

persuading them to come in. It is in the nature of things that they would rather prove a burthen than a gain; but for the sake of placing the whole of British North America as a unit in its dealings with the Imperial Government it would be an undoubted advantage that both Provinces should agree to equitable terms of union. The matter affects them and Britain, however, much more than Canada. We can well afford to get along without them and will assuredly never offer them "better terms" than those which have been already tendered.

There have been other matters of no little importance developed under the expiring Parliament. The revenue of the country has grown, without sensibly increasing the taxes of the people; public works have been prosecuted and railway enterprise carried to an extent never known in the country before. On the whole, the first Canadian Parliament may be congratulated upon its successful legislation and still more upon the results which have so far attended it.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

SENATE.

June 3.—Several bills were advanced a stage and the House adjourned.

June 4.—Some local bills were read a second time, and a message was received from the Governor General, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging the receipt of the address concerning the illness of the Prince of Wales. The motion for the second reading of the Copyright bill elicited some discussion, but finally carried.

June 5.—After some private bills had been read, the House went into committee on the Copyright bill, which was reported with an amendment limiting the excise duty to a maximum of 12½ per cent on wholesale value. The bill was then read a third time and passed, omitting money clauses.

June 7.—The bills respecting duties on tea and coffee and the fraudulent marking of merchandise were read a second time, and the House then went into committee on the Pacific Railway Bill, which was reported and read a third time.

June 8.—A number of private and local bills were advanced a stage and the House adjourned.

June 11.—Several private bills were read a third time, and the bill respecting Dual Representation was after some discussion put to the vote and carried: Contents, 29; Non-contents, 19. A number of bills were then passed through committee and read a second time.

June 12.—Senator RYAN moved for an address for the appointment of a commission to obtain such full information as to enable the Government to submit to the next parliament a measure relative to a uniform system of weights and measures; also the maintenance at convenient places of reliable standards of length, weight, and capacity, including standards for the measurement of gas, of water; also for the regular inspection of weights and measures. Carried. The House then went into committee on the Dual Representation Bill and amendments moved by Senator LETELLIER DE ST. JUST to prevent the measure interfering with or invalidating Ontario acts, and to make the measure applicable to all the Provinces, were rejected. On the motion for a third reading Senator BUREAU moved to limit the powers of the returning officers. The motion was negatived by 13 to 25, and the bill then passed. Several bills were read a third time and the House adjourned.

June 13.—On the motion for the second reading of the Supply Bill Senator REESOR called attention to the contract made in 1869 between the Canadian Government and Messrs. Allan, for the carriage of the mails, and which the Government had power to recall by giving twelve months' notice. Senator CAMPBELL replied that the Messrs. Allan had performed the service in the most effective manner, and their line for despatch and safety was not excelled by any other sailing on the Atlantic. The Government had, however, given notice on the 31st March last of their intention to terminate the contract on the 1st April, 1873. They had done so in view of the completion of the Intercolonial Railway and the advisability of revising all the mail arrangements in the interests of the whole Dominion. The Bill then passed and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 10.—Several private and local bills were read a third time, and after some other important business had been transacted, Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the House into Committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions; resolved, "That it is expedient to provide, that subject to the approval of Her Majesty in Council, books of which a copyright is existing in the United Kingdom, but not in Canada, may be reprinted, published and sold in Canada under the following conditions:—The person or printer of any such work shall obtain a license to that effect from the Governor General and give a bond for the payment of the duty hereinafter mentioned, and shall register any work so reprinted, before publishing it, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture and pay one dollar for such registration; there shall be imposed on the work so reprinted for the benefit of the owners of British copyright, an excise duty of 17½ per cent on the wholesale value of the reprint, to be levied under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council and distributed among the parties interested, under the regulations made in like manner and approved by one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, on said provisions becoming law. The importation of foreign reprints of works, on which a copyright is then subsisting in the United Kingdom, and which are registered as aforesaid as reprinted in Canada, shall be prohibited, and all works published in the United Kingdom shall, as regards importation thereof into Canada, be deemed to be British copyright works, whether they be, or be not mentioned in any list furnished to the Collectors of Customs in places of importation, unless the importer makes a solemn declaration that they are not so." The resolutions were reported, and the bill founded on them introduced and read a first time. A resolution imposing a tonnage duty of 10 cents per ton on every vessel entering the port of Collingwood, in order to provide

