

## CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

The fifth session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened by His Excellency Lord Lisgar, on the 11th inst., with the following speech:

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*  
*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

The auspicious recovery which the mercy of Providence vouchsafed from well-nigh mortal illness, of the Prince of Wales called forth a universal expression of joy and thankfulness throughout the Empire. All classes of people testified their deep sense of relief from the anxieties of a long and painful suspense, by joining their beloved Queen in a public Thanksgiving, which proved in vastness of attendance and unanimity of feeling, the grandest and most impressive ceremony ever witnessed in the British Capital. I invite you to follow the good example on the fifteenth day of this month. It was thought advisable to defer the solemnity until after the meeting of Parliament, and I feel assured that the members of the two Houses as well as Her Majesty's faithful subjects throughout the Dominion, will be anxious to unite in celebrating the occasion with all becoming observance and loyal alacrity.

Your meeting has itself been postponed to a later date than usual, upon considerations of Imperial as well as Colonial interest, and at the instance of Her Majesty's Government.

The young Province of Manitoba was last September threatened with an invasion of lawless persons from the United States. Prompt measures for resistance were adopted by the local authorities, and attended with the best results.

In order to reassure the people of that Province, and to prevent a recurrence of the outrage, I ordered a force of 200 militiamen to be sent to Fort Garry. Notwithstanding the inclement season of the year, the troops surmounted the difficulties of the march with energy and success; thus proving not only their own discipline and endurance, but also the value of the route through our own territory.

The accounts of the expedition will be laid before you, and you will be requested to pass a bill to indemnify the Government.

A copy of the treaty made at Washington last year, between Her Majesty the Queen and the United States of America, in which the Dominion has so great an interest, will be laid before you.

So much of the papers of the completed correspondence as can be made public without injury to the interests of the Empire or of Canada will also be at once submitted for your information, and your attention will be invited to this important subject.

A conference was held at Ottawa in September last, on the subject of immigration, at which the Government of the Dominion, as well as those of every Province, were represented. A scheme for joint and several action was provisionally arranged, to which I invite your attention.

I do not doubt that you will be inclined to make ample provisions for the encouragement of immigration, with the maintenance and extension of which the development of the vast natural resources of Canada is so vitally interwoven.

Since last session the Union of British Columbia with Canada has been happily consummated, and her representatives now take part in your deliberations.

In order to open up and settle the fertile territory of the North-West, and to link British Columbia therewith, it will be necessary for you to make provision for the construction of a railway to the Pacific Ocean, in conformity with the terms of Her Majesty's Order in Council uniting British Columbia with the Dominion.

An appropriation was made in the last session for preliminary survey of the route for this railway. The work has been diligently prosecuted, and a report of the progress achieved will be laid before you.

You will, I trust, concur with me in thinking that the long contemplated improvement and extension of our system of canals ought to be vigorously prosecuted. The rapid increase in the trade of Canada, and the importance of competing for and accommodating the commerce of the Great West, render it necessary that the means of transport by water should be cheapened and facilitated. I have to request your serious consideration of this subject, and, in connection with it, the expediency of providing a direct water communication between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy.

The decennial census having been taken last year, the duty of readjusting the representation in Parliament of the four Provinces originally constituting the Dominion, devolves upon you now according to the terms of the Union Act. A measure for the purpose will accordingly be submitted for your consideration.

Among other measures, bills will be presented to you relating to the Judges of the Superior Courts; to the regulation and management of the public lands and mines of the Dominion, Manitoba and the North-West territories, and for the amendment of the laws relating to the public health.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

The accounts of the last year will at once be laid before you, and likewise a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the current year up to the close of the last month. It is gratifying to me to be able to announce to you that the revenue for the past, as well as that for the current year will be considerably in excess of what was estimated, and that consequently there is no reason to apprehend embarrassment from the immediate commencement of the contemplated public improvements.

The estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you, and I trust that you will be of opinion that the supplies which my Government will ask you to vote for the service of Her Majesty, can be granted without inconvenience to Her Canadian subjects.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

I have all the more satisfaction in recurring to your counsel and assistance at this period, inasmuch as I may congratulate you on the general prosperity of the country, and the fortunate issue of the steps taken to unite and consolidate the vast territories which now form the Dominion. I feel assured that you will continue to devote the same assiduity as in the past, to the augmented labours which the exigencies of more numerous constituencies, and a wider sphere of operations, demand at your hand; and I earnestly pray that your efforts

in the path of duty may be so happily guided as to maintain peace and justice in all the borders of our land, and ensure the happiness and lasting welfare of all classes of its inhabitants.

