WEST YORK.

Hon. W. P. Howland before his Constituents.

WEST YORK.

MEETING AT KLEINBERG.

Hon, Mr. Howland's explanations-His conduct endorsed-&c . &c.

From our own Reporter.

About one hundred and fifty of the lead ing Reformers of the Riding of West York assembled on Friday afternoon at Kleinberg, to hear the explanations of the Hon. William P. Howland, their representative, relative to the course he has pursued in taking office in the Union Gov. ernment. The meeting was convened at McKay's Royal Exchange Hotel, and was a complete success. About 3 o'clock the meeting was organized, by Mr. Burgess, of Kleinberg, taking the chair. The

Hon. Mr. Howland being called on, addressed the meeting as follows: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen-It affords me great pleasure to have the op-portunity of once more meeting you. The duties of my office have not been inconsiderable, and have been so important and onerous, Mr. Chairman, that I have been fully occupied with the public mat-ters devolving on me, and although I an accumulation of work in the departments that have I never found time to address you, without neglecting the public and work that should be done. I think, Mr. Chairman, that it will not be edious or unprofitable if I occupy a little of your time in making a few remarks on what has been done since first the connection between you and myself was formed. Nearly ten years have passed over our heads since you chose me to represent you in the legislature of the country. At that time there were great and important questions which excited deep interest in the country, and which we all felt required the attention of public men, and quired the attention of phone men, and great and important changes were re-quired to place the country in a happy and prosperous condition. We felt that at that time an injustice was being done Upper Canada in her representation. I concurred in that view, and a majority of the people acquiesed in my decision Tuen had the unequal expenditure of public money between Upper and Lower Can-ada. Then we had another question ich created much excitement - t'e School question and sectarian grants, and yet another question, viz.: that of the Grand Trunk Railway and the claims they were pressing on the government of the country for settlement. Another question was that of the York Roads. on all questions which were up at that time people held special views, and I think we will all agree that the solution arrived at has been a desirable one, and one that will be for the interests of the country, and although a modest man my-self I think I can claim a share of the work done in company with those gentlemen who formed a part of the government in which I accepted office. Among the first of my duties to which I would refer was the introduction of a Bill establishing Bonadary Lines in these townships and settlement of which was much desired by the people. Although that Bill, save ner of Crown Lands said to me "really Mr. Howland the people of your riding in asking for this Bill have shown much wisdom, and from its passage good and beneficial results will flow. gard to the settlemen; of the Postal Subsidy in connection with the Grand Trunk When I entered the government with the Hon. Geo. Brown in 1864 I found that they had agreed to institute a commission to settle the Government, and I had a great deal of apprehension in my mind, knowing the power and influence of the Grand Trunk, and I made it a special condition for my own security, for the responsibility would r.st mainly on me as Post Master General, that I should have the privilege of naming the chairman of that commission as the public. That commission sat for two ths, Parliament being in session during that period, and I can assure you that on me developed a great rmount of labor, for I had not only the sitting of Parliament but also the sessions of that commission to attend to. I had able assistance from the Deputy Postmaster General, a most experienced and reliable officer. The commission went elaborately force extortionate claims from the Govnent. The object was evidently to btain contributions from the Government not based on the value of the work formed. Of course these things had to be discussed, and I finally, when the report of the commission was ready, took it up and reported what I thought would be proper remuneration in proportion to the obligation the railways had to fill and the service they had to perform. I got the acquiescense of the Government and since that time the railways have entered into contracts based on it, and thus the whole matter amicable settled. I think right to congratulate myself upon the successful solution of the difficulty. The next thing was that of dealing with the York roads matter, which I considered specially my duty, not only as a public question, but your interest being directly at stake, I felt it my duty to protect it. A settlement of the question was not effected without difficulty, but the course which was then taken, as you know, was most was then taken, as you know, was most satisfactory, and one which has since proved that the roads can be improved and will furnish a large revenue to the country over and above axpenditure. Then gentlemen, the ereat political questions have been solved by the Confederation of these Provinces. nd I think we all have a right to con ond think we all have a right to congratulate ourselves on what is going. I think, to place the country in a superior position, and if fa'rly carried out the good results and advantages flowing from it will make all sections satisfied. To this measure of Confederation we in Upper Canada had no organized opposition, and although we all though it was desirable, will it was not so in Nova Sectional News. still it was not so in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The feeling against the measure was at first very strong in those places, and its defenders had to fight a hard battle to obtain it. We took every means in our power in endeavouring to bring about a union, and with that object bring about a union, and with that object we sent down Mr. George Brown, and he told them that they must throw away every petty feling of envy and jealousy to attain the union. He represented to Mr. Tilley, saying. "You must forget past party strife, set aside party mes and all past differences, for the only question is are your people for the union or against it." In Nova Scotia he did the same. He said that all party questions were now at

