

On the motion of Hon. Mr. Lettlier De St. Just, seconded by Hon. Mr. Scott, the House adjourned until Monday at three o'clock.

MONDAY, April 13.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock, but for an hour and a half the business was conducted with closed doors. When the representatives of the press were admitted, the Speaker submitted a list of the stockholders of the Bank of Montreal, as well as petitions in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and petitions for the amendment of the tariff so as to protect the manufacturing interests of Canada. Several hon. members also presented petitions of a similar character, and for acts of incorporation, and amendments of acts of incorporation.

After the reading of petitions, the first reports of the Committees on contingent accounts, on the Parliamentary Library, on Standing Orders, and on Commerce and Banking, were submitted, which simply amounted to the recommendation that the quorum of each should be reduced to nine members.

The following notices of motion were then given:

Hon. Mr. READ gave notice that he will enquire of the Government on Wednesday next, if it is the intention to extend the system of postal deliveries, and if so to what extent?

Hon. Mr. GIRARD gave notice of his intention on Wednesday to ask have the plans for the erection of a bridge over the Red River, in Manitoba, in continuation of the Dawson route, been submitted to the Government, and does the Government intend to begin the building of such bridge at an early date?

Hon. Mr. WARK gave notice that on Wednesday he will ask is it the intention of the Government to bring in during the present session a bill to authorize the same increase to the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, as were made to the salaries of judges in other Provinces of the Dominion by the 36th Victoria, Chap. 31?

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN gave notice that on Wednesday next an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House a copy of all appointments to and dismissals from office in Prince Edward Island, as well as a copy of all petitions and other

papers connected therewith, since the 1st day of July last.

Hon. Mr. GIRARD gave notice of an enquiry, which he will make on Thursday next, does the Government intend to take the necessary steps to ascertain the possibility of rendering the river Assiniboine navigable by leading into it the waters of Lake Manitoba by means of a canal between the two at the place where they are nearest to each other?

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Victoria) had given notice "That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, for copies of all instructions given to any engineer or other person to examine into the practicability of a mixed land and water trans-continental communication with British Columbia, and for copies of any reports received from such engineer or other person, and for copies of any other reports or papers on the subject of the feasibility of using the waters of the Saskatchewan River for navigation purposes during a portion of the year," but he requested that the motion be allowed to stand until the 24th inst. The motion was postponed accordingly.

It was then moved by the Hon. Mr. ALEXANDER "That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, declaring it as the opinion of this branch of the Legislature that it would be desirable in the interests of this country, if the Treaty existing between Great Britain and the United States for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals could be extended to embrace fugitive debtors who have absconded from one country to the other, owing sums over and above two thousand dollars." He desired to elicit the opinion of the House whether it would not be advantageous to extend this provision of the Extradition Treaty, to embrace also a certain class of "fugitive debtors." As the Treaty now stands, it only provides for the surrender of fugitive criminals. A party to be extradited must be chargeable with one of the crimes enumerated in the Treaty. Whereas, cases are from time to time occurring, of debtors, who are not chargeable with any crime, absconding from one country to the other owing considerable amounts, perhaps from \$10,000 to \$30,000, suddenly and unexpectedly crossing the lines, and if they are not chargeable with any breach of the Criminal Laws, under the present state of the Extradition Treaty, it has been found almost impossible to recover anything from them. And it will be admitted that the very fact of the law affording no power to bring back such a debtor, is a strong