revide for the trial, either in Ontario or Ianitoba, of persons committing offences rithin the district. The bill was read a first time.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE. Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S bill to amend he bill to alter the duties of Customs and Excise passed through Committee.

Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) called attention to the heavy duties imposed on Portland cament, which was largely used in making artificial stone.
Sir LEONARD TILLEY said be would

ake note of it and consider it.

The bill was read a third time and

CANADA HIGH COMMISSIO. R. Sir JOHN MACDONALD mo Sir JOHN MACDONALD mo second reading of the bill to pro the appointment of a resident representative agent for Canada in the United Kingdom. In doing so, he said that the growth of Canada, its increasing importance, growing population, and larger interests, had made the occasional visits of Ministers to England altogether unsatisfactory The Government had, therefore, come to the conclusion that it was advisable to appoint an officer to reside continually in the vicinity of the seat of her Majesty's Government, there to represent the various ernment, there to represent the various interests of this Dominion. Canada has, as was well known, an emigration system in the United Kingdom. It was proposed that the new Commissioner should take charge primarily and especially of that service. Without saying anything disparagingly of the present or past emigration agent, he would remark that the present system had not been found to be satisfactory, from the fact that an agent living factory, from the fact that an agent living in London without prestige, rank and posi-tion had not been able hitherto to attract, and he believed never would be able to attract, anything like public attention to this important subject. It could be well understood that the statements of a mere agent with a limited and local jurisdiction, and to a certain extent not recognized except as holding the office for the purpose of assisting and giving information to intending emigrants, would not carry with him very great, weight. him very great weight. Such an agent was at a great disadvantage when conronted by the energetic exertions of the various agents of the United States railway companies, whose prosperity, whose dividends, and whose future depended altogether upon the securing of emigrants from the United Kingdom and the taking from the United Kingdom and the taking of them away from Canada. It was believed by the Government that an officer who was accredited and held a quasi diplomatic, or in fast, a diplomatic, position as far as was consistent with our condition as a dependency of the Empire—it was believed that the action and prestige of such an officer would greatly assist in directing emigration from the and prestige of such an other would greatly assist in directing emigration from the Mother Country and from Europe generally, particularly Germany, to Canada. At present the local agent living at London could have no influence whatever. He was not accredited in any way to her Majesty's Government and could have no Majesty's Government, and could have no influence in the continent in the way of giving advice and to holding out hopes to the intending emigrants from Europe. The emigration matter was, therefore, of primary importance cereically into power. primary importance, especially just now when happily there was not only a tendency to emigration from England and Germany, but a growing tendency towards emigra-tion to British North America. It was believed that an officer of high rank and osition to whom reference could be made by her Majesty's Government, and to whom the Colonial Minister could send any communication from the conginental Powers would be of the very greatest im-portance to Canada, and greatly assist in

notion of emigration to this coun-ut that was only one small branch uties it was proposed to impose anada's Commissioner. Besides a representative to look after the juestion of emigration, it was de-as the Government believed, to resident agent on the spot to attend commercial interests of the Domin-twas known to every gentleman in use that within two years most of mmercial treaties which governed mmerce of the continent had been ted, and that all the Enropean s were at this moment in Council s were at this moment in Council er, or endeavouring to be in Council er, for the purpose of either renewing d treaties or establishing the common of the world, so far as Europe was ned, on a new basis. Heretofore in taking of such arrangements, the nion, like the other colonies of her ty's Empire, had been in a degree unrepresented, and it was believed that it was of great importance in the present exigency to have in England a resident agent or Minister, because such an agent was a Minister who would be on the spot for the purpose, at any moment,