said that all party questions were now at on these representations stered on the battle

have since succeed-

ed in getting the people to sustain them in carrying out the measure. There is another point which I wish to call to your minds. Mr. Brown and Mr. Mowat urged on me to take the latter's place in the cabinet on his going out. I did that. I came back to you to submit my course, and I am happy to say that I received generous treatment at your hands, and was returned by acclamation Subsequently my friend, Mr. Brown, had certain differences, on which he thought it his duty to leave the Government. I did not agree with his opinion, and contended that it was extremely unfortunate in view that it was extremely unfortunate in view of the danger that by taking that course all the work would be lost, for any rup-ture at this point would have operated strongly against us in Nova Scotia and at the turning point to success all would be wrecked. After every means used proved fruitless, I found myself in a very responsible position. My colleague, Mr. McDougall, was in the West Indies, and I stood alone, not only alone but with my captain and leader having deserted the ship. I telt that in view of the effect on the country and the attainment of our object and the position of the party, that I ought not to decide until I gave matters more attention and consulted my fellow-members in the House. I at once referred to them, and they in Upper Canada said, if you go out the question of Confederation will be thrown over and the same point will never again be arrived at. I proceeded west and met the members of our party and, on hearing their views I decided to hold on to the ship. I took that course and the result has been that we have gone on, and as far as the course pursued by the Government is con-cerned, there has been but one feeling, and that was to contend for the attain-ment of that object, and we have finally met with success. We have now got, in accordance with our own desire, a Union of these Provinces. Her Majesty the Queen and the Imperial Parliament have united these colonies and given us a new constitution for our government. That was put in force by a proclamation issued on the first day of the present month. The effect of that proclamation was to put an end to the Government as before constituted and an end to the political existence of those gentlemen holding seats in the government of the country, and all ques-tions which they were called upon to decide being terminated for the time being. Therefore on the 1st of July it became necessary for a government to be formed for this new Confederation, and I wish you to understand, in the first place, that our Governor General having the prerogative of the Crown, it is his duty to select one person to form a government to in-augurate this new system, and I may say further, that the person charged with do-ing this occupied a different position from one under ordinary circumstances. Under of the people in the House, the result of public opinion, and from which Loly it would be his duty to form such a governwould be his duty to form such a govern-ment. But here there was no parliament in existence, and the case was an extra-ordinary one. Mr. Macdonald there-fore proposed to call to his aid gen-t'emen from each of the provinces, who might be held to be representatives of the majority of the people who were in favour of union and who had been mainly instrumental in bringing to a successful issue the Confederation of the British North American Provinces. The constitution of the country having been settled and defined by the imperial act of Union there was no political question at issue before the people. They have now great and practical questions to deal with. By the Imperial Act the debt which is represented by obligations abroad is assumed by the general govern-ment. We have other classes such as our municipal loan fund, and various funds held by the government for objects of a public nature, amounting to over \$6,000,. per and Lower Canada, and the government halt o decide as to what portion is to fail to Upper Canada, and what to Lower Canada, and to apportion the assets appertaining to those debts. The next matter is to make uniform the laws in reference to taxation, postal laws, administration of criminal justice, for at the present time they are carried out separate each province, and till parliament rectifies it these laws will remain in force. Knowing, Mr. Chairman the very important duries of the new government, I feel a natural interest in the course of formation of both the general and local governments. Previous to my leaving England, my desire was to retire to ny gam to feel that I had performed my share of labour, and it was my desire and wish to do so, and I did not change that desire till we had a meeting of those who represent a great body of the people. After Lord Monck's arrival in the country he called on Sir John A. Macdonald to select a cabinet, and the latter accordingly requested the delegstes from the Provinces to come to Ottawa. Mr. Macdonald said, now we have no political question to discuss. I am prepared to form a government that will fairly represent the great body of the people, and with that creed he pressed on me to give my co-operation. I may say that I always felt that the principles held to be Referred as the Referred to the by the Reform party must conduce to the good government of the country. Upon consulting with those who represent our own party in the Lower Provinces, they said. We have given our people to understand that there is only one question, and that is, will you support us in uniting these Provinces; we have had many against us, and from the position that we now occupy we can't go back to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick and say that because Mr. Macdonald is a Conservative in local politics in Upper Canada we refuse to perform this duty. We have been supported by Conservatives and Reformers, and therefore we all accord and unite with men who have joined together honestly to work in putting the machinery of Confederation in order. If we did otherwise we would be doing an injustice to these Conservatives who stood by us to those Conservatives who stood by us when we fought for Confederation." Mr. Macdonald therefore formed the Government, having five from Ontario, from Quebec, and two each from the Mar-itime Provinces, all acting in harmony and ready to set the machinery in motion He was willing that the Reformers in On-tario have three at the Council board, and the Conservatives two, and taking those in the lower provinces into the Government made it seven to six. The responsi-bility then rested with me, whether or not to acquiesce in such an arrangement. In the first place if I said no, the Reform party in Upper Canada would stand alone, opposed by Mr. Cartier's party of fiftyfive out of the sixty-five members allotted to Lower Canada, and by twelve out of the fifteen members from New Brunswick' and by all those representing the union party of Nova Scotia. We would meet with every opposition. Messrs. Tupper, Archibald, and Tilley, who had manfully fought the battle with us would be arfought the battle with us would be arrayed against us, and, in fact, our only ally would be Mr. Howe of Nova Scotia, who has fought against us, and who has declared that he would go to the borders, and himself and every son he has should die rather than submit to the measure. We should have to join with Mr. Smith, of New Renawick who was deadly coposed.

