Mr. MTCHELL said that he was as capacity understanding any measure brought forward as any member of that House. He protested against any important law of that kind being passed without full consideration, and he again insisted that clause 14 should be reprinted with the amendments.

Mr. BUNSTER was opposed to frequent changes Mr. MITCHELL said he would like to have a photograph of the bill with its amendments, just to show the public the sort of bills which were presented for the acceptance of the House. mted for the acceptance of the House.
The Committee rose and reported progress.
Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the adjournment The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

SATURDAY April 90 Mr. SPEAKER stated that he had received a message from the Senate announcing the passage without amendment of the bill to provide that persons charged with common assault should be competent to appear as witnesses in their own belfalf, and of the passage with amendments of the bill to grant certain powers to the Agricultural Mutual Association of Canada.

The amendments in the latter were concurred in the contract of the contr

The amendments in the latter were concurred in.

Mr. MILLS moved the consideration of the amendments made by the Senate in the bill to amend an Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in Manitoba. Carried.

Mr. MILLS moved that the House do not concur in the amendment made by the Senate, on the ground that it was at variance with the general scope of the Act.

Mr. RYAN said the intention of the amendment was to refer claims which were not recognised by the

Mr. KYAN said the intention of the amendment was to refer claims which were not recognised by the Department of the Interior to the decision of an independent tribunal, of which he was in favour. There was every reason why the House should be liberal towards those who claimed land in Maniteba, and give them their titles.

Mr. MILLS—This amendment does not go so far as that. as that.

Mr. RYAN said the Minister of the Interior could

Mr. RYAN said the Minister of the Interior could make the amendment go further by allowing the claims to be investigated by the Commissioners, whose decision should be final.

Mr. SCHULTZ referred to the amendment in the Senate as showing the strong feeling in some parts of the Province regarding the stake claims, and went on to show other grievances in the parishes of St. Clements and St. Peter in Manitoba, and also relative to certain quarter sections sold to Mr. Stephen and others in Montreal in the neighbourhood of the Stone Fort, which deprived a number of persons of their hay privilege. He complained of the delay in settling these matters, as well as the delay in the issue of patents. The long delay in the issue of the scrip, the causeless delay in distributing the minors lands, had all contributed to make people lose faith in the willingness of the Government to do them justice. He said that if the Conflicting Claims Act of 1875 was imperfect, the flaw would have been discovered had the matter been gone on with at once, and the long and vexatious delay saved. He appealed to the Government as it was near the close of the last session of the present Parliament for an immediate redress of the grievances, which the section of this population had borne peacefully for years.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that even if the amendment from the Senate were adopted, it would not limit the nower of the Minister in connection.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Victoria) gave an instance of a lighthouse-keeper named Ross, a brother of the Hon. Mr. Ross, whe was formerly in this House, who had been allowed to remain on the mainland all the winter and engage some one else to do the work. This seemed very much like farming out the Government situations.

Sir ALBERT SMITH said Ross only remained away from his lighthouse one winter, and that was in a case of necessity.

Mr. STEPHENSON urged that the light-keeper at Rondeau should have assistance, or that a harbour master should be appointed.

Sir ALBERT SMITH said the light-keeper was to be appointed harbour master, which would give him control of the vessels.

The item passed, of 6 for maintenance and repairs, Mr. LANGEVIN asked how it was that the price for oil was increased.

for oil was increased.

Mr. BLAKE—There is more "Knight" in the Department now. (Laughter).
Sir ALBERT SMITH said there was an increased

Sir ALBERT SMITH said he would prepare a schedule of the lighthouses he intended to build and present it to the House before concurrence. The Committee then rose. The House adjourned at 10 p.m.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. OTTAWA, April 17.-The Committee re-assembled

Mr. HILLA PRINT ACT OF COMMITTEES

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examination.

