The British Constitution & "Responsible Government" Illustrated!!! An Interesting Debate in the Parliament of "this Canada"

Montreal Herald
AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOLUME LIV. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1862. NUMBER 83.

POST OFFICE,
MONTREAL, March 17, 1862.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails at Montreal

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., per Railroad	10.00 a m / 5.00 p m	6.00 a m[1] / 3.30 p m[1]
North Shore Land Route to Quebec	8.00 a m	4.00 p m
Canada West, as far as Kingston (and Ottawa,)	9.15 p m	7.00 a m[2]
Canada West, through to Toronto and Detroit	12.30 p m	3.00 p m[3]
Laprairie	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Johns, C.E., Napierville and Clarenceville	10.30 a m / 11.00 p m	8.00 a m / 2.00 p m
Boston, Burlington, Rutland, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
New York, Buffalo, Troy, &c.	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, Island Pond and Portland	3.00 p m / 5.00 p m	6.00 a m / 2.00 p m[4]
Chateauguay, Beauharnois and Huntingdon	6.30 p m	5.00 a m
Lachine	9.15 a m / 6.30 p m	5.00 a m / 2.00 p m
St Remi, Hemmingford & Plattsburg	11.30 a m	2.00 p m
Chambly, St. Cesaire, &c.	10.00 a m	2.00 p m
Longueuil and Contrecœur	10.30 a m	2.00 p m
St. Laurent, St. Eustache and St. Scholastique	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
St. Therese, St. Jerome	8.00 a m	7.30 a m
Terrebonne, New Glasgow	5.00 p m	6.30 a m
St. John, N.B., Halifax, and P.E. Island, via Portland steamer	2.00 p m	5.00 p m

[1] Conductor's Bag open till 7.00 A.M. & 4.15 P.M.
[2] do do 8.15 A.M.
[3] do do 4.00 P.M.
[4] do do 7.00 A.M. & 2.45 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each Mail.

Note.—All the above mails are daily [Sundays excepted], except that by North Shore Land Route to Quebec, which arrives every day except Tuesday, and closes every day except Sunday.

☞ St John, N.B., Halifax and P.E. Island via Portland steamer, is due every Wednesday at 2.00 p m and closes every Wednesday at 5.00 p m.

☞ Every Friday night during the Winter season, the English Mail, for the Ocean Mail Steamers from Portland, will be closed at the Montreal Post Office, at SEVEN P.M. for Letters, and SIX P.M. for Newspapers.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Quebec, 14th February, 1862.

THE time for receiving PETITIONS for PRIVATE BILLS will expire on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of APRIL, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.
WM. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk Assembly.

Petitions to Parliament.
PARTIES who may intend to forward PETITIONS to the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY at the approaching SESSION, are hereby notified that the Standing Order which permitted the reception of *Printed* Petitions has been rescinded, and all Petitions will therefore, in future, be required to be in manuscript.
WM. B. LINDSAY,
42 Clerk Assembly.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP
NOTICE is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between the Undersigned, under the style of JAS. WALKER & CO., and latterly under the style of WALKER, SNOWDON & CO., was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
All Debts due to and by the late Firm will be settled by C. C. SNOWDON.
JAS. WALKER,
C. C. SNOWDON.
Montreal, March 27, 1862. 75

THE WHOLESALE and RETAIL HARDWARE BUSINESS, heretofore carried on by WALKER, SNOWDON & CO., will be continued by the Undersigned, in the same Premises, under the name and style of C. C. SNOWDON & CO.
C. C. SNOWDON.
Montreal, March 27, 1862. 75

ESTATE P. B. BADEAUX.
PARTIES having CLAIMS against the above ESTATE are requested to send them, duly attested, to the OFFICE of the Undersigned;
And all parties INDEBTED to the ESTATE are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as all claims remaining unpaid after the 1st of December next will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.
ANDREW MACFARLANE,
ASSIGNEE,
Nos. 258 & 260 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, Nov. 20, 1861. 278

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late JOHN TIFFIN, Esq., are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned, his EXECUTOR; and those to whom said Estate is indebted to send in their Claims, duly authenticated.
JOSEPH TIFFIN,
Executor.
Montreal, Jan. 28, 1862. 25

NOTICE
THE Business heretofore conducted by the Subscribers, under the Firm of COWAN & CROSS, is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
The affairs of the late Firm will be arranged by MR. ROBERT CROSS.
JAS. P. COWAN,
ROBERT CROSS.
Montreal, 28th Dec, 1861. 312

PORTRAIT and OIL PAINTING.
Lessons in Designing and Painting.
NAP. BOURASSA has OPENED his STUDIO at his Residence,
No. 11 St. Simon Street,
Continuation of St. George Street, near the Jesuit's College.
November 5. 266

New Music.
I'M RETURNING TO THE ANNIE—A charming little Ballad – answer to "I'm leaving thee in sorrow Annie" Price, 1s. 3d.
THE MINSTREL'S LOVE and THE GOLDEN STARS—Two new Vocal Gems, translated from the German editions. Price, 1s. 3d. each.
FATA MORGANA—Mazurka Fantastique, by Wollenehaught. Price, 2s. 6d.
HYMN TO THE VIRGIN—Companion to the celebrated "Maiden's Prayer." Price, 1s. 6d.
For Sale at
H. PRINCE'S,
145 Notre Dame Street.
March 31. 77

FRANCIS CUNDILL & CO
OFFER FOR SALE:
Mixed Pickles
Harvey's Sauce
John Bull Sauce
Mushroom Ketchup
Essence of Anchovies
French Capers
Tarragon Vinegar
French Olives
Tomato Sauce
Prince of Wales' Sauce
Lancashire Sauce
Essence of Coffee
Perfumery
Hair Brushes
Nail do
Tooth do
Brown Windsor Soap
White do do
Honey Soap
Hair Cloth
Curled Hair
ST. SACRAMENT STREET.
February 4. 30

FIRST CLASS.
Hedge's Improved European COOKING RANGE
The Heaviest, best Finished and most Economical Range in the market.
For First-Class Houses and Hotels
There are none superior to be had.
—ALSO,—
Marbleized Slate Mantel Pieces, Grates and Fenders.
The Subscribers are offering at prices worthy of the attention of Builders.
RODDEN & MEILLEUR,
71 *Great St. James Street,*
Stove, Furnace & Iron Bedstead Warehouse.
March 26. 73

White Val de Penas.
For Sale by
FREDERICK KINGSTON,
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
Hospital Street.
January 25. 22

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.
SALE OF
Butchers' Stalls
IN THE
NEW ST. ANTOINE MARKET.
THE LEASE of the STALLS in the NEW ST. ANTOINE MARKET, for one year from the FIRST DAY of MAY next, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the said Market, on WEDNESDAY, NOON, the NINTH DAY of APRIL next.
☞ No Bid will be received from any one in arrear for Stall Rent in any of the other Markets.
Two separate and distinct securities required from each Lessee.
The remaining conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.
(By Order).
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
City Hall,
Montreal, March 18, 1862. mwf 66

Corporation of Montreal.
TAIL-RACE
SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "TENDERS FOR TAIL RACE," and addressed to the City Clerk, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until
Noon on Thursday, the 17th day of April next,
FOR THE
Construction of a Tail-Race
From the Wheel House of the Aqueduct to the River St. Lawrence, in accordance with the CONDITIONS, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS of the same, to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, at the City Hall, where
PRINTED FORMS
For the Tenders may be obtained, as no other will be admitted.
Each Tender must contain the *bona fide* Signatures of two responsible persons willing to go security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the Tenders.
(By Order,)
LOUIS LESAGE,
Superintendent M. Water Works.
Montreal Water Works Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 28th March, 1862. mwf 75

SHERRY, PORT WINE, BRANDY, GIN AND WHISKY,
In Bond and Duty Paid.
SHERRIES. "F. DOMECQ" and "ROYAL ARMS OF SPAIN." — In Store, ex "Wacousta," from Cadiz, a complete assortment, in wood and bottle.
PORTS. "GRAHAM & CO," OPORTO. — Pipes, hogsheads and qr-casks, various grades, ex "Cameos," from Oporto, in wood & bottle
BRANDY. "JAS. HENNESSY & CO.," COGNAC. — Hhds, qr-casks octaves & cases
GIN. "J. DEKUYPER & SON," ROTTERDAM. — Hhds, qr-casks and cases.
WHISKY. "RAMSAY'S," ISLAY. — Fine Old—Puns, hhds & cases.
For Sale.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
March 26. mwf 73

TEAS.
YOUNG HYSON, CONGOU,
IMPERIAL, SOUCHONG,
GUNPOWDER, JAPAN,
HYSON, OOLONG,
Ex "DORA" and "POTOSI," &c.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
March 26. mwf 73

Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
SALAD OIL, &c.
50 cases Finest Oil, in flagons
500 boxes Fresh Maccaroni
500 do do Vermicelli
Just received from Bordeaux, *via* New York.
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
March 26. mwf 73

Liverpool Salt.
500 BAGS
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
March 26. mwf 73

PIG IRON.
1000 TONS "GARTSHERRIE," "BLAIR," "EGLINTON," and "MUIRKIRK."
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.
March 26. mwf 73

ADVANCES.
DRAFT AUTHORIZED and CASH ADVANCES MADE on
Consignments of Produce
TO
Messrs. Melladew & Co.,
LONDON,
And to all other PORTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.
David E. MacLean & Co.
March 20. 68

Fresh Flower Seeds.
JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, consisting of every variety suited to Canada.
The Seeds are put up in papers at 5 cents each; 50 cents for 12; $1 for 25; $2 for 50; $4 for 100; including choice sorts—delivered free by post in any part of Canada.
Also, a large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS.
S. J. LYMAN & CO.,
Place d'Armes.
March 22 70

Molasses, Sugars, &c.
Puns Choice Retailing Muscovado Molasses
Puns do do Cuba do
Hhds Bright P R Sugars
Hhds "Hennessey's" and "Martell's" Brandy
Puns Fine Old Cuba Rum
Boxes Real Digby Herrings
Cases Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, &c, &c
For sale by
JAMES MITCHELL
No 4 Lemoine Street.
March 18. 66

CASH ADVANCES.
CASH ADVANCES made by the Undersigned on WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, covering WHEAT, FLOUR, PORK, SUGAR, &c., &c.
E. LYMAN MILLS.
Montreal, March 27, 1862. 1m 74

NEW SPRING GOODS.
RECEIVED AND OPENED UP
CONTENTS OF
350 Cases and Bales
OF
NEW DRY GOODS
COMPRISING ALL THE
NOVELTIES of the SEASON.
☞ Town and Country Merchants invited to examine the Stock.
George Winks & Co.
BOYER'S BUILDING,
CUSTOM-HOUSE SQUARE and Commissioners' Street.
March 20. ddd 68

200 bales GREY COTTONS, in 29-inch to 37-inch
1000 pieces 32 & 35-inch "HORROCKSES" LONG CLOTH
500 pieces 36-inch (original) NO. 1 SHIRT CLOTH
Purchased in December last, and much under present prices.
For sale by
GEORGE WINKS & CO
March 20. ddd 68

COTTON YARN, in Red, White and Blue in 200lb bales, assorted Numbers.
For sale by
GEORGE WINKS & CO.
March 20. ddd 68