six or seven Reformers, who have contended for these principles for years, and that we should again be in the miand that we should again be in the minority, and raise agitation, which would injure our credit, I say I could not be responsible for such a course, and although being desirous of retiring from public life, still seeing the responsibility, I felt that I was \$ not 2 at liberty to shirk it. I thought the public good would be benefited by it, and I shall have to appeal to you, my friends to sak you that my you, my friends, to ask you that my course be endorsed and sustained. I think

course be endorsed and sustained. I think you can see that no injustice has been done to the Reform party.—I see misrepresentations in the press which place us at a great disadvantage. We have only one leading exponent of reform views, and its statements being wholly at the will of one man, no control being exercised ever him, and that exponent getting into the hands of friends they have not as yet had the opportunity of seeing the other side of the question. Till Lord Monck came out nobody was in a position to give any statements was in a position to give any statements as to the course which would be pursued by the Government. In the formation of the Government I think we have made important changes. The financial de-partment was formerly composed of four sub-departments. 1st. The Inspector-General's or book keeping department; the Auditor-General's or checking department; the customs, canal tolls and that of excise and stamps; all these depart-ments were under the Minister of Finance. In England they have found, by experi-ence, that it is impossible for one man to examine and enquire into cases affecting the rights and interests of parties in the country, quite impossible to give a thor-ough examination before action is taken, and it has been felt and complained of that sub heads of departments had powers which should not be exercised by salaried officers. In England the departments of Government are managed by under secre-taries of state, who are political heads, re-sponsible to the people, and we have here changed the system, and have taken from the finance department, that of customs and excise, from which sources are derived the principal part of the public revenue. The Minister of Finance will have control of the Inspector Generals and Audit Departments. Mr. Tilley, a gentlemen of great experience in customs matters will have charge of that department. The Excise Department and Stamps is placed under my direction. Then we have the Receiver General or Treasurer, and the four offices I have named will form the Treasury Board, and instead of the financial policy of the country being wholly under the control of one person, all questions will now be submitted to the Board, who will be responsible for the measure. It is a decided improvement, it will cause all questions to have a more careful consideration than formerly and greatly insure a full and scarching discu sion before being brought before Parliament. I notice another charge made in the press that there are two Secretaries and that their duties will be less than those of the one person who filed that office before. The Secretary of State will have the same duties to perform that ap-pertained heretofore to the Provincial Secretary and in addition the admininistration of Indian Affairs and Ordinance Lands will be placed under his control. The relations between the local and general governments will devolve on the Provincial Secretary of State, and the charfrom those lately performed by the Pro-vincial Secretary. Having now placed before you the principles upon which the present government has been formed and the duties that are imposed upon them, I appeal with confidence to your judgment

which I have thought it my duty to pursue. [Loud cheers] It was then moved by Mr. John McCallum, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Steven-son, "That this meeting has heard with much satisfaction the explanations made by the Hon. W. P. Howland, with regard to the hourse pursued by himself and colleagues in the late government, and this meeting fully endorses his conduct as being consistent and in harmony with the principles laid down by him when le cok uself the responsibility of office."

