

Quebec, Sept. 10.

The speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

In reply to the Hon. Sir E. P. Tache.

Hon. Mr. Lefebvre said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to Agricultural Societies.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Macdonald the Waterloo County Registration bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. de la Potherie moved the second reading of the bill to amend chapter 3 of the consolidated statutes.

Hon. Mr. Currie moved that the bill be not now read a second time, but that it be read a second time this day three months.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 21 to 11, and the bill was consequently lost.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. A. Duchesne the bill to regulate the sale of shingles was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, 10th.

The Speaker took the Chair today at three o'clock and reported as unobjectionable the recognitions attached to the petitions, complaining of the undue election of a return of Mr. Haet for Quebec East, Mr. Reaume for Bellechasse, Hon. Mr. Dorion for Hochelaga, Mr. Labreche for Vigor, Terrehou, and Mr. Perrault for—

The following bills were introduced and read a first time.

Mr. D. A. Macdonald: bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada, in regard to statute labor on county roads.

Mr. Webb: Bill to increase the representation of the united counties of Richmond and Wolfe in the Legislative Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Campbell to amend the common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada; also a bill to amend the Municipal Act of Upper Canada.

In reply to Mr. McParlane.

Hon. Mr. McDougall said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the re-establishment of the Improvement Fund of Upper Canada. The Colonization grants made from year to year being intended to stand in its stead.

In reply to Mr. Parker.

Hon. Mr. Holton said it was not the intention of the Ministry to introduce during the present session any measure to regulate the value and circulation of American silver in this Province, or to make the same a legal tender, but the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Conger a return was ordered of despatches and other correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial authorities respecting the means of providing for employment in the public works of the Province.

On motion of Mr. Dufresne (Montreal) a return was ordered on the subject of the inquiry instituted against Didace Tasse, Esq., Revenue Inspector and Coroner for the district of Ilerie.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Allens a return was ordered of petitions to his Excellency by any person indebted to the Province under the Quebec Fire Loan Act and the answers thereto.

Quebec, Sept. 10.

After the recess.

Mr. Dufresne, of Montreal, moved that the request of the committee of the whole on the bill to establish a land credit institution in Lower Canada be received.

Carried.

Mr. McKenzie, of Lambton, moved to amend the Assessment Act of Upper Canada in respect to arrears of Taxes on Lands.

After some remarks on the part of the mover, Mr. McKellar moved in amendment that the Act be referred back to the committee to be amended by inserting a clause to the effect that the taxes be paid from 1854, instead of from 1853.

A long discussion took place on the amendment, which was lost by a vote of 12 to 20.

Mr. Jackson moved in amendment that the report of the committee be received and committed to a Committee of the whole to amend a clause placing the statute labor to which persons were liable, on each of the county roads under the Corporation of the County and enabling such corporations to employ such labor for fifty cents per day per head.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the main motion carried.

On motion, the third reading of the bill was fixed for to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from Mr. Desbarats, president of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, to the Speaker and Legislative Assembly to attend the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal next week. Laid on the table.

Some private bills were before the House when our report left at ten minutes past eleven.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, September 9.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

The Bill to reunite the Ridings of Waterloo for registration purposes; the bill to amend the Division Courts Act of Upper Canada; and the bill to render valid the deeds of certain notaries deceased, were read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Christie introduced a bill to relieve persons who may refuse, or be unwilling from conscientious motives, to be sworn in answer to Hon. Mr. Resor, Hon. Mr. Blair said that the subject of offering the York roads for sale to the united counties of York and Peel had not yet received the consideration of the Government.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Renaud, the bill for the punishment of fraudulent vendors of grain, was read a second time, and the House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Sept. 8th.

Last night after our report left.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald introduced a bill respecting the Volunteer force.

Mr. Huntington introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the partition of townships lands, held in common.

A resolution that a supply be granted to Her Majesty, passed in Committee of the Whole on Friday last, was reported and agreed to.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Holton, the House resolved to go into Committee on Friday next to consider of the supply granted to Her Majesty.

Bill to establish an institution of landed credit in Lower Canada, was considered in Committee of the whole and amended.