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW PATTERNS.
THE Subscriber has now received his SPRING STOCK of the above, comprising the latest Patterns of the
Paris and American Manufactures
—ALSO,—
A large quantity of *low priced* American Paper, purchased much below value on account of the U. S. troubles; purchasers deriving full benefit of the same.
R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Black, Notre Dame Street.
March 25. 72

MOURNING GOODS.
New Black Crape Collars and Sets.
White Crape Collars and Sets.
Bugled Lace and Crape Collars and Sets.
Crape and Crape and Net Veils, &c.
MUSLIN COLLARS AND SETS
Embroidered with Black, &c.
At
J. PARKIN'S,
168 Notre Dame Street.
March 15. 64

LADIES! If you want NOVELTIES and GOOD VALUE in DRY GOODS, go to
JAMES MORISON & CO'S.
70

GREAT BARGAIN LOTS this week, in the HOUSEKEEPING and FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
JAMES MORISON & CO.
70

A MAGNIFICENT LOT of RICH FRENCH DRESSES on view this day.
JAMES MORISON & CO.
70

LOUPIN'S FRENCH DELAINES, in all the New Colors, at MORISON'S.
70

RICH BLACK GLACE SILKS—3s 6d, 4s & 5s per yard, at MORISON'S.
70

NEW FANCY SILKS, at MORISON'S.
70

NEW SPRING BONNETS and HATS, at MORISON'S.
70

NEW SPRING HOSIERY and GLOVES, At MORISON'S.
70

WE recommend every Lady to take the earliest opportunity of calling to see our NEW SPRING PRINTS.
JAMES MORISON & CO.
70

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY, an entire new assortment of SPRING DRESSES, SHAWLS and MANTLES.
JAMES MORISON & CO.
70

THREE BARGAIN LOTS of GENT'S SILK, LACE and GRENADEEN NECK-TIES—7½d, 10½d and 1s 3d, well worth 1s 3d, 2s and 3s each.
70 JAMES MORISON & CO.

FIRST IN THE MARKET
JUST OPENED,
AT THE
Montreal Carpet Warehouse
31 & 33 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
New Tapestry & Brussels Carpets,
New Kidderminster Carpets,
New Floor Oil Cloths.
An examination of which is respectfully invited.
To meet the wishes of parties intending to furnish, an experienced and skillful Upholsterer is constantly retained.
R. CAMPBELL & CO.
31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.
March 22. 70

NEW SPRING GOODS.
KEMP & CO.,
212 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Second Door East of the French Church)
HAVE lately received from London part of their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, consisting of their usual good assortment of
Colored and White Merino Underclothing
Silk Shirts and Pants
Hosiery (every description)
Colored and White Buck Gloves
Dogskin Gloves (various qualities)
Eureka Scarfs, &c., &c.
Also,—A great variety of Shirt Collars just opened.
N.B.—Gentlemen will find Kemp & Co's a capital House to supply themselves with Shirts, having one of the largest, cheapest and best assorted stocks in Montreal.
March 20. 68

56,000 ENVELOPES,
Commercial, Buff—only ONE DOLLAR a Thousand—usual price, $1.30.
No. 19 Great St. James Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER,
Only 75 CENTS a ream—Letter Paper $1 a ream.
No. 19 Great St. James Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.

FIFTY CENTS A DOZEN
Only for STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. A large variety to select from.
No. 19 Great St. James Street.
☞ Selling at REDUCED PRICES previous to REMOVING to the CATHEDRAL BLOCK, 163 Notre Dame Street.
J. ANDREW GRAHAM.
March 24. 71

The Challenge Range.
THIS RANGE is adapted for Coal or Wood. May be set out on the floor on feet and used as a Cooking Stove, or built into the chimney. It has two large ovens, which bake well; there are eight holes on the top for cooking utensils. A water back is added, when required, for hot water. The Coal Sifter annexed will be found convenient and a great saving in coal. It has a revolving fire grate, which saves much labour. Four sizes. For sale by
GEO. HAGAR,
302 & 304 St. Paul Street.
March 29. 76

Provincial Parliament.

(Abridged from the Quebec Chronicle.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, April 3, 1862.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 P.M.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS RESUMED.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY resumed the debate, censuring the Government for having retained Mr. J. C. Morrison as Solicitor General without a seat in the House, by saying that none entertained more personal respect for Mr. Morrison than himself. So far as the party with which he was connected was concerned, it was a matter for congratulation that facts had happened which had restored party lines, for henceforward the question at the polls would not be the support of the policy of a mixed party, but the war cry would again be reform against wrong. He attributed the change to the influence of the hon. member for Peel. It was not necessary for him to say much on the subject of his amendment. He believed that the ministerial newspapers of all portions of the country concurred in condemning the retention of Mr. Morrison, without a seat in Parliament. He found that even Mr. J. B. Robinson had joined with the Opposition last year in disapproving of it.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER said ministers had expressed themselves by saying that the arrangement should not be permanent, and that the minister in question should be removed. That, however, had been long delayed, and the ministry had put off the meeting of Parliament for eight long months after the general election. Now if they were to stand by their constitution and the principles of responsible government, as recognized in England, they could not tolerate a thing like that. For forty years there had been no such thing in the English Parliament as a person being a member of the Government without at the same time being a member of Parliament, except in three cases, which were of such an extraordinary nature that in reality they proved the rule. The first of these took place in 1834, under Earl Grey's administration. That, however, was before the Reform Bill, since the passage of which the rule had been far more strictly enforced.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said that in the House of Commons the two political parties had each in turn brought in bills to do away with the practice of compelling members on taking office to return to their constituents.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER—That was to say that the Bill was brought in on each occasion by minorities. In 1835 Lord John Russell was Home Secretary, and Lord Palmerston Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Palmerston, however, had been unable to obtain a seat in Parliament, and on the 22d of February, 1835, the Earl of Darlington asked the Home Secretary whether Lord Palmerston was to be raised to the Peerage, or whether a vacancy was to be created for him in the House of Commons. To this Lord John Russell made answer that the interrogations of the noble Earl were so extraordinary that he must decline to answer them. The Earl of Darlington responded:—The Home Secretary had described his questions as being novel and extraordinary. But was it not novel and extraordinary for a Secretary of State to possess no seat in either House of Parliament? Lord John Russell replied: If the state of things of which the noble lord complained had continued for any length of time his question would have been very proper, but the absence of Lord Palmerston from Parliament was merely a temporary one. This was on the 22d of May, and on the 12th of July, in the same year, they found Lord Palmerston with a seat voting in the House of Commons. He now came to the case of Mr. Lafontaine. The conditions on which that gentleman had taken a part in the administration were "that he accepted office under the condition that the Attorney General and Solicitor General of Upper Canada should be left at his disposal; and that the Attorney General should occupy a seat in this House." The only case when a member of a ministry had been long out of the House was that of Mr. Viger who had been without a seat for eighteen months, during which time he was twice defeated. He, however, did not accept any salary for that period, and the great battle between the ministry and opposition at that time was on the constitutionality of his retaining office at all. He then complained that Mr. Morin, after being defeated in one constituency, had given Mr. Labelle a government situation that a seat should be a vacated for him to take—Mr. Labelle having been appointed superintendent of a wharf that was already built at a salary of £350 a year. (Laughter.) The appointment was nothing but squandering public money. (Oh, oh.) Then Mr. Sweet had retired from the constituency of Brome, of course, for a consideration. These things, he thought, ought not be endured. (Hear.)

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said he regretted very much that his hon. friend the mover of this resolution (Mr. Foley) had felt it his duty to bring it forward. He had hoped that under the altered circumstances of the case, when the hon. gentleman whose name appeared in the motion, and for whom he professed a personal regard had retired from political life and assumed the dignified position on the bench, if the motion had ever been made at all, it would have been made at a more opportune period. If it had been postponed, the hon. gentleman's conduct would have been appreciated by the House and the country at large. It was unfortunate, however, that his hon. friend had been constrained by a sense of duty to do what would hardly seem generous to them who did not know, as he (the Atty. Gen.) did, the purity of his intentions. (Hear, and laughter.) He (Mr. Foley) had refrained, when he moved this amendment, from arguing the question. It was, as he had said, from physical inability, and it was perhaps a fortunate thing that this cause had given him an excuse for not entering into an argument in which he would have waded through all the fallacies he had thrown on his hon. friend who spoke last. (Laughter.) That gentleman's (Mr. Loranger's) speech was full of fallacies from beginning to end—ingeniously strung together, but fallacies still, and from all the precedents he had strung together it would be quite easy to prove that Mr. Morrison's retention of office was neither unconstitutional nor illegal. (Hear.) He had commenced with a dissertation on responsible government, and complained that Mr. Morrison, in holding the office of Solicitor General without a seat in Parliament had committed a breach of its principles. Why, that had just as much to do with responsible government as it had with ecclesiastical law. (Laughter.) What was responsible government? Before it was granted, the Governors of Canada were not bound to have advisers whose views were in accordance with the rights of the people as expressed in Parliament, and was similar in position to the Governors of what are called Crown Colonies. Now, however, he must take them from the party which is in the majority, and whether the whole administration or any part of them were out of Parliament did not affect the question at all, because if Parliament chose to give its confidence to an administration not one of whom had a seat in either house, it might in its omnipotence do so. (Hear hear.) All the people could ask was that every act of the ministry, whether executive, administrative, or an act of legislature, should be in accordance with their well understood wishes, as made known by their representatives in the Commons. When he said, therefore, that the allusion to the principles of responsible government had no relevancy to the subject, he was in the strictest sense correct, because whether a minister was in or out of Parliament, he was equally responsible. (Hear.) His responsibility was either for his acts or for his advice, and here he would point out an omission in the arguments of the mover and seconder of this resolution, as well as in the resolution itself; it did not show whether the objection made was to Mr. Morrison's holding the office of Solicitor General or his being an adviser of the crown as an executive councillor—two positions which were on quite a different footing, for if Mr. Morrison had committed an improper act in his capacity as Solicitor General, he was liable to the law of the land and to Parliament; but if he was chargeable with mistaken advice, he was chargeable together with his colleagues and united with them in responsibility. (Hear.) But the most extraordinary thing in the hon. gentleman's speeches was that the latter (Mr. Loranger) raised an objection in the first place against the administration, for having retained Mr. Morrison as Solicitor General without a seat in Parliament, and yet in the next breath he attacked them for having procured a seat for the Solicitor General for Lower Canada. (Hear and Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. LORANGER—No, no.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD.—The hon. gentleman objected strenuously to our having procured a seat for Mr. Morin after he was defeated for Terrebonne at the last general election. (Hear and great laughter.)

Hon. Mr. LORANGER (interrupting.) Such was not my—

VOICES.—"Order, order."

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD.—If the hon. gentleman had an explanation to make, he knew that the Parliamentary course was to make it after he (Mr. Macdonald) had finished. What he had said was that it was wrong for a member of this House to take office and to make him first a member of the government. Why, that was the only way of creating a vacancy. (Hear.) He must answer the objection as Lord John Russell did when he was asked an unconstitutional question by the Earl of Darlington as to whether and when he was going to find a seat in Parliament for a member of the ministry which had none Lord John asked if he meant to enquire how soon an hon. member was going to die. (Laughter.) The only way in which Morin could have secured a seat was by offering a member an office of some kind or by getting somebody to die, because a member could not resign his seat until the meeting of Parliament, and until it was known whether he was duly elected or not. (Hear and laughter.) The hon. gentleman contended that it was an infraction of the British constitution to retain Mr Morrison in office without a seat, yet when the government took the only means of securing an office for Mr. Morin they raised an objection too—

Hon. Mr. SICOTTE—No, no.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD.—They raised the objection.