Mr. Bowell—I do not find fault with it, but gentlemen opposite endeavoured to show that it was awrong for any of us to speak to the witness. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

To Mr. Bowell—Have not had any difficulties with Mr. Scott. I know no reason why he should state that which I believe not to be true. Had not paid for the cutter, which had been given. I read the Globe very faithfully.

Mr. Bowell—Have not witness with in the was becoming despendent of the cutter, which had been given. I read the Globe very faithfully.

THE SARNIA LIBEL SUIT. The Premier versus the "Canadian."

Sarxia, Ont., April 19.—The Premier's great libel suit against the Sarnia Canadian, for stating some time ago that some member of the Dominion Cabinet was "leaky," came off to-day. Mr. James Bethune, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Thos. Ferguson, Q. C., for the defence. The Premier was examined, and gave the names of the thirteen Ministers who he alleged had been libelled. The defence tendered evidence to justify what had been written, but, under the plea on the record of "not guilty," the Court refused to admit it. Mr. Ferguson made a powerful address to the jury, who, after about two hours' absence from Court, reported that they could not agree, and were discharged.

The trial created great interest in the county, as the result is supposed to possess some political significance, the political complexion on the jury being, it is said, ten Reformers and two Conservatives, while the vote in the jury room stood seven for conviction, and five for acquittal. Public feeling is very much in favour of the detendants.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The Times this morning has a long account of the alleged improper conduct of the Episcopal Bishop Alian McCoskey, of Michigan. The substance of the story is, that for a long time he has been improperly intimate with a young girl whom he educated, supported, and he recently married to a young mas of Detroit, named Bannister, who discovered the guilt of McCoskey, and indirectly through him the matter reached the public. Proof lies in a number of assayous and broadly suggestive letters written by McCoskey to the girl, Fannie Richards; in his sudder resignation, the confused denial made to the committee, his acknowledgment of unusual intimacy with the girl, the identification of some of the letters, his sudden departure for Europe and the reticience of the dignitaries of the Episcopal church who, although they do not affirm nor deny the story, on the other hand say the stories are so little authenticated that they are not more than rumours at pre-

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the same part of the complements of the top of the complements of the ment advanced in Ontario that the police in Maine were much more strict in arresting drunkards than in any other section. Such an argument is not founded on fact. The Marshal of Bangor, who is a temperance man, told me that his order to the force was not to arrest a man under the influence of liquor unless he was disturbing the peace, or unless he was disturbing the peace, or unless he was disturbing the peace, or unless he was a character known to the police as likely to create a row before going home. In addition he stated that on Thanksgiving Day, the 11th inst., if he had arrested one half the drunken men he saw in the streets of Bangor, the lock-up could not have held more than a part of them. In Bangor, as in Portland, a city agent is supposed to sell all the liquor required in his district, and I find the agent's returns for the year ending in March, 1877, no less a sum than \$26,481.60. Please to remember that he by law is only permitted to sell for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes. The above volume of trade would lead one to believe that the air of Bangor is very unhealthy, else that there is a good deal of truth in the statement and to me by many leading citizens that "any man and go into the agency and get his bottle filled." Slightly suggestive, however, of the fact that the city agent sells only a small properion of the liquor consumed in the community is the following circumstance:—A prominent druggist of Bangor failed a few months ago, and in looking over his list of creditors a Boston liquor merchant figured to the tune of \$1,800 for rum, whiskey, brandy, and gin, supplied to the apothecary within a short time.

Another favourite argument of the Prohibitionists is that the law lessens pauperism; yet, strange to say, the pauper rate

enforced in Bangor, the hotel keepers sold over the bar, and there was a sort of understanding between the members of the trade and the authorities, that if the former kept good order and cleared the saloons at a reasonable hour, they would not be interfered with. The following figures, kinding their bituminous coal by rail being less than the former kept good order and cleared the saloons at a reasonable hour, they would not be interfered with. The following figures, kinding their bituminous coal by rail via Buffalo, the freight by rail being less than it has ever been by water. This shows sold liquor, viz:

The Oshawa Malleable Iron Co. now Buffalo, the freight by rail being less than it has ever been by water. This shows the changes that are being made in the changes that the change that are the first own and the area to be admitted into the taverns on any present and the cha

land. He leaves a widow and children.