Mr. Dufresne, of Montreal, moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill be received on Thursday next.

Hon. Mr. Brown moved in amendment that the report be referred to the standing Committee on Banking and Insurance, which was negatived on a division.

Hon. Mr. Holton delivered a message from his Excellency, transmitting the estimates for the service of the year 1863, and the same were referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House then adjourned at a quarter before twelve.

Quebec, Sept. 9th.

The Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time.

By Mr. J. Dufresne—Bill for the protection of farm laborers.

Mr. Bonville—To amend the law re-

posting sheriff's sales of real property in Lower Canada.

On motion of Mr. A. McKennie, a committee was appointed to consider the propriety and expediency of constructing a canal between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario by way of Lake Simcoe and Lake Huron.

The order was then read, for the motion of which Mr. Cockburn had given notice, that this House feel its duty at once to express their deep regret that His Excellency should have been advised to make the judicial appointment by which a vacancy has recently been created in the representation of the county of St. Hyacinthe under circumstances calculated to prejudice if not destroy the independence of this House and Government at its source our system of Parliamentary Government.

Mr. J. Dufresne said that he hoped the motion would be postponed until he had made a motion of which he had himself given notice for the production of the papers.

The Government insisted that Mr. Cockburn should proceed with his motion at once or remove it from the report.

Mr. Cockburn said that such being the case he would allow the motion to be struck off, but he would cause it to be restored when the papers were brought down.

Mr. Dufresne (of Montreal), then moved for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the late Justice Bruneau.

1st. In relation to the leave of absence obtained by the latter during last year. 2nd. In relation to the notice given to the Government by the said Judge that he would hold the sittings of the Court during the next term in the several districts and counties which he was in the habit of so doing before obtaining his leave of absence.

3rd. In relation to the arrangements between the Government and the said Judge and which have resulted in the resignation by him of his Judgeship.

Hon. Mr. Dorion said the papers would be brought down to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McGee a return was ordered of the report of the Chief Superintendent of Emigration on his official visit to England during the present year, with other papers relating to the same subject.

Quebec, Sept. 9.

Mr. Dunkin argued that the Committee ought not to be granted.

Mr. Bell, of Russell, and Ross, of Dundas, spoke on the same side.

Mr. Perrault supported the amendment.

Mr. Dunkin thought justice ought to be done to the country.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald pointed out the very different course taken by Mr. Brown when it was a question of the removal of Toronto to Quebec, and that the Committee was merely an excuse to get evidence and to force, which would enable Mr. Brown to force the Government to change its policy.

They had changed it on several other very important issues, why not on this?

Mr. McKenzie, of Lambton, argued that the buildings could be finished, but it would be injurious to the buildings themselves to hurry them so much.

Mr. Cameron opposed the amendment, and would support the main motion, as justice to the west.

Mr. Jones would vote against both motions. The Government should take the responsibility and have no interference to relieve them of it.

The vote was taken.

Yeas—Allen, Archambault, Beaubien, Bell (Russell), Belloc, Bland, Brown, Carling, Cartwright, Cauchon, Culpis, Cockburn, Connolly, Coupal, Currier, Daoust, DeBoucherville, Denis, Duckett, Dufresne J., Dunkin, Evans, Ferguson W., Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Joly, Jones, Knight, Labreche, Viger, Levesque, Levesque, Levesque, J. A. Macdonald, McIntyre, Morris Paquet, Poirault, Pisonnault, Pope, Poulin, Poupert, Powell, Price, Robitaille, Rose, Ross J., Ross J. S., Shanly, Street, Tasse, Turcotte, Webb, Wright Alonzo—56.

Nays—Bell (Lambton), Bizzar, Brown, Carling, Currier, Chambers, Cowan, Dickson, Dorion A. A., Dorion Eric, Dufresne Allen, Dunsford, Ferguson Thos., Foley, Fortin, Holton, Houde, Huntington, Levesque, Macdonald D. A., Macdonald J., Macdonald J. S., McKenzie Alex., McKenzie Hon., McKonkey, McParlane, McQuinn, McKeller, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Parker, Remillard, Ross, Walter, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scobie, Simpson, Smith A. M., Smith J. S., Somerville, Strickland, Sylvain, Thibodeau, Thompson, Wallbridge T. C., Walsh, Wells, White, Wilson, Wright Amos—52.

