

*Mr. Wilson* said there would be a time when all the matters would be discussed; at present it was the desire of that side of the House to show a unanimous determination to maintain peace. It was for the benefit of the whole city that this resolution should be unanimous.

*Mr. Cameron* desired to carry an address such as had been carried unanimously in England on occasions like these. He was glad the honourable member for Hamilton had taken the occasion of declaring that he was opposed to annexation to the United States. He knew well that was the feeling of the gallant knight; but it could not be denied that the party which was supporting the honourable member out of doors openly expressed opinions favourable to that movement. For his own part, he had always been desirous of seeing responsible Government established; but when it was a question between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States, he always desired to follow the footsteps of his father, who, for the last 16 years, had served the Crown in a regiment in which two members of that House had once been officers. He believed the British Government was the only one which had the self-regulating principle in full activity, and had therefore been willing to sustain much of what he thought injustice, while he awaited its establishment in its full spirit.

*Mr. Papineau* did not think this the moment for discussing the advantages of this or that form of Government. There were other concerns of more pressing interest; and he must declare that there was nothing more despicable than the feebleness and vacillation displayed by the Administration. Yet this was the moment when Government came forward and asked the House to approve of all the acts of the past and present Administration. For his own part, he thought the usual forms of this side of the House or that side should be dispensed with, and that honourable members should rise simultaneously, as legislatures had done in similar circumstances in France, and enthusiastically sustain any proposition which might have a tendency to re-establish order. This was not the time to attempt to surprise from the House a vote of confidence; it was rather their duty to attempt to restore the security of life and property, and of that respect which the citizens ought to feel for themselves. He knew that the honourable member for Hamilton desired this enthusiastically; for he had seen him on the night of the 25th maintain his place in the House of Parliament when it was no longer tenable, and knew that he had repeatedly thrown himself into the showers of stones, in order to attempt to exercise his influence with the crowd. After some further observations from the honourable member,

*Mr. Sherwood* expressed a hope that the vote would be so arranged that it might be unanimous.

*Mr. Chauveau* agreed with the honourable member for St. Maurice in the opinion that the first thing to be attended to was the re-establishment of order. He believed that for this purpose all the powers of the State would work harmoniously—the Civil Government, the Military Government, and all honest men. If the Military Government would not do its duty, it would be a new fact in English history.

*Mr. Hincks*, in some short observations, endeavoured to show that nothing had occurred previous to the night of the 25th, which could afford just ground for serious apprehension to the Government. The part of Ireland from which he came, Ulster, was known to be eminently loyal; yet there as violent language had been used with regard to the Rate-in-Aid Bill, as had been used in Montreal; the measure being one intended to tax property for the support of the poor. Yet no one would deny that the country was in a state of profound tranquillity merely on account of this constitutional agitation. The Earl of Londonderry, the largest proprietor in that country, was strongly opposed to this measure, as was also the Earl of Roden. Here the honourable member read some very violent language of the Earl of Roden, and concluded by asking whether there had been anything in Canada so calculated to excite alarm as language such as that?

*Mr. Merritt* said that measures had now been taken to secure tranquillity, and he thought there was no fear of further riot.

*Mr. H. J. Boulton*, in order to meet the views of the other side of the House, proposed to change the form of the address nearly as follows:—We, the Commons of Canada, beg leave humbly to approach your Excellency, and to assure your Excellency of our attachment to the person and government of our Most Gracious Sovereign and the British Crown, and of our respect for Her Majesty's representative. For three days this city has been the scene of violence and outrage of a deplorable character, the Houses of Parliament and the public records have been destroyed by lawless men; life, too, has been jeopardized and serious injury done to the private property of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. This House, therefore, desires to express its utter abhorrence of these lawless acts, so disturbing to the peace of society, and is prepared to aid the Government in every constitutional manner, in suppressing violence, restoring order, and asserting the supremacy of the law."

This form of the address did not appear to give perfect satisfaction, as the members of the Opposition assembled in knots to consult on its wording.

*Mr. Baldwin*, therefore, rose and said that if honourable members opposite were sincere in their desire to come to an unanimous vote, he would put it to them whether everything they could require was not conceded in the remodelled address.

*Mr. Cauchon* thought if the minority were not satisfied with the address, it would be better for them to vote their own. All sides were agreed as to these riots, but they differed on other points. It was said, for instance, that the country was agitated. The country was not agitated, though the city of Montreal was. The country was cool and ready to support the authority of the law; nor would it consent to be put down because a small minority said it should not have its wishes carried out. The credit of the country had been ruined for a long time by these outrages. It was scenes like these that kept capital from coming to the country, and it was not annexation that was required to remedy it; but the cessation of this constant