

fore a fitting, though unofficial, representative of Royalty' his visit to Canada could not be allowed to pass without some of those attentions due to his high station, or without the unmistakable assurances of their devoted attachment to the Crown. Prince Arthur himself has expressed his gratification at the reception everywhere accorded him, and though he cannot be blind to the fact that he has become a great favourite with the Canadians, he has rightly enough interpreted the demonstrations in his honour as being inspired by the more national sentiments to which we have alluded, even if they were rendered more enjoyable by personal considerations.

The link which binds us to the Empire has of late become of so entirely sentimental a character, that these incidents connected with the Prince's visit have far more political significance than if Canadians were assured that the Empire would hold them within its grasp at all hazards. A short time ago a small but noisy class in England argued loudly that it would be better, both for Canada and the Empire, if the tie were severed; and men in the highest positions proclaimed that Canada would not be held an hour longer than she desired. The latter statement was interpreted by a few persons here as meaning that Canada should at once cut the connection—a very foolish interpretation, for though everybody likes to be assured of having his own way, no one believes that such permission imposes on him a way he does not like. Now, the good people of England, or the few of them who think seriously upon such matters, really wish to know "would Canada like to maintain the connection?" and Prince Arthur has, figuratively speaking, got the answer in his pocket. This answer, in the affirmative, came to him not through the politicians, but directly from the people, who, though seemingly led by the politicians, are able and willing, on such questions, to drive them. The *London Times*, which always represents the fussy, fitful surface phases of English political thought, and sometimes by accident hits upon the real opinion of the nation, undertook, last fall, in a patronizing kind of way, to express the political sentiment made manifest in this country by Prince Arthur's visit. Even then it drew back somewhat from its previously expressed anti-Colonial doctrines, and has since been so far awakened on the subject as to have ejaculated in a fit of pious fervour, "God forbid that England should abandon her Colonies!" We have no desire to quarrel with this sentiment, but it might be considerably improved by a slight transposition, so as to make it read, "God forbid that the Colonies should abandon England!" It may be some time before the writers for the great Thunderer will be able to take such a view of the Colonial connection; nevertheless it is certain that within a few months the anti-Colonial school has been overwhelmed in England, and the real sentiment of the country has found utterance in strong antagonism to dismemberment. When the State ball at Ottawa in honour of the Prince becomes the topic of comment in the English press, it is more than probable that it will furnish a text for another homily in favour of the maintenance of the Colonial connection. At all events the people of Canada have succeeded—thanks to Prince Arthur's visit—in making themselves thoroughly understood in the quarter where it would disconcert them the most to have their loyalty doubted.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Hon. Mr. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST moved an address for copies of the commission of the Hon. Mr. McDougall as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West, with correspondence, etc. He thought the appointment of Mr. McDougall was extremely injudicious and highly improper. He expressed his belief that it had been unwise to hurry the acquisition of the Territory, and considered the purchase-money would have been better spent on canals. Hon. Mr. MCPHERSON had agreed to second the motion; he coincided with some of the views expressed by the mover, but did not think that the Government had shown any undue haste in purchasing the Territory. He deprecated any discussion of the question before the papers were brought down. Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL replied to the strictures of the mover, showing that there could be no delay in acquiring the Territory, and that the Government had not neglected to acquaint themselves with what would be required in the Territory. He said the papers would be brought down as promised in the speech from the throne. After some remarks from Senator BENSON, the House went into Committee on the Bill relating to Fisheries, and the Committee having reported, the Bill was read a third time and passed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Feb. 28.—Hon. Mr. MILLER moved for the correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Dominion Government on the subject of the coasting trade. Hon. Mr. MCCULLY raised some objections to the phraseology of the bill introduced by the Minister of Marine on the same subject, and after a brief discussion Hon. Mr. MITCHELL consented to modify the bill as suggested.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.—Mr. DREW introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders. Mr. GOSWICK introduced a Bill to limit the Rate of Interest. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD said a bill on that subject would be introduced at once into the Senate, and be brought down to the Commons at an early day. Hon. Mr. HOLTON doubted whether such a bill