The House then adjourned.

THE HERALD.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

Nothing very interesting has occurred in Quebec, further than what is published in our columns. The leaders of the old Coalition and their supporters are getting tired of the factiousness of their opposition to the government, and are allowing the business of the country to proceed. The Militia Bill and an act for the regulation of the Volunteer force have both been introduced by the Attorney General and have passed the second reading without opposition.

A most disagreeing debate has taken place on the seat of government question in which sectional influences seem to have had more to do, than the interests of the people.

The respective interests of Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec were largely expatiated on; but the inconvenience and loss resulting from the perambulating system, was not considered worthy of notice. While the government have loudly and manfully announced their policy of pushing on the works and making a removal to Ottawa at the very earliest possible moment, they are not in opposition by a number from the west who want a removal to Toronto; and by Mr. Morris, from South Lanark, Mr. Currier, from Ottawa, Mr. Bell, from Russell, and a number of others, all of whom are governed by such a party feeling and a desire to oust the government from office that they seem perfectly willing to sacrifice the best interests of their constituents on the shrine of their "factious" opposition to a Reform Government.

The people of Ottawa are becoming alive to the position in which their representative in parliament is placing them, in opposing the only government that has shown any real desire to finish the buildings and make Ottawa the permanent seat of government; and after remonstrating with Mr. Currier, a resolution has been got up asking him to resign. A similar expression of public feeling should be got up in South Lanark and in every constituency in what is called the "Ottawa Valley," or "Central Canada," in which the members are allowing their partisan feelings to supersede the interests of the people.

### Our Schools.

A few weeks ago we promised our readers another state on the school question and we are not so dishonorable as to break any of our promises. We are in favor of three hours schooling, and three only, in each day. That children would learn more in three hours study than in six, we have already asserted, and it is the opinion of some of the best teachers in the world.

We are quite satisfied that such an idea will be hoisted at by a majority of the "Board" of the Carleton Place and other schools; but that says nothing either for or against the principle. Many of the Trustees of schools require to be taught, themselves, as well as the children. It is quite possible for a man to be learned in the highest schools of the country—to be well versed in Latin, Greek, French and English, and yet be deficient in either Philosophy or common sense.

A very remarkable pamphlet has its appearance in England some time ago containing statements of facts which ought to commend themselves to the attention of the civilized world. It was written by E. Chedwick, Esq. C. B. and published pursuant to an address of the House of Lords. It is devoted to different departments of Education; but one, in particular, has attracted our attention—"The hours of study."

"Struck by the frightful disproportion between the powers of childish attention and length of school hours, he has directed questions to many distinguished teachers. Mr. Donaldson, head master of the Training College of Glasgow, states that the limits of voluntary and intelligent attention are, with children of from 5 to 7 years of age, about 15 minutes; from 7 to 10 years of age, about 20 minutes; from 10 to 12 years of age, about 35 minutes; from 12 to 16 or 17 years of age, about 30 minutes; and continues, 'I have repeatedly obtained a bright voluntary attention from each of those classes, for 5 or 10 or 15 minutes more, but I observed it was always at the expense of the succeeding lesson.'"

The Rev. J. A. Morrison, Rector of the same College, speaking on the same subject, says:—

"I will undertake to teach one hundred children, in three hours a day, as much as they can by possibility receive; and I hold it as an axiom in education, that no lesson can be of any use in the workshop of man until he has been sufficiently divested of that portion of his natural inheritance called a 'will of his own.' A system of military drill in our schools would prove so beneficial that, if once adopted, an undisciplined young man, like a raw unbroken horse, would be considered unmanageable. 'I should consider a youth of double value.'"