The motion was then put to the meet-

ing, and was carried amid loud cheers.

and intelligence to confirm the course

After the meeting had been, addressed by Mr. H. S. Howland and others, It was then moved by Mr Jaffray, and seconded, That a requisition be drafted calling on Mr. H. S. Howland to allow himself to be placed on nomination, and that Messrs. Thos. Grahame, Mr. McCallum and the mover be a committee to draft the same. Carried unanimously. It was then moved by Mr. John Walker, conded by Alexander Gough.
"That this meeting pledges itself to

the Hon. W. P. Howland at the ensuing election for the West Riding of York.' The resolution, on being put, was car-

ried without a dissenting voice.
On motion, Mr. Burgess then left the chair, and it was taken by Mr. Jaffray, and a vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed for his conduct in the chair, Hon W. P. Howland rose and said -Before separating we have cause to re-joice at the successful conclusion of the Confederation scheme, which was now in force, and by which British power in these provinces was so happily consoli-dated, bringing, as it does, with one body, with one united people, the four great Provinces composing British North Amer-ica, and we cannot but have reason to congratulate ourselves on the good feeling of the people and Government of Eng-land, who have evinced a desire to accord us what they consider for the good of this country. I myself thank this meet-

my conduct.
Mr. H. S. Howland-Before you sit down sir, I wish to ask you whether it is a fact that the ministers of the Crown are o receive \$8,000 per year?

Hon. Mr. Howland—We have not the

ower to fix any such salaries. It will be for the Parliament of the country to arrange that. It is an utter falsehood, and I desire to say that such a thought has never crossed the minds of the gentlemen composing the Cabinet. The ministers will receive no higher salaries than at present, and I am quite certain that no such sum or any increase whatever has been thought of. [Cheers.]

Three cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the learning to the cheers were then given for the cheers were the given for the gi Hon. Mr. Howland, the Government and Her Majesty, and the meeting broke up.

MEETING AT WESTON. Mr. Brown on the Platform.

MR. HOWLAND'S EXPLANATIONS

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

New Brunswick, who was deadly opposed to union. Now no man could get up a question to create such a difference, for there was nothing to contend about. We have

The Hon. Mr. Howland addressed a large meeting composed principally of the Reformers residing at Weston and vicini-ty, on Saturday afternoon, at Eagle's Hotel, in that place. Through some mistake, the meeting which was called for two o'clock, did not organize till three, the Hon. George Brown and several of his "pet lambs" being with him from this city. During the morning one of these latter had been busily engaged in collecting supporters of the Brown party in that section, in order that the meeting would be carried sgainst Mr. Howland, but so few of that element are there in the Riding, that the effort was completely futile.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Bull, Mr. Wadsworth was moved to the chair, although on motion of Mr. J. P. Bull, Mr. Wads-worth was moved to the chair, although Mr. Tyrell objected, stating that as Mr. Wadsworth was a Conservative he had no right to be called on to preside at a meeting supposed to be one of Reformers. The chair having been taken, the chair-man read the pheestledling the meeting

man read the placard calling the meeting, and called on Mr. Howland to address Hon. Mr. Howland spoke at considerable length, going over the points in his Kleinberg speech, referring to what he had done in Parliament since elected, and concluded by explaining the principles on which the government had been formed, which the government had been formed, and how great the danger would have been had he deserted the government in the hour of success. The honourable gentleman was loudly and repeatedly applauded during the course of his remarks.

The Hon. George Brown being called on occupied the attention of the meeting

for an hour and a half, during which time he endeavoured to show that by partime he endeavoured to show that by party government slone should a country Le governed. He adverted to the course he pursued in the Washington negotiation, and defended the course that he had taken in resigning his position. He questioned Mr. Howland on the \$8,000 salary question which that gentleman very pointedly and explicitly denied, Mr. H. stating that the first he had seen of it was in the Globe, which was bad authority. Mr. Brown, after a few general remarks, accused Mr.

Howland in a very effensive manner of having taken John A.'s shilling. Mr. Howland said that he would take Mr. Howland said that he would take no such insulting remarks from even Mr. Brown, who had gone with both Tory and Retorm parties when it suited him. [Loud applause] The latter knew well that the statement was an incorrect one. No in-crease over the present salaries of the ministers was intended, and that the matter, whatever was done, would have to have the sanction of Parliament. [Ap-

Mr. Brown declared that he did not irtend to make any insinuation against Mr. How and s characer.

Mr. Edward Blake asked Mr. Howland whether he chimed both the support of the Reform and Conservative party.