could originate in the Senate. Sir JONAS said he would look-up the authorities. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN laid on the table the Report and Minutes of Public Works for the year ending 30th June, 1868. Mr. JONES (Leeds and Grenville) asked whether any statement had been transmitted to England, to be laid before the Imperial Government, respecting the progress made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad. Sir JONAS said full information on the subject had been sent to Sir John Rose, who was acting for the Government in the matter. Mr. WORKMAN asked if the Government intended taking steps to improve the navigation of the Ottawa River, and more particularly the Grenville and Carillon Canal. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the subject was under consideration. Mr. MERRITT asked whether any progress had been made in the construction of the works for supplying the Welland Canal with water, and if it was the intention of the Government to complete the works in time for the opening of the canal next year. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said that considerable progress had been made in the works, which would be completed by the opening of the canal. Mr. MACKENZIE moved for the correspondence with the Imperial Government or any of the Provincial Governments on the subject of the new financial arrangements with Nova Scotia.—Carried. Also, for the report of the Superintendent of Roads from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, and information on the subject of the navigation of the lakes and rivers on that route. Also, for copies of the accounts for work and materials on the Parliament Buildings.—Carried. Also, for copies of the instructions given to the surveyors sent to the North-West. He said that reports were in circulation to the effect that the troubles in the North-West were precipitated by the mismanagement of the Surveyor and his party, who were in charge of this work. Though he doubted the veracity of these statements, he thought it desirable that they should be closely investigated. Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON wished to correct certain newspaper statements about annexation, attributed to him, in connection with the Hon. John Young of Montreal, who had been misrepresented by the Finance Minister. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said that in the first place he had not said anything like what was reported in the papers. He mentioned simply that he had been conversing with a gentleman (Mr. Young) on the subject of independence. It had not been denied that Mr. Young had gone to Sheffield and advocated independence, and the hon. gentleman had admitted that independence meant annexation. Hon. Mr. HUNTINGTON denied this and asked for facts. Sir FRANCIS HICKS explained that Mr. Young had admitted that annexation must follow independence, though it could not be asked for now. Hon. Mr. HOLTON thought it unfortunate that reference had been made to after-dinner speeches. He insisted that Mr. Young was incapable of advocating independence with a view to annexation. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asked if the member for Chateauguay knew whether Mr. Young was an annexationist or not. Hon. Mr. HOLTON would not be drawn away by side-issues as to whether Mr. Young was an annexationist or not. The point was whether Mr. Young did or did not make the statement imputed to him by the Finance Minister. After some remarks on the question of the propriety of using private conversation, the matter was dropped. Mr. BLAKE moved an address for copies of the correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments, touching the Intercolonial Railroad Loan, and the order in Council, &c.—Carried. Also, for copies of all correspondence and orders in Council, respecting the admission of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia into the Union.—Carried. Also, for copies of correspondence touching the legislation in any of the Provinces and disallowance of acts, &c. He said he understood that general instruction upon the subject of provincial legislation had been issued by His Excellency.—Carried. Mr. RYAN moved for a select committee to enquire into the payment of \$20,000 to the late Sir Allan McNab.—Carried. Mr. Young moved an address for copies of the tenders and contracts for departmental printing.—Carried. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD moved the appointment of a select committee to appoint the usual standing committees.—Carried.

Thursday, Feb. 24.—Hon. Mr. HOWE laid on the table papers connected with the North-West Territory. On motion of Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD, a Select Committee was appointed, composed of Hon. Messrs. Howe, Langevin, Tilley, Morris, J. S. Macdonald, Holton, Dunkin, McDougall, and Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake and the mover, to consider and report as to the papers connected with the North-West Territory, which it is expedient to lay before the House. Sir GEORGE E. CARTER referred to a former debate in which the member for Lanark had regretted that he (Sir George) did not, in his speech, condemn the proceedings of the insurgents in the North-West. He wished to remind the House that in the course of his speech he more than once took occasion to condemn the conduct of the insurgents, but in the reports of certain papers he was represented as having merely confirmed a statement of Mr. Langevin. Hon. Mr. McDougall called attention to the great difficulty under which the reporters laboured in ascertaining what was said in the House. The difficulty of hearing might be obviated by erecting two temporary galleries for short-hand reporters only, one over each entrance to the House. With reference to the remarks of the Minister of Militia, he expressed his satisfaction at finding the hon. gentleman so anxious that no misunderstanding as to the position of the Government with regard to the North-West question should go out to the country. He defended himself against the charges made against him in the Senate, of mismanagement in the affair of the treaty with the Indians on Manitoulin Island. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD said he was in opposition at the time of the time of the transaction alluded to, but he could now, in justice to the hon. gentlemen, state his belief that the arrangement was a good one, and had been carried out with every fairness to those concerned. The statements made by the newspapers in relation to the subject had no sanction from himself or his colleagues. Mr. STURSON, of Algoma, said that he had some knowledge of the state of affairs in Manitoulin Island, and he could assure the House that everyone in that section of the country looked with great favour upon the treaty made by the member for Lanark. Mr. MACKENZIE thought it strange that such statements, prejudicial to Mr. McDougall, should appear in government organs. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD said that he had always personally been opposed to what was called organism. He had always avoided anything of the kind, as he considered it an unwholesome system. He denied the truth of the remarks of the member for Lanark. It was not only the papers that supported the Government that attacked Mr. McDougall. The *Globe* had been the first to demand his recall. Hon. Mr. HOWE thought it would have been much better if the hon. member for Lanark, when he heard of such statements being made by the newspapers, had come to his colleagues and laid the matter before his colleagues, thereby giving them an

