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Sir Allan McNab asked what right gentlemen had to assume that he was desirous of giving Mr Ogden a pension. He said when the communication was first made in this house,—when the Governor General's letter was read,—that communication gave us to understand that a pension should be given to him. The members of the late cabinet had made a most disgraceful sacrifice,—in order to keep off their enemies they had thrown overboard an old and faithful servant of the crown, who was not even present to any party to the transaction. He contended that the electors of this country ought to know it, and he felt he would not be doing his duty unless he put the question and demanded an answer. He would push the question through the house, and he would put the question and demand an answer.

Mr. Hincks said, there appears to be a misunderstanding on the part of the hon. member for Hamilton. Mr Harrison had no objection to give the necessary information at the proper time. As regards the pension, the hon. and gallant Knight ought to know that the Governor had not the power to bestow the pension, and when it comes before the house he would be prepared to give his vote for it. Sir Allan asked whether there was any stipulation upon the point. The hon. gentleman appeared to think that the Attorney General had a right to hold office as long as he liked, but if he looked to Lord John Russell's despatch, he would see that public officers were liable to be dismissed when their services were not required for the public good.

Dr. Dunlop thought the explanation demanded right enough. Said the gallant Knight, I profess myself ready to fight us all, and he would have no objection that he should fight us all, but he thought it right to give the hon. member for Kingston a fair opportunity for giving his explanation.

Mr. Price thought it wrong to occupy the time of the house now, as the subject would come up again, and though this hon. friend who was now absent should be present. Hon. gentlemen might say what they liked about the retirement of Mr. Ogden, but he never could consent to his getting a pension.

Mr. Hale thinks it a proper time to put the question, and would ask whether the hon. Attorney General was dismissed sponte sua, or whether he was forced out of office?

Sir Allan McNab wanted the country fully put in possession of the circumstances connected with the affair; he held in his hand a letter of the Governor General, (and it is a letter he will regret); what information could he get unless through the press, not from his council, they were afraid to meet their constituents, and had adopted this servile course. The hon. member for Kingston well knows that it is not easy to get an election. The letter says, "he came to the conclusion to consent to the retirement of Attorney General Ogden." He would ask, who he had in the council to stand up for him? Did Attorney General Draper do it? He would ask, whether Attorney General Ogden returns conditionally or not?

Mr. Aylwin considered the course of Sir Allan a wrong one. The undisputed prerogative of the crown is to choose its own council, and they had no right to dispute the appointment. He was far from pledging himself to the new cabinet, for he held himself as an independent member of the house: but if their measures were good he would give them his support, and if not so, he would take his seat with the hon. member for Hamilton.—The question has been put as to the indemnification of Mr. Ogden, and he doubted not but that the government would make the demand that justice should be done to the hon. Attorney General, and he must say that he is not at present prepared to give his vote. The hon. member for Oxford says he will give his vote for it; he rather thought that he (Mr. Aylwin) would not. He had already received much of the public money, he had the means of knowing that he received upwards of 12,000. He should be sorry to say any thing in his absence, but he thought that notwithstanding the characteristic spirit with which the hon. member for Hamilton had come forward to defend him, that the time when he took office and the terms show that he has no right to indemnifica-

tion.—If they have, all others would have the same, and we might soon have an enormous pension list saddled on the country. He avowed the principle of responsible government, and if a man accepts office, it must be upon the British principle, he demanded the same state of things as in England, he regretted that the salaries were already too large for the Province. He was compelled to say, in opposition to the hon. member for Hamilton, that this was not the time to institute the inquiry he demanded. Two new appointments were just made, and other changes contemplated, and we have no right at present to inquire what they are. It was rather strange to hear him advocating the government. We have been called "obstructives," and all sort of names, now it would be seen whether they would be so. If the present ministry followed the old one, then he would be an "obstructive" again. He hoped the hon. member for Hamilton would withdraw his objection. Two constituencies were vacant, two members had to get a place, and the trial must proceed.—He hoped he would withdraw his motion, and test the government by its merit. The moment it swerved from those assurances of which he approved, he would withdraw his support.

Mr. Simpson lauded the present moment as a revolution, bloodless, glorious, and useful, as a new era in the history of this country, promising security to life and property, and good and beneficial legislation conducted on principles accordant with the wishes of the people. Such a step was necessary to secure the affection and confidence of a devoted people, and he hoped that all distinctions would cease among us.

