# The Morning Courier.

## FOR THE COUNTRY.

*Optimus est Reipublicæ status, ubi nihil deest nisi licentia perendi.*—SENECA.

No. 47. MONTREAL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1835. VOL. I.


### AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Throughout the month of October, rain fell frequently, but not in great quantities; and though the weather was not favourable for ripening to maturity, and harvesting the crop that remained out, other farming operations went on without much interruption. On some farms the land was rather wet for ploughing. Many days in October were unusually warm for the season, and there has not been much frost. It is a most remarkable feature of this season, that in September and October, in the open country, muschetoes were more troublesome than I have ever before known them to be, at any time of the year.

It is reported that in the Eastern and Lower Sections of the Province much of the crops were housed at the beginning of the month. Any crops that were so circumstanced then, are not likely to be of much value to the farmer. I fear that the produce of grain from the threshing floors this year, particularly of Wheat, will greatly disappoint the expectations of many farmers, and that the sample will be uneven, and much inferior to that generally produced in Canada.

I am rejoiced to report, there are exceptions, and that some of the Wheat escaped without great injury, at any period of its growth or harvesting. I have seen a number of the English *Monthly Agricultural Reporter* for last August, and of some of the best Wheat counties in England it is said, "that a sample equal to that of last year is not to be looked for." In other counties, "that the sample is lean, coarse, and uneven." In Norfolk, "that it is rather below an average," &c. I cannot say that these reports are correct, but it would appear that the Wheat crops are much inferior to the crops of last year, though they do not complain of injury from the larvæ of the Wheat Fly, as with us. Other grain crops are reported to be most abundant. There has not much of the new Wheat appeared in the Montreal Market this Fall.

Barley has been already sold in our market to a considerable extent; the price from half-a-dollar to three shillings the minot. It is said, that few lots of superior quality, and free from injury, have yet been sold. Farmers expect that the price will advance for good samples.

Oats are plentifully brought to market, and bring a fair price—from eighteen pence to two shillings and a penny the minot. The quality of Oats, particularly that which was late sown, is not superior; they are rather soft, and not well filled. Late sowing of Oats will be found generally unprofitable; better have the land for summer fallow.

Peas are not of good quality; many of those offered for sale, are soft and green. This year was unfavourable for their production in perfection.

Indian Corn now brought to market has not ripened perfectly, and is very soft, only fit for immediate use. This grain cannot, this year, be safely stored in large quantities, unless it be previously kiln-dried; which, perhaps, would be a useful precaution to adopt in storing Wheat, if there is so much of it that must necessarily be in a soft state.

I have not in my power to report of Rye

The produce of Potatoes is complained of by many farmers as being short, and I believe those complaints are perfectly just; but, nevertheless, I think my last report is correct, as regards Potatoes, that if the price exceeds a shilling or fifteen pence the minot, they will not be fit to keep, and that the quantity raised, will be sufficient for the demand for the table. It would be a circumstance to be regretted exceedingly, that any portion of the people of Canada should, from inclination, or from necessity, be obliged to make use of Potatoes as a substitute for bread or food. Potatoes are an excellent vegetable food to use to a certain extent, but are not suitable to constitute the principal food of man. In other countries, much of the poverty and wretchedness of the people is mainly to be attributed to the discovery, that human beings, from the cradle to the grave, may subsist almost exclusively on Potatoes as their food; and this discovery is the cause that millions have been obliged to subsist on them.

As Potatoes, however, are a most valuable and necessary crop for the farmer, and if not to constitute the food of man, may be advantageously manufactured in various ways, it may be useful to make a few observations here on a new disease which they appear to have become subject to in Canada, as well as in England and Ireland, and which is termed the "Dry Rot."

Allude to the rotting of the seed after cut, as well before as after planting, in soil perfectly dry, by which the Potatoe crop has so greatly failed in Canada this year.

I have read an excellent paper, by an English farmer at Leeds, on this subject; a few extracts from which, I give. He says that, from several experiments, he has come to the conclusion, that the failure of the potatoe crops in principally, if not altogether, from the following causes, viz:—

1st. From over dryness in the potatoes made use of for seed.

