mountains and Terrebonne, for alterations in the Mutual Insurance Act. Mr. Viger, one from the counties of Vercheres and Richelieu, to the same effect. Neilson, from the Common Council of Quebee, to be made elective by the inhabitants, or to confirm the powers of imposing new taxes. Mr. Thorburn, that of David Secord, of St. Davids, for remuneration for past services during the last remuneration for past services during the last war; also, of J. Oswald, T. Oswald, and U. War; also, of J. Oswaid, 1. Oswaid, and C. Harvey, for naturalization. Mr. Armstrong, from the proprietors of Berthier, and Mr. De Sa aberry, from Rouville, for changes in the Mutual Assurance Act. Mr. Merritt, of R. Collier, for naturalization. Mr. Delisle, from the inhabitants of Huntingdon, for a change in the Mutual Insurance Act. By Mr. Holmes, that of the Natural History Society, for a geo-logical survey of the Province. By Mr. Cartwright, of certain inhabitants of Masanche and its vicinity, on the subject of education. Mr. Burnet, three from River du Leup, Beauharnois, and Melbourne, to the same purposer Mr. Morris, from Leeds and Lansdowne, for a bridge over the Gananoque. By Mr. Powell, from Bayham to be united to the countr of Norfolk; the same from Walpole, and another from the District of Talbot, for an enlargement of that District. By Mr. Duncombe, of certain inhabitants of Beauharnois for indemnity for losses sustained in the rebellion of certain inhabitants of Beauhamois for indemnity for losses sustained in the rebellion of 1838. Mr. Bonthelier, from St. Hyacinth, for a change in the Mutual Insurance Act. Mr. Cartwright, of the Eastern and Ottawa District, for improvement of the post route from Comwall to L'Orignal. Sir A. McNab, from the magistrates of the Wellington District, relative to the debt of that District. Mr. Durand, another on the same subject. Mr. DeSalaberry, from the censetaires of Foucault & Noyau, for commutation of tenure.

R. Turner's relief Bill was read a third time, and on Mr. Prince's motion that it do pass, Sir A. McNab moved in amendment to strike out a part of the preamble—nega-

to strike out a part of the preamble—nega-tived, yeas 17, nays 37. Mr. Cartwright moved another amendment, to pass the bill this day six months—negatived. The Bill then passed.

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