Mr. Howland, in reply, said that he did not believe in party government, un-less founded on sound principles, and that certainly he expected the Reform and Conservative party to give the necessary conservative party to give the nice ssary support to the new constitution. (Cheers.)
Mr. D. Macfarline then proceeded to the platform, and in a sharp and pithy speech, which completely carried the meeting, detailed the course which Mr. Howland had taken. He regretted to see that a few of the R formers were disposed. to overthrow their representative. They had one who had faith ully saved them for ton years, and a: a net w. om no cause of complaint had ever been raised, and so prest was his popularity that ettlel stelection le was raturn atty are an ation. It was rather strange to see that when minence that he w s attacked ly the be, through, per malice and envy, rised that a men like Mr. Brown should to tar to get lined as to attack one who at least h d conducted himself in a quiet and gertlemanly menner, compared with Mr. Brown, who did nothing but fly with a rege.— Mr. Brown had called Mr. H. my "honourable friend," but that was as far as it went. They could look back years ago, when Mr Brown had sought to destroy his own party, and the fact was that Mr. Brown must be the "great I am" himself, or everything would go wrong. [Loud Cheers] Mr. Brown had endeavoured to ruin the character of every good and useful man in the country, indeed he would ruin the country itself. Mr. Macfarlane was sorry to see one who pretended to be a reformer coming to the meeting, and at-tacking Mr. H. wland, who had made

such a clear, lucid, and straightforward explanation. [Applause.] Mr Frown's speech would look well in the Globe, but speach would look well in the Globe, but he might make up his mind that the Re-formers of the West Eding of York would teach uim [Mr. B] that the would support the Hou. W. P. Howland [Loud cheers.] Mr. Macfarlane then moved, seconded by en Gray, "That this meeting heard the explanations of the Mr. Allen Gray, having heard the explanations of Hon, W. P. Howland, pledges itself to use every exertion to secure his return for the representation for the West Riding of On the motion being put forty-five

hands were held up in tayour of it, and only eight against it, the chairman pronounced the motion carried amids: great A vote of thanks to the chairman was

then moved and carried, whom Mr. How-land stated he had special reason to thank as that gentleman had proposed him at the last election, and the meeting broke up with chaers for Mr. Howland, the government and the Queen. Mr. Brown and his "pet lambs" then returned to Toronto considerably dis-comfited, and, no doubt, convinced that

the Relormers of West York will con-sider great political questions themsel-ves without being influenced by the ar-bitrary dictates of the Globe.

WEST YORK.

MEETING ON THE THIRD CONCESSION.

Address of the Hon. W. P. How-land, C.B.—His Remarks Well Re-elved—Selection of Delegates to the Convention. From our own Reporter.

A meeting of the Reformers of the Township of York was held at the York Tavern yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing delegates to the convention shortly to be held, at which it is proposed to bring out candidates for the Riding of West York, for the House of Commons and the Local Legislature. The proceedings commenced at half-past five, at which time there were twentythree persons present, but this numbefore the meeting closed was swelled to about fitty. The meeting had been called by hand bills circulated through the township but having no name attached thereto. The Hon.

W. P. Howland was present. Cart. Snyder opened the meeting by announcing the object for which it had been called. He then moved that the Reeve of the township, Mr. B. Bull, jr take the chair, which was unanimously adopted.

fellow electors, and trusted that they would carefully perform the duty for which they were assembled.

Mr. Armstrong desired to know if similar meetings had been held in other portions of the riding.

The chairman said he understood that, with the exception of the township of Vaughan, similar meetings had or were

Capt. Snyder said that through some carelessness or neglect a meeting had not been held in Vaughan. In Etobicoke, been held in vaughan. In Econococe, however, a meeting was now being held. The convention had been fixed for to-morrow, but in order that Vaughan might be represented they would postpone it for a week.

The chairman then said there was a

gentleman present who held an honarable position among them, as member for the riding, and at the present time a member of the government of the Dominion of Canada. He alluded to Hon. W. P. Howland, and he had no doubt the meeting would be glad to hear him. (Applause.)

Dr. Bull opposed the proposition. The meeting had been called for a specific purpose, and that purpose should be carried out at once. He would be happy to hear Mr. Howland afterwards, but they should first proceed with the election of dele

Mr. Howland said he had no desire to interfere with the business of the meeting. He was perfectly willing to adopt what-ever course the electors present wished in the matter.

Mr. Peter Gibson moved that the Hon. Mr. Howland be now requested to address the meeting.