## SENATE.

April 12.—After preliminary business, Senator CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Senator ST. JES, that when the House adjourns, it stand adjourned till Tuesday, in order to give the members an opportunity to take part in the thanksgiving observances.—Carried. Senator GIRARD moved the adoption of the reply to the address; seconded by Senator ROBERTSON. In answer to Senator BUREAU, Senator CAMPBELL stated that the papers relating to the Washington Treaty would be laid before both Houses on some day, but what day that would be he could not yet tell. The reply to the address was adopted, and the House adjourned at 4:30.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 11.—On the return of the members from the Senate Chamber, after the ceremony of introducing new members had been proceeded with, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved to postpone the consideration of the address until the next day. Mr. MACKENZIE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to lay the correspondence relating to the Washington Treaty before the House before the discussion on the address. Sir JOHN replied that it would not be brought down until after the discussion. The motion was carried, and after a brief debate on the doubtful election in Manitoba, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved that when the House adjourn on Friday it stand adjourned until Tuesday to allow members to take part in the General Thanksgiving on that day. The House adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

April 12.—The Speaker took the chair a few minutes before four. After the presentation of several petitions, Mr. NATHAN, of British Columbia, moved the reply to the address. Taking up the various points of the speech, he concluded by expressing his belief that before long the newly admitted province, British Columbia, would take its place as one of the most important members of the Dominion. Mr. CARTER (Brome) seconded the motion. Mr. MACKENZIE congratulated the mover and seconder on the manner in which they had performed their duty. He denied that the Opposition had objected to the acquisition of British Columbia. On the contrary, they had always advocated it, and only opposed the manner in which it was conducted. He expressed his surprise at the extraordinary statement with reference to the unusually late meeting of the House, that the House had not been called before owing to instructions from the Home Government. The session should have opened much earlier in the season. He proceeded to criticise the speech, which he characterised as being remarkable, not for the great measures foreshadowed therein, as had been said by the seconder of the motion, but for the entire absence of such foreshadowings. After alluding to the statement of the Minister of Marine that the Government intended to proceed with the deepening of Lake St. Peter, he expressed his regret that no mention of such intention had been made in the speech. He then spoke of the speech delivered by the Hon. Secretary of State before the Young Men's Christian Association of Ottawa. The most extravagant and unjustified language used by the Minister on that occasion was unwarrantable. He saw no reason to fear an American invasion, and thought it most unreasonable that the four millions here should expect the thirty millions on the other side of the water to tax themselves, not only to maintain a costly navy, chiefly kept up on account of the colonies, but also a standing army here to be the sole means of defence against the irresponsible and rapacious people on the other side of the line. He also criticised the Treaty, and charged the Government with deliberately violating the law in respect to the subsidy to Nova Scotia, which had led to a presentation of claims from New Brunswick. No doubt Quebec would follow, and Ontario likewise. He further complained that no mention was made of a Supreme Court Bill, and Governor Archibald's strange conduct in Manitoba was not even alluded to. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS replied, defending the Government and justifying the course followed by the Premier in the matter of the Treaty. It was unfair to attach responsibility to the Premier, for all responsibility had been accepted by the Imperial Government. Hon. Mr. HOLTON protested against this view, which he held to be utterly indefensible and unconstitutional. No power on earth, he argued, could have controlled the Premier of Canada where Canadian interests were at stake other than the Parliament of Canada. He expressed his dissatisfaction at the delay in calling Parliament together, and with regard to the speech of the Secretary of State said that he held the whole Ministry responsible therefor. Hon. Mr. MACDONALD saw nothing at all in the address which should delay its adoption. As a loyal subject of the British Crown he was prepared to ratify the Treaty. Under the present system, in all matters of treaties, we must act under imperial direction, and be subject to imperial action; and if we wished to change this we must change our present position. The honourable gentleman concluded by defending himself against the attacks of the member for Lambton. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS rose to make a correction. What he had said was that the Government disapproved of the Treaty at the time and had protested against it. He did not say that the Government would oppose the Treaty. As the consequence of these protests a long correspondence had taken place which, when it came before the House, would show that there was entire accord between the Imperial and Canadian Governments. After recess Hon. Mr. MACDONALD resumed the debate, and expressed his gratification at the explanation of the Finance Minister. The first nine paragraphs of the address having been passed, Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne), on the reading of the tenth paragraph, protested against the expression "leader of banditti" applied by the member for Lambton to Riel. The remaining paragraphs passed, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee to draw up the address for presentation to the Governor-General. Hon. Mr. HOLTON said the House should have an explanation from the Premier of his action at Washington. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD thought it would be highly inexpedient and not for the public interest to discuss the question now. Of course the Government as such, and individually, were responsible for the country. He declined in the meantime to discuss the question of his own personal responsibility on this subject until

the proper time came, and he would then be prepared to discuss it to the fullest extent. The address founded on the resolutions was read the first, second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed and presented to the Governor-General. The House then adjourned at 8:15 p.m.

## SCENES ON THE ST. JOHN RIVER.

We give this week two views on the St. John River, N. B., from the pen of our special artist in that province, Mr. E. J. Russell.

