

Canada, and was not prepared to submit to the action of a body which they felt misrepresented the people. In that opinion they had been fully borne out by the result of the recent election. There were a number of topics which he had not yet touched upon, but he would not now occupy the time of the house, as he had no doubt other gentlemen were anxious to give expression to their views upon some other important subjects under discussion, and some other opportunity would be afforded him for taking up those matters which he had now omitted. The honorable gentleman concluded by thanking the honorable member for the Fourth Riding of York for the manner in which he had introduced the amendments.

Dr. Dunlop said, that his object in rising, was to take up some matter which had not been touched upon. He thanked the honorable gentleman for the Fourth Riding of York, for the able and temperate manner in which he had addressed the house. The honorable gentleman had also made an objection that Parliament had not been assembled at an earlier period. What period had been selected for the meeting of the last Parliament? It had not been assembled until within six days of the time when it would have ceased to have a legal existence. (Cheers.) Pray what obstacles intervened to prevent the earlier meeting of the last Parliament? (Hear! hear!) The only reason was that the honorable gentleman was in power desired to put off, as far as possible, the evil day. With respect to the Civil List, the man who knows anything of the constitution of his country could deny that the imposition of that list was a violation of constitutional rights. But, by what Government was that violation committed? Why, by the very Government which established the house of Responsible Government in the country. (Hear! hear!) Before the institution of Responsible Government that House would have spurned the idea of such a thing as the Governor-General having the sole power of originating money-bills. Now they must go to his Excellency to learn if he will be pleased to allow them to spend their own money. (Hear!) A wonderful improvement, truly, has this Responsible Government effected! He said two years ago on the floor of the house, and he repeated it, that "Responsible Government was but a trap in which to catch fish." An honorable gentleman on the other side of the House had asserted that those who had been returned favourable to the administration, had been returned only by adopting the principles and measures of their predecessors. As far as he was concerned, he could say, that he had either avowed the one or supported the other, he would not at the present moment be standing on the floor of the House. In one measure he agreed with the gentleman opposite—the opening of King's College, and would lend his assistance to the accomplishment of that purpose.

[The debate, on motion of Mr. Gowan, was then adjourned till to-morrow, Thursday, and placed as the first order of the day.]

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
Seventeen petitions were presented. The following were read:—
That of Dr. Arnold, and others, Lecturers and Students of the Medical School in Montreal, for an act of incorporation. Referred to a Committee.

Of the "Simcoe District Council" for certain amendments to the Municipal Council and assessment laws.

Of the same for the removal of the office of County Register therein to Barrie.

Of the same for the removal of doubts respecting the sale of land for taxes in certain districts of the County of York.

Of the same for the better protection and preservation of wild game.

Of Rev. Dr. Phillips—praying that his salary as chaplain to the late Assembly and Council of Upper Canada may be continued during the remainder of his life.

Of P. Dequiere—complaining that he has received no remuneration for his services as clerk to the District Council of St. Francis, and praying relief.

Of W. B. Lindsay, junr.—praying to be continued as assistant French translator to the House. Referred to a Committee.

Of the District Council of St. Hyacinthe, for certain amendments to the Municipal Council Ordinance.

Of the same for certain amendments to the Crown Lands Office for certain legal matters.

Of Honorable Tanguay, praying to be appointed Assistant French Translator to the House—Referred to the Committee on W. B. Lindsay's petition.

Of the Ursuline Nuns of Three Rivers, for the passing of an Act to enable them to acquire and hold additional property yielding an annual revenue of £1,500.

Of Rev. Dr. Archambault, and others, of St. Michael de Veau, for a grant of £250 to complete a school-house therein.

Of the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec, for authority to erect a Bridge over the River St. Charles.

Of the Moderator and Presbytery of Montreal, praying that certain Ministers who voted at the late election may be relieved from the penalties attending the same, under the late election law, of which they were ignorant.

The following Petitions were referred to Select Committees:—

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Of J. P. Waterson, and others, of Hull.

Of Rev. T. Evans, and others.

Of the Simcoe District Council, relative to a removal of the Registry Office.

Of John Yule, Junior.

After the above business was gone through, the following motions were made and carried:—

By Mr. Lafontaine—For an Address to His Excellency for a copy of correspondence between the Home Government and His Excellency.

By Mr. Chabreau—For an Address to His Excellency for a detailed account of money paid, by authority of an ordinance, for roads near Quebec.