Hon. Mr. Loranger had never said anything of the kind. What he said was, if the Government did not look upon the Solicitor General's having a seat in Parliament as a necessity, why did they offer an office to Labelle and induce him to withdraw. He also objected to the manner in which the thing had been done.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—The reason the vacancy was made was for the purpose of getting the Solicitor General East into Parliament, and purely because they wished to have him in the House. In the same way if the Government had resolved that Mr. Morrison should remain Solicitor General for Upper Canada, they would have taken similar means. In England, it would be remembered, they had the Chiltern Hundreds—here they had no such method of allowing a member to resign. Had there been at any time a vote of want of confidence in the Government carried while Mr. Morrison was a member of it, every one of them would have had to resign, whether they were all in the House or not; their responsibility to the people would have been just the same. Mr. Morrison's not having a seat was not a thing to be objected to by the Opposition, but to be regretted by the Government. To carry on the Government it was of course desirable to have as many members of the Government in the House as possible. Sir Robert Peel, when three members of the cabinet were without seats, said to Colonel Sibthorp that although it would be a great advantage to have them in the House, he was content to forego that advantage. Then he had the Secretary for the Colonies out of the House for a long time, and yet it was not contended for a single moment that he had committed a breach of the constitution in not finding him a seat. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Loranger) had quoted, and he (Mr. Macdonald) would repeat the sentiments of Sir Robert Peel and of Lord John Russell—both great statesmen, who possessed the confidence of opposite parties and pronounced their views, and were thus, when united, a perfect constitutional authority. The hon. gentleman could not explain away the fact that Sir John Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell, although Attorney General for England, could not get a seat, and did not—

Hon. Mr. LORANGER—But that Government went out.

HON. J. A. MACDONALD.—But they did not go out because Sir John Campbell did not get a seat. He continued to act as Attorney General, having all the responsibilities of an Attorney General, until the government went out just as if we had gone out last session. Mr. Morrison would have gone out too. The reason was that in consequence of the death of Lord Althrop's father, he became Earl Spencer, and was obliged to go to the House of Lords, and they could not find another Chancellor of the Exchequer. That was why that government broke down, but if Lord Althrop had not gone to the House of Lords, the Administration might have lasted to this day; and, for aught we know, Lord Campbell might still have been Attorney General. The principle was of course the same whether a member of a government was out of the House for a few weeks, or months, or years. If it was a constitutional principle that a man had no right to be a minister without a seat in Parliament, the rule was broken just as much if he was not for a few months as if he was out for 20 years.—(Hear.) He would now take the next case, quoted by his friend, that of Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston came in on the 8th of April, 1835, at a not unimportant period of English history, when the continent of Europe was convulsed, and they all knew what a leading part in European policy Lord Palmerston had played. It was on the 22nd of May that the question was put to Lord John Russell whether Lord Palmerston was going to be raised to the Peerage or to get a seat in the House of Commons. Lord John briefly answered that such a question was unusual and absurd. Now it was sometime in June or July before Lord Palmerston was elected. Between April and that time he was therefore advising the Crown on a most important branch of public affairs, which might have plunged England into a war and cost her millions of money. He was all that period without a seat in either House of Parliament, yet no one presumed to say it was unconstitutional. No case could be clearer than that. In this instance, however, of Mr. Morrison's, the gentleman complained of had not even been at the head of a department—he was only the assistant of the Attorney General, as the Solicitor General always was. He had to act with the Attorney General, and was his subordinate as a minister. He had no leading duties to perform, as the Attorney General said. He had no portfolio.

Dr. CONNOR - He had a vote at the Council Board.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—He had a vote at the Council Board, and so had Lord Palmerston, when advice, moreover, on all matters of foreign policy had to be taken for four or five months without his having a seat. This case was one in which, if there had been the slightest suspicion of Lord John Russell's course in retaining Lord Palmerston without a seat in the House being unconstitutional, it would have been objected to, because in those days parties were much divided and party spirit ran high, and the Opposition, which shortly afterwards broke up the Government, was powerful. That no such objection had been raised there; it had been left for Canadian statesmen in the Canadian Parliament to make such a proposition, though they found no single British precedent to favor them, but many to tell against them. (Hear, hear.) There was nothing clearer than that the Prerogative of the Crown was altogether compatible with the privileges of the people and of Parliament, and the prerogative of the Crown, it had been well stated, was a portion of the privileges of the people. Now it was the prerogative of the Crown to select its own advisers. The question could not be asked on what principle the Crown had chosen its advisers. There could be no dictation to the Crown as to who should hold its chief offices and advise it. The Legislature only came in when it had to say whether these advisers possessed its confidence or not. (Hear.) He thought it would be admitted by all parties that Sir Robert Peel on the one side and Lord John Russell on the other were great statesmen—the greatest Parliamentary authorities that ever existed—and having quoted Lord John Russell he would now come to Sir Robert Peel. What did he say when he was called to task by Colonel Sibthorp? He affirmed that there was nothing in the constitution which required members of the Government to be in Parliament, and his laying down that doctrine had never been disputed.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER—Sir Robert Peel did not say that.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD would read his words:

"The hon. and gallant officer complained last "night that my noble friend the Chief Secretary "for Ireland was not here. Why he is not here "is a matter for which the hon member is much "more responsible than I am." (Col. Sibthorp had run against and defeated him.) "He "did what he could to oppose my noble "friend's return. It may be some satisfac-"tion to the gallant officer to know that if "his tenants were not influenced they followed "his example, and voted against my noble friend "If he had taken another course, and as stren-"uously supported my noble friend as he vigo-"rously opposed him the objection he had taken "would never have arisen. I do not know any "rule by which members holding these offices "should necessarily be members of the House. "I do not deny that there is inconvenience in "officers holding high situations not being mem-"bers, but the present case hardly seems to af-"ford the hon. and gallant gentleman of questio-"ning the prerogative of the Crown in making "these appointments. He has said the office of "Secretary to the Colonies is vacant. That is "not the fact. * * * * * * * I am not aware that such is the case. "On the contrary a right hon. friend is in daily "discharge of its duties. True, my hon. friend "is not a member of the House, and it is imposs-"ible for me to say when he may be" (Hear, hear.) Not only had Sir Robert Peel said that the Chief Secretary for Ireland, no unimportant member of the administration, and the Secretary to the Colonies, one of its chief members, had no seats, but he added he could not say when they would have and yet nobody considered them that unconstitutional. (Hear, hear.)

HON. MR. SICOTTE—You do not read that in the books.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—If we do not read it in the books we see it in the conversation which has been quoted. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Not a man got up on the occasion referred to and made a motion in the matter, because everybody in the House admitted the correctness of the doctrine laid down by Sir Robert Peel.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—In that case Mr. Morrison ought to have been retained.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—The hon. gentleman said Mr. Morrison ought to have been retained. He (Mr. Macdonald) would have been only too glad to have retained the services of so valuable a man. He felt his loss considerably. But it was a consolation to him to know that what he had lost, and what the Government had lost, by being deprived of Mr. Morrison, Upper Canada had gained, by the accession to the Bench of that province of a person of so high a standing, respectability and attainments. (Hear.) Now, permit him to finish the remarks of Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert said—'True, my right hon. friend is not a member of the House, and it is impossible for me to say when he will be. I must also say, that when a noble and gallant friend of mine relinquished his prospects of military promotion and became Clerk of Ordnance, I believe that he concurred in the general policy of the Government. He is not a member of this house, and when he appealed to me I did say to him, "I will not advise the Crown to deprive you of your situation." It is true that three or four persons holding office under the Crown, and usually in Parliament, are not now members of the House of Commons; but this I will say, that one of the main reasons why they are not, is this—that I have such confidence in the policy and wisdom of the measures which the Government have submitted to Parliament, and such confidence in the calm deliberations and ultimate just decision of the House of Commons, that I am content to forego that advantage, which, in ordinary times, the Crown possesses.' In that speech Sir Robert Peel clearly laid down the doctrine that the position of a minister without a seat in Parliament was quite allowable; at the same time, however, admitting the desirability, for the purpose of strengthening the Government, of having as many ministers as possible on the floor of Parliament. Still, they say that in the instance cited, Sir Robert Peel was willing to forego this advantage, and suffer the inconvenience of being deprived in the House of Commons of the aid of one of his colleagues.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER—He was permitted to hold office, without having a seat in Parliament, by the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—Thus it appeared that in 1835 the Attorney General for England was appointed to office and lost his seat in Parliament. Nevertheless, if the Attorney General remained in office until the administration of which he was a member fell, he would of course fall with it. As he had before remarked, under the Russell Administration the Minister for Foreign Affairs occupied a high office, without looking for a seat, for months—advising as a Privy Councillor, and exercising all the functions of a Cabinet Minister. If such a position were a false one—if it were unconstitutional—it was wrong for the Minister to have given any advice whatever, because on a single recommendation of the Foreign Secretary might depend the lives of thousands and the expenditure of millions. Yet, notwithstanding the responsibility of his position not even his strongest opponent or the strongest opponents of the administration, ever raised the objection as to the constitutionality of the course of the government in retaining him in office. (Hear, hear.) They found, therefore, that in 1846 not only were there three or four Ministers holding office without a seat in Parliament, but that some of these were more than ordinary Ministers, one being a chief adviser of the Crown—the Secretary of the Colonies—a minister holding the important official position of guardian of the interests of the colonial possessions of the Empire, and being, notwithstanding, excluded from the Legislature. He continued to act as such, although Sir Robert Peel saying that he had not only no seat now, but he could not tell when he would have a seat. (Hear, hear.) And yet in following the same course in Canada, it had been said that the government had committed a breach of the British constitution! In truth the Opposition were trying to trammel the free working of the constitution—they were endeavoring to put the constitution of this country in a strait-jacket. (Hear, hear) Their course in this matter, to say the least of it, showed their ignorance of constitutional principles, and of the working of constitutional government in England. Since the passage of the Reform Bill in England, ever-increasing difficulties had presented themselves in providing seats for rejected Ministers in consequence of the destruction of the government Boroughs. But few of the places remained where such gentlemen might find constituencies. Beyond the dockyards, only two or three constituencies remained which were under the direct influence of the Government of the day. The difficulties occasioned by the sweeping away of the close boroughs had so much increased the difficulties of working constitutional government in England, that the proposition was made by Sir Robert Heron to [illegible] of the Crown going back to their constituents. The Reform Bill, however, diminished the influence of the government and the aristocracy to such an extent, that it was no easy matter to get the best men in the country to assume the position of advisers of the Crown from the difficulty of their being able to procure seats in the House. To remove this difficulty, the Reform Bill brought in by Lord John Russell last year, contained a provision of the kind to which he had referred, and on a former occasion Mr. Disraeli's Bill possessed a similar feature. The two great parties in England were, therefore, committed to the principle of rendering a return of Ministers to their constituents on the assumption of office unnecessary.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER.—But those Bills did not become law.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD said it was unnecessary to inform the House that those Bills did not become law. The provisions they contained however, shewed that the principle was assented to by both the Liberals and Conservatives. But coming down to a later day, he could give the House two cases existing at this moment in England in which gentlemen held official positions generally requiring seats in the House of Commons—seats which they did not now possess, and in fact never held. The instances were those of the Attorney General and Solicitor General for Ireland. Mr. Lawson, the Solicitor General for Ireland, was not in Parliament at the time he was appointed, in 1861, and he was now holding office for the second year, being still without a seat.