Dr Bull moved in amendment that the meeting now proceed with the election of delegates, and hear Mr. Howland after-

Mr. T. H. Bull thought the best course to pursue was to hear Mr. Howland first. It was contrary to British practice to con-demn a man unheard. If the delegates were chosen now some of them might be opposed to Mr. Howland, whereas if they heard him first he felt sure all would be satisfied with his explanations. He had great pleasure in seconding Mr. Gibson's

The motion was then put and carried. by a majority of fully three to one, and the chairman requested Mr. Howland to

address the meeting. The honourable gentleman came forward and said-Mr. Charman and genthemen, I came here this afternoon with no intention or desire to address the meeting, unless expressly requested to do so, and having been thus requested it now affords me great pleasure to meet you and state my position to those who have hitherto so cerdially supported me, and whose opinions I have always respected. In view of the business to be transacted I shall be as brief as possible. In the first place, considering th troubles which formerly existed, I must late yourselves on the present position of affirs, which, all must acknowledge, is highly satisfactory. All the questions which at one time occasioned so much trouble are now settled, the evils all ren oved, and everything brought to a most satis'actory conclusion. The union is now in operation, and these provinces are formed into one, with one grand object and one constitution for the entire count ry. I, gentlemen, as you are all aware, have had my share in this work. I have worked for the Union from last, and I am rejoiced that all we sought for has been so suc sa'ully accomplished. Without entering into which led to this result. In 1862, the I e form party succe ded in defeating what is generally known as the Macdonald-Cartier Government, and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was called on to form an adminis-tration, in which I had the honour of a s at. My great object in entering that the expenditure of the country, and I may safely say that in this respect, as in all others, no government we have ever un'ortunately, however, we were not supported or sustained. We had the opposition of Mr. Brown, who, also, has the control of the leading press of the party, and without his support and that of his peper we were unable to stand the force brought against us. After the fall of that Government the Conservatives again went into power, but they were able to hold their p sition for a short time only, and then the coalition of 1864 was formed. At the time it was quite impossible for either pary to form a Government having the confidence of the House, and a coalition connecnce of the House, and a coalition
was therefore necessary. In no other
way could we have met the requirements
of the country. Thus the coalition was
formed and then the representatives of
the other Provinces were called in, and
the result of the conferences then held
was the Oreke conferences. was the Quebec resolutions, as they are called. I was not a member of that con-

called. I was not a member of that convention, and I may freely say that if I had been I would have opposed some of the resolutions, especially that regarding the chosing of members of the Upper House. At the same time I am satisfied that no other basis could be arrived at, and that the best arrangements possible were come to under the circumstancer. A singular feature of this matter is that though at that time a conservative government was in power in England, they held that we were making this branch of our Parliament too conservative. The delegator were making this branch of our Parlia-ment too conservative. The delegates, however, thought otherwise, and re-mained firm in their views. This point remained unchanged, and to the entire scheme, as laid down by the delegates, we received the acquiescence of the Impe-rial Parliament, and thus the union was established, and a constitution formed for the four provinces which now compress the four provinces which now compose the confederation. I have no doubt that the result of this measure will be to in crease our prosperity and importance, and give our country a higher and more weighty position than it has ever occu-pied before.

A person named Hubertus here asked

A person named Hubertus here asked why the grants from the Federal treasury to Lower Canada had bern increased over the rate fixed by the Quebec scheme.

Mr. Howland—The grant to Lower Canada has not been increased. The allowance to both Upper and Lower Canada remains the same as was fixed by the Quebec resolutions. An increase, however, was made in the grants to the Maritime Provinces for the reason that they sacrificed more than we did in coming into the Union and were entitled to they sacrificed more than we did in coming into the Union, and were entitled to
some consideration in this respect. On
the first of July everything appertaining
to the government of these Provinces terminate I, and I ceased to be your representative. As there can be no interregium, as the country cannot be left withut a Government, it became the duty of

tit was my desire to retire from political life; I had performed faithfully a good share of labour and it would have been more agreeable could I have withdrawn and let some younger man take my place. But Sir John Macdonald very truly said that much had yet to be done, and that the help of all parties was required to put the scheme of Confederation into proper order, and make it work successfully and for the good of the entire country. He said "We are starting on a new existence and the government of this country should therefore be composed of representatives of all parties." Upon this he acted and formed a government composed of five members from Upper Canada, four from Lower Canada, two from New Brunswick and two from Nova Scotia. The members from the Lower

Provinces have been Reformers all their lives, and went into Confederation and tisked their political existence for us. They have the support of all their people except those oppose to Confederation out and out. Messrs. Tilly, Tupper, Mit-chell and Archibald represent the popular opinion of their provinces, and for that reason Sir John called them into the Cabinet. The fought with us for Con-federation, and did all in their power for the cause, relying on us for justice and proper dealing. They felt it their duty to accept the seats offered to them, and they accordingly entered the government. Under the circumstances no other course