2d. The method of preserving seed through the winter.

3d. Using all sizes of potatoes for seed, and cutting them into too small dividends.

4th. Exposing the sets to the atmosphere too long when cut.

5th. Covering too deep, with rotted manure, or heavy soil, especially in a wet season.

The remedy for the 1st. That the potatoes designed for seed should be taken up when grown to the full size, but while the tops are quite green, and the potatoes are not easily shaken off the stathers. He states, that while two out of three of the sets taken from potatoes that were quite ripe, failed, not one of those sets from the potatoes taken up while the tops were green, failed, and that the unripe sets produced double the quantity at each root, than those roots from the ripe sets did.

For the second. He recommends that potatoes for seed should be put into pits, in small quantities, where they would be preserved from sprouting. This could be readily done in Canada, where there is high dry soil. Pits might be made about four feet deep, the potatoes filled into them to about a foot from the surface, this empty space filled closely with hay, and pieces of wood placed in such a way as to bear up the weight of the earth that would be put on as covering, of which there should be two or three feet, and at the approach of winter the pits might have a few loads of stable dung put over them. I have kept potatoes in this way, much safer than in a cellar, and I know they are better so kept, for seed. Potatoes are subject to sprout greatly in cellars, and hence much exhaust their vegetative powers.

For the third. He recommends to plant whole potatoes of a good size, and if they should be cut, that large potatoes cut in two, and planted immediately, will be best. From my own experience this year, I found that potatoes not cut, did not rot, but that those which were cut, rotted as well before as after planting, commencing to rot at the cut part. I would recommend to all farmers who have had the dry rot in their seed potatoes this year, to adopt every reasonable precaution in guarding against this evil for next year.

For the fourth. He recommends that the potatoes should not be taken out of the pit, where they were preserved during winter, until required for planting; that they should be planted whole, and covered immediately. I found this year, that the cut seed potatoes, exposed to the atmosphere, rotted immediately. I never found it so before, though I have had seed cut for a month before planting. The English farmer states, when he gets new seed from seedsmen, he spreads them on the ground, waters them well, and covers them lightly with soil until they sprout; if any do not sprout, they are thrown away, and the good seed only planted; the consequences were, he called it a crop.

For the fifth. It is not necessary to cover potatoes deeply, nor is it necessary to use very rotten, or very wet heavy manure, in a recent state. After the potatoe plants are over the soil, in their after culture they may be earthed up as high as possible, or as the plants will admit. These observations are well worthy the consideration of farmers. If this new disease extend next year, the potatoe crop will become a very uncertain one; we should, therefore, try every remedy that would be easy and reasonable, to check or prevent the disease.

Hay has advanced in price since my last report, and will probably be still higher. The Straw of most crops is so much injured, that the greater part of it will not be of much use as fodder for cattle, and the consumption of Hay on the farms, will be greatly increased in consequence. These observations may not apply to every farm. Where the Straw is good, it will of course be made use of as in years past, and the Hay disposed of to the best advantage; but damaged Straw is not fit for the good of cattle.

Fat Cattle do not sell at a very high price. Sheep sell better than for some years past. This stock might be greatly, and profitably increased, provided their improvement and management were duly attended to. A good and valuable fleece is essential to make Sheep profitable, as is abundant food, summer and winter, and properly constructed Sheep-houses and yards. The latter conveniences are most necessary for the safety of breeding Ewes, and the young Lambs. I believe, not much less than half the young Lambs are lost annually, for want of suitable houses and shelter, and this must indeed, be a great drawback on the returns from Sheep, which might be prevented with a very trifling expenditure.

Ploughing is backward in many farms, and unless the season continues open to the end of this month, some of the ploughing will remain unfinished. Not one foot should be lost to forward this work.

In passing by the Fort yesterday, I was sorry to see Foreign Hemp unloading, to be manufactured here, when we have so favorable a country for growing that article in the greatest perfection. I believe were mills erected for dressing Hemp, a crop of this article would pay better than any that could be cultivated. Its cultivation is also encouraged by premiums offered by the English Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. I would earnestly urge farmers of capital to commence cultivating this plant.