By Mr. Macdonell, of Cornwall—Giving notice that he would bring in a Bill to amend an Act of the Court of Queen's Bench, in certain matters, into Canada East.

By Mr. Aylwin, on Monday—For an address to His Excellency for a list of the different offices of Government now filled.

By Mr. De la Roche—Giving notice that he would, on Monday, bring in a Bill for repeal of part of School Act in Canada East, and also part of Insolvent Debtors' Act.

By Mr. Hule, on Monday—For an address to His Excellency as to cause for non-delivery of Provincial Statutes of last Session, at an earlier period.

Mr. Attorney-General Smith moved for the appointment of Standing Committees on the following subjects, viz:—Privileges and Elections, Expiring Laws, Private Bills, Standing Orders, Printing, and Contingencies.

Mr. Christie moved for an additional Committee for the inspection of public accounts to be appointed—and stated, rather broadly, that, if such a Committee had been examined into these matters last year, great saving would have been effected. This motion was opposed, both by the Ministry and the Opposition, on the ground that, by the principles of Responsible Government, the Ministry were responsible to the House and to the country for the proper expenditure of the public money, and that the appointment of such a Committee would be a violation of the principle of Responsible Government.

Mr. Baldwin complimented the Ministry on their strenuous opposition to the proposal, and said that it assured him of the sincerity of their expressed determination to administer the Government according to the principle of responsibility to the House and people.

On a division, only Messrs. Christie, Johnston, Scott, and Leafe, supported the motion. The original motion was carried, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Papineau, Moffatt, A. Sherwood, Hale, Robinson, Murray, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Morin, Price and Leafe, appointed to prepare lists of Members to compose the said Standing Committees.

Mr. Baldwin asked for leave to withdraw the petition of Mr. Bussell against return of O. R. Gowan, on account of a clerical error.

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ANNOUNCED DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate on the Address, in answer to the Speech of the Governor, was opened at 6 o'clock in the evening by Mr. Gowan, who spoke for two hours, and with great ability. He objected to saying the removal of the Seat of Government was "unavoidable." He applauded the School Bill, but suggested a revision of it. He declared that King's College must be opened up to all. He objected to the answer of Ministers on the subject of public asylums, proposing that there should be but one for the Province. He declared his adherence to Responsible Government, yet he could not vote for the Opposition, because he thought it would be passing a vote of want of confidence in the Provincial Administration, in Sir Charles Macaulay, in Sir Robert Peel, in the Home Government.

Mr. Price showed that the Reform party were not responsible for the opinions of the Editor of the Examiner. He repelled the attack on the late Administration for agitating the country, and showed that, by having once been members of the Government, they did not lose their civil rights. He defended the principles pursued by the late Administration, of ruling by a party not for a party, but for the whole community. He stated that the Reform Administration was not in existence, and in a prosperous state, and would continue to be so. He said he was willing to give the Administration credit for any good measures they might introduce, and would support such measures, as he had done in Lord Selkirk's time, when similarly situated. He put a question to the Members of the Administration, whether they were to be considered on all subjects as the Government, or as a party. He asked them to answer him in the affirmative, or in the negative. Then he said that he had been asked, if he was for which his honorable friends had resigned. The present Administration had managed to form a party, and he hoped that they would be able to carry on the Government on the principles they wished—but it was impracticable. He said Mr. Daly deserved to be impeached for advising the Governor to remain for nine months without consulting the House.

Mr. Duggan spoke next, and detailed some of the stories which had been concocted by the enemies of the Governor-General, in order to prejudice the minds of the people of the country against him. Mr. Williams replied to some remarks made by Mr. Price on the address to the electors of Durham. The statements made were perfectly untrue, and he showed that they were untrue. He mentioned that, had it not been for the unscrupulous publications of the Reform Administration, he would not have been in the position which he occupied. He exposed the interregnum, and eulogized the measures of the late Administration.

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Mr. Papineau then addressed the House in French, speaking nearly half an hour. The position as to Responsible Government was prepared to carry out as far as compatible with a colony. He acknowledged that he had gone with the late Ministers up to the time of their resignation, but had then become convinced that a few members ought not to force their opinions on the country to its prejudice; and concluded by denying that he had been deserted by his own countrymen.

Mr. Morin followed, and maintained the perfect compatibility of British Responsible Government with the position of a colony, and scouted the idea that a Government professing such principles could be supported by the country.

The House adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6th.

Nineteen petitions were brought up and laid on the table. The following were received and read:—

Of William Harris and others against the election of H. D. Jessup, Esquire, for Grenville.