The Whitby Gazette says:—"A few days ago while one of Mr. Miller's children, of l'histle Ha', was eating an egg a portion of the shell lodged in the child's throat. They were obliged to take the little sufferer to Toronto to be operated upon. At last reports there was an improvement."

Lange from St. Thomas

where no unuse But, as "Observer" points out, the portion of our whole crop that will pes muster in the English market is but smal on the average, and it will not do to count much on that as a dependence. The truth is that while our best barley moves off readily enough at fair figure generally (though still fifteen cents per bushel below what American farmers about the same meridian of longitude get for the upon. At last reports there was an improvement."

Whilst returning home from St. Thomas market on Saturday, 13th inst., in company with her sister, Miss Alliston, daughter of a farmer in the north of Southwold, was taken suddenly ill and died in her sister's arms. She was about thirty years of age, and heart disease is believed to have been the aguse of death.

The Quebec Unromale 15th inst., says:—

The Quebec Unromale 15th inst., says:—

The Muskoka Herald has the following marrative of how a considerable sum of longitude get for the same meridian of longi

THE ENGLISH MAII

Interesting Summary of Nev

LETTERS OF MAROUE. The Times contains a letter from "Sene on the above important subject, intend to dissipate the scare the Russian pap have been trying to excite. He points that in addition to Russia's adhesion to Treaty of Paris declaring privateer abolished, the United States had bout themselves down to the discouragement any sort of legalised piracy long before to Treaty of Washington, and, indeed, lo before the Declaration of Paris. In 18 in answer to an application on the subject to the subject of the subject to the subject of the subject to the subject answer to an application on the subjoun the British Government, Mr. Mar then the American Secretary of Stated that "the laws of the United Sta impose severe restrictions not only upon own citizens, but upon all persons who m

States, against equipping privateers, ceiving commissions, or enlisting m therein for the purpose of taking part any foreign war." There can, then, be real danger of a revival of the obsolete pra real danger of a revival of the obsolete practice of issuing letters of marque, even we it sure to be a much more profitable but ness than it possibly could be if the Britis navy did its duty.

On the same subject the American or respondent of the Times telegraphs to the journal, on the 30th of March, as follow.

"A St. Petersburg telegram states the Russian newspapers speak of many advantage of the same subject the American or respondent of the Times telegraphs to the journal, on the 30th of March, as follow. Russian newspapers speak of many adva tageous offers for letters of marque havi open received from the United State

ligent enquiry, however, among shippi ople in New York and other America people in New York and other America ports fails to discover any foundation such a charge against shipowners. The reports are, therefore, believed to be pursensational, or disseminated by Russia diplomatic reasons. If war does come, to United States Government, people may reasured, will effectually enforce the netrality laws forbidding the fitting out armed expeditions in American ports. Russian diplomacy throughout has been direed to developing sympathy with its can in the United States, and a consideral portion of the American press now leans the side of Russia. But while America will sell military stores to any purchase will sell military stores to any purchase their operations will stop short at the point. The strictest neutrality will be a forced towards all European belligerent and our people are too shrewd to investment of the money in privateers, the American pobeing shut against them and English cruers plying elsewhere."

THE IRISH SUNDAY CLOSING BILL. The House of Commons made a night t on the 1st inst. The sitting began usual, at a quarter to four in the afternoon and it ended at twenty minutes past s yesterday morning. There was practical no legislative business done. The subjeunder nominal consideration was the Iri under nominal consideration was the Iri Sunday Closing Bill, and the Governme had specially given up the night that sor progress might be made with it; but dozen or so of Irish members vigorous opposed the measure, and, with the assi ance of a small English contingent, the effectually defeated all attempts to advan with it.

with it.