My reports of the state of the crops are now brought to a conclusion for this year. If I have advanced any opinions that have proved to be erroneous, I hope they have not injured any individual; and made any observations that gave offence, I regret it. I have, I confess, endeavored to advance the interests of agriculturists, but I have done so from a conviction (whether I am mistaken in my opinion or not,) that the prosperity of the farmers of Canada is the only sure means by which the prosperity of the whole community can be permanently secured, and that unless the farmers are prosperous, it is impossible that commerce or any other business carried on here, can be so.

WM. EVANS.

## Provincial Parliament.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Prevost, the Hon. Speaker, Hale, Debartzch, Coffin, M'Kenzie, Bell, Stewart, De St. Ours, M'Gill, Juliette, De Rocheblave, Harwood, Quiscuat, Lateriere, Jones, Conillard, Felton, Moffatt, Masson, Vigor, Molson—21.

Several Petitions, were laid upon the table.

The Council, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the whole.

PETITION OF L. BOREAU, SENESCHAL.

The Chairman, Hon T. Coffin, after the Clerk had read the petition, observed that the Committee was now upon the subject of printing the petition of L. Noreau, their officer and messenger. With a view to prevent obstruction to the Members of the Assembly in coming up to that House, it had been determined to use some precautions against the crowd which might be expected, and orders had been given to prevent the admittance of strangers without procuring tickets. Mr. DuFresne had entered by force, that is in spite of the opposition of the Messenger, and had remained during the delivery of His Excellency's speech. He had afterwards obtained a warrant against the messenger for assault, and the latter was now under security at the next ensuing Quarter Sessions to answer the alleged complaint. There could be little doubt of the conduct of Mr. DuFresne being a violation of privilege, inasmuch as he had resisted the execution of the orders of the House given to one of its servants. The Hon. Chairman said there were some cases in point, which had occurred in England; and he thought the House could not do better than follow the course formerly adopted by the House of Lords in a similar case. The petition was supported by two or three depositions.

[The Hon. Chairman read a precedent from the Lords' Journals, by which it appeared that during the trial of Warren Hastings, a Magistrate had forced his way into the House, contrary to the order of the House—that he had been resisted by an officer—that he had subsequently prosecuted the officer for an assault—that the latter had been acquitted—and having petitioned the House, the House had summoned the Magistrate before them, and after hearing him, had committed him to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The next day the Magistrate petitioned the House, and having expressed his contrition, was discharged on payment of his fees.]

Strangers were here ordered to withdraw; and the doors having been again thrown open, we found the Hon. P. D. Debartzch on his legs, who presented the Report of the Committee, to whom had been referred the Speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief at the opening of the Session. The Hon. Member moved that fifty copies, one half in English and the other in French, should be printed for the use of the Members.

Hon. J. Hale questioned the propriety of printing the Address in the first instance. The first thing done ought to be to take it into consideration: and the question of concurrence might be put, paragraph by paragraph, in a day or two, but he objected to the propriety of printing it at once; it was without precedent.

Hon. P. M'Gill conceived that although such course might be unprecedented, in a case of such great importance, the House might feel itself competent to make a precedent. The Speech of the Governor in Chief was indeed one of the greatest interest and importance, "whether for good or evil," as the speech itself said. If but one single copy remained on the table for the use of the Members, it might take up a week to enable every gentlemen to make himself thoroughly acquainted with its bearing. He thought it highly desirable that it should be printed.

Hon. D. B. Viger supported the propriety of printing the Answer to the Speech. If it were desirable, and if it were without precedent, it might be printed by desire of the House, but *sub silentio*, so as not to appear on the face of the journals.

Hon. J. Hale said he wished much to see it in print, and in that sense he did not persist in opposing the motion.

Hon. P. D. Debartzch wished to meet the views of Hon. Members on all sides. He said that he agreed with what had fallen from the gentleman on the other side, and for the same reasons as he had alleged, was desirous that it should be printed. The printing might be completed by tomorrow morning.

Hon. J. Hale, on further consideration, thought it might be dangerous to deviate on the occasion from the usual course. When the House went up to the Governor in Chief with the Address, the Speaker at their head, it might happen that the Answer then presented, did not contain one word of the Address now moved to be printed, the contents of which would thereby be public, which he could not think a thing to be desired.

