FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1851.

Legislative Assembly.

SATURDAY, Aug. 9.

Mr. Christie rose to explain of the Hon. Inspector General, whose chair Mr. Lawrence had left vacant. He had been informed that the sub-Collector at Gaspé, on his return from office, and seemed to say either that he was asking the question was that he had learned from unquestionable authority, that the gentleman was actively canvassing the electors of Gaspé County at the next general election. To this course he (Mr. Christie) could have no objection, it being free to every gentleman who had by law disqualified to offer himself as a candidate; but he must say that if the gentleman mentioned still held the office of Sub-Collector of Gaspé, which office while he held it, rendered him ineligible to a seat in Parliament, he was imagining himself and should be told so. It is true and that he is acting himself of his official influence to secure his election; holding out that if he succeeded he would be agreeable to the Inspector General, the head of his department. Mr. Christie, however, did the Inspector General the justice to believe that he had no participation whatever, and questioned if he even now knew of Mr. Kavanagh's proceedings, and which he felt well assured would not meet with the Inspector General's approval, so long as that gentleman was an officer of his department.

Mr. Hincks, in answer, stated that his honible friend, the member for Gaspé, did him no more than justice in disbelieving that he had any participation whatever, or indeed knowledge, until now, when he was informed of it for the first time, that Mr. Kavanagh was canvassing at Gaspé as a candidate for the representation of the County. [illegible] was still the Sub-Collector there, but had tendered his resignation in expectation of another situation at Montreal, in the branch of the Customs Department which remained under the direction of the Imperial Government. The Inspector-General had no hesitation in saying that if he were canvassing, he was acting improperly; though it may be possible that having tendered his resignation, he may have thought himself free to canvass the electors.

Mr. Christie believed that by law no person in the department is eligible to a seat in the Legislature, whether acting in one or the other branch of it. He (Mr. Christie) was informed, however, that Mr. Kavanagh was still acting as Sub-Collector, and it was said he was availing himself of the influence which his official position gave him to carry favour in certain quarters in a way to cause dissatisfaction in others, towards whom it seems less accommodating, but how truly or the reverse, he could not say.

Mr. Hincks took the opportunity of referring to what he had said on a previous day, relative to some supposed negotiation. Taking up a paper that morning, he saw an insinuation that when he had alleged that Government had had nothing to do with these negotiations, he had, in fact, screened himself behind the word Government; and that he (Mr. Hincks) had carried on the said negotiations himself. He believed no member in the House would think that he had attempted to screen himself behind a quibble, and he repeated now that the negotiations had reference to only one object—the establishment of a newspaper.

The following bills were read a third time, viz—For the relief of the estate of the late Alexander Wood; to consolidate the General Railway Clauses; to incorporate Montreal and Kingston Railway, to incorporate Kingston and Toronto Junction Railway Company's and to amend Bytown and Prescott Railway Company's Act.

On the order of the day for receiving the report of the Committee of the whole, on the bill to enforce attendance of witnesses in civil cases, Mr. Richards moved a number of amendments, which were all negatived, and the report being concurred, in the bill was ordered to be read a third on Monday.

The Supplemental estimates were then agreed to.

With relation to the grant for the North American Telegraph Company, Mr. Hincks said that this line went through an uninhabit d country, and in reply to an application for assistance the government determined instead of taking stock to give a gratuity of £500, to be paid when the line should be finished.

On the vote for £1000 to protect the fisheries, Mr. LaFontaine explained, that the object of this grant was to keep up a steamer in connection with the other Colonies for the protection of the fishermen, who were now driven off their ground by the Americans and French.

Mr. Merritt contended that it would be better to give bounties to the fishermen as was done by France and the United States.

Mr. LaFontaine said the fishermen only asked for protection against force; not for bounties.

Mr. Hincks thought the hon member for Lincoln a most extraordinary free trader. What were bounties but taxes levied on all the rest of the people, to add to the profits of a popular class. If the fisheries were profitable, why should the fishermen have an addition to their gains at the expense of other people. If they were not profitable why charge any one with taxes in order to induce people to go into an unprofitable business, which they would not otherwise engage in.

On the item of £4000 for the Post Office at Toronto, Mr Merritt objected to it as a most profligate grant. There would soon be plenty of suitable buildings at Toronto (why not take one of them?)

Mr. Sellmour (Scott) Mcdonald thought money would be saved by building the Post Office instead of renting them. At Hamilton the Postmaster charged £140 a year rent for his office.

Mr. Merritt—What's the interest on £4000.

After the whole of the items had been passed through.

Mr. Boulton moved an amendment to the effect that the items of the estimates should be printed with the statutes. This he said was the practice in the United States, and in every British American Colony except Canada. Even in Upper Canada this had been done under the Republican name as they were called, of toryism and the family compact.

Mr. Hincks remarked that several of the newspapers had already published the estimates in full, and they would be printed in the journals now about to be distributed through the country. The whole intention of the hon member, too, was this, that he might have an opportunity of making a long speech on party point. The humble member for Haldimand had taken up one half of the evening in himself, and he thought that was enough, without opening a door for more debate.

Mr. Mackenzie did not understand being thus lectured by the hon Inspector General, who had formerly spoken quite as strongly as he [Mr Mackenzie] on all the subjects on which he had addressed the House. The hon member, however, had got an office, and had his principles, and had now gone the complete round of everything. He came to the Province a tory, acted with the tories and voted with them some in the memorable elections, till he came into the People's Bank with the reformers and then joined them in politics. He therefore thought the hon member the last man to lecture him only for his consistency. Providence had spared no pains upon the hon member's brains, but he should not lecture others. He went on to show that the proposed plan prevented Washington.