means for improving the harbour, passed through committee, and a bill founded thereon was read a first time. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then moved the third reading of the Representation Bill. Mr. WORKMAN presented a petition signed by 750 merchants of Montreal centre, praying that the present divisions of Montreal remain unchanged. He protested against the change proposed by the government, as an attempt to sacrifice the rights of the Protestant minority of Montreal. He appealed to the Protestants of Ontario to help the minority. He concluded in a strong protest against the policy of the government, moving to refer the bill back to committee of the whole to amend it by leaving the electoral division of Montreal unchanged. Mr. RYAN (Montreal) believed the proposed change would be beneficial to the city, and he would therefore give it his support. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER argued that no injustice was intended, and none would be done to the Protestants of Montreal under the proposed change. The centre division would have 5,986 votes, the west 7,437, and the east 7,800, a much fairer division of the city than the present one. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said the religious question had never disturbed the political contests in Montreal, and he therefore regretted this attempt to rouse a religious feeling in discussing this question. After some further discussion the amendment was rejected; Yeas, 22; Nays, 94. The House went into committee of Supply passing the items without debate, on the understanding that full latitude would be allowed in discussing the motion for concurrence. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD introduced a bill to amend the Interim Election Act of 1871. The House rose at half past eleven.

June 11.—After routine Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD moved an address to His Excellency Lord Lisgar on the occasion of his departure from Canada. He added a few complimentary remarks on the manner in which His Excellency had performed his duties, and was followed by Messrs. MACKENZIE and MACDOUGALL (Lanark) in a similar strain. He then moved for a special committee to draw up the address. The following is the address, which was afterwards read and transmitted to the Senate for concurrence:

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Lisgar, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Governor General of Canada:

"We, Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the House of Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to express to your Excellency our sincere regret that the termination of your official connection with Canada now approaches. To the able and distinguished discharge of the trusts confided by our Sovereign to your Excellency in other portions of Her Majesty's Dominions has been happily added that of governing Canada. In expressing our regret at your Lordship's approaching retirement from the high office of Governor General, we venture to add our congratulation that your Excellency's administration of that office has been characterized by the great development of the Dominion and its marked prosperity, as well as by the extension of its boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Your Excellency will bear from our shores our highest respect and esteem. We trust that your Excellency will long enjoy the honours conferred on you by Her Majesty, and that you may be spared for many years to give, as a member of the Grand Council of the nation, the benefit of your Lordship's experience and tried ability in maintaining the welfare and integrity of the British Empire."

Sir FRANCIS HINCKS moved the House into committee on his resolutions respecting duties on tea and coffee. The effect of the resolutions is to allow tea and coffee to come into Canada duty free, from all countries excepting the United States. The resolutions were opposed by Hon. Messrs. MACKENZIE and HOLTON, who objected to them as being retaliatory measures and as violating treaty obligations. Mr. MACKENZIE further argued that tea was now being imported by way of San Francisco, and would be laid down at Chicago cheaper than at New York. The effect of the measure now before the House would be to prevent the people of Manitoba and the North-West from buying their tea in Chicago, where it could be obtained cheaper than in Montreal. This was legislating in the interests of Montreal and not of the Dominion. Sir F. HINCKS denied this. There were large importers in Toronto and Hamilton, and they could import by way of San Francisco free of duty equally with the United States. After some further discussion the resolutions were reported, carried on a division and a bill founded thereon read a first time. Some items from committee of Supply were concurred in, and the resolutions having passed through the ordinary forms, a bill was introduced and read a first time. The bills respecting Judges' Salaries, Copyrights, and Tonnage Dues at Montreal, were read a second and third time and passed. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD then moved the second reading of the bill respecting Trades' Unions, and explained in answer to a remark from Mr. MASSON (Terrebonne), that the bill was designed to modify the existing harsh law in the same way that the English law on the same subject had recently been amended; its sole object being to relieve mechanics from the penalty of being indicted for every association they might form. Mr. MACKENZIE said he saw nothing objectionable in the bill—(oh, oh)—except the clause requiring trades unions to be registered, which he considered oppressive to mechanics. After discussion the motion for the second reading was carried on division, and the bill passed its final stage. The act to amend the criminal law relating to violence, threats and molestation, was also read a second and third time.

June 12.—A resolution moved by Hon. WM. MACDOUGALL and approved of and amended by Mr. Mackenzie was passed, authorizing the internal economy commissioners to consider the cases of the clerks whose salaries were reduced by 12½ per cent five years ago, and to reimburse deserving officials in the discretion of the commissioners. On motion of Mr. Harrison his bill to protect newspaper proprietors from the effect of advertising stolen goods passed a third reading. Several bills were read a second and third time and passed and the Supply Bill a second time. The House then adjourned at 11.15.

