practicable, and let a whole season be devoted to furnishing the station with boats, sledges, dogs, equipments and supplies for the ice-pack which fringes the open Polar Sea, and let the steamers (built expressly to cut their way through the ice) be also provided at this upper-whale fishery. Then, with the reopening of the brief summer in those Arctic regions, let the steamers, with the dogs, boats and sledges, push their way through, until between the steamers, boats and sledges, the North Pole is attained. The intervening five hundred miles remaining unexplored to-day could surely thus be traversed. For this system of regular approaches in steamers the route of Baffin Bay is the best. Otherwise it is the last route which should be adopted by a Polar expedition; for it is the outlet from the Polar Sea of that great Arctic current which carries its icebergs in June down into the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. All the great northern rivers of Asia and the Equatorial ocean currents of the Pacific and Atlantic pill in the contributions to the Polar Sea, and the main outlet for their surplus waters, is Baffin Bay. Steamers, however, can overcome that strong outflowing Arctic current—but only, if we may judge from the experience of the *Polaris*, by the plan of regular approaches we have suggested.

REPUBLICANISM IN JAPAN.—The eagerness with which some of our neighbours when abroad vindicate their right to emulate the pomps and vanities of effete but splendid old world institutions is sometimes not too many do so, and those who do are of the type indicated by the happy phrase "shoddy. The point of the joke lies, for every country has its "shoddy aristocrats," in the claim which republicanism makes to the virtue of simplicity. But to our illustration. The New York *Tribune's* correspondent in our authority, his letter being published a few days ago. It seems that the Mikado of Japan invited the foreign legations to participate in the ceremonies incidental to the commencement of the New Year. Among the ladies to be thus honoured was the "American Ambassadress." Hesperus has welcomed that its predecessors. Nor will the reader be disappointed in its perusal, for the book may without hesitation be classed among his best efforts. The plot is briefly as follows: At some point of time in the late Franco-German war, a cottage on the contested frontier was occupied by a number of wounded Frenchmen, with whom are Mercy Merrick, an English nurse, attached to a French ambulance, and Julian Gray, an English lady, on her way to England. An outpost party of French troops, with Captain and surgeon, are also present. Grace is there by an accident of travel, as she explains, and without attendance. She was born in Canada, and had been left parentless, and was being conducted by a lady-friend to her dying father to a family connection, Lady Janet Roy, being at the time her only living relative to anyone in England. Mercy, on the other hand, had passed through a childhood of misery, becoming deeper as she grew older, until fighting vainly against her ill-fortunes she is betrayed and forced into a life of shame. A false accusation of theft places her in prison, and chance she is consigned to a Refuge. After this, she makes numerous efforts to efface the stigma upon her name, but they are baffled by the chance of the discovery of what she had been, until the matron of the Refuge obtains for her one more chance, this being a nurse for the Geneva Convention. Both Mercy and Grace are, it should be said, beautiful and young, the former preeminently so, besides being far the superior of the two in generosity of character and kindness of disposition, of mind and heart, which had enabled her through her sufferings to retain a firm hold of the Christ, though not knowing Whom Mercy was. He brings her to Lady Janet's house, and Mercy on seeing her faints. In the following chapters Grace displays a degree of violence and insolent self assertion, which disgusts the old lady, who wishes to disbelieve her story. Julian Gray, however, is convinced of its truth, and advises Mercy to confess all, although she has in her power to retain her position by allowing the real Grace to be treated as an impostor. Mercy does try to confess to Lady Janet, who will not listen to her, and leaves Grace to accept a sum of money to depart. Mercy will not conceal the truth from Horace, and tells it to him. He gives up Julian, Mercy, attracted by her beauty, and struck by her self-sacrifice, which, however, he had counselled, offers her marriage, which she refuses. Afterwards they are married, and his aunt sets herself about negativing the inevitable verdict of "society" upon the match, but without success, and the young clergyman and his wife emigrate to find a new field for his labours.

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LITERARY NOTES.