## THE PRINCE'S LODGE, HALIFAX.

On the 10th May, 1794, H. R. H. Prince Edward arrived at Halifax in H. M. frigate "Blanche" from the West Indies. Beamish Murdoch, in his history of Nova Scotia, goes on to say:—"The colonists were dazzled and impressed greatly by the residence of the young prince, Edward, who brought with him the personal reputation he had earned for great activity and zeal in his military profession. Independently of the *telus* which his rank gave him, he gained the hearts of the civilians by his affability, benevolence and liberality. His generosity was displayed in many ways. He gave employment to workmen of every kind—labourers, painters, masons, carpenters, &c. He interested himself sincerely in the welfare of families and individuals, and this feeling continued during his life: for long after he bade a final adieu to Halifax, his exertions and influence were often used to procure commissions, pensions or employment for persons whose parents he had known while here. He remained, in fact, the ready patron of Nova Scotians until his death; so that if there were some little exaggeration of eulogy or reverence given him in Halifax, his heart responded to the genuine good feeling which overflowed in his favour, and many of our people had cause to bless his memory. In military life, the case was somewhat different. Educated on the continent of Europe, his ideas of discipline partook too much of the severity and rigour then prevalent in the armies of Germany, and he never was a popular commander,—having had difficulties sometimes with his officers, but more serious ones with the men under his command, especially at Quebec and Gibraltar; at the last named place a serious mutiny resulted. He was characterized through life by a strong sense of duty, a strict conscientiousness, much self-denial and personal hardihood: avoiding all effeminate habits and indulgences, while alive to the charms of music and society. He paid a sincere respect to religion, and in every instance exhibited a native dignity of behaviour. The excellent qualities that distinguished the prince have been evidently inherited by the illustrious lady, his only daughter, whose virtues and upright disposition add honour and respect to the grandeur of the British throne."

In a private letter from Sir John Wentworth, then Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, to John King, Esq., under-Secretary of State, 27th September (1799), he says the Duke of Kent "has entered upon his command with infinite activity, and ideas extremely enlarged, since his departure from hence. The arrangement in contemplation promises a plentiful circulation of money, and improvement to this province. He is now residing chiefly at my house near town, which he requested to re-occupy." (This the place called the Prince's Lodge, about 6 miles from Halifax, on the west side of Bidford Basin, where Prince Edward made great improvements, but as the erections were all of wood, they went to decay when unoccupied, and now there is hardly a vestige of them). "And I have accordingly lent it to him during his stay in Nova Scotia; although I have not another place to go to for a day's retirement. However, it must be sold for he wrote to me, and now says he has more pleasure in that villa than any other place out of England."

The Duke of Kent used to give musical parties and entertainments in the "Round" or "Music House."

## THE NEW W. M. CHURCH, TORONTO.

The New Metropolitan Wesleyan Methodist Church, McGill Square, the corner stone of which was laid by the Rev. W. Morley Pumphrey, on the 24th of August, 1870, was dedicated and opened for Divine service on the 4th inst. The *Globe* gives the following description of the building:

"The building was designed by Mr. Henry Langley, architect of this city, assisted by his brother, Mr. Edward Langley, and was erected by Mr. Joseph Gearing, contractor. It is in the French gothic style of the fourteenth century. Its extreme dimensions are 216 feet in length, by 104 feet in width. The auditorium is 124 feet long by 68 feet wide, and with the gallery which runs entirely around the inside of the church, contains easy sitting accommodation for about 1,800 persons; when necessary, however, about 2,400 persons can be provided with seats. In rear of the church is a chancel-shaped chapel, or lecture-room, 69 by 60 feet, with an upper floor, on which is an infant class-room. On this end of the building, at the junction of the lecture-room with the main portion of the edifice, are two very handsome towers, finished with spires, each one hundred and thirty feet high. The main tower, which is 120 feet in height, rises from a square base against the other end of the wall of the building, and each of the four angles is formed into an octagonal turret seven feet in diameter. The basement walls of the building are of Georgetown and Queenston stone, and the superstructure is of white brick with cut-stone dressings. The roof is covered with variegated slates tastefully arranged, and the ridge is richly crested with elaborate cast iron ornaments. The wood-work of the inside of the building is grained to resemble oak, the floor is carpeted with crimson and black floor-cloth, and all the pews are upholstered with crimson damask. The case of the organ, which is a most elaborate one, is stained in imitation of chestnut wood. The windows of the edifice being of stained glass, it is in the daytime filled with that "dim religious light" which is so appropriate to a building of its character. On the wall above the window that is over the main entrance door of the building is a beautiful scroll bearing the words "Holiness becometh thy House, O Lord." At night the church is lighted by gas proceeding from burners arranged in circles beneath patent tin reflectors above the capitals of the columns supporting the roof. Up to the present time the building and its furnishing together with the ground on which it stands, has cost about \$135,000, including the price of the organ, \$6,500."

The opening services were held at 11 a. m., by which time the church was crowded to its utmost capacity by a most re-