Hon. G. Moffatt had not the slightest objection that the matter should be placed on the Journals. He could be no party to delay, or to precipitate, or urged that the House could pass immediate judgment on that Address, which the Committee had taken nearly a week to prepare. Let the House have time to examine it, for the speech of the Governor did contain very important matter; and it was desirable to ascertain how far the answer coincided with the speech delivered from the Throne.

Hon. T. Coffin did not admit the propriety of passing the printing over *sub silentio*. The necessity of printing the Address, as reported from the Committee, was apparent, since every Member, with the exception of the Committee themselves, was ignorant of its contents. The printing might be finished by tomorrow, and surely twenty-four hours afterwards was not too much to bestow on the consideration of so important a document. There was an additional reason why it should be printed and collated, which was, that all orders for printing were made under the authority of the House itself.

Hon. P. D. Debartzch explained, and the motion was finally agreed to, on the understanding that the copies should be printed for the use of the Members only.

Hon. P. D. Debartzch then moved, that the said Address be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Hon. G. Moffatt moved as an amendment that for "To-morrow," be instituted "on Wednesday next." He said he could hardly have supposed that Hon. Members wished to be required to take this Address into consideration before the ink with which it was printed was dry. In all probability it would be mid-day tomorrow before it could be ready, and the House ought to have twenty-four hours to look into matters of the deepest interest, and relating to subjects of the most vital importance. The whole ought to be maturely examined before they were called upon to pronounce separately on each paragraph.

Hon. P. M'Gill said, that probably some Hon. Members might dissent from the terms of the Address. All had not the facility of the Hon. Member opposite, and it would only be courteous to give an opportunity of preparing any amendments that might appear necessary, instead of framing them at the table.

Hon. D. B. Viger thought it seemed singular to Honorable Members to imagine *par avance*, that there was something in the Address which, should they had not seen it, they would be obliged to oppose. The House should take the Address into consideration tomorrow; and then, if Honorable Members saw fit to ask for more time, they were competent to do so. He wished to act maturely and after full reflection, but he still thought the Answer to the Speech ought to be taken into consideration at the earliest possible time; and he objected to the preliminary declaration of certain Honorable Members, that there were difficulties in the way.

The House then divided, and the amendment was carried. Minority, Hon. Debartzch, Viger and Lateriere.

The Speaker said he held in his hand a Bill which had come up from the Assembly, intituled, *a Bill to secure the freedom of Elections*. It was not usual in that House to take up any business until they had proceeded with their Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. If there had been any deviation from that usual course with respect to this Bill, in reading it a first time, the blame, if any, must rest upon him (the Speaker); but he could by no means conceive, that although, out of courtesy to another branch of the Legislature, they had proceeded to the first reading, they were justified in advancing it a second stage before the Address was presented. They had done all that was necessary to mark their sense of courtesy to the Assembly; but as the Speech from the Throne, one of great length, had not yet been answered, he thought he ought not to put any motion for the second reading at present.

A conversation took place on motion for adjournment, Messrs. Debartzch, Hale, Lateriere, and Viger, seeing no reason to suspend proceeding on the Bill, and Messrs. Coffin and Moffatt, insisting that the Address ought to be first proceeded with, more particularly as the principle of the Bill in question was to be discussed on the second reading.

The House divided, when the adjournment was carried by a large majority.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE GALE.

Mr. O'Callaghan moved that an address be presented to the Governor in Chief, praying His Excellency to inform them of the intentions of Government, on the subject of the complaints preferred against Judge Gale, and that he would give the House copies of all the documents he might have in his possession relating to his case.

