

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *McGreevy* have leave to bring in a Bill to grant additional powers to the *Quebec* and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return (in part) to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1873, for copies of all Reports from the Land Commissioner in *Manitoba*, regarding the sale or location of lands in that Province ; all reports from or correspondence with the Commissioner or any other parties regarding the sale or location of lands in that Province ; also for copies of the letter of resignation of Mr. *Canavan*, and all correspondence between Mr. *Canavan* and the Government ; also all correspondence with the Government of *Manitoba* on the subject of the complaints against the management of the Land Office in that Province. (*Sessional Papers, No. 45.*)

Complaint being made to the House by the Honorable Mr. *McDonald*, Member for the Electoral District of *Pictou*, in his place, of several paragraphs in a certain newspaper, printed at the City of *St. John, N. B.*, and called "*The Morning Freeman*," dated Saturday, 12th April, 1873, and published by the Honorable *T. W. Anglin*, a Member of this House, as containing libellous reflections on Members of this House, in breach of its privileges.

The said newspaper was produced ; and the said paragraphs were read by the Clerk of the House at the Table, as follow :—

OTTAWA, April 3.

The Vote of April 2nd.

" A Test Vote has at length been taken, and the Government and Opposition and the country know how many men are willing to vote with the Government, and for the Government sacrifice honor, character, honesty, reputation, and all that men should prize most highly, and cover themselves with infamy unspeakable for a consideration. The infamy of that vote is indeed unparalled, indescribable, ineffable, as it is indelible. It may be said, and no doubt it will be said, that many of those who composed the majority were actuated by public considerations, by some regard for the welfare of their constituents, by a desire to secure some great public improvement which the present Government are disposed to carry out, but which, if they remained in power, they would refuse to carry out unless the representative of the district, or the Province, voted to sustain them in such an emergency."

" But it will not be easy to persuade those whose esteem is worth having, that any man would deliberately incur the disgrace and shame, and infamy, of such a vote for any but a personal motive. It is not creditable to humanity, about which, in various ways, much has been said in the House of late, that men with characters to lose, with reputations to forfeit, will wade through filth so vile to Governorships, Judgeships, places in the Cabinet, places out of the Cabinet, profits, and so-called honours."

" To sound the depth of the infamy of this vote, far as plummet will reach, it would be well to review all the notorious facts which preceded this change.

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" They had prepared a majority to support them on a vote of want of confidence without reference to the character of any motion to that effect which may be made, and now they called upon that majority to refuse enquiry into the charges made, and to say