Hon. Mr. LORANGER—Has he a seat in the Cabinet?

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD was citing this case as an instance of a person holding office without a seat in Parliament, because the argument of the hon. gentleman was intended to prove that the holder of an office must be in the Legislature.

Dr. CONNOR.—He was not a member of the Cabinet.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD.—I hold that he was a member of the Cabinet. He was a member of the Irish Cabinet. (Opposition laughter.)

Hon. Mr. FOLEY—Then he ought to be in the Irish Parliament. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. LORANGER.—Oh, that won't do.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD.—The hon. gentleman said that would not do. But the hon. member for Montreal West (Mr. McGee) would not say that it would not do. That hon. gentleman was well aware that the office of Attorney General for Ireland was more important than that of the Attorney General for England. The Attorney General for England held no political position except as legal adviser of the Crown, while the Attorney General for Ireland held a very different position. He was a political adviser of the Crown; he was sworn in a member of the Irish Privy Council. Every one knew that the Viceroy of Ireland stood in the same position as Lord Monck in this country.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY.—There is no Irish Parliament.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD—If the hon. gentleman would only let him go on, he would see the point to which he was coming, and which supplied an unanswerable argument in favor of the course they had taken. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland he repeated, stood in the same position as Representative of the Sovereign as Lord Monck in Canada. He was assisted and advised by a cabinet, just in the same way as the Province of Canada, and the Attorney General of Ireland was a member of that cabinet. He was sworn in a member of the Privy Council—he was Minister of Justice for Ireland—he was a political head, in the same sense as the Lord Chancellor of England was a political head. With the exception of the appointment of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland the Attorney General for Ireland had the appointment of all the Judges, as his hon. friend (Mr. Cartier) and he (Mr. Macdonald) had in this country. And how did the matter stand with Mr. O'Hagan, the Attorney General? He was appointed Solicitor General in 1860. At that time he was not a member of Parliament, and he remained a whole year as Solicitor General without a seat. Still without a seat, he was nevertheless appointed in 1861 to the Attorney Generalship, and he was sworn in to advise the Lord Lieutenant in all judicial appointments—and he was at this moment—two sessions having passed since his taking office—a member of the Privy Council and a chief admirer of the Crown in Ireland. He had been defeated again and again, and was not likely to find a seat. But were the Government condemned for his retention in office? Not at all. In August, 1861, but a few months ago—Mr. Hennessy, a leading member of the House of Commons, and far from being a friend of the present Administration, alluded to the fact of the Solicitor General and Attorney General for Ireland being without seats in Parliament as unprecedented, but he confessed that he could not blame the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Cardwell, for not introducing bills affecting Ireland, inasmuch as he was deprived of the assistance of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General. He did not for a moment pretend, it would be observed, that there was anything unconstitutional in the chief adviser of the Crown for Ireland being without a seat in Parliament. The existence of the Palmerston Government hung on a thread. They had a bare majority of 13, and the Opposition could at any moment, almost by the breath of their nostrils, blow them out. If, therefore, there was anything unconstitutional in the keeping of these gentlemen in office, it was more than probable that it would have been so declared by the House of Commons long ago. (Hear, hear.) Not the slightest reflection, however, was thrown upon the Government; and seeing that the absence from Parliament of the Attorney General and Solicitor General was likely to be continuous, Sir Robert Peel, the present Secretary for Ireland, had himself promised to introduce measures relating to that country, for the previous absence of which the late Secretary had been declared not to blame, seeing that he was deprived of the assistance in the House of both the law officers of that country.

HON. MR. SICOTTE—Hear! hear! "The law officers for that country!"

HON. J. A. MACDONALD—Of course, "of that country;" just exactly, as any member for this House might rise and say that he did not blame the Government for not having the assistance, in the House, of the Solicitor General. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) The case of Mr. Morrison was that of all-fours with that of Mr. O'Hagan and Mr Lawson, the Solicitor General and Attorney General for Ireland. They were advisers of the crown, quoad their section of the country, in the same manner as was Mr. Morrison. So that everything like precedents to be found in the books, were in favor of this principle. They found Sir Duncan McNeil, on one occasion and Mr Moncrieff, on another occasion, although Privy Councillors for Scotland, without seats in Parliament. And yet the case of a Solicitor General for one half the Province having no seat in Parliament, was brought up for the censure of the House. The hon. member for Waterloo was hardly the man to complain of a person being appointed as a Minister of the crown who had not at the time of his appointment a seat in Parliament. He would surely not say that the Government were compelled to select their members solely from the Legislature j

HON. MR. FOLEY—What I complain of is, that he lost his seat.

Hon. J. A. MACDONALD.—His hon friend was mistaken. Mr. Morrison had a seat when he held another office; but when he was appointed Solicitor General he had no seat in Parliament. He was therefore in precisely a similar position to a late distinguished colleague of the hon member for Waterloo. That hon gentleman was a member of a Cabinet in which Mr. Holton held the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mr. Holton, however, had no seat in Parliament, and when at last election he tried to get in for Montreal he was defeated. (Hear, hear.) Still, that was the gentleman whose services the hon member for Waterloo, would naturally seek as his Finance Minister when he was called upon to form an Administration—he would invite Mr. Holton to join him, although he was to this day without a constituency. (Cheers)

After the recess,

Dr. BOWN—Going back to the days of Mr. Hincks, he found the declaration of the present Attorney General West, that it was dangerous and unjust to rule the country without a majority in both sections of the Province. And yet they found the self-same gentleman being maintained in power for four years, although in a continuous minority from Upper Canada.

Mr. DUNSFORD regretted that this motion had been made. It was unnecessary, inasmuch as the Government had made the best amends they could by removing Mr. Morrison from office, and it was unfair because it sought to throw on the new ministers a measure of blame which they had not incurred. During the election, however, he had condemned the course of the Government in keeping Mr. Morrison in power, and since the motion had been brought forward—unfair as it was—he should be compelled to vote for it.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said so long as the Government would command a majority of the House, they would continue to carry on the affairs of the country, although guilty of the most unconstitutional conduct. Throughout the country, the candidates at the last election spoke against the retention of Mr. Morrison in office: and why was it that after they were returned to Parliament they reversed their position and screened the Government? (Hear.) He could hardly be surprised at the defence set up by the Attorney General, considering his past course. True to his instincts and education, and to the political bias of his party, he continued the enemy of responsible Government. It was the same to-night as he was in 1844. There was a long period between 1843 and 1844, when Lord Metcalfe governed the country with most of the seats of the Cabinet vacant. When Parliament met in 1844, an amendment to the Address was moved by Mr. Baldwin expressive of the deep regret of the House at the course which had been taken. The amendment was voted down by a majority of one or two; but it remained on the journals, to show that there yet remained those in the House of Assembly who felt the danger of permitting the country to be for months without a Government. The Attorney General West voted against the motion, and the speech he made to-night showed that he was true to the course he then pursued. Mr. Baldwin said, on that occasion, that any delay in filling up a Government was a subject for regret, and others might have been found to fill the vacant offices. And so he (Mr. Macdonald) argued, a gentleman might have been found to fill the Sol. Generalship. If the arguments of the Attorney General were not fallacious, Mr. Morrison might have been kept in office so long as the Government had a majority in Parliament, and no matter how much the people of Upper Canada complained they would have no redress. He was surprised at members from Upper Canada upholding such conduct. In answer to what the Attorney General had remarked that as Mr. Morrison was now on the Bench, the motion ought not to have been brought forward, all he had to say was that his late colleagues were not in that manner to shield themselves from censure. The advocates of responsible Government would be recreant to their principles were they to pass by the act without protest and condemnation.

Dr. CONNOR said the Attorney General had excused himself for introducing Mr. Morrison into the Cabinet without a seat by saying that he would procure him one in good time, but that he did not wish to disfranchise a constituency at the opening of the session. That was in 1860. But in 1861 they still found the honorable gentleman without a seat. In retaining him thus the Attorney General had sacrificed the honor and dignity of his country. In 1851, when Mr. Spence was defeated, he resigned. When Mr. Morrison was beaten he resigned. When Mr. Cayley was beaten he at once went to Renfrew and obtained a seat there. That showed how responsible government was understood then. The case was different now. The Attorney General for Ireland never had a seat in the Cabinet of England—his position was therefore not on a par with the Solicitor General of Canada West who had, and he did not see how any member could vote against the resolutions before the House.

Mr. M. C. CAMERON had not yet seen that hon. gentleman on the treasury benches had violated constitutional law in any particular, but he thought they had committed a blunder and perhaps braved public opinion a little too much. He did not consider this blunder equivalent to a crime. (Hear.) The Solicitor-General not being in the House, and therefore not having a vote, could not have aided in improving the constitution. He had not read anywhere that it was necessary in order to carry out responsible government that Her Majesty's Minister's should be on the floor of the House, it was only necessary that they should command the confidence of the majority of the Peoples' Representatives. It was well known that the yeomanry of the country sometimes viewed lawyers with a certain degree of distrust. If they would not send any lawyers to Parliament, what then could the Crown do for Attorneys and Solicitors General?

Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND said the Attorney General West had been an opponent of responsible Government at the first, but when it was introduced he made use of the Reformers who brought it about as long as he could and then like the cuckoo, which was hatched in another bird's nest shoved the fledgelings out one after another as they grew up. (Laughter.) The Attorney General had tried to prove that because there were exceptions, therefore there was no rule. He thought Mr. M. C. Cameron had done wrong in asserting that because there was nothing written against ministers being out of Parliament, therefore it was not wrong. The constitution was not written.* He, however, by no means, wished to put the constitution in a strait jacket. He then referred to the subject of representation by population. He said he believed the present state of things could not last much longer, because he thought the demand for representation made by 300,000 men could not be long resisted. Neverheless there was so much of the Federal nature in our institutions that it could not be granted while the Union remained in its present shape. He inclined most to the proposition to make a Federation of three parts of Canada, without waiting for the assent of the other colonies or the permission of the Imperial Government to move. One might be Canada as far as Lake St. Peter, the other Central Canada, and Western Canada the third; of course such a plan would have to be carefully matured.

Mr. STREET said the hon. Mr. Morrison ought to have gone to the people sooner than he did and the Administration had done wrong in letting him retain office so long as Executive Councillor. If there was no necessity for Executive Councillors to have seats there was no necessity for the newly chosen members of the Government to have gone back to the people. He did not see what necessity existed for retaining Mr. Morrison as Solicitor General. He felt the difficulty in which he was placed on this occasion. Though a supporter of the Administration he differed with them in regard to this question. He was about to vote with them, but he hoped there would never again be a similar violation of British practice and constitutional law.

Mr. NOTMAN was surprised at the speech of the Attorney General. Why, holding the doctrine he now did, had he promised in 1860 that Mr. Morrison would not retain office without a seat?

Hon. Mr. CARTIER explained that when he formerly opposed Mr. Viger, it was not because being a minister he had no seat in the House, because indeed he three times tried to get one, but because he maintained that the Governor General could make appointments to office without consulting his ministry, which was in violation of Responsible Government.—Referring to the remarks of the hon. member for Weiland (Mr. Street) he pointed out that members who were made members of the government, did not vacate their offices because they were Executive Councillors, for any member could be nominated Executive Councillor without vacating his place in the House, but because they accepted departmental duties to which salaries were attached, and, to prove that advice could be offered without holding seats in the House at the time, he mentioned that the Brown-Dorion government, while without seats, had given His Excellency the important advice to dissolve Parliament—We had had whole administrations too, which had been for several weeks without seats in the House. The true question was to ascertain whether the advice given while Mr. Morrison was a member was sound.