Mr. Vanfelson, addressing the Speaker, expressed his belief that it was not the practice of that House to address the Executive on any subject before the Address in answer to the Speech, had been presented, and that reason alone, he thought, would be sufficient to induce the Hon. Member to withdraw his motion; but if that was not sufficient, there were yet stronger reasons why he should do so; for he would ask, was it prudent at this moment to present an address of that sort. The Head of the Executive, told us in his opening speech, that he would do all in his power to inquire into all grievances, and apply remedies to them. According to his view, therefore, to adopt the course now proposed, would be plainly to declare that the House had no confidence in an administration which had promised to look into the state of the country with alacrity and diligence. It would be to paralyze before it could go into effect, the inquiry about to be undertaken by the Royal Commissioners; it was depriving the present administration of the opportunity which it had a right to expect would be afforded to it of doing good. The Hon. Member for Yamaska (Mr. O'Callaghan) has told us, that he believed the Governor-in-Chief to be a man of perfect integrity, and ready to render justice where justice was due; why, then, should they not wait? If the Executive has any instructions in regard to Judge Gale, they will no doubt shortly be communicated to the House. He would therefore say that in his opinion the manner of proceeding adopted by the Hon. Member, was unparliamentary; but supposing even that it was in rule, there are considerations which ought to restrain us from acting with precipitation. He was entirely in favour of the object of this Address, but thought it was too soon to present it, and a delay of two or three days would be immaterial.

Mr. Bourdages rose and expressed his surprise at what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Yamaska. What an Hon. Member for Surrey had been bringing forward a measure touching the correction of a grievance, because the House had not yet replied to the speech. Was that sound logic? He entertained hopes that the Commission would do them justice, but he could not think that it would indicate any distrust of their good intentions, if they asked the Executive to communicate to them documents in which they were so deeply interested. The Speech took no notice of that part of their complaints; it was therefore necessary to remind the Chief of the Commission that it had been overlooked.

Mr. Lafontaine.—Similar motions had been brought forward every Session; and besides the Honourable Member for Yamaska (Mr. O'Callaghan) had said that he did not desire to present it to the Executive, until after the House had addressed the Throne in answer to the Speech. They were told that the new Commissioners would redress their grievances; but how could they know that, what encouragement had they that it would be so, when he was silent on that part of their complaints. They were told in that speech that a Commission composed of certain individuals, would inquire into their grievances. He, however, did not see that the ninety-two resolutions needed any such inquiry. The Assembly had complained, and their complaints were not made without sufficient grounds. He, as others knew that the evils they complained of were real. To say that the ninety-two resolutions needed to be looked into, appeared to be about equivalent to saying that they had been hasty, precipitate, and without having been duly weighed and considered, which was far from being the case. The question did not regard a new grievance, or one person more than another. The matter before them was the correction of a vicious system which must be amended—It was not a question of persons, but of principles. It was of little consequence who governed, provided those evils no longer existed,—by keeping that object steadily in view, they would avoid all risk of involving themselves in contradictions.

Mr. Gugy thought that by adopting the present motion, they would create a needless difference between the House and the Executive, and the more needless because a little delay would occasion no inconvenience. Besides, he did not think that the charges brought against Mr. Gale, were of a nature to cause the removal of that gentleman from the bench. He should therefore vote against the motion, not on account of dissenting as to the time or form, but that he thought it altogether uncalled for.

(Mr. Gugy spoke so entirely to the chair that although the Hon. Member spoke distinctly and clearly, our reporter, who was behind him could not catch the whole of his discourse.)

Mr. Roper differed altogether from the Hon. Members who had spoken, the Hon. Member for the Lower Town of Quebec, (Mr. Vanfelson,) had said that he considered the motion of the Hon. Member for Yamaska (Mr. O'Callaghan) as premature, and gave as a reason, that there was now a Commission instructed to enquire into their grievances, and that it was proper to answer the Speech of the Governor in Chief, before they presented any other address to His Excellency. Another Hon. Member had said that the motion before them would have the effect of provoking the attention of the *Noble* Commissioners. These Hon. Members, to judge by their speeches would invest the Commissioners with an official character in opposition to the Assembly. This impression he desired to remove. That House had nothing in common with the Commission. It acknowledged, as it was bound to do, the authority of the Governor, but not that of the Commissioners. Our grievances are not of recent birth, they are known, and have too long weighed upon the people. The appointment of Judge Gale was a grievance. Mr. Spring Rice had himself promised, had he remained in office to refuse his sanction to that nomination. The application proposed by the Hon. Member for Yamaska could not displease Lord Gosford, for His Excellency could not in the limits of an opening speech embrace all their grievances, His Lordship had, however, promised the House the communication of all documents in his possession relating to them and, therefore, they would show no distrust of his promise by asking him specially for the papers relative to the appointment of Judge Gale.