It is maintained in the papers that much more might be made of the existing means of education by a system of union and consolidation and gradation of schools, and a division of educational labor; and with improvements of this nature, and contemplation of the striking results of education in the district half-time industrial schools for pauper children, who are emancipating children from hereditary pauperism and crime by methods of training which might be so much more widely adopted—"men like us, past the middle period of life," writes Mr. Chadwick, "might expect to go in a few years a change in the whole moral and intellectual condition of the population, as great as any change produced by improvements in physical science and art in our time."

Quebec Correspondence.

Quebec, 11th Sept. 1863.

Mr. Edmon—The appointment of Judge Siotte has caused no small amount of excitement in the political world, and here, you may be sure, it exhibits itself in its greatest intensity. When the fact was announced on Saturday last, the opponents of the government were perfectly thunderstruck. They could scarcely believe that such a master piece of generalship should have been devised by J. S. Macdonald. All political parties are compelled to acknowledge that Mr. Siotte is eminently qualified for the office; but certain gentlemen cannot endure the idea of having him slip through their fingers, when they felt so sure that they could make use of him to forward their favorite schemes for damaging the Reform Administration.

The only person who has ventured, officially to find fault with the government, for the recent appointment, is Mr. Cockburn, the member for West Northumberland. He gave notice of a motion, equivalent to a vote of want of confidence; but when it came up, he did not venture to move it, although called on by the Premier to do so. Indeed, the opposition is evidently afraid to make a direct attack on the government.

The Standing Committees of the Legislative Assembly are all at work in earnest, and a good deal of business has been disposed of this week. A large number of private and local bills have been introduced and carried through several of their preliminary stages. You will observe that a very large number of the private bills are for the incorporation of Mining and Smelting Companies; an evidence that the mineral resources of the country are about to be developed, and that capital and enterprise are being attracted to this new source of wealth.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at

Washington, during his visit to this city, honored the Legislative Assembly with a visit this week. He is a very modest, unassuming gentleman, and if you should meet him on the street, you would never suspect that he was a nobleman and a British Ambassador.

The announcement that the Government has taken the York Roads out of the hands of Boaty & Co., and commenced a prosecution against them for the arrears of interest will be received with the most lively satisfaction by all the friends of honesty and good government.

Yours,

E.

Sherriff's sales of lands for taxes are advertised in the *Canada Gazette* to take place as follows:—Huron and Bruce, at Goderich, on 27th October; Norfolk, at Simcoe, on 16th November; Lambton, at Sarnia, on 27th October; Stormont, Dundas, and Glenora, at Cornwall, on 17th October; Oxford, at Woodstock, on 3rd November; Perth, at Stratford, on 10th November; Kent, at Chatham, on the 1st of December; Ontario, at Whitby, on 7th December. Individuals having lands in these counties should look into the official *Gazette*, to ascertain whether their lands are included in the list. We believe that every magistrate receives a copy of the *Gazette*.

Mr. Siotte's appointment to a vacant judgeship has filled the Opposition press with surprise and indignation. They think there must have been some bribery and corruption. In their view, it is impossible to do a just act to a political opponent without a corrupt motive. Yet they cannot but acknowledge that Mr. Siotte is, both in ability and character, eminently fitted for the honorable position to which he has been elevated. The Quebec correspondent of the *Gazette* has dealt with the character of Mr. Siotte so freely, that that journal cannot insert the letter without expressing disapproval of its tone.

THE YORK ROADS.—The Government, by order in Council passed yesterday, resumed possession of the York Roads, on account of continued default. No payment whatever has been made since the new arrangement concluded on Mr. Galt's recommendation in 1860. The warrant of the Sheriff West yesterday. It is understood that the Government is favorable to the York Roads passing into the hands of the Municipalities. *Globe*, 5th inst.

The foregoing will be read with great satisfaction by all who know anything of this great job. The animosity of the *Leader* towards the present administration, and its sensation articles, to damage the Government, will be better understood when it is learned that the principal proprietor of that journal is the individual who has so long been in default to the country. We hope there will now be an end to all those speculations and jibbers who have for many years been living upon the country.—*Witness*.

The Mercury of the 5th says:—"The government have received statements from practical and thoroughly competent men which leave no room to doubt that the departmental buildings may be rendered fit for occupation in little more than twelve months from this date, and that the building assigned to the legislature will be ready early in 1865. The reports in possession of the Government are full and emphatic."