He would erect a monument to those who had a hand in it, transmitting their names with honour and glory to posterity, and he could not help admiring the conduct of Attorney General Draper, who finding himself in the way of the adjustment, with the devotedness of a Curtius, had leaped into the gap, to save his country. He earnestly thanked the hon. member for the Fourth Riding of York, the hon. member for Hastings, and those who met them. He avowed himself an independent member of the house, and he rejoiced to see a government that promised to be permanent. He hailed it with the greatest pleasure. It has redeemed and saved the country.

Sir Allan McNab had a high regard for the head of the Government, and it was in consequence of that that he took the present course.—He would like to know what warranted the appointment of Mr. Girouard in the place of Mr. Davidson. He asked Mr. Simpson whether he had not received 500*l.* for apprehending him as a traitor. He does not blame the hon. member, as he supposed he knew his duty, but he blamed the hon. member for Kingston, who would have to answer for it at the bar of public opinion. He may have the power to keep his seat for a time, after sacrificing his colleagues, but the time would come when he would be driven from it.

Messrs. Simpson, Hincks and Viger rose to speak at the same moment.

Mr. Simpson obtained possession of the floor—said Sir Allan McNab asked whether he had received 500*l.* for the apprehension of Mr. Girouard? He did not take him as a traitor, and considered that there was no law entitling Sir Allan to stigmatize a man a traitor until after the accusation had been proved. (Sir Allan called out "you ought to give back the 500*l.*") None of it went into my pocket. He took it but it did not go to any purposes of his own. (Sir Allan, "you took it then.") Yes, and he would take it even for the apprehension of the gallant Knight, in the performance of his duty. Let it not go to the world that he received it for any purposes of his own.

Mr. Viger condemned the language of traitor used by Sir Allan—he had himself been in jail 19 months and branded as a traitor, and thought if they had received proper treatment from the Mother Country, the circumstances never would have occurred which led to such language being used. Let him remember how many were incarcerated, all were not traitors—and are we never to forget and forgive, but to be stigmatizing and branding us as traitors forever? Such conduct might do well enough in the dark ages, but it was not becoming, nor suited to the enlightened period in which we now live. If Her Gracious Majesty had been pleased to pardon even one who had been a traitor, is that any reason

that he should be so branded as such, and declared to be forever rendered useless as to the service of her Majesty. He declared himself French, and gloried in having suffered to relieve the French Canadians from their oppression. They had been stigmatized, branded as alien, and what British heart would call that justice? He deprecated the encouragement of such feelings, and concluded by saying that when the Government acted fairly towards them, they would find no trouble in managing them.

Mr. Hincks.—The hon. and gallant Knight, in alluding to one, has said that my appointment was an insult to the country, but I dare the gentlemen to bring forward and substantiate anything dishonourable as regards my character. Many attacks had been made upon him, [Mr. H.] and he dared them to prove the charges which had been insinuated and made. He would only say, that his character stood as high, and he was returned for as respectable a constituency, by the unanimous voice of the people as the gallant Knight the member for Hamilton.

Mr. Dunscombe, thought the answer given by the hon. member for Oxford to the question of Sir Allan was fully satisfactory. We have this evening, a practical illustration of responsible government, and it was the greatest boon ever conferred upon the Province. The Governor General had come forward bravely, and so had the gentlemen of the Council, who had broken over the prejudices which had existed against the admission of a majority of the people to the councils of the country. The hon. member for Hamilton has done what he would not have expected. He has pronounced a gentleman a traitor. [Sir Allan, "I do not ask to retract anything I have said; I said was he not advertised as a traitor, and 500*l.* offered for apprehending him?"] well, because he was so advertised, were he to jump at the conclusion that he was a traitor—he had never been brought to trial, and therefore must be held innocent until he was proved guilty. He did not hesitate to state his conviction, that if the Government was carried out on the principles of responsibility which had been adopted, they would no longer require the raising of provincial militia, or the introduction of British troops into the Colony—tranquility would be restored, and continued peace and prosperity would follow.

Dr. Dunlop spoke of the sudden changes which had taken place in that house, and said they were no more extraordinary, although occurring within 24 hours, than those which his old friend Rip Van Winkle had observed upon his descent from the mountain after a 21 years' sleep. He compared the administration about forming, to Nebuchadnezzar's dream, composed of all kinds of materials; but although he would not be invidious as to who were to be the head of gold or the legs of brass, he must say that he was afraid it contained more dirt than anything else. [Laughter.]