Dr. Kimber would observe that the appointment of Mr. Justice Gale, to act in the place of Mr. Justice Vallieres, at Three Rivers, was a proof that the Executive had paid no great attention to that part of their grievances.

(Here Mr. O'Callaghan made some observation which was inaudible in the gallery.)

Mr. Power would vote against the motion, because he saw no sufficient ground of complaint against Judge Gale. The chief accusation brought against him was that he had been a partizan of Lord Dalhousie. If that was a sufficient reason for the removal of the Hon. Judge, and the same principle was further pursued, it would, in the times in which we lived, be almost impossible even to find a jury of impartial men, for almost the whole population of the Province must be classed with the partizans of one or other party.

The motion was then put and adopted by a majority of 49 to 8.

The House then adjourned to 3 o'clock this day.

The following are the members who voted in the minority of night against the motion of Dr. O'Callaghan:

Messrs. Baker, Blackburn, Bouman, Gugy, Moore, Power, Wells, Wood.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, P. M.

WEST WARD OF MONTREAL CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Gugy, in conformity with his declaration last night to Mr. Lafontaine, with respect to his intention to proceed with the petition against the return of Messrs. Papineau and Neilson for the West Ward of Montreal, called the attention of the House to the subject, although he would not have done so at quite such an early period, had not he perceived that Mr. Lafontaine was very anxious to have the subject brought forward. He was not aware whether the course which he intended to take in the present instance, was exactly parliamentary, not having sufficient experience, but perhaps some Hon. member of longer standing than himself, would enlighten him on the subject. It would be remembered that he had presented the petition on the 4th of March last, with all the *formals* prescribed by law, and moved its reception by the House. Mr. Lafontaine had then moved that the consideration of any motion for the reception of the petition, should be deferred to the following Friday, which was granted by the House. On that day, after he had moved for a long time, having been refused permission to bring up several petitions, a motion for adjournment was made, against which he noted, on the ground of their being business before the House undisposed of. The adjournment, however, took place, and the consideration of the petition did not take place agreeably to the order of the day. The House would, therefore, be felt convinced, say, that it was from no fault of his that the petition had not been proceeded with last session, and he consequently considered that the matter stood in the same position at present, as it did before the adjournment alluded to. The first motion he intended to make on the subject, was that the entries in the Journal of the House of March last, relating to the petition of John Donnellan, William Walker, and divers electors of the West Ward of Montreal, complaining of an undue election, be read.

(Mr. Gugy's motion was granted, and the entries read accordingly.)

Mr. Gugy then moved that the House do take into consideration the motion made on the 4th of March last, and that the petition be brought up.

Mr. Lafontaine said that without entering into the merits of the petition, he would state that certain formalities required by law had not been observed in drawing up and presenting the petition, which must prove fatal to it. Mr. L. then entered into long details respecting the legal formalities which he stated had not been observed. The principal objection, and that on which he laid most stress, was, that the petitioners had not taken the oath prescribed by the 4th Wm. IV., cap. 20, instead of which they had been sworn according to the form prescribed by an older statute.

Mr. Vanfelson also entered into a minute legal examination of the question, and concurred with Mr. Lafontaine in saying that the objections urged by the latter member against the petition, must prove fatal to it.

Mr. Gugy said that he could not have believed that such petty obstacles would have been cast in the way of the petition. The objections were founded on such very slight grounds, that no other but the microscopic eyes of the hon. members (Lafontaine and Vanfelson) could have discerned them. Mr. Gugy then entered on a legal examination of the question, in answer to Messrs. Lafontaine and Vanfelson, and concluded by saying that he thought the objections raised by those hon. members, were not such as to prove fatal to the petition which the House ought to receive.

Mr. Bedard considered the question of sufficient importance to defer its consideration to an ulterior day. For the proper understanding of the question, it was necessary to examine a statute, and he for one had not sufficient time to do so, he would therefore move that the consideration of Mr. Gugy's motion be postponed to Friday next. (Mr. Bedard also entered into a legal discussion of the question.)