Adjourned.

We append an outline of Mr. Rankin's speech, delivered during the debate on the Address, on Wednesday evening:

Mr. RANKIN regretted that the Address had not been permitted to pass without the loss of a fortnight's time in a discussion which could result in no practical benefit to the country. Since, however, greater latitude was allowed to members on such an occasion as the present, when the question before the House involved the idea of want of confidence in the administration, than parliamentary usage permitted on ordinary occasions, he would take advantage of the opportunity of explaining the grounds upon which he based his opposition to the Ministry. The question of representation by population was one of those popular cries, to which more from deference to the sentiments and opinions of others, than from any strong convictions of his own, he had assented; but, he held, that, even if the principle were not conceded for years to come, the discontent which now prevailed so widely in Upper Canada, might to a great extent, if not entirely, be removed, by other means within the reach of the people, without in any manner disturbing the compact entered into, by the two sections of the country, by the act uniting the Provinces. His objections to the Government were not based on party grounds, he was neither a radical nor a clear grit. No member of the House was more largely imbued with conservatism than he was, and he maintained that he wanted no alteration to our constitution. Responsible government, if honestly carried out, was a system which approached more nearly to perfection than any other which human ingenuity had ever devised. But the most valuable machine that had ever been invented, if managed by incompetent or dishonest hands, might prove a curse instead of a blessing. How had responsible government been carried out for the last four years? He would briefly review the conduct of ministers and the re-formation of the Macdonald-Cartier government in the autumn of 1858. That administration was formed under the auspices of the Hon. Attorney General West, and its formation was immediately followed by a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people. What was the result of that appeal? What was the verdict given by the people of Upper Canada on that occasion? Out of four of the members of that Cabinet, who held seats in this House, three were rejected at the polls. Under such circumstances, what was the clear and obvious duty of the head of that Cabinet? After so unmistakeable a rebuke, at the hands of the people, was it not his bounden duty, at once to have retired? He (Mr. R.) maintained that the manner in which the essence of responsible government has been trampled upon, by gentlemen on the treasury benches had done more to cause the discontent which prevailed throughout Upper Canada, than the cries of all the Clear Grits from Quebec to Sandwich. What was the course pursued in the case of the late Solicitor General for Upper Canada? After having placed that gentleman in a position of respectable obscurity in Toronto, at the expense of the people, he was again dragged from his retirement, to suit the exigencies of the hour; restored to his former position of Solicitor General, and in *that capacity*, as a member of the ministry, subjected to no less than three defeats, at the hands of as many constituencies. Now why was that gentleman rejected in so many instances? No man in Canada possesses in a more eminent degree all the qualities likely to secure a favorable reception at the hands of any constituency than the Hon. Mr. Morrison, and had he appealed to the people upon his own merits, and unconnected with a ministry in whom the people of Upper Canada have shewn by every constitutional means, and on so many different occasions, that they have no confidence, there could be no doubt that anyone of the constituencies to whom he offered himself, would have gladly elected him. Again what had been the character of many of the appointments made by this government; if he should enter upon a recital of the wrongs that had been inflicted upon the constituency which he had the honor to represent it would keep him till morning. He should content himself with alluding to one judicial appointment made by the Government some two years since. Any gentleman who would take the trouble to search the Journals of the House for 1858, would find a letter over the signature of John Prince. In that letter, (which was produced in evidence at the bar of this House, the writer advised the committee who supported his (Mr. Rankin's) opponent in the election of 1858, to apply to the returning officer for the county to allow the supporters of Mr. McLeod to gain access to the building in which the poll was held at Sandwich, by a private or side entrance, an hour before the lawful time for opening the poll, in order that having crammed the room with the partizans of one candidate in that unlawful manner, the supporters of the other might be prevented from being able to record their votes; and the man who could calmly and deliberately offer such advice, was (by the advisers of the crown in Canada), deemed worthy of a seat upon the judicial bench. It was conduct such as he had described, which had caused the discontent which prevails through the length and breadth of the land. Let the constitution be honestly administered, let due regard be paid to the well understood wishes of the people; let the Attorney General West imitate the conduct of such men as Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Hincks, and then, even though representation by population be never granted, Canada may become great, prosperous and happy; The leader of the Upper Canada section of the government had been made to feel, on more than one occasion since the commencement of the present session, that he can no longer claim to be the leader of the great Conservative party. It has been clearly and constitutionally demonstrated that there was another gentleman upon the floor of the House—the hon. member for Peel—who commanded the confidence and respect of that party in a larger degree than did the Attorney General West, and if that minister possessed a solitary atom of self-respect, he would at once withdraw from a position which he could no longer hold with honor. Let him at once withdraw from his position in the cabinet, and by so doing make some amends for the grave offences he has committed against the spirit of the constitution.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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THE GREAT WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR RESTORATIVE.
For preserving, restoring, curling, cleansing, dressing and fashioning the Hair and Mustaches into the most soft, silky and glossy description imaginable.—Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, by the President of, and the elite of fashion throughout, the United States.
The unprecedented demand for this wonderful Hair Restorative has led to the fabrication of a host of counterfeits, often containing elements most deleterious to the hair, and thousands have had cause to regret their use. See you get the genuine.
The virtues of Bogle's Hyperion Fluid for the Hair require no panegyric. Its universal success has never been equalled, and the immense good it has done is testified by thousands of certificates from physicians and parties of the highest standing, open for inspection at the Proprietors. Therefore,
All who suffer from Baldness—
All who are troubled with Dandruff—
All who have Salt Rheum, or any Humor on the Scalp—
All who have "Hair-Eaters" at the Roots of the Hair—
All who are troubled with Headaches—And
All who wish to have a beautiful and glossy Head of Hair, in luxurious growth to the latest period of life—
Use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.
Its price is within your reach, whilst its manifold virtues are beyond price. When used in early childhood, it lays the foundation of a good head of hair in after life.
Ladies find it invaluable for keeping the parting clear of dandruff and "hair-eaters," whilst it keeps the hair moist, and beautifully in place and curl.
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY will find Bogle's Hyperion Fluid peculiarly adapted to their various wants, as it embraces in itself all the best qualities of an Oil or Pomatum, blended with a cooling, cleansing and purifying Wash of the most delightful description, which never freezes. It embellishes the hair, cleanses the scalp, and is most agreeably refreshing after toilsome and tedious duties.
Proprietor, WM. BOGLE, 202 Washington Street, Boston, U.S. To be had in England of Morgan Bro's., 24 Bow Lane, Cannon Street, London; R. Hoverden, 5 Great Marlborough Street, ditto, and of every Druggist and Perfumer in Montreal and throughout the world. 81

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*
Brown's Bronchial Troches *were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.*
Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
March 5. 3m DSW 55

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE ONLY HARMLESS AND RELIABLE DYE KNOWN!
ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.
GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.
FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to WM. A. BATCHELOR since 1839, and about 100,000 applications have been made to the Hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad Dyes remedied; the Hair is invigorated for life by this splendid Dye, which is properly applied at No. 16 Bond Street, New York.
Sold in all Cities and Towns of the United States Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers.
☞ The genuine has the name WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, and address upon a steel plate engraving on the four sides of each box.
Late 233 Broadway, New York.
April 25. 1y DW 99

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!
DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used the past TEN YEARS with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC, and overcome Convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.
Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers in Canada.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
J. M. HENRY & SONS, 30 St. Henry Street, Montreal, GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA.
May 7 109

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.
PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to Young Men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By pre-paying postage single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq, Bedford, Kings Co, N.Y.
March 14. DW 1y 63

SPRING MILLINERY.
SHOW ROOMS
OPENED
THIS DAY.
E. GUEREN,
241 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
March 21. 69

CARD.
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.,
Importers and General Commission Merchants.
MONTREAL.
March 7. 57

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE.
THE Subscribers are prepared to MAKE ADVANCES on all descriptions of PRODUCE CONSIGNED to their Friends in London, Liverpool or Glasgow; also, on all intended for sale in this market.
RIMMER, GUNN & CO.
March 7. 57

NOTMAN,
PHOTOGRAPHER to HER MAJESTY
9 & 11 BLEURY STREET,
MONTREAL.
October 15. 247

PALMER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR FOR THE HAIR
J. PALMER,
Hair-Dresser, Wig-Maker and Perfumer
Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness PRINCE NAPOLEON.
NO. 125 NOTRE DAME STREET.
February 4. 30

DR. MUNDE'S WATER-CURE AT FLORENCE, MASSACHUSETTS, situated among the romantic hills three miles west from the NORTHAMPTON R. R Depot, and amply supplied with the purest and coldest granite water, is one of the largest and best-regulated establishments of its kind in America. The Doctor is the oldest disciple of Priessnitz, and has thirty years of experience. The company is always pleasant.
REFERENCES IN MONTREAL:
JAMES BENNING, Esq.
JOHN H. EVANS, Esq.
JAMES SCOTT, Esq.
March 17 3m m 65

BOARD.
A FEW BOARDERS can be comfortably accommodated at No. 5 Pres-de-ville Place Lagauchetiere Street.
November 1.

**The very reason why it is so elastic & plastic under the fingering of any "omnipotent" Majority in Parliament that may be — a Majority duly secured by "the Prerogative" — What a sublime Farce! What securities of Freedom, for the People!!*

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1862.

SEE FIRST PAGE
FOR
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS THIS DAY.

Living Wonders at Mechanics' Hall, (the Aztec Children), Day and Evening.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT SALES.—The following List embraces a portion of the Sales of Household Furniture, &c., to be held by Messrs. Shaw & Brother during the month; others will be duly inserted when the day of sale is fixed. Catalogues of most of the sales will be prepared, and further particulars duly advertised. Gentlemen wishing to dispose of Furniture or other Goods can have their orders faithfully and promptly executed by applying to Messrs Shaw & Brother, at their office, St. Francois Xavier Street, or by mail. Parties intending to furnish will also find it to their advantage to attend these sales:—

MONDAY, the 7th.—The Weekly Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, General Household Goods, at their Stores, St. Francois Xavier Street. Sale at 10 o'clock.

SAME DAY.—In the Evening, a consignment of 10 cases Fine New English Books, Bibles, Church Services, and Handsome Children's Books. Sale at Dubois' Store, Notre Dame Street, at 7 o'clock.

TUESDAY, the 8th.—Boots and Shoes, an important sale of Fine Custom-made Boots and Shoes, Shop Fixtures, &c., at the Store of Wm. Douglas, 8 McGill Street. Sale at 10 o'clock, and continued all day.

SAME DAY. In the Evening, Book Sale continued at Dubois' Store, Notre Dame Street.

WEDNESDAY, the 9th.—Important Sale of Fine Mahogany Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Bed Room Furniture, &c., at the residence, Berri Street, near Dorcester. Sale at 10 o'clock.

SAME DAY.—In the Evening, the Sale of Books will be continued at Dubois' Store, Notre Dame Street.