MESSRS. ADAM, STEVENSON & CO. have in press the Lectures and Sermons of the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, LL.D., which it is intended to publish as a memorial volume. The Lectures are six in number:—Daniel in Babylon, Macaulay, John Bunyan, Wesley and his Times, Florence and the Florentines, The Huguenots; to which is added "A Pilgrimage to two American Shrines." The Sermons are four in number:—Kindness to the Poor, (preached before the members of the St. George's Society in Montreal Cathedral, Church, Toronto); The Salvation of Israel; The Lord's Supper; The Transfiguration of Christ. The work will be 350 pages, crown 8vo, and will be printed in the very best style, upon tinted paper. It is believed it will be out before Dr. Punshon's departure for England. We subjoin the very gratifying man's preface, simply remarking that as to the brief Shakspearean quotation "to the manner born," some one has blundered in the matter of orthography:

"There are times in a man's life when it is not graceful to withstand external pressure, and when one must risk a reputation for being wise, to secure a reputation for being kind. It is therefore, that, at the request of many friends, I consent to the publication of these Lectures and Sermons, as a memorial volume.

"I have not aimed to alter the form of direct address. I have thought that possibly the perusal of what multitudes have heard may recall the voice that spoke—when the speaker is far away. Thus not only may the truth remain, but the personal memory linger, not only may the oak be a substantial shelter, but the ivy be invisible myrtle be remembered too.

"I take pleasure in the thought that, although not native to the Dominion, I have learned to identify myself as loyally with its interests as if I were 'to the manor born;' and in the separation to which duty calls me, I shall cherish an unceasing attachment to its people and its fortunes still.

"When I consider that here is a land which maps all the benefits of monarchy—without the caste and cost of monarchy—a land where there is no degradation in honest toil, and ample chances for the honest toiler; a land whose educational appliances rival any other, and whose moral principles has not yet been undermined; a land which starts its national existence with a filial love of freedom, a quickened onset of enquiry, and a reverent love of truth, and of the highest secularities, religious; I feel that never country began under fairer auspices, and that if Canada's children be but true to themselves, whatever their political destiny may be, they will establish a stable commonwealth which in all the virtues which make national greatness—mightiest in these intellectual forces which make any people—shall be the peer of the mightiest. May no Marvel ever sit among the ruins of a promise so fair.

"W. MORLEY PUNSHON."

Lovers of literature will find excellent taste which is his in a literary sense as well as in every other respect, has dedicated the Canadian edition of his "Letters from High Latitudes" to "That True North, Which, we warmed the poet's heart of England's laureate. The edition is worthy the publishers, Messrs. Adam, Stevenson & Co., and will be made doubly welcome because of the author's charming preface, which runs thus:—

"A Cynic has suggested that after a certain interval the return to life of our dearest relative might often occasion as much perplexity as pleasure.

"However harshly this sentiment may grate on the ears of Constancy, I confess to a kindred feeling of embarrassment in being suddenly confronted, after so many years, with the same book that accompanied me, long ago; but in that time, the question of the salaries of the Ministers of the Crown would not, and was, when fortunate enough to be temporarily interwoven, may be disposed to the Commons in the pleasant and packing experiences of their present Governor-General.

"But for this I should never have had the hardihood to appear as an author before the public of this Continent, whose complicated position and fiscal arrangements enable its inhabitants to skim the cream from the literature of Europe, without burdening themselves either with its sedimentary deposits, or its irritating restriction of its copyright. Once, indeed, through the 'enterprise' of a transatlantic Editor, whose nationality shall be nameless, I tasted the sweetness of these 'Letters' obtained an ephemeral popularity in a provincial serial, but, in spite of my spirited impressario having pirated his piracy by the assertion that 'he had commissioned a British Lord at a handsome salary to discover the North Pole and to furnish his Magazine with an account of his adventures, confirmed as it was by such a transfiguration of the dates, tenses and superscriptions in my narrative as might lend colour this ingenious fiction—the speculation proved very greatly a financial failure, to my cent. on his profits has hitherto reached me.

"Notwithstanding this discouraging experience, I am still in hopes that the Canadian reader, upon whom any personal interest with which he may regard the author, will not grudge an occasional half hour to a description of those out-land countries that share with his Dominion the Aurora's ruby affluence, and are wrapped by winter in the same silver mantle as his own; where early mariners—500 years before Columbus—landed twenty-five years of a Scottish Prince, and struck the headlands of his Acadie; and whose modern inhabitants, in the simplicity of their lives, in the nobleness of their industry, in the freedom of their political institutions, and in their masculine energy, exemplify and prefigure within their lesser limits, the qualities, virtues, and attainments, proper to a great Northern people.