The Times says:—"Mr. Murphy, to member for Cork, who led off the Oposition, is one of the most extraordinal orators of the House of Commons. Layear he occupied three hours of a Wedney afternoon in speaking against the measure, and he accomplished this tall without the least symptoms of distress body or mind. His speech was from beginning to end fluent and equable; he we never at a loss for a word, and his setences were fairly put together, and he tences were fairly put together, and throat was clear to the last. On Mono been debated this year, he spoke again two hours and fifty minutes with the sa two hours and fifty minutes with the san easy serenity. It is evident that half dozen such members, with the power the are allowed in Committee to speak as mar times as they please on the same motio could effectually prevent a single clambeing passed in a whole of a month."

WHEN IS PARLIAMENTARY "OBSTRUCTION The Scotsman, in connection with the above protracted sitting, has an able article peculiarly interesting to us, in Canada, view of the late proceedings in our ow House of Commons. Our contemporary marks :- "Mere obstruction for obstruction's sal

is as contemptible as it is mischievous.
is the use of rules of procedure intended secure liberty for purposes of injurin liberty. But the object of those rules mu always be borne in mind if they are to properly understood. They are intended to enable a minority to withstand t action of a majority where that majority is proposing what is injurious to the public welfare and individual liberty. A note has sprung up, and has got a strong ho of the minds of many people, that the wild a majority ought always to be law. The accument is comething of this kind, who argument is something of this kind: whe a majority is in favour of a particular thin that thing is right, and ought to be entered in the control of the cont that thing is right, and ought to be erforced upon the minority. It is to be regretted that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and other statesmen who ought to have known better have given support to the contention, though they have abundance evidence that it is not sound. Both M Gladstone and Mr. Bright, for instance opposed the passing of the Ecclesiastic Titles Act in 1851. They held, and, at the nation subsequently admitted, propely held, that the Roman Catholics had good a right as any other body of religion ly held, that the Roman Catholics had good a right as any other body of religion ists to regulate their own intern economy. The majority not only in the House of Commons, but in the country were against the contention at the tim and the minority was overruled. But M Gladstone and Mr. Bright will not content that therefore the majority was right and that therefore the majority was right and that they were wrong. They may have even a stronger, because a more immediate illustration of the principle. Both gentlemen are opposed to the action of the Government in respect to the Eastern question. They know that this country could not commit a more suicidal or a more unjust fiable act at this time than to go to was But it is highly probable that in the Hous of Commons they will be overborne by majority, and it is by no means certain the ifan appeal were emade to the country, the passion which has been aroused, and the ignorance which prevails in many part of England were left and the property of the product of the prevails in many part of England were the country. gnorance which prevails in many par of England would not ensure a majority for war. Would Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Brigh afore agree that the majority was right the minority wrong? The instance d the minority wrong? The instance ight be multiplied if it were necessary perhaps enough has bee said to she the mere fact of a majority being at rticular time in favour of a thing is no itself evidence that that thing is drable. Apply this to the case of the Iris unday Closing Bill, and it will be four remove all just cause of complaint serverse obstruction on the part of thos ho opposed the bill. They did not applied forms of the House of Commons in order cenforce their views upon other people at to prevent others, and in many cases of very reasonable people from en a cring their views upon Ireland. Not an who apholds the Sunday Closin ill need go into a public-house on a Sun y unless he chooses; not man who public house on a Sunday of the course of the course of the course of the course they unless he likes; but because they of the course of the c

who do like or who have good reason in entering. That involves a principle white is worth fighting, and indeed ought to be fought. The members, therefore, who made a stand on Monday night, and refuse to allow progress to be made with the Sunday Closing Bill, were not guilt of simple perverse obstruction; and the fact ought to be recognise by the Government, who should he careful how they give up any most precious time to be wasted in the discussion of the bill. But the affair has a wide bearing. It will show some people who have been very anxious to set aside the unless of the House of Commons in order to

te they wish to prevent other people olike or who have good reason