could be pursued. Certainly it would have been wrong were the Reformers of Upper Canada to oppose those gentlemen who had all along worked with them, and had done so much to bring this grand result about. Looking at the matter in this way I felt it my duty to take the position offered me, notwithstanding the agitation raised by Mr. Brown. The interests of the country de-manded it, and for those interests I sacrificed personal desire and my own convenience. Messrs. Tilly, Mitchell, Archibald, Kenny and the others have been in public life for many years, and in point of ability and statesmanship they are equal to any men in Canada. They have been in the habit of practising economy in then

affairs, and I am sure that in this respect their influence will exercise a beneficial effect in the new govern-ment. It would have been unjust unfair and unwise to have refused to act with them, and I for one, as a man of honour, could not have been a party to any such proceeding. Some persons say that we are ignoring our principles, and lition but it is simply done for a purpose. With the exception of Mr. Blair, I am the only member of the cabinet who asked the consent of the people to the course we saw fit to pursue in entering the coa-lition of 1864. There has been no general election since the adoption of the Quebec resolutions but in taking office at the time I did I came before my constituents and was re-elected by acclamation. I am free to admit that that authority did not allow me to remain in the government after the consummation of Confederation. I

ment. Some persons say that I should have asked the advice of my friends, but men occupying the position I have the honour to hold, and under the obligations and responsibilities binding upon me, cannot act as private individuals. I did not accept office until I had given the matter due and full consideration, and had seen the necessity that existed for my so doing. In addition to this there was no time to lose. A government had to be formed, and I had neither the power nor the time to consult friends as some per-sons suggest I should have done. It even would have been unconstitutional and out of all practice had I sought advice as has been suggested. On my return from England I had a great deal of work to do, and had no time to visit my constituents. This may seem like neglect, but I rely on the just consideration of my friends to exonerate me from all blame. As soon as possible I consulted with all the Reform members of Parliament, and with one single exception the opinion expressed was, that if the party had a fair representation in the cabinet, they would support it. That we have a fair representation you all know, and therefore I felt certain of being supported by my party in what I have done. I feel conscious of having done my duty, that I have worked for the good of the country, and I have every confidence in the result. My advice may seem like that of an interested man, yet your interests and mine are so bound up together that I freely give it, feeling sure that you will place no improper construction on my motives. The people of this country oc-cupy a position second to that of no coun-ty in the Province. I have taken a course

I will continue to pursue and maintain that course. I know that any opposition in this riding cannot be successful, and I in this riding cannot be successful, and therefore hope that no opposition will be brought up, as it could only injure you interets and the interests of the riding. hope there will be no collision, no trouble in your ranks. This may seem like interested advice, yet it is honestly given, and I hope will have its weight among you. Before resuming my seat I wish to contradict a statement which has been made to the effect that we have voted ourselves a salary of \$8,000 per annum each. This is entirely without foundation. We have neither the power nor the desire to do this; our salaries must be fixed by the house. We do not desire in your ranks. This may seem like infixed by the house. We do not desire any increase in the amount, on the contrary, we are most anxious to reduce all outlay as much as possible and shall do so. Fault is also found with us for having subdivided the department of Finance Heretofore there have been four sub-de partments, all managed by one head, and the past has shown us that the work was too much for one man to perform properly and with advantage to the country. Having occupied the position I know what its duties are, and therefore

which I feel is for the interests of the peo-ple, and no matter what others may think

supported the scheme of dividing the duties. The work heretofor has often been left in hands of sub officers, not 1esponsible to the people, and therefore a change was necessary. Looking into the English system I came to the conclusion that there should be a separate and re-sponsible head for each department, and upon my suggestion action was taken We have now four financial departments separate and distinct from each other, the heads of which will form a Treasury Board, before which all questions regard-

Capt. Snyder—Is Mr. Galt a member of the Board? Mr. Howland-Yes : but he has more power than the rest of us. Dr. Bull-He is chairman, is he not ?

Mr. Howland-He is, but his power is Mr. Howland—He is, but his power is only the same as ours; he can do nothing without the sanction of the board. I thank you, gentlemen, for the patient hearing you have given me, and trust that my explanations have proved satis-factory. I shall be happy to answer any questions you may see fit to ask.

The honourable gentleman then reumed his seat amid applause.
Mr. J. P. Bull asked if Mr. Howland thought that the party to which he be-longed was strong enough of itself to form a government.

The question was objected by several parties, and Mr. Howland was requested

parties, and Mr. Howland was requested not to answer it.

Mr. J.P. Bull said his reasons for asking the questions were, that he simply desired to show that a coalition was a necessity.

Mr. Tyrell suggested the propriety of adjourning; there was no use in electing delegates when Vaughan had not done so. The meeting was but a hole-and-corner affair, of which proper notice had not been given. been given

Mr. W. James said in his part of the township they knew nothing of the meet-ing, and he had heard of it by the merest

chance.
Dr. Bull said the meeting had been properly called. The Etobicoke meeting had been called in the same way.