THE PROVINCIAL BANK.—The Provincial Bank of Canada, having its office at Stansfeld, announces that it is about to wind up its affairs. All its notes may be redeemed at the office at Stansfeld, or at Mr. Nutter's in Montreal. After the 1st of October, they will cease to be secured by the deposit of Provincial securities.

The New York Journal of Commerce, speculates upon the recent warlike outbreak in Japan, and expresses the opinion that it may lead to a total expulsion of all foreigners from that country, and a consequent war with the European nations will ensue.

Mr. Dunkin has introduced his bill of last session to amend the laws respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors. This bill gives Councils the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. We should like a clause introduced, to give, say, two-thirds of the legally qualified voters, the right to vote for or against, upon which vote the Councils shall be required to prohibit the traffic.

SOUTH AMERICA.—News from the southern parts of South America has been received. Chili is quiet; a native company has been formed to run a line of steamers on the coast. British mail steamers are the only ones running there at present. Papers give extraordinary accounts of the richness of gold and silver mines in the North. There are some difficulties between the Chilean government and that of Bolivia. Hostile steps have not been taken, but the Press of both countries is discussing the matter in dispute in the bitterest language—a pretty rare way to make matters worse. The dispute is about territory, and as Chili will not yield what she considers her rights, war seems very probable.

ROBBERY BY A RAVEN.—A few days ago, a gentleman residing in Hendon was informed by a passer by that a raven had flown into his bedroom, the window of which was open. The gentleman, scarcely crediting the story, went up stairs, and found, sure enough, a steady raven of the satiny days of yore perched upon his dressing table and pecking away at a cravat, from which he speedily drew forth a gold breast-pin, and made towards the open casement. The gentleman sprang towards the impudent and presuming thief and aimed a blow at it; but the bird was too quick for him, and it flew away towards New Hendon with the glittering pin in its mouth.

The Buffalo Courier learns that an immense amount of fifty cent United States currency notes is manufacturing in New York. The officers in that city are on the alert for the distributors of the trash. It is said that no less than forty thousand dollars of this counterfeit currency was in Buffalo no later than two weeks ago.

Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at

### Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

Sir—I noticed in your issue of August 26th a short paragraph stating that the small reddish house which has infested the oat crop for the last two years has again made its appearance. Now as I have studied the history of this insect to some extent, and as the extent of the injury which it does is often overestimated, perhaps a few remarks on its nature and habits may not be uninteresting to your readers.

This insect, which is now proved to be identical with the *Aphis avenae* of Europe, first made its appearance in Canada in 1861. In 1862 it played over again the same part and it took the previous year, and as it has also appeared this season, doubtless it has become a permanent colonist. In 1861 it created great alarm among the farmers, but they have now become better acquainted with it, and know that it is not capable of doing much mischief, as it merely sucks the green juicy grain. It does not gnaw the stem and leaves of the plant; the caterpillars, nor like the wheat midge, injuriously affect the young grain, but simply sucks the juices of the exposed part. The plant necessarily suffers to some extent, its energies are weakened, the leaves and other parts shrivel and blight, and the injury which it does is often disastrous; but while this insect is highly injurious to thin and succulent plants, the compact tissue of wheat and other grains, hardened also by the presence of silica, is not so liable to suffer, and a vigorous healthy crop of grain will not sustain much injury. No doubt the yield is lessened by the presence of the insect in large numbers, and the quality of the grain is thereby deteriorated, but the injurious effects are by no means so great as the formidable appearance of the insect would indicate. In Britain the bean crop is often attacked by an allied species, and they are often so numerous that they spread over the country, darkening the air with living clouds, yet they do not seriously affect the crop.

