

Hon. Mr. Bruneau moved that the sum of £50 be granted to James Fitzgibbon, Esq., Clerk of the Council, in full of all demands for extra services.—Passed.

Hon. Mr. Bruneau, also moved that an address be presented to His Excellency praying him to issue his warrant for the sum of £3,300 in favour of Charles DeLery, Assistant Clerk of the Council.—Passed.

Hon. James Morris moved that the Hon. Messrs. Bruneau, McGill and S. Derbishire, Esq., be a Committee to examine and approve of certain pictures to be painted for the Council Hall, and pay the contract price, and that the two first named gentlemen be a Committee to have the same framed and hung in the Council Chamber.—Carried.

The Library Committee made their report. It recommended that the works to be procured this year, be the continuations of such works as are in the Library. Also, that the sum of £100 be placed at the disposal of the Speaker, for the purchase of books.—Concurred in.

Bills read a third time and passed—

Civil List bill.

Judicature bill for Lower Canada, amended.

Supply bill.

The Imperial Loan bill was read a second

and third time, and passed.

The second reading of the District Court bill, U. C. was carried on a division of 7 to 4. It was then read a third time and passed.

The Rebellion Losses bill was read a second and third time, and passed.

The Public Works bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, June 8.

MORNING SITTING.

Mr. DUGGAN moved, seconded by Mr. WILLIAMS.

LIAMS.

Resolved,—That it appears by a debate reported to have taken place in the British House of Commons on the 15th of May last, that Mr. Roebuck in his place in Parliament stated as follows, "The Solicitor General for Canada stated that 'patriotism, he found meant pecuniary profit, and that loyalty meant selfishness—and so it was that the party which had always possessed 'loyalty and affection to this country now turned round and threatened us with the annexation of Canada to the United States. The Orange Irishmen and speculating Englishmen were the parties who threatened us with annexation when they thought their interests were in danger.'"

Resolved, further,—That said statement is utterly erroneous and without any foundation, and that the character attributed to Irishmen and Englishmen in said statement is a gross act of injustice and an unmitigated libel upon the Colonists, all classes of whom, without distinction of race, creed or country, are most devotedly attached to their Sovereign and to British institutions, and are prepared to maintain British connexion with their fortunes and their lives.

Mr. WILLIAMS had great pleasure in seconding these resolutions. The speech which it is intended to bring under your notice, contained the grossest misrepresentations, as to the trade commerce and people of Canada; they were such, that he did not think it becoming the dignity of the House to pass them by unnoticed. He would first refer to the language said to have been uttered by the Solicitor General of Canada, either East or West, and he would remark that if there was one Solicitor General who would stand up and say "Those were my words, or those are my sentiments," then he [Mr. Williams] would assert that he did not represent the feelings of any party in either section of the Province. "Mr. Roebuck said

the Solicitor General for Canada, stated patriotism he found meant pecuniary profit, and that loyalty meant selfishness; and so it was that the parties who had always preferred loyalty and affection for the mother country, now turned round and threatened us with annexation to the United States. The Orange Irishmen and speculating Englishmen, were the parties who threatened us with annexation when they thought their interests in danger." Now he would call upon the Solicitor Generals to stand up and proclaim that language to be false, that neither of them ever gave expression to such sentiments; nor that they were the language of any constituency in Canada. But this was not the only misrepresentation. With respect to British manufactures imported into this Province, Lord George Bentinck has said—"Take care how you offend those Canadians, they receive a vast amount of your manufactured goods, and if you pass this measure, you will deprive yourself of this market, and thus lose the great support of your manufactures." To which Mr. Roebuck replied "that the Canadians were not the consumers, but that three-fourths of them were smuggled into the United States." He called upon the hon. member for Montreal the President of the Board of Trade to refute that statement. There was another gross misstatement, which must have arisen from gross ignorance, for he could not think that any member of the British House of Commons could do it through wilfulness. The misstatement he alluded to was that Western Canada had no interest in the timber trade. Now what had he stated in his place in the House, and he was prepared to do so again, for he had it on good authority. He said that there was in Upper Canada in two Districts alone the New Castle and Colborne Districts, sufficient timber to load 1-3 of the vessels which annually visit the port of Quebec,—500 ships at 400 tons each—this was square timber not to speak of sawed timber. Ten millions of cubic feet were ready for shipment in those two Districts alone. He did not think that it was so very extraordinary that members of the House of Commons should labour under some misapprehension, as to the circumstances of this country but when a member who claims a peculiar knowledge of the trade and Commerce of Canada, made such extraordinary misstatements, it was necessary for this House to repudiate his assertions. There was still another gross misrepresentation, and he felt confident that no member in this House would deny that it was so. He stated if Canada was polled on the subject of protection, there would be found that 9 to 1 would be in favour of its abolition. He would ask if there was one member who would say that it was true. He was sure that there was not, more he thought that the proper position of this colony ought to be made known, to the people at Home, and that instead of 9-10 being in favour of the abolition of protection 19-20 were in favour of having protection continued. From all that he could see, he could not help learning that these misstatements arose from party spirit, and a desire to carry a particular measure and under that impression he did not think that this House would be doing their duty if they passed them unheeded.