Mr. Howland said that as an elector of

Mr. Howland said that as an elector of Etobicoke he must say that the meeting there had not been properly called. A few bills were posted in Weston, but out in the township nothing was known of it. Capt. Snyder said an impression seemed to be entertained by some persons that the Reformers desired to throw Mr. Howland overhoard. Such was not the case. land overboard. Such was not the case; he believed Mr. Howland would be electhe believed Mr. Howland would be elect-ed. He was afraid, however, that John A. would convert him and make a con-servative of him as he had of others. He was opposed to coalition, and would sooner see an out and out conservative gov-ernment than the present one. He would,

ment than any other. A member-Yes; another two days

of course, sooner see a Reform goverr -

A member—Yes; another two days ministry I suppose.

Mr. Howland said he had omitted to state that one of the great duties of the government was to equalize taxation throughout the Confederation. In the Lower Provinces they had such men as Howe and Smith, who would oppose them as they had all along, especially in this question of taxation. Those therefore who oppose the administration will ally themselves with such men as Howe, who a little while ago said that but for the obligation upon him he would shoulder his musket against the Union. These men bitterly o pose the Government, and would do all in their power against it. He trusted in their power against it. He trusted they would exercise their best judgment and do what was best.

Mr. J. P. Bull then moved, "That this meeting, having heard the explanations of the Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B., in reference to his Parliamentary course, desires to express its full concurrence in the same, and is of opinion that under exist-ing circumstances he has taken the most judicious course."

After a short discussion the motion was After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn, on the ground that the meeting was for the purpose of chosing delegates. From the expressions of those present the resolution would have been adopted by a large majority had it been

The election of delegates was then pro-The election of delegates was then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Dr. Bull, Captain Snider, Wm. Jackes, Wm. James, Charles Bridgland, Joseph Watson, Daniel McGregor, Joseph Sheppard, Jaco's Strong, and F. A. Howland.

eeting then broke up the de gates to meet whenever Vaughan sends

GLOBULAR REFORTS.

We shall not charge the Globe with falsehood, but we must say it is a master of premeditated inaccuracy. Its reports appear to be got up with the most careful and studied incorrectness. Its accounts of Mr. Howland's meetings are an outrage on fairness and journalistic honour. Mr. Howland's meeting at Weston it pronounces a fizzle, and says that only 15 were present. There were nearly six times that number-a fact which the Globe afterwards reluctantly admits - and of those, when the resolutions were put to the meeting, Mr. Brown and his gorillas were condemned by a vote of six to one. Again, Mr. Macfarlane, one of the oldest and most influ ential Refermers of the riding, is ridiculed in the Globe, his speech mutilated and unfairly reported, and all because he dares to think for himself, and refuses to desert the man who has served the constituency so long acd so well. The Globe's mutilated report is as follows :-

"Mr. Macfarlane said he had not "Mr. Macfariane said he had not studied politics much; but he regretted to see many of the Reforuers—whom he had been accustomed to go with—showing a disposition to overthrow their reprepersentative. He regretted also that Mr. Brown should have attacked one who had conducted himself in so gentlemanly a manner as Mr. Howland, and rushed with such vehemence to strike at that gentleman's defenceless head. [Laugh-ter."]

A true report of Mr. Macfarlane's speech will be found in our issure of to-

The statement that the Weston meet ing was principally Tory is another of the Globe's premeditated errors.

Mr. Brown's nice sense of honour is also show by an act with which he has before been charged-using information he gained as a cabinet minister for the purpose of prejudicing the electors. This he d'd on Sasurday last at Weston. A man of honour would scorn to commit such a breach of trust. But Mr. Brown's sense of honour has rarely stood in the way his

The meeting at York Tavern was also misrepresented most grossly. The Globe unblushingly announces that Mr. Howland was denounced and repudiated by those present. This statement is so far from the truth that it can be the result of nothing but a deliberate intention on the part of Mr. Brown to deceive. The meeting was called simply for the purpose of electing delegates the West York Convention. The Globe's report is entire'y incorrect. Mr. Howland was not denounced. Mr. Howland was not repudiated. On the contrary he himself was received with applause, and his explanations gave perfect satisfaction to the old and well-tried Reformers of the Riding. Of his selection by the Convention as their candidate for the Commons there is no doubt. Despite the opposition of Mr. Brown and the untruthtements of his jourful and unman' nal. Mr. How' election is sure. Mr. Brown sho above using the language of d at his old personal and nfair, unmanly as his r. Howland, he is yet