Mr. Johnston said there was a great deal of trickery and underhand work going on, which he could not understand. For instance, he had heard the hon. gentleman from Hastings say, with reference to the hon. member for Oxford, having lost confidence in him, confidence once lost, could not be restored, and yet it seemed that the hon. gentleman was perfectly ready to take his seat at the Council Board with one in whom he could have no confidence. It was a mystery to him altogether.

Mr. Cartwright said, that the information asked for by his hon. and gallant friend, was such as he conceived necessary to be given to the house. It was necessary that the constituents of those gentlemen who had just vacated their seats for the purpose of seeking a re-election, should know what arrangements were made upon which they were called upon in their elective capacity to express an opinion. The conduct of the late ministry had given any thing but satisfaction to the country, and he was satisfied that if an appeal were made to the people of the country by a dissolution of the house, it would be very different with many hon. gentlemen who now hold their seats. He could assure the hon. gentleman from Kingston, that if his constituents had an opportunity of expressing their opinion, he would not with their votes hold the position which he now did. He disapproved of responsible government as a new and dangerous innovation, and when he saw persons sacrificing their colleagues, if it did not impress him more favourably in respect to it, it would

have been taken with respect to Lower Canada, but he could assure them nothing of the kind was intended. He had always been in favour of doing justice to Lower Canada, and the hon. gentlemen from that section of the Province would bear him out in saying that during the last Session both he and his hon. and gallant friend had done all within their power to render them that justice to which they were entitled. With respect to the information which had been asked he deemed it important that it should be given, and trusted it would not be withheld.

Mr. Cameron had taken pains to ascertain the precise expressions made use of by the hon. member for Hastings in reference to the hon. member for Oxford, and he would assure the house they were not as were represented by the hon. member for Carlton. The words used were, that confidence once broken, he feared, could not be restored. The hon. gentleman adverted to Responsible Government, and entered into a history of its workings, and was glad that things had now taken a right position, and that the line of demarcation was drawn. Much had been said about clinging to office, and sacrificing friends, but he was glad that the principle was in operation that led to the dismissal of those not representing the wishes of the people, and prohibiting those who could not get seats from holding places in the administration of affairs. He was sorry that the hon. member for Hamilton alluded in the language he did, to Mr. Girouard, language calculated to produce the excitement it had created. That hon. gentleman was apprehended, and if he were, and abused, it would rather be an additional reason for the exercise of kindness towards him.

We are sorry to give this meagre report of Mr. Cameron's excellent (!) speech, as we have not space in our present No. to do more.

Sir Allan here made some remarks for which we have no room, and Mr. Harrison replied concluding by adverting to the question before the house—the motion for the writ to elect two members for Hastings and the 4th Riding of York. The motion was carried unanimously.

Saturday Sept. 17.

The House met at 3 o'clock. After the usual routine business had been gone through, committees were appointed to take in consideration several petitions. In the course of the proceedings, a discussion occurred on a petition from the Ottawa District complaining of sum of £15000 granted for a road between that District and Beauharnois. Mr. Hincks said the complaint was against the line of road decided on by a Committee appointed by the Board of Works; there could be no dispute about the application of the money. Mr. McLean said the complaint was not for corrupt misapplication, but that the money was granted for a certain line of road and applied to another. Doctor Dunlop said he thought the whole affair lay in a nut shell; it was just a dispute on the choice of two parallel lines being made along side of each other, the people at one side wished to have their line adopted, and on the other, theirs. Mr. Johnston was very happy to find the principle of responsible Government going to be tested. He considered a Committee of the House as competent to judge of a line of road as the President of the Board of Works, and he hoped the Petition would be referred. Mr. Moffatt, although he would support the petition, said the Board of Works should be allowed to defend itself; the House was not to assume that the Board was wrong until they had an opportunity of seeing how, or by what considerations they had acted. The Board had no right to make rules for themselves, unless they could show very good grounds for acting so. Sir Allan McNab, said it was strange, that the Government should oppose this inquiry; he did not see how such a course would recommend them to the public. It was notorious that there has been a shameful expenditure of money, particularly on the Lower Province, and indeed, because there is a Board of Works no inquiry is to be called for. He hoped the House would not suffer such a thing. Mr. Harrison, said there was no opposition coming from Government, they did not want to prevent any inquiry, but when his hon. friend the President of the Board of Works (whom he hoped soon to see in his seat again) was present, he (the Hon. Mr. Killaly,) would be able to give a proper explanation. Mr.