Sol. Gen. SHERWOOD said there could be little doubt he thought, that the Solicitor General referred to was himself, for in another place he found it said that he attended a meeting of the Board of Trade of Toronto, and again, at a Free Trade meeting in Montreal. He doubted much the propriety of at all taking notice of the speech, for in the first place it is only a

newspaper report, which may perhaps, be not correct, and he was sure that all the members here know what the value of newspaper reports are; and in the second place it is making too important a personage of Mr. John Arthur Roebuck. He thought it would have been far better to treat it with silent contempt, and he would then sink into his native insignificance. If the House desired to follow up the matter, they ought to adopt the steps that would be taken by a private individual, and ask him whether correctly reported. These were his reasons for questioning the propriety of passing these resolutions, and he had mentioned them to his learned friend before he had introduced them. As regards the language imputed to him, he had only to say that if Mr. Roebuck meant to impute to him the assertion alluded to, that imputation was utterly false and untrue. He did not understand however, that all of that passage was attributed to him. He thought that it was alleged that he had said that "patriotism meant pecuniary profit, and that loyalty meant selfishness," and that Mr. Roebuck was drawing his conclusion in the rest of the sentence, "and so it was, that the party which had always professed loyalty and affection to the mother country, now turned round and threatened us with the annexation of Canada to the United States. The orange Irishmen and the speculating Englishmen were the parties who threatened us with annexation, when they thought their interests in danger." Supposing that view to be the correct one, he would take up the remarks which he supposed were imputed to him. He had never but once, as far as he could recollect, spoken on the subject of Free Trade, except in his place in Parliament. Hon. members had heard what he had always said on such occasions, and he could appeal to them to say whether in public or in private, he had ever uttered sentiments so odious.—The occasion that he referred to out of Parliament was in Toronto, where he had attended a joint meeting of the Home District Agricultural Society, and the Board of Trade of Toronto. He had made a few remarks at that meeting which had been reported in the Toronto Examiner, and were copied in the Montreal papers, and he might say that having looked over the report very hastily, he had not noticed anything erroneous, but he could recollect perfectly what he had said, viz.—"That he had lived long enough in the world to learn that some people's loyalty depended on self interest, and that that feeling might exist very strongly in the minds of some; if Great Britain should determine to leave Canada no solid and material advantage to boast of her connection with the Empire. He had said that there might be a class of people who would feel that this connection would be no longer necessary. He had said this because he desired to show that a Colony ought never to think of Free Trade, whatever advantage might be afforded to the mother country by the prevalence of this abstract principle. He did say that if Canada was put on the same footing as foreign countries, that it was to be feared that a feeling would get abroad that since the British protection was lost, it was time to seek for some other else where. He had said so because they were feelings he looked upon with alarm, not because they were those which he entertained, for the loss of all the protection which had ever been afforded to Canada would not lessen the admiration which he had for British rule and supremacy. To his friends with whom he acted and his constituents who sent him to Parliament, he believed, agreed with him, but they were not the only people to be consulted, there were other parties