Mr. Scott [Two Mountains] complained that the hon member was breaking a promise he had given to a member of opposition. Instead of this he was making bonhomie speeches.

Mr. Mackenzie had never made a bonhomie speech in his life. He had always been ready to sacrifice everything personal, when in a position of independence, for his principles. The hon member did not think it bonhomie when £500 had been offered for the hon member's head.

Mr Hincks said he would agree to the motion if it were understood that when the Bill of Supply came up the items would not be discussed a third time.

Mr Boulton assented; but

Mr Geo. Sherwood hoped the hon member would take a special understanding to that effect; for there were certain members who would make their good independence could not resist the temptation of taking (laughter.)

The motion was then carried, and the Supply bill read a first time.

The Bytown and Prescott Railway Incorporation bill was read a third time.

The House went into Committee on the bill to confirm certain Grants in the Clerks of Chancery; and passed through the House the House resumed in the report.

The House went again into Committee on the fourth reading of the Municipal Committee of printing. This report was received, as the estimates of printer, copies of bills instead of the various parchment copy which has been hitherto used in their third stage of progress; and various resolutions passed through the Committee which were concurred in by the House; and a bill founded thereon was read a first time.

The bill to improve the law of evidence, Canada East, was read a second time on motion of Mr. Badgley.

The following bills were read a second time:—To prohibit whipping of Pub. Rec. in certain cases.—Mr. Boulton (Toronto.)

To facilitate conveyance by married women living in foreign countries, for their interests in Real Estate in Upper Canada.—Col. Prince.

To provide payment of Mounted in Gaols.—Mr. Boulton (Toronto.) (This bill was ordered to be confined to Toronto.)

To provide for the collection of claims against Vessels.—Mr. MacFarland. (Referred to a Select Committee.)

To abolish Special Bailiwicks, &c.—Mr. Smith (Durham.)

To exempt Firemen from serving on Juries.—Mr. Boulton (Toronto.)

To amend Act relative to Bills of Exchange.—Mr. Holmes.

The following bill received the three months' postponement on a motion for its third reading—To enforce attendance of witnesses in civil cases.—Mr. Sherwood (Brockville.)

The following bills were introduced by the hon. Mr. Hincks:

To amend the act for regulating the shipping of seamen.

To amend the laws regulating the election of members in certain counties, in as far as relates to the rate of assess.

The House received the report of a Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence School for Medicine.

On Mr. Scott (Two Mountains) moving the reception by the House of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill to afford a remedy against depredations by railrafts,

Mr. Malloch moved the reception of the bill that day three months.

Mr. Scott (Two Mountains) gave some reasons for this motion.

Mr. Flint said it was easy to give a reason. The bill provided that if any depredations were committed on land by raftsmen, the owner of the raft, though not present, should be made responsible for anything they did; and that if the raft were two miles away from the place where the depredation took place, that fact should serve as a notice, and enable the party to begin his action. Ayes 24, nays 14.

Mr. Morrison moved the second reading of the bill for securing the independence of municipal Councils, which was carried, and then agreed.

Mr. Merritt moved again that the bill be read again to-morrow.

Mr. Malloch moved in amendment that the bill be read again that day three months.

Messrs. Smith (Frontenac) and Robinson argued that if it passed, it would disqualify the best qualified men in many townships. The Attorney-General ought to be a liberty to choose those persons in whom they place confidence. The amendment was carried, Yeas 20, Nays 19.

Mr. Badgley moved the House into Committee on the Temporalities of the Church of England in the dioceses of Montreal bill.

Mr. Morrison moved that the Committee do rise, which was lost.

The Bill having then passed through Committee, Mr. Badgley moved the reception of the report by the House.

Mr. MacKenzie objected to the reception of the report in nearly the same terms as reported on second reading of the bill.

Mr. Flint followed, reiterating Mr. MacKenzie's argument.

Mr. Morrison expressed his desire to record his vote against the bill in every stage, as he believed it would be productive of the very worst effects upon the country, and also upon the Church of England.

Col. Prince contended that the Church of England should be allowed to manage its own affairs.

Mr. MacKenzie said he would move the six months hoist, which he did after a speech of some length on the principle of State Churches, contending that this principle had reduced the people of Rome from the highest in the world into a set of miserable slaves.

Mr. Morrison defended the position he had assumed in favor of the Church of England.

Motion lost: Yeas 8, Nays 40.

The Yeas and Nays stood as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Burwell, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Toronto), Christie, Cook, Dunkin, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Fitzsimon, Flint, Foley, Fortier, Gaucher, Hall, Hincks, Holmes, Lafontaine, Lafontaine (Verchères), Lafontaine (Terrebonne), Lafontaine (Kamouraska), Lemieux, Lyons, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Cornwall), Malloch, Mathieson, Merritt, Morris, Morrison, Papineau, Pelletier, Perrault, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sherwood (Leeds), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Wellington), Stevenson, Thibaudeau, Wilson—40.

Nays—Messrs. Aikins, Alleyn, Bachelder, Badgley, Bellerose, Bourassa, Boulton (Toronto), Brown, Cartier, Chabot, Chapman, Cleveland, Cloran, Daly, Dionne, Drummond, Duchesnay, Duchesnay (Montmorency), Dumoulin, Dunlop, Duquet, Evanturel, Ferguson (Carleton), Gamble, Gugy, Hamilton, Hartman, Hatt, Heward, Hopkins, Jobin, Lacoste, Lemieux, Lewis, Lyons, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonald (Cornwall), Malloch, Mathieson, Merritt, Morris, Morrison, Papineau, Pelletier, Perrault, Prince, Richards, Robinson, Sherwood (Leeds), Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Wellington), Stevenson, Thibaudeau, Wilson—40.

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