| Fig. 10 | Fig.

groups or colonies. Po the possessien of the sh England and America w The motion was then carried.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved the House is

arr. Airpsates, moved the assignment of the resolution.

The Committee then rose and reported the resolution adopted.

Mr. Young (Waterloo), moved an address for all cerespondence relating to a suit releasely brought against the Government, with their consent, by the Parliamentary and Departmental Printer. He made the motion in order to him the face in this case brought

THURSDAY, March 20.

THURSDAY, March 20.

SEEATE.

Hob. Mr. Ryan gave notice that on the 23rd of April next he would move for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government in regard to copyright.

Hon. Mr. Bran gave notice that on the goods should man of all correspondence with the Imperial Government in regard to copyright.

Hon. Mr. Bran gave notice that his second reading of the bill respecting claims to unpatented lands in Manitoba. He explained that this action was taken by the Government in accordance with a despatch from Manitoba. It was simply to establish a Commission to determine the nature of the claims to unpatented lands, and would prove convenient and a saving of expense to the settlers.

Hon. Mr. Bursau thought the Dominion Government had no jurindiction in Manitoba to enforce a decision in this matter.

Hon. Mr. Campbell explained that the Commission to be appointed was simply

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. a second time and ordered to a

ABUNDARY OF Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

SENATE.

Hon. Mr. Ryan enquired if an Act to amend the Act respecting Copyright, passed last session, and reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, has yet received the Royal assent.

Hon. Mr. Campbell replied that it want the intention of the Government this session to introduce a new bill till the pleasure of the Crown was ascertained.

Hon. Mr. Campbell introduced an Act to amend the Act to make further provision for the Government of the North-west territories, which was ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

BOYSE OF COMMONS.

ing on Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. J. H. Cameron presented a petition against the return of Robert Wilkes for Centre Toronto.

The Speaker reported that a recognizance had been filed in connection with the Kent, N. B., election petition.

Mr. Cartwright asked, first, what amount influenced the Government in inducing them to offer a portion of the amount to the public at that time. Three hundred thous and pounds of that exchange was sold

that exchange beyond what is wholl teach to day in the market \$15,000 or \$20,000. (Hear, hear.) Replies having been given to several questions by hen, gentlemen, Mr. Cartwright moved for a select committee to enquire into the best and most direct route for mails and passengers between this Dominion and Europe, to consist of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. Anglin, Mr. Fortin, Mr. Young (Montreal), Mr. Mackay, Mr. Young (Montreal), Mr. Mackay, Mr. Young (Waterloo), and the mover. He referred to the Intercolonial, saying that unless some sources of traffic could be found for it, apart from the local traffic of the country through which it passed, it would be a mere burden to the country, but that if the project the was short to mention could be carried out, the railway would be rendered remunerative. The project to which he alluded was the adoption of the reute commonly known as the Newfoundland route. This had first been The distance between these two poi was little more than one-half of that betw. New York and Europe, and he thought advantages of the route were sufficient warrant great exertion and expenditure the purpose of securing a rapid trar. The present distance from Lon to Valentia occupied sixteen hin travelling, thence to Cape Race, 1, miles, about 100 hours. From St. John railway could be constructed across N foundland—to St. George's would begaleight hours, thence to the Intercolo sixteen hours, and so the time necessar a passage from England to Quebec woul wonderfully reduced; while at the 1 time a reat saving of expense would r wonderfully reduced; while at the same time a great saving of expense would result as well as a great increase of comfort, and the dangers of the cosan passage would be reduced to a minimum, and it must be re-membered that these dangers were at pres-ent very great. There would also be a much greater certainty as to the time to be taken up in the voyage. It was clear that what-vers would tend to shorten the passage and lessen the cost would greatly encourage emi-gration, especially if it should be the policy of the Government to induce emigration in grouns or colonies. Politically, he believed.