was a Minister who would be on the spor-for the purpose, at any moment, of being consulted on behalf of Can-ada in regard to any negotiations that were going on between her Majesty's Gov-ernment and the various European Powers on commercial matters. Her Majesty's Government, as would be seen from papers to be laid on the table of the House, hadto be laid on the table of the House, had assented to the appointment. Her Mamatic position as was consistent with the subordinate position of Canada as a de-pendency of the Empire. It was not well to mix up the personal question with the general principle of the bill, but it was known that Sir Alexander Galt had been selected for the purpose of filling this office. He had been chosen as acceptable not only to Canada, but to her Majesty's Government in view of the work he had done in connection with the Foreign Office. His selection under hon, gentlemen opposite to deal with the fishery question would, he (Sir John) thought, give him a prestige which would inure very much to the advantage of the Dominion. He had been employed under the wing of her Majesty's Government in endeavouring to interest France in commerce with Canada, He had also been employed by the Government in attempting to interest Spain in ment in attempting to interest Spain in trade between Cuba, Porto Rico, the Spanish possessions in America, indeed Spain itself, and the Dominion. He (Sir John) might say, that when Sir Alexander Galt in the first place went to Spain at Galt in the first place went to Spain at the instance of the present Government, his instructions were to attempt to open up a trade with Cuba, Porto Rico, and Canada. But, at the suggestion of the Spanish Government itself, the sphere of his instructions were enlarged so that the whole question of trade between Spain and her possessions was opened up. It was known that in Spain, as in older countries, matters moved slowly, but the manner in which Sir Alexander was treated, and the way in which his suggestions for the enlargement of the trade, espemanner in which Sir Alexander was treated, and the way in which his suggestions for the enlargement of the trade, especially between Cubs and Porto Rico, had been received, gave the Government great hopes that in the early future a large increasing and rapidly developing trade between the Dominion and Cubs and Porto Rico would spring up. In France, Sir Alexander was on the verge of success with respect to the reduction of the duty on ships built in Canada and sold in France. It was known to the House that a ship built in England could be sold in France on a duty of two francs a ton, but that upon a ship built in Canada and sold into France a duty of 40 francs a ton had to be paid. The obvious disadvantage of this to Canada was pressed upon the French Government, and it was almost, he might say it really was, agreed that the duty should be lowered, and that Canadian ships should be introduced into France the duty of two france a ton. When Austria gave notice to all the nations with whom she had commercial treaties the these treaties were at an end, this broug the negotiations with France to a close, Enland and France were now about to enter in negotiations for new and extended commercial relations, and that being the capit was obviously of the greatest importance that Canada should have an officer on the spot to take advantage of every communication that might have to come to Canada on the subject, and to obviate the delay that would be incurred by forward.

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commerce of a dry dock at this port, capable of taking in the largest class of vessels. Considerable discussion took place, bhe advantages of such a work in the port being admitted on all sides.

Mr. Turner stated the Company would require at least a subsidy of \$10,000 a year for twenty years from the city. No decision was come to, the matter being referred to a Committee composed of members of the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce to investigate and report to a future meeting.

OTTAWA: UNEMPLOYED.

A Ensh of Ten to Secure Work at a Delissment was issued for men to go and work on the Thunder Bay section of the Canada Pacific railway at \$1.50 per day with board at four dollars per week, being offered half the transport paid. In order to assist the labourers out of the city, the Mayor stated that the corporation would advance the necessary ten dollars to the corporation of the expenses of the journey. The men were to be at the City Hall this morning, and sign the agreement to pay back the ten dollars to the corporation through the contractors, but up to one c'clock only ten had responded, as follows:—Francis Salmon, Joseph Carriere, Prosperous Paul, Patrick, and John Schmidt. The men were to have left the city to-night, but if fifty cannot be secured, the not probable that they will go at alt.

SPRING SHOW.

Prize List at the Tewaship of Hope spring stallion show was held this afternoon on the market square, Fortice, so the corporation through the contractors, but up to one c'clock only ten had responded, as follows:—Francis Salmon, Joseph Carriere, Prosperous Paul, Patrick, and John Schmidt. The men were to have left the city to-night, but if fifty cannot be secured, the nen probable that they will go at alt.

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