"And here I should be disposed to end my brief apology for this Edition, were it not that I am tempted to seize the opportunity of answering a question that has been put forward more than ONCE, during the Author's absence.

"The kind and faithful servant remained with me for many years after my return from the North, environed by something of an heroic halo by the eyes of his fellow of his acquaintance, and of the 'public' which he frequented. He subsequently accompanied me on an eighteen months' cruise in the Mediterranean, as well as on my visit to Palestine as British Commissioner, but neither the sunshine of the South nor the glitter of the parti-coloured East, mercurialized the melancholy of his temperament. By that genial atmosphere of the graveyards of Egypt he exhibited indeed a transient brightness, which the occasional exhumation of a mummy, and such traffic with the dead, and their apportionments as my excursions at Thebes afforded him, stimulated into symptoms of hilarity.

"Of the Pyramids he was disposed to think but lightly, until informed that they had served for sepulchres; but on quitting the heights of Gizeh I observed that he had pocketed two skulls as the appropriate memorials of his visit. With his brows bound in the folds of a yellow turban, a striped Arab mantle enveloping his person, and seated on a donkey, these fleshless countenances grinned from under either arm.—When moved the least jovial of the three,—he presented, I confess, some of the same locality in Canada as Grace's parents, and had also visited Italy, as they had, present themselves to Mercy as a strength the purple hour of evening.

"He continued to the end to sedimentise his announcements with phrases of dolorous import. One day at Thebes I was lying in my berth prostrate with a feverish attack, my nerves in that impressionable state peculiar to sickness in a tropical climate; suddenly Wilson enters the cabin and proclaims in his hollow tones, 'If you please, my Lord, the corpse is come adrift!' by which dignified but depressing title he was pleased to designate a mummy which my people had just brought down from a rock-temple I had recently discovered.

"His bedside visits, however, were not always so innocuous. On our arrival at Beirut some months afterwards, we found a traveller at the hotel stricken with Syrian fever—a disease which seldom pardons. The patient's life hung by a thread. The doctors had enjoined the most absolute quiet, and every inmate of the house passed his door breathless and on tiptoe. One kind lady, who had constituted herself his nurse, was alone allowed to visit him. But on an unlucky Sunday afternoon she was absent for a brief half hour at church.

"Forthwith Wilson stole upon his victim, and gliding into a chair at the bed-head, whispered forth at intervals these sentences of dole: 'Well, Sir, you do look bad!' 'Syrian fever, I understand, sir?' 'Ah! they say people don't recover from Syrian fever.' 'I am Wilson, sir.' 'THE WILSON!' with which ghastlike revelation of his identity he concluded his dismal avatar, the particulars of which the sick man happily survived to relate.

"I could multiply these paragraphs by the relation of a hundred similar freaks of my poor follower's saturnine humour. It would be more difficult to give an adequate idea of his kindness and affectionate serviceableness, his resolution in danger, his versatility of resource, and unassailable integrity; only those who have travelled much in wild countries can understand what an infinite amount of comfort, security, and effort and security, is born of such faithful counselship. If every now and then I have stepped, in my narrative, my story with glimpses of the share my poor servant took in our daily life, the reader will feel that a loving hand has guided the pencil. To this day I never prepare for a journey without a rich of regret for my lost travelling companion.

"Some times after our return to England Wilson's health became affected by an obscure disease, which subsequently developed very distressing symptoms. Never could he complain of his sufferings, with great patience, he died in the Hospital for incurables at Winnifrede.

"Ottawa, 1872."

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW MAGDALEN. By WILKIE COLLINS. Canadian Copyright Edition. Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co.

The novel-reading public is always glad of a new story by Wilkie Collins, and "The New Magdalen" will be a book to be welcomed than its predecessors. Nor will the reader be disappointed in its perusal, for the book may without hesitation be classed among his best efforts. The plot is briefly as follows: At some point of