Mr. Bernard could not see what objection could be raised against the postponement of the question, in order to give hon. members an opportunity of examining the statutes bearing on it, by which means they would be enabled to decide in a more satisfactory manner.

After some further debate between Messrs. Vanfelson, Lafontaine and Gugy, the House divided on the motion for postponing the question, when there appeared,

For the motion, 13; against it, 46; majority, 33.

Mr. Debond then said, that although he had seconded and voted for the motion for the postponement of the question, he would, from the reasons which he had heard advanced, vote against the main motion.

Mr. Leslie would exercise his own judgment on the question, as he had done last session. He had voted for deferring the consideration of the motion, in order to allow time to other members to prepare themselves.

Mr. Bedard would vote for the reception of the petition. (Hear, hear from Gugy.) He had had no opportunity of well weighing the reasons advanced against it, and considered the right of petitioning as so sacred, that he preferred incurring the risk of receiving a petition with a few informalities, to rejecting it without full *consciousness de cause*.

Mr. Bernard considered the reasons advanced against the petition as insufficient to reject it, and he would vote against its reception. He, however, would have wished to have the consideration postponed, in order to give other Members time.

The House then divided on the main motion, when there appeared,—

For the motion, 10; against it, 50; majority 40.

The Speaker stated that before the orders of the day were called, having been declared by the House duly elected for the West Ward of Montreal, and being also returned for the County of Montreal, he would make choice of the West Ward.

A new writ was then ordered, on motion of Mr. Lafontaine, for the return of a Member to represent the County of Montreal.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Morin brought up the draft of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, prepared by the Special Committee, which having been read, the printing thereof was ordered.

Mr. Morin then moved that it be taken into consideration tomorrow.

Mr. Gugy—"What, before it is printed?"

Mr. Morin said that he had reason to believe that the printing of the Address would be completed at an early hour tomorrow, it having been put in hands today. If, however, it was not printed, or if any Hon. Member wished tomorrow for further time for deliberation, he would have no objection to defer its consideration.

Mr. Gugy would not divide the House, although he would say that Mr. Morin's proceeding appeared very precipitate. He doubted very much whether Hon. Members would have time to form their opinions, or those who had amendments to propose would have time to prepare them. He would, however, not oppose the motion, accepting Mr. Morin's declaration as a pledge that the adoption of the Address would not be insisted on tomorrow.

After some further discussion, the motion was granted and the House adjourned.

SCOTTISH BUSINESS.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

Mr. Scott introduced a Bill to afford relief during a limited time to Insolvent Debtors; second reading tomorrow.

Mr. Girouard, a Bill to regulate the Notarial profession; second reading Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the expediency of reprinting the provincial Statutes and Ordinances now in force in this Province, so to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Scott presented a petition of the Rector and superior of the College Ste. Anne de Pocatiere.

Six Petitions for the towards Education and Schools were presented, and referred, viz.:

By Mr. Bouthillier. One.
Mr. Child. Three.
Mr. Wood. One.
Mr. De Witt. One.

Mr. O'Callaghan presented a petition of the President and Directors of the Welland Canal Company, for further aid for completion and securing of the undertaking; referred to a special Committee.

Mr. Power introduced a Bill to provide less expensive means for the recovery of wages due to seamen or vessels belonging to or registered in this Province; second reading Friday next.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, an address was voted to His Excellency, praying him to inform this House if he has any instruction from His Majesty's Ministers in answer to the Complaint contained in the petition of this House to His Most Gracious Majesty during the last Session of this Provincial Parliament, in terms following, to wit:—"That owing the sacred character of justice has been recently polluted in its source, by the appointing to high office of Judge of the King's Bench for the district of Montreal, a man who is violently and publicly a partizan of the administration of the Earl of Dalhousie, and the declared enemy of the Laws which he is sworn to administer;" and that he may be further pleased to convey to this House copies of all communications which may have been made through or by the Governor-in-Chief to the Colonial Office, and copies of Documents accompanying the same, in relation to, or touching any

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