THURSDAY, the 10th.—Sale of a large collection of Mahogany, Black Walnut, and other Furniture, removed for convenience of sale to their Stores, St. Francois Xavier Street. Sale at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, the 11th.—Sale of the Furniture and Effects of the Boarding House, Albert Place, corner of St. Urbain and Lagauchetiere Streets. Sale at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, the 12th.—Catalogue Sale of Fine Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, Plate, Household Effects, Carpets, &c., at the residence of Mrs. Wurtele, No. 3 Balmoral Place, St. Catherine Street. Sale at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, the 14th.—Sale of splendid Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture and Effects belonging to a Gentleman leaving the City, and removed for convenience of sale to Dubois' Store, Notre Dame Street. Sale at 2 o'clock.

MONDAY, the 14th, same day. Sale of Household Furniture and Effects, at the Stores of the Subscribers, St. Francois Xavier Street. Sale at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, the 15th.—Catalogue Sale of the whole of the Splendid Collection of Furniture, Piano, Paintings, Cut Wine Glass and China Ware, Horses, Carriages, &c., at the residence of Thomas E. Blackwell, Esq., 77 sherbrooke Street.

WEDNESDAY, the 16th.—The same Sale continued.

THURSDAY, the 17th.—Sale of large consignments of Fine Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Bureaus, Cooking Stoves, &c., at their own Stores, St. Francois Xavier Street. Sale at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, the 21st.—Important Catalogue Sale of Sale old New Rosewood Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Mirrors and Effects, at the residence of Wm. LeMesurier, Esquire, Deputy Commissary General, No. 3 St. Sophia Place, McGill College Avenue. Sale at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, the 22nd.—Sale of very handsome Mahogany Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, &c., at the residence of Mrs. Dickson, No. 1 Walnut Place, Guy Street. Sale at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, the 23rd—Sale of Fine Black Walnut Furniture, consigned from Upper Canada, at Dubois' Store, Notre Dame Street. Sale at 2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, the 24th.—Sale of Fine Furniture, at the Stores of the Subscribers, St. Francois Xavier Street. Sale at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.
APRIL 5.

Montreal House.

Mr Hunt, Worcester; Prof Coleman, Montreal; S Harris, Portland; A Ainsworth, Newton; A B Cornwell, Chicago, A B strong, do; T R Watson, Oshawa; W Horton, do; W Miller, Troy; A Ebbs, N Y; S N Wason, Philadelphia; H A Thomas, N Y; R M James, Beverley, Mass; E S N W Camp, N Y; W W Stewar, do; J Carpenter, Port Whitby; R M Robins, Scarboro, C W; H J Stewar, Chatham; S G Boughton, Bo ton; J S Lennieu, New York; H Johnson, Baltimore.

Ottawa Hotel.

W H Boote, London; G L Kemp, Dunham; R Page, Montreal; W F Beeson, Edwardsburg; M Ryan, Lachine, Miss Baldwin, St Johns, C E; Dr Rawsdill Philadelphia; F B Browa, do; W D Shipman, Toronto; W Corbert, Guelph; H J Shaw and lady, Montreal; A Shaw, do; Hon A B Foster, St Jord; Mrs A B Foster, do; Miss Foster, do; A Adams, Kingston; R Lyan, Ottawa; E W Perry and wife, Canton; A Ebbs, N Y; A C E Howard, Vaudreuil; Master C Bowman, Island Pond; W Horn, N Y.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, April 5, 1862.

Last night, after our report left, the House divided on the motion of Hon. Mr. Foley in amendment to the Address, which was negatived on the following division:—

YEAS—Archambault, Bell (North Lanark), Biggar, Bourassa, Bown, Bureau, Burwell, Connor, Cowan, Dickson, Dorion, A Dufresne, Dunsford, Evanturel, Faulkner, Foley, Fortier, Harcourt, Haultain, Hooper, Howland, Huot, John, Joly, Kierzkowski, Labreche, Viger, Laframboise, Lorranger, J. S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Macdougall, McGee, McKellar, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Rankin, Remillard, Rymal, Scatcherd, Sicotte, Somerville, Starnes, Sutton, Wallbridge, White, Wilson and Wright. 42.

NAYS—Alleyn, Anderson, Ault, Baby, Beaubien, R. Bell Russell), Benjamin, Beaudreau, Blanchet, Brousseau, J. H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron, Caron, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Clarke, Daoust, Dawson, Debonchervville, DeCazes, Denis, Desaulniers, J. Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Fournier, Gagnon, Galt, Gaudet, Hebert, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langevin, LeBoutillier, McBeth, Atty Gen. Macdonald, Mc ann, McLachlin, Mongenais, Col. Gen Morin, Morrison, Morton, O'Halloran, Portman, Poupore, Powell, Prevost, Robitaille, Rose, J. J. Ross, J. S. Ross, Ryerson, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Street, Sylvain, Taschereau, Tasse, Tetu and Walsh.—65.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Cartier a select Committee was appointed to draft an Address to His Excellency in reply to the speech.

The Committee at once reported the Address, which was simply an echo of the speech, and the same having been read a first and second time it was agreed to.

The Address was then ordered to be engrossed and to be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Cartier stated that His Excellency would receive the House with Addresses on Monday next, at half-past three, P.M.

The House then, at 25 minutes before 1 o'clock, adjourned.

THE CASE OF MR. SOLICITOR GENERAL MORRISON.—Mr J. A. Macdonald, as usual, made an able defence of his own misdeeds on Thursday night last. But the two or three columns of dexterous fence, which we print elsewhere, are all answered by the half-dozen words of common sense which were uttered by his own friend, Mr. Street, who, however he might vote against Mr. Foley's motion, felt constrained to say openly that he coincided with its purport. "Mr. Morrison," said Mr. Street, "ought to have gone to the "people sooner than he did, and the Administra"tion had done wrong in letting him retain office "so long as an Executive Councillor. If there "was no necessity for Executive Councillors to "have seats, there was no necessity for the newly-"chosen members of the Government to go back "to the people." That is perfectly manifest, and it is so plain that it has been acted upon in word and deed by the very man who now denies the principle which Mr. Street laid down. Why was it that Mr. Cayley, defeated in one constituency, immediately had to obtain another? Perhaps it may be said his colleagues wanted him in the House; but then why were Mr. Spence and Mr. Morrison both shelved? All three were beaten at the same election. Mr. Morrison, knowing the necessity of the seat, tried twice, and was twice unsuccessful; and then he and Mr. Spence were provided with snug berths, one as Customs Collector, the other as Registrar, while Mr. Cayley retained his place in virtue of his better luck in obtaining a constituency. Mr. Morrison, after being kept in pay for a certain time, was once more appointed an Executive Councillor, and then when the session came round, and the usual questions were asked as to his position, Mr. John A. Macdonald was reported to have stated in reply that Mr. Morrison would obtain a seat or would resign. What meaning have all these facts, if Mr. John A. Macdonald's speech the other night laid down the true constitutional doctrine? None whatever. As to the precedents which he quoted from English history, they are all recon leable with the proposition contained in Mr. Foley's amendment, though some of them are not reconcileable with the conclusions which he sought to bring out from his speech No one pretends that a Minister of the Crown must never be for one moment without a place in Parliament. That would be inconsistent with the law which makes their acceptance of office equivalent to a resignation. Nor does any one pretend to limit the exact number of hours, days, or even weeks, beyond which, continuance in office without a seat is opposed to constitutional rules. There are many cases in which some time must elapse before the proper arrangements can be completed, and in our own system they could rarely be made till after a new Parliament had been fourteen days in session. Lord John Russell's answer to Lord Darlington covered the whole ground. He declined to answer his Lordship's question respecting Lord Palmerston's absence from either House of Parliament; but he admitted at once that his colleague could not be long without a seat in the Legislature without an infringement of principle. No one reads more closely on these subjects than the Attorney General West. He cannot but know that the recent change in the French constitution, by which Ministers representing each department in the Government are sent into the Chambers to answer for, explain and defend the acts of the Administration, has seen made, if not in consequence of, certainly in accordance with the often-repeated criticisms of English publicists, who could not understand a system of Parliamentary Government, such as that which lately prevailed in France, in which the Ministers of the Crown are not brought face to face with the Representatives of the People. Nor can he fail to know that, for the same reason, the American system of Legislative bodies without Ministers is regarded in England as a gross absurdity. Mr. J. A Macdonald finds it convenient to reduce the whole system of constitutional Parliamentary Government to this: that Ministers must have the consent of Parliament, or the subsequent sanction of Parliament, for everything they do. But if that be all, then the whole of our political history and commentaries has been the work of ignorant scribblers, since almost all of those who composed them have certainly described many things on one side or the other as unconstitutional, yet there are very few specific acts of Ministers which have ever received the direct condemnation of Parliament. And if the whole body of the Legislature should be bribed by a Minister, as under Walpole, or by the Crown as under Geo. III., we should still have that approval of the acts of the Government, which, according to this theory, would make even the corruption which was destroying the constitution a laudable constitutional practice.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, passed through that late strong hold of Slavery, the United States Senate, by a majority of 29 to 14. The majority were all Republicans, who, it has been said, were as friendly to Slavery as the Democratic party, who have so long ruled at Washington. The bill has now gone to the House of Representatives, where it is believed to be certain to pass. Compensation not to exceed an average of $300 per head is to be paid; but most of the valuable slaves have been removed. Rebels are to receive nothing; but on that point the oath of claimants will be decisive in their own favour. $100,000 are besides appropriated to aid the voluntary emigration of the manumitted blacks to Hayti or Liberia. On the same day the Senate took into consideration the resolution adopted in the House of Representatives, upon the President's message, recommending Congress to invite the manumission of the negroes in the free States and pledging the United States to afford pecuniary aid. The House of Representatives had resolved in accordance with the President's message, and the question now comes up for the concurrence of the Senate. In the House of Representatives the resolution was carried by the sweeping majority of eighty-eight to thirty-one.

INSPECTION OF MAJOR STEVENSON'S FIELD BATTERY.—On Friday evening, in the Exhibition Building, the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery was inspected by General Sir W F Williams, who was accompanied by members of his staff. There were present a number of the officers of the volunteer militia, and a good many spectators. The Battery went through the various evolutions of the new drill with the accuracy and steadiness of veterans. They were exercised in the heavy gun drill, and as a proof of their proficiency in that branch of discipline, it may be mentioned that they dismounted a gun weighing six hundred pounds, remounted it and fired, in the short space of a minute and a half. After the inspection, General Williams briefly complimented the Battery on their admirable discipline and high state of efficiency, recommending them to continue their efforts in the same spirit that they had shown hitherto.

MURDEROUS ATTACK IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday a sailor having been jilted by a waitress at a Concert Room in Broadway, who had obtained a good deal of money from him, inquired of her sister where she had gone. The sister could not or would not tell him, whereupon he fired at her and wounded her in a very dangerous manner.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.—We call attention to the meeting of the Board of Trade this day, at the rooms of the Board.

THE NAVIGATION.—At Kingston the ice is fast rotting away in harbour.

PARDON OF A BREACH OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Dr. Gordon, the President of a College in Ohio, who has been in jail in Cleveland, on conviction of aiding the escape of a fugitive slave, has been pardoned by the President.

DEATH OF MR LITTLE OF PORTLAND.—This gentleman, late President of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, died on Wednesday last.

SNOW STORM ON SATURDAY.—About noon on Saturday, after a cold, frosty night, there began a heavy drifting snow storm, which continued throughout the afternoon and evening. The ground was covered to a depth of several inches, and sleighs were again enabled to run.