June 13.—After routine Sir J. A. MACDONALD brought up a request from a number of members as to the propriety of purchasing Hansards for 1870 and 1871, and continuing to do so. He moved that the Contingent committee be authorized to purchase a certain number, to be decided by them. A lengthy debate ensued and finally, in the absence of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir G. E. CARTIER moved that it be an instruction to the committee of Internal Economy to make arrangements for six hundred copies of the reports of Parliament, known as the *Canadian Hansard*, for the years 1870 and 1871, for the use of members, the cost to be charged to Contingencies. After some discussion the motion carried: yeas, 41; nays, 5. On

the motion for the third reading of the Supply Bill Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE made a lengthy speech reviewing and criticizing the policy of the Government. The bill passed its third reading. Dr. SCHULTZ made several motions with reference to matters in Manitoba; among them one for an increase of the military force to 300 foot and 100 horse. Sir G. CARTIER said the matter would engage the attention of the Government, and the motion was withdrawn. At 5.45 the House adjourned until the next day at 11 a. m.

June 14.—The House met at 11.40 a. m. to give concurrence to several amended bills from the Senate. It then adjourned till two.

THE PROROGATION.

At three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the throne.

The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and the House being present, the following bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency:—

An Act to repeal the duties of customs on Tea and Coffee.
An Act to amend the Act respecting the Statutes of Canada.

An Act to confirm an agreement made between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the International Bridge Company; and for other purposes.
An Act for the avoidance of doubts respecting Larceny of Stamps.

An Act further to amend an Act respecting the Security to be given by officers of Canada.
An Act to correct a clerical error in the Act respecting Malicious Injuries to Property.

An Act to make provision for the continuation and extension of the Geological Survey of Canada, and for the maintenance of the Geological Museum.
An Act to naturalize Anson Greene Phelps Dodge.

An Act to amend the Act regulating the issue of Dominion Notes.
An Act respecting the Public Debt and the raising of Loans authorized by Parliament.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.
An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Caughnawaga Ship Canal Co.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Detroit River Tunnel Co. and for other purposes.
An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

An Act to incorporate the Canada and Newfoundland Sealing and Fishing Co.
An Act relating to the treaty of Washington, 1871.

An Act to indemnify the members of the Executive Government and others for the unavoidable expenditure of public money without Parliamentary grant, occasioned by the sending of an expeditionary force to Manitoba in 1871.

An Act relating to Quarantine.
An Act to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking.

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk and Champlain Railway Companies.
An Act to incorporate the Bank of Acadia.

An Act respecting the Toronto Savings Bank.
An Act to amend the Act chapter 47 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, intitled, "An Act respecting Rivers and Streams."

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the British America Assurance Company, and the subsequent Acts affecting the said Company.
An Act to incorporate the Anchor Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to amend chapters 6 and 7 of the Statutes of 1871, relating to Savings Banks.
An Act to incorporate the Thunder Bay Silver Mining Telegraph Co.

An Act to incorporate the Mail Printing and Publishing Co. (limited.)
An Act to incorporate the Canadian Railway Equipment Co.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Life Assurance of Canada.
An Act to legalize a certain agreement entered into between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the Corporation of the Town of Galt, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to legalize and confirm the lease to the Northern Railway Company of Canada, of the lines of the Northern Extension Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Act incorporating the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co. (limited.)

An Act to enable the Great Western Railway Company to extend and improve its connections.
An Act to incorporate the Dominion Water Works Co.

An Act to incorporate the Inland Marine and Fire Insurance Company.
An Act to incorporate the St. Catherines (Ontario) Board of Trade.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Canadian and European Telegraph Company.
An Act to incorporate the Bank of St. John.

An Act to incorporate the Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada.
An Act to incorporate the Bank of Hamilton.

An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence Bank.
An Act to incorporate the Exchange Bank of Canada.
An Act to incorporate the Quebec Frontier Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company.
An Act to incorporate the St. John Board of Trade.

An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade, town of Levis.
An Act to incorporate the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Sorel Board of Trade.
An Act to amend the law relating to the fraudulent marking of merchandise.

An Act to provide for the revival of voters' lists for elections to the House of Commons in a certain district of the County of Victoria, Nova Scotia.