Of inhabitants of the Northern townships of the county of Kent, praying that the said townships may be set off into a separate District.

Of the Municipal Council of Rimouski, for aid to construct certain bridges and wharves within the limits of that district.

Of the Very Rev. Angus Macdonell, of Kingston, praying to be indemnified for injury to his property, at Sandwich, by the loyalists during the late rebellion.

Of Pierpont F. Adams, praying to be naturalized.

Of certain Elders and Deacons of the Lutheran Churches of Fredericksburg, and Ernestown, praying for an Act to naturalize the Rev. Stephen W. Champlin, their Minister.

Of Mrs. M. Woolwich, praying pecuniary aid in consideration of her late husband's services during the rebellion in Lower Canada.

Of the Hon. Mr. Gowan, praying that the House do address His Excellency to learn if he will be pleased to allow them to spend their own money. (Hear!) A wonderful improvement, truly, has this Responsible Government effected! He said two years ago on the floor of the house, and he repeated it, that "Responsible Government was but a trap in which to catch fish." An honorable gentleman on the other side of the House had asserted that those who had been returned favourable to the administration, had been returned only by adopting the principles and measures of their predecessors. As far as he was concerned, he could say, that he had either avowed the one or supported the other, he would not at the present moment be standing on the floor of the House. In one measure he agreed with the gentleman opposite—the opening of King's College, and would lend his assistance to the accomplishment of that purpose.

[The debate, on motion of Mr. Gowan, was then adjourned till to-morrow, Thursday, and placed as the first order of the day.]

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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
To all the Hocus-vocus-ground Diploma-Quacks

have, within the last 12 months, cured, by a single remedy—say, by all your remedies combined, *one-tenth* of the number of patients that have been cured by a single Remedy of this kind, and I think that you have not, during that period, killed any of your unfortunate patients by either your ignorance of your profession, your carelessness, your debauchery, mal-practice or poisonous medicines; and if you can prove that any single Medicine of mine has injured, for less killed, any human being, I will, on satisfactory proof, being adduced of these facts, pay you a sum of money, to be fixed by a Jury of my fellow Citizens. I am sure that the Public is quite sensible to the sufferings, and I do so with the greatest reluctance; yet I am aware that the conduct of which I so justly complain is practised by individuals who claim a standing in society to which they have no legitimate right, being, as it is well known, the veriest scum of the Profession, and who can scarcely get a seat to their back without selling cases into general use in the Province.

S. F. URQUHART, 60; Yonge-St., Toronto,
General Agent in Canada

for Dr. Sherman Lozenges, &c. Rush's Pills, Sande's Sarsaparilla, Pease's Horehound Candy, Tiger Pill, and other Thomaston Medicines. 75 ct

J. WINER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HOREHOUND
AND ELECAMPANE, for the speedy and effectual Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood. Whooping-Cough, Croup or Hicc, Consumption, Pleurisy, hoarseness, pain and soreness of the breast and lungs. Bronchitis, a disease that is sweeping hundreds to a premature grave, and the most fictitious of all the diseases of the human system, and its various complications. The usual symptoms of this disease (Bronchitis) are Cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, hectic fever, a spitting up of phlegm or matter, and sometimes blood. It is nothing more than an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels which run through every part of the lungs.

For the relief of these various, and by consequence very long time attracted the attention of the medical profession for a public and a lively interest has recently been directed to the development of their active powers and pulmonaric qualities, which the proprietor is now able to gratify, and presents this medicine to the public with full confidence of its being the most safe and valuable remedy ever discovered and adapted to all diseases of the lungs, where any of the functions do not perform their natural or healthy action.

It is universally believed that God in his providence has not afflicted his children with pain and disease, without at the same time giving them something in the garden of nature that will not only mitigate, but in many cases entirely relieve them. With these views strongly impressed on our minds, every one should feel a great desire to go to the garden of nature for relief, and the great secret is to go and to draw from that source that instruction which the wisdom of man has failed to attain.

In presenting this article to the public, the proprietor was influenced by the hope that a medicine prepared with such care and strict regard to the chemical properties of its several ingredients, should take the place of thousands of irresponsible nostrums of the day, and that the simple and pure medicine of the great Creator, the Father, will be sufficient to convince

the most acceptable of its beneficial effects.

Directions accompanying each bottle, with the signature of the proprietor, without which none are genuine.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINKER, Chemist and Apothecary, King-St., Hamilton, C. W.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.—Price 40¢ per bottle.

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