QUAKER GUNS.—It has been asserted that the story of the Confederates having placed wooden guns in position to frighten the Yankees—a subject which seems to be rather annoying to the friends of General McClellan—is quite correct. A Methodist Clergyman, who has been to Manasses, writes to the *Tribune* that he saw eleven of them in one fort, and to make assurance doubly sure, has brought one away, which he will exhibit as a member of the Peace Society.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Number of prisoners tried during the week ending 5th April, 92; fines imposed, $158.75; number of defaulters for water rates, &c., prosecuted since 1st Jan., 4,675.

The sale of fine English Books, by Messrs. Shaw & Bro., is postponed until Wednesday, the 9th, when they will be sold with a fine collection of Appleton's.—See advertisement.

The sale of Furniture and Household Goods, at Messrs. Shaw's stores, St. Francois Xavier street, will commence this morning, at half-past Ten o'clock; and about 200 choice framed Engravings, left over from the late sales, will be sold at Dubois' stores this evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Montreal Herald."

SIR,—Your correspondent F. has called public attention to the unquestionable advantage of Steam Heating and described economical and effective systems seen by him in the States. I have pleasure in stating that I have during the past winter been experimenting upon a cheap and good means of heating dwellings by Steam, and am now happy to announce that I have perfected my system, so that it can be economically applied to houses of ordinary size. It may be seen in operation at my premises. This being almost a counterpart of the one described by your correspondent, the public may be pleased to know that Montreal mechanics in this branch are not behind their neighbours.

Yours truly,
THOMAS McKENNA,
36 and 38 St. Henry Street,

Presentation of an Address to Mr. Brockwell of the Grand Trunk Company.

On Saturday a meeting of the Workmen of the Locomotive and Car Department of the Grand Trunk Railway, was held in the Rooms of the Point St. Charles Literary and Scientific Institution. W. McKenzie, Esq., the locomotive superintendent, in the Chair. The following address was then presented to Mr. Blackwell:—

To T. E. Blackwell, Esq, late Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway:

SIR: We, the workmen on the locomotive and car department of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, take this opportunity of expressing our deep regret at your leaving the post lately so honorably filled by you.

We have to thank you for the kind and studied manner in which you have watched over the interests of those here; when the nipping hand was about to be placed on the scanty pittance they were getting for their labour, you stayed its progress; and again for the very liberal patronage you have always been pleased to extend to our Library and Reading Room, which all must admit, that are connected with the works, are of infinite benefit.

During your stay amongst us, many ever to be remembered events have transpired—the completion of that stupendous work the Victoria Bridge; its inauguration, and the visit of the Heir Apparent of England's Throne to these our Canadian shores. The testimonial presented by His Royal Highness shows how far he appreciated your attention to him.

And now, sir, we say adieu. You carry with you the good wishes of all who have been under your management. May favoring breezes carry you, Mrs Blackwell, and every other dear family tie, to England's happy shores; and when there, may you enjoy health, happiness prosperity, and all else which this world affords to make life valuable.

These are our earnest and heartfelt desires.

COMMITTEE.—Wm McWood, Thos. Steel, Jas Dougall, Pat. Gleeson, Wm. Corner, Wm. Aird, P. Sharples, W. Miller, J. Curtis Clark (Chairman.)

The address was beautifully illuminated and enclosed in a very handsome case of blue velvet, with silver clasps, having embossed upon them the letters G. T. R. On one of the covers was a silver plate with the following inscription:—

Address to
T. E. BLACKWELL, Esq.,
Presented by the Workmen of the Locomotive and Car Department of the
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Mr. Blackwell then returned thanks, saying in substance that he thanked the workmen of the Locomotive and Car Department for the very handsome mark of respect just paid to him. With respect to his conduct towards the people in the employment of the Grand Trunk Company, his opinion had always been that a fair day's work was worth a fair day's wages. As to the friendly feelings towards the workmen, for which they had been good enough to give him credit, he felt that, whatever might be thought, he had only tried to do his duty, and he believed in his conscience that he had always endeavoured to act in such a manner as to do justice to all. For a great many of the shortcomings and irregularities for which the management of the road had been blamed, he thought that neither the management nor the workmen were responsible. It was indeed impossible that in the inclement climate which prevailed on the Northern part of this continent a railway could be worked with perfect regularity. He could not, however, help particularly congratulating them upon one point, and that was, the freedom from serious fatal accident which had attended the running of the trains during the four years which he had spent in the country As regarded passengers and the public hardly one fatal accident had occurred. For this, and whatever other success had been achieved under the most trying and depressing circumstances, the managers of the Road were mainly indebted to the zeal and steadiness of the workmen, nor could they overlook the ability and vigilance of their able superintendent, Mr. McKenzie—a fitting follower for Mr. Trevithick. Whatever could be done, he was sure would be done, and very little else could do. But if impossibilities were expected, of course neither himself, nor Mr. McKenzie, nor any conscientious man, would un ertake them. In that case all they could do was to make way for others, with the hope that they would do better,—at all events, let them all try to do their duty.

After again returning thanks for the address, Mr. Blackwell proposed three cheers for Mr. McKenzie. Cheers were afterwards given for Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell; and the committee wound up with three rousing cheers for the Queen.

Editorial Correspondence of the "Montreal Herald."

QUEBEC, April 4, 1862.

It is to be hoped, as it is generally believed, that no new amendments to the Address will be moved; and that Mr. Foley's amendment, condemnatory of Mr. Morrison's continued retention in the Cabinet, after his repeated failures to secure a seat in Parliament, being disposed of, as it in all probability will be to-day, the Legislature will be enabled to proceed with the despatch of business. As, however, it is understood that the Government intend extending the Easter holidays—commencing this day week—to a fortnight, it is more than probable that the consideration of the more important ministerial measures—the new militia and bankruptcy laws, the Grand Trunk and Ocean Steamship subsidies, and the financial and revenue measures—will be postponed until after the recess, and that next week will be as fruitless in practical results as have been the two weeks past. Although Mr. Matthew Cameron dissents from Talleyrand's *dictum*, that a political blunder is often more injurious to party interests than a political crime, and sustains his opinion by supporting, what he himself describes as our present *blundering* Cabinet, I am inclined to think that the wily old French statesman is a somewhat better authority on such a subject than his amusingly pretentious and perfectly self-satisfied Canadian critic. Be this, however, as it may, while I certainly cannot attribute it to the Opposition as a crime, while I am satisfied they have been actuated by no merely factious motives, I am equally satisfied that they have committed a grievous blunder in the course they have adopted on the Address. They should, in my humble judgment, have accepted the "British practice," and while recording their opinion as to any faults, whether of commission or omission, they had to find with the Speech from the throne, have allowed the Address in reply to have passed without any attempt, by moving amendments to it, to test the strength of the Ministry. They would thus, it appears to me, without in any respect committing themselves, have manifested their willingness to proceed with the public business, and, as much as in them lay, to spare the country the time and money involved in, what the result will induce many to view as the premature and inopportune discussion of questions, however important in themselves, which could be—and, probably, will be—discussed with greater effect and benefit to the people, upon substantive motions, and upon their own merits, irrespective of their introduction or non-introduction into His Excellency's speech, which many view as little more than a form of initiating the business of Parliament. The debate of last night was, undoubtedly, upon a subject than which none can be of more importance to the people of Canada. It was conducted also with no little ability on both sides of the House; and had the decision of the grave constitutional question in issue been disconnected from the adoption of the address to His Excellency, I have little doubt the vote, which it will to-day elicit, would be condemnatory of the conduct of the Ministry, not only as involving as Mr. Matthew Cameron and Mr. Street admitted—a *blunder*, on their part, but a grave, if not a gross, infraction of what, as well in England as in Canada, has always been considered a fundamental rule, in the working of the constitution, namely, that not only shall the Cabinet, as a whole, possess the confidence of the people's representatives, but that the first, and *sine qua non* qualification to a seat in the Cabinet—as contradistinguished from one in the Ministry—is being a member of one or other of the Houses of Parliament. *Nemo repentis*, and, considering Mr. John A. Macdonald's oft-repeated previous admissions, I could not but think of the poet's oft-quoted description of the insidious and gradual influence which familiarity with vice has upon the mind, when I heard him, boldly and dogmatically, lay down the principle, "That whether the "whole administration or any part of them were "out of Parliament did not affect the question"—of ministerial responsibility to the people; and that "The principle was the same whether a "member of a Government was out of the House "for a few weeks or months, or years." The transparent sophistry and specious special-pleading (the "species of humbug," to quote the honorable gentleman's phrase, when explaining to his constituents his course upon the seat of Government question,) by which Mr. Macdonald sought to sustain this entirely novel constitutional *axiom*, was ably exposed and refuted by Dr. Connor, Mr. Sanfield Macdonald and Mr. Drummond—whose speeches, I regret to say, are very imperfectly reported. I know of no term short of impudent, by which to characterize Mr Macdonald's attempt to deceive the House by allusions to such non-entities as Irish Cabinets and references to memberships in the Privy Council, as affording cases parallel to that of Mr. Morrison. I say impudent, because it is impossible to believe that a man of Mr. Macdonald's knowledge and experience could be ignorant on such subjects. He must know full well that, while there is no such body existing as an Irish Cabinet, no one in Great Britain ever dreamed of a seat in Parliament being essential to membership in her Majesty's Privy Council. He cannot but know that, excepting in name, the English and Irish Attorneys and Solicitors General, in no respect afford any parallel to the Canadian Attorneys and Solicitors General. In the former case, these officers have no duties or responsibilities, beyond those of their profession as lawyers, and, although members of the Government, are never members of the Cabinet. In the latter, their duties and responsibilities are extra professional and, as Cabinet ministers, like the same public officers in England (for, as I have said, excepting in the imagination of Mr. Macdonald, no such entity as an Irish Cabinet exists), they are bound to have seats in one or other branch of the legislature As to Mr. Macdonald's reference to Lords Palmerston and John Russell's temporary absence, while ministers of the Crown, from Parliament, they are precisely those rare exceptions which prove the rule, and which are utterly unavailable as precedents. It is, I repeat, much to be regretted that the discussion of this most important question, of the responsibility of the Ministers of the Crown in Canada to the people of Canada, should have been mixed up with that of any othe issue, such as the propriety of its being referred to in the reply to a speech from the throne. I write, of course, in the conviction that the vote of to-day, if it do not sustain Mr. Macdonald's newly-discovered theory of the constitution, will nevertheless, acquit the Ministers of the crime against the constitution, with which they are charged. To be told that they are blunderers by such men as Messrs. Street and Cameron, cannot be very pleasant, even to such hardened and unblushing dealers in political legerdemain; but what will be still less pleasant is the conviction that as they refuse to own their blunder and, on the contrary, seek to base upon that blunder an attack upon the rights and liberties of the people of Canada, the vote of to-day cannot decide the question; and the blunder, made by the Opposition, in bringing it up in connection with the address, can easily, I take it, be corrected, even during the present session, by a substantive motion, in condemnation and rejection of Mr. Macdonald's novel theory of responsible Government.

The friends of the Government are exceedingly dark on the subject of their plans for organizing the Militia. All I can learn is, that the *Chronicle's* estimate of the expense of the proposed system—a million of dollars a year—is not far from the mark; and that the Hon. William Cayley will, in all probability, be appointed Paymaster General of Her Majesty's Canadian Forces.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CROWN SIDE.

(MR. JUSTICE MONDELET presiding.)

Saturday, 5th April, 1862.

FORGERY.

The Court having been opened at the usual hour, James Hathaway was placed at the bar for trial on the charge of forgery, on the 17th March last.