The insect, like all Aphids, are individually minute, but their presence in vast numbers gives them a formidable appearance. The fly presents itself chiefly in the wingless form. They cluster in great numbers on the upper parts of the culms and panicles of wheat, oats, and barley, and have been observed on Indian corn and other grasses. Most of them are stationary, but some move about with an awkward motion. They are of various sizes, according to age, some so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye, and others as large as the letters on this page. Some are pale apple green, others brownish yellow, and many, especially the older and larger ones, are of a deep brick red colour, which renders them very conspicuous. The wingless insects which are so numerous during the summer are all females, but some of the females have wings. The way in which the species is preserved from season to season is so remarkable as perhaps to go beyond the credulity of some of your readers, but it is nevertheless true. The females during the summer bring forth living young without intercourse. Late in the season winged males are produced. The sexes pair, the females lay eggs which remain dormant during the winter and in Spring are hatched, the young issuing from their being females, which repeat the same process.

In 1861 many farmers fearing the total destruction of their crops from the aphid, resorted to such expedients as smearing the standing grain with gunpowder, and covering the fields with albes, which, however obnoxious to the aphid, would not have improved the favor of the grain and flour. A marked decrease in the number of insects was observed after a very heavy rain. The aphid has many insect and other enemies, which are not generally known, and which have been described by Dr. Fitch, from whose description I give the following extract:—"On many of the wheat heads may be noticed from one to half a dozen of these lice, which are very large, plump and swollen, of the color of brown paper, standing out from the grain, and which suppose they are alive. Touch them with the point of a pin, and you find they are dead. Pick off a part of their brittle skin; you will find inside a white maggot doubled up. Put one or two of these wheat heads in a vial, closing its mouth with a wad of cotton. In a week's time you will find the maggot running about in the vial some little black flies, like small ants. These you see have come out from the dead lice through a circular opening which has been cut in their backs. Drive one or two of these flies into another vial, and introduce to them a wheat having some fresh lice. See how the fly runs about among them examining them with its antennae. Having found one adapted to its wants, watch how dexterously it curves its body forward under its breast, bringing the tip before its face, as if to take aim with its sting; an egg has been lodged under its skin from which will grow a maggot like that first seen inside of the dead swollen aphid. And thus the little fly runs busily about among the lice on the wheat heads—stinging one after another till it exhausts its stock of eggs, a hundred probably of more, thus insuring the death of that number of lice." In another part of this article he says: "A pretty rare body of the size and shape of a half pea, of a bright yellow or red color, with nine small black spots, has all seasons been common in our grain fields; it and its larvae feeding on this aphid." He goes on to describe other insects which prey upon this aphid, but I think I have already shown that this insect is not so much to be dreaded as the wheat midge and other insects, which do more real injury to grain; and the aphid has numerous enemies which are constantly at work reducing its numbers.

Trusting these remarks may interest some of your agricultural readers,

I remain,

Yours, &c.,

AGRICOLA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE VOLUNTEER'S BILL.

Sept. 8th.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald then rose to introduce the Volunteer Militia bill, and remarked that the importance of dealing with the question of the militia force of the country in two bills would be apparent to all, when it was considered that only by that means could the provisions relating to the two distinct branches of the force be at all times kept apart in the minds of those affected by them. All the provisions relating to the Sedentary Militia would be found in one bill, and all those relating to the volunteers would be found in a separate enactment. In the bill which he had now the honour to introduce, the plan embraced the last session, a considerable amount of complaint had been made against the Government on account of alleged intimation to the volunteers, but without due cause. The non-reception of many companies, whose services were tendered to the Government, and the refusal of the Government to accept and equip them, was a matter that had given universal satisfaction. In regard to the measure of last