opportunity of making the same flat denial as had that day been made on the floor of the House. The SPEAKER then presented a message from His Excellency with the papers relative to the recent occurrences in the North-West Territory, which, on the motion of Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD, were referred to the Special Committee above named. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD moved that when the House adjourn, it stand adjourned till Monday. The motion was agreed to. Mr. MACKENZIE asked if any important bills had been printed, and if they could be distributed. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD introduced a Bill respecting Elections. He hoped it would be considered carefully and without hurry, so that the country might have a good election law. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN introduced an Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Arbitrators in cases not now referable to them by the present law. Mr. MACKENZIE moved an address for copies of correspondence between the Government and Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains respecting their title to the lands of the seignior. He was informed that the tribes believed that they had a right to the land they occupied, and that the titles were vested in trust for them with the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Montreal. It appears that there was a dispute of a denominational character in the matter. He moved for the correspondence in order to ascertain if there was any truth in the statements put forth by certain newspapers and certain individuals, and that, if these statements had any foundation, this House might take steps to put the Indians in possession of their rights. He also wished to know if there were any reserves available to which these Iroquois and Algonquins who complained of ill-usage might resort to for a home. If they had no home, and it was proved that they had no title to the lands they claim, the Indian Department should provide them with lands where they could make their homes. Hon. Mr. HOWE said the question turned upon whether the gentlemen of the Seminary had a legal title or not. A report had been made upon the affair by his predecessor and endorsed by the Minister of Justice. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said there was no doubt as to the ownership of the land. Upon investigating the claims set forward, it was found that the seignior had been granted by the King of France to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and that the grant had been confirmed when the country came under England. The gentlemen of the Seminary allowed the Indians the use of certain lands in the village of Two Mountains, but had not given them to them. The Indians wanted now to cut down the timber on the land and sell it. To this the gentlemen of the Seminary objected, though they allowed the Indians to take all the timber they wanted for fire and other necessary purposes. He had endeavoured to induce the Indians to remove elsewhere, but they had occupied the land for a century or two, and refused to remove, though he had offered to establish them in any part of Upper Canada, and the gentlemen of the Seminary were willing to pay them for any improvements made on the land. Mr. MACKENZIE expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanations of the Hon. Secretary of State, but thought it advisable to see the papers, as some extraordinary statements had been made. The motion was carried. Mr. MILLER moved for correspondence respecting the property of intestates dying without heirs. His object was to see whether the property thus escheated went to the Governor-General, or to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces. Carried. Mr. STURSON moved for correspondence respecting the settlement of accounts between Ontario, Quebec, the Dominion, etc. Carried. Mr. JONES moved for a statement of the cost and charges connected with the office of the Intercolonial Railway. He intended introducing a bill effecting important changes in the management of the road, and before doing so he wished for information. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD said that he had no objection to enabling his hon. friend to carry out his laudable end. The motion was carried. Mr. MACKENZIE moved for correspondence between the Government and the trustees or stockholders of the Bank of Upper Canada. The process of liquidation was most unsatisfactory, and he believed that under the management of a single liquidator, who would effect a speedy settlement, more benefit would be derived than from the management of the Board of Trustees. Sir FRANCIS HICKS had no objection to the production of the papers. His attention had been drawn to the unsatisfactory state of affairs, and the Government would probably bring down legislative measures at an early day to provide for certain alterations. The motion was carried. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved that the Governor's speech be taken into consideration. The House then adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Feb. 28.—Mr. STURSON asked if it was the intention of the Government to erect a new post-office in the City of Quebec. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government intended asking for an appropriation for that purpose. Mr. BRIDGES asked whether the Government had taken any steps to ascertain the practicability, cost, &c., of the proposed St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy Canal. Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government had already had reports enough on the subject. Mr. GOSWICK asked what were the intentions of the Government with regard to the duties on tobacco. Sir FRANCIS HICKS said their policy would be announced in due time. Sir FRANCIS also gave the same answer to a question of Mr. JONES, of Leeds and Grenville, respecting the duty on United States produce entering Canada. Mr. DUNESSE moved for a statement of the names of contractors on the Intercolonial Road, who have thrown up their contracts. Mr. WALSH said the return would be a very lengthy one and would not exactly give the information required by the hon. gentleman. No contractors had thrown up their contracts, but some of the contracts had been annulled by the Government. Hon. Mr. HOLTON wished to know if the return gave the reasons for which the contracts had been annulled. He asked the leader of the Government if it was the intention of the Government to lay before the House a report showing the progress of the work, the amount expended, &c. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD said such had not been the intention, but as the suggestion was not a bad one it would be considered and perhaps acted upon. Mr. MACKENZIE referred to some remarks made by him on certain rumours that the commissioners were, in some instances, at direct issue with the chief engineer. If there were any reports giving information on this subject, it was as well that they should be laid before the House. Sir JONAS A. MACDONALD said certainly. Mr. STURSON moved for a statement of sums paid from the vote of \$20,000 to defray expenses for commission for making provision for the uniformity of the laws of the Provinces, &c.—Carried. Mr. OLIVER moved for a statement of expenses connected with the mission to the North-West of the hon. Secretary of State for the Province.—Carried. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN moved for a list of persons who have passed the examination required for employes in the Inland Revenue Department. Mr. MORRIS said that the question of examination had been going on for some time past,