Mr. Kerr appeared for the defence. An English-speaking Jury was sworn in.

Mr. Johnson, Q.C., opened the case for the Crown. He represented the great mischief which was done to society by persons engaged in the nefarious occupation which the prisoner had attempted to pursue, and the great loss which would fall upon Banks, and their Shareholders, were such allowed to follow their trade with impunity.

Mr. G. B. Burland (in the employ of Mr. Ma hews) was then called, and related the circumstances, which were recently published at length. They may be summed up as follows:—The prisoner wrote from Millbrook to Mr. Matthews, asking him to furnish him with blank bank notes. Mr. Burland replied that this was too serious a matter to be entrusted to a letter, but that if the prisoner would come to Montreal he would see him about it. The prisoner did come to Montreal, and had several interviews with Mr. Burland, who (at the instance of the latter) furnished him with a $2 Bank of Montreal note, which the prisoner signed "I. Rogers." He was arrested with the note in his possession. He said to Burland in the course of the conversation that he could not sig very well, but the notes would do to pass among the people in the country who could not read.

On cross-examination, Mr. Burland said—I received instructions from the Bank to give the prisoner a Bank note, and see what he would do. They did not ask me to try and induce him to sign it. The Bank was aware I would do so. But if that he would not sign it—that he would not be foolish enough to do so I did not try to induce him to sign it I merely said, "Here is a note, and unless you can sign it successfully, I will have nothing to do with you." My idea was to have him arrested if he signed it. The prisoner seemed to me acute, so far as wishing to escape detection was concerned, but the signature was very badly executed in my opinion. I said something to him about counterfeiting, with the object of finding out whether he had any accomplices.

Sub-Constable Bissonnette stated that he had received the note produced in Court on the 20th March la t from Detective O'Leary.

Detective O'Leary said—On the 16th March last the first witness came to his house and informed him that the prisoner had committed a forgery upon the Bank of Montreal. He said that prisoner was to be at his office between 7 and 8 o'clock next morning. Witness went there and asked prisoner about the forged bill. He denied knowing anything about it, whereupon witness took prisoner into custody, and found the $2 bill in his vest pocket. On the way to the police station, prisoner said he had signed it, and was very sorry for it He wanted witness to let him off, promising that he would never come again to Montreal. Witness also found a letter on his person, addressed to one Johnston of Millbrook, a tavern-keeper. Prisoner acknowledged that this letter had been written by him. (At the bottom of the letter there were several imitations of the signature J. Rogers) Prisoner said he had been trying his hand on it. Witness was sent to Upper Canada by the Bank, and found that the prisoner bore a good character among the people of the place where he lived. He found a letter in his trunk at Millbrook (the answer of Mr Burland to a letter of the prisoner.) The letter was read to the Jury It was to the effect that the matter was too weighty to be entrusted to post, and that if he would come to Montreal he would have a personal interview with him.

Joseph Rogers, Manager of the Bank Note Department, in the Bank of Montreal, stated that it was part of his duty to sign the bank notes. The note produced was itself genuine, but the signature was forged.

The voluntary examination of the prisoner before Mr. Coursol was as follows: "I signed the note at the solicitation of the witness, Burland"

This being the case for the Crown

Mr. Kerr proceeded to address the Jury for the defence. He said he had never known of such an extraordinary attempt to entrap a poor innocent mortal into the penitentiary. The efforts of the learned Counsel for the Crown reminded him of the fable of the mountain in labour, while a mouse only was produced. He looked upon the prisoner but one or two degrees from a fool. In the first place, without any previous introduction he had written to Mr. Matthews applying for some blank notes. This request at once showed that the prisoner possessed the smallest possible amount of common sense. Mr. K., after commenting upon the facts, submitted that the signature, having been affixed to the note in question for the express purpose of having it to Burland, could not be considered a forgery.

There were no witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Johnson, in replying, remarked that he would not dispute the taste or elegance of the comparison used by his learned friend with reference to his efforts; but he certainly could not admit its correctness instead of a mouse, the animal in the present case, as every intelligent man would at once perceive, was a rat—a palpable rat, and if the prisoner *has* been hunted, as his learned friend insinuated, he had been hunted not on account of himself, but like a rat in a Dutch dyke, because his depredations might result in the flooding of a whole country.

His Honour summed up the evidence strongly against the prisoner, and the Jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict of *Guilty*.

THE ALLISON MURDER.

Mr. Devlin, in the case of Thomas Miles, convicted of the murder of G. P. Allison, moved for a new trial, and, in default, of that being granted, for arrest of judgment. Argument on the application was fixed for Tuesday.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A French speaking jury being sworn in, Alphonse Emond was placed at the bar for trial, on the charge of having, on the 10th December, 1861, tendered a bad American half dollar. It appeared that the prisoner had employed a carter named Benjamin Brisson to drive him to Davis' yard, in Amherst street, and gave him the half dollar as payment. Brisson gave in change a quarter dollar.

Mr Robert Hendery, silversmith, tested the coin in Court, proving it to be only brass and not silver

Brisson was then examined

Mr. Archambault addressed the jury for the defence, and called some witnesses.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

The Court was then adjourned.

THE HAMILTON MACNAB STREET CHURCH CASE

On Tuesday before Mr. Chief Justice Draper, the case of Reid *vs.* Inglis was tried. Mr. Colin D. Reid, of this city, sued the Rev. David Inglis, pastor of MacNab-street Presbyterian Church, the Deacons and two Constables, for damages for injuries sustained by him, at their hands, on Sunday, the 26th May, 1861. The Rev. Mr. Inglis testified that he was at Elora on the day when plaintiff was forcibly removed from the church. He complained that Mr Reid was in the habit of making himself disagreeable to him (the witness.) He said "in July, 1859, and from that time onward, Mr Reid was in the habit of putting on a contemptuous expression, and endeavouring to catch my eye whenever I turned in his direction. His whole conduct was evidently intended to dis ract my attention; his pew was right in front of me; on some occasions he was more demonstrative that others, and no one could avoid being attracted by his conduct; he never had any dispute with me except as a clergyman and my conduct in church; the effect of his conduct was to distract and disturb me." James Reid, brother of the plaintiff, said that on the 26th May, 1861, he went with Mr. Reid and their sister to the Church. Several of the deacons told his brother he would not be allowed to go to the pew he usually occupied, and upon his persisting, with the aid of two police constables they put him out. Witness followed, and when he got outside, found the plaintiff lying on his back in convulsions. Medical evidence was given to prove that his spine was injured.

Dr. Hamilton testified that the injury might have been caused other by a fall or by a sudden twist. A question having arisen as to whether the pews of the church were rented or not involving Mr. Reid's right to use of his Pew), Mr. Inglis read an extract from the minute Book showing that in Dec., 1855, it was determined to sustain the church by voluntary contributions. The rev. gentleman also said that "the deacons allocate the pews, and they are occupied at their pleasure" On the other hand, Mr. James Reid testified that he had arranged with Mr. Skinner, one of the deacons, about the rent of the pew. He said the price was $20 a year; I paid in August, 1860, $10 for the half year ending November the following; my brother made another payment in November." For the defence witness were brought to prove that the conduct of the plaintiff in the Church had been exceedingly annoying.

Alexander J. Mackenzi testified: —"Mr. Reid was in the habit, when the preacher brought out any point of turning and nodding his head to some person, as if to say that's for you; on the occasion of the previous communion, when I was carrying round the elements, he made faces and gestures in such a manner as to make me think he was a fiend; on other occasions he has used unbecoming language immediately after service." Mr. Plumer Dewar had heard Mr Reid, immediately after service, speak of the minister and elders "as infernal d—d scoundrels. By defence was also brought to prove that in turning Mr. Reid out of church no unnecessary violence had been used. The Judge directed the Jury to find a verdict for Mr. Inglis, there being no case against him.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.	Am't of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend last 6 mos.	Closing Prices.
Bank of Montreal	$ 200	whole	4 per cent	117½, 118
Bank B.N. America	£20 stg	do	3 per cent	.....
Commercial Bank	$100	do	4 per cent	99 , 100
City Bank	50	do	3½ pr cent	103, 1 3
Bank of U. Canada	50	do	None.	45@46
Banque du Peuple	50	do	4 per cent	110, 110
Molsons Bank	50	do	4 per cent	112, 113
Ontario Bank, Old	40	do	4 per cent	104, 104
Do New	40	10 p c		103½, 103
Bank of Toronto	200	do	4 per cent	104, 104½
Quebec Bank	50	whole	4 per cent	104 105
Banque Nationale	50	35 p c	4 per cent	105@1 06
Gore Bank	40	whole	4 per cent	99, 100
B. Jacques Cartier	50	10 p c	None.	100
RAILWAYS.				
Grand T. of Canada	100 stg	whole	None.	24
At antic & St. Lawrence, Pref. to G.T.	100	do	None.	....
Gr at W of Canada	82	do	1½ pr ct.	....
Champlain and St. Lawrence	200	do	None.	6 @ 7
Montreal Min'g Co	20	$15	30 cts p sh	$2.00
Canada Mining Co.	5	90	.....	....
Huron Copper Bay	5	13½	20 p c	30 @ 31
Lake Huron Silver and Copper	5	75	.....	....
Quebec & L Superior	8	$4 10	.....	....
SUNDRIES.				
Mon'l Telegraph Co	40	whole	5 p.c. 6 mo	117
Mont'l City Gas Co.	40	do	4 p.c. 6 mo	112, 113
City Passenger R'y.	50	do	.....	....

BONDS.	Closing Prices.
Government 5 per cents	@100
Government 6 per cents 1873	105 @105½
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund 6p c	100
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents	95½@ 96
Montreal City Bonds, 6 per cents	95
Montreal Harbour Bonds, 6 per cents	100
Champlain R. R. 7 percents	60 @60
Champlain R. R. Bonds, (Montreal & N. Y. 7 per cents)	60@ 60

EXCHANGE.

Bank on London	110¾ @ 111
Private do	109¾ @ 110
Do with documents	@ —
Bank on New York	99 @ 100
Private do	98 @ 98¾

EDW. ALEX. PRENTICE & Co.,
Brokers, No. 16 Exchange.

Montreal, April 5, 1862

Daily Report of the Montreal Produce Market.

MONTREAL, Saturday, April 5, 1862

FLOUR.—Double Extra, $5 00@$6.00. Extra, $5.40 @$5.50; Fancy, $5.15@ $5.20; No. 1, $4.75 @ $4.85 No. 2, $4.50 @ $4.65; Pine, $4.15 @ $4.20 Bag—Superfine, $3.90@$3.95.

WHEAT—U. C. Spring, ex cars and in store, $1.08 @ $1.07; White Winter do., $1.10@$1.30.

PEAS—Per 66 lbs, 67½c @ 72½c.

PORK—Mess, $12 00 @ $12.25. Prime Mess, $10 @ $11.25; Prime, $9 25@ $10.00

BUTTER—10c @ 15c.

ASHES—Pots $5.00@$6.05 Pearls, $6.60 @ $6.70

OATMEAL—Per 200 lbs, $3 80 @ $4.00.

Market quiet and very little doing.

DAVID E. MACLEAN & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Shippers and Brokers.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKETS.—Funds on the 21st were firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Flour at 26s 6d @ 29s. Wheat declined 2d. per cental; Red Western 10s 6d@11s 6d; Red Southern, 11s 8d @ 11s 10d; White Western,