session itself, however the Government felt that it failed in some respects to give satisfaction to the country or the Government, and the bill now introduced was intended to provide a remedy for its defects, as well as to extend its provisions. He was very disappointed that the people of the country had manifested a disposition to come forward and enroll themselves to such an extent as that the bill of last session was quite inadequate to their requirements. And this of itself he thought, as a sufficient reply to the charge of neglect on the part of the Government. In order to enable the House to comprehend the position of the volunteer movement when the present Government came into power, and also to establish in the minds of all the fact that when the House provided the means there was a disposition among the people to meet all responsibility, he would give a few figures relating to the volunteer movement throughout the country. In 1853, at the time hon. gentlemen opposite brought in their Militia Bill, there were fifteen Volunteer Companies, and six in existence in Upper Canada, and six in existence in Lower Canada. In 1856, after the offer of arms and other inducements, thirty companies were formed in Upper and thirty in Lower Canada. In 1857, there were only five companies formed in Upper Canada, and five in Lower Canada. This showed a falling off after the first excitement was over, and it had been the care after the subsidence of the "Treat" excitement. In 1858, three companies only were formed in Upper Canada and none in Lower Canada. In 1859, one in Upper and none in Lower Canada. In 1860, four in Upper and five in Lower Canada. In 1861, twenty-two in Upper and twelve in Lower Canada. On the 21st of May 1862, there had been formed, since the commencement of the year, thirty-four companies in Upper Canada, and sixty-two in Lower Canada. During the remainder of 1862, there were sixty companies formed in Upper and twenty-three in Lower Canada, up to the 31st of May of the present year, there had been 94 companies formed and accepted in Upper and 42 in Lower Canada, making a total of 135 companies in Lower Canada and 268 in Upper Canada. Altogether, a total of 433 companies from the whole Province, the offer of whose services had been accepted by the Government. The 268 companies from Upper Canada presented a force of 14,700 officers and men and the 135 companies from Lower Canada a total of 19,230, making a total for the Province of 33,930 men accepted up to May last. Besides the above 181 companies of Rifles and Infantry had been formed, representing nearly 19,000 men, and tendered to the Government, but were not accepted. A petition to accept them until Parliament should make provision for them. It was very gratifying to find that the spontaneous offerings of the people had rendered the efforts of the Legislature to meet the demands of public opinion in England, in this direction, so successful. It was not only a demonstration in the Volunteer movement had been greatly enhanced by the recent gathering of battalions and companies at Hamilton, Prince Edward and Brantford. It might seem disappointing the hopes of many, but it was admitted on all hands that proper discipline was sadly wanting among the volunteers, and that system was not adopted to promote proper military subjection in the part of the men to the commands of their officers. Notwithstanding the large figures, they made upon paper, there was no denying the fact that very many companies had failed to make any respectable proficiency in drill or discipline. Many of them had not been full of their engagements at the time they joined the force, as to attendance at drill and subordination, but this could not be found to be generally the case. But even company drill was nothing more than a routine affair. That was not sufficient to prepare men for usefulness in the field, and there was great difficulty in getting any more, however, in the rural districts, where so much time was taken up in attention to the labors of the farm; and even a proper company drill was in many instances far from being attended to. The Government had not been nominally successful in forming battalions wherever there was need. There had been 172 companies organized into 13 battalions of infantry and 10 of Rifles, comprising a total of 9,500 men, all of whom were receiving instruction in battalion drill. Very few battalions had been formed in the more populous places. No real time had been lost by the Government in receiving, clothing and equipping the companies in the order in which they were offered, until the whole number provided for had been accepted. In respect to the companies the Government had decided to clothe those of Class A whose clothing had been worn out. Many Companies of Class B had furnished themselves with clothing, and they had the Government to pay them for it. The Government did not feel at liberty to do so, as no provision had been made for that purpose by the Legislature. But they ordered the companies to perform a certain number of days drill per annum, when they would be paid the \$6 allowed to Class A. This would give them \$2.50 more than the clothing would have cost the Government. The Act of 1862 having not yet been a year in practice, operations had not been felt that if they made any great change in the plan they would be charged with not having had time to give the system a trial. They proposed giving to the Commander-in-Chief power to receive an additional number of 100,000, so that the bill would make a provision for a total of \$35,000 in addition. To accept, clothe and equip this additional 10,000 would involve a considerable amount of expense. The sum needed at least \$200,000, and Supplementary Estimates would have to be brought down by the finance Minister. The bill provided for the exemption of volunteers from service as jurors, because it was felt that so much time was demanded of them in perfecting themselves in drill that they ought to be exempt from calls upon their time in some direction to which others were liable. The Government proposed making further provision for life practices and for creating drill-sheds in the cities and larger towns, so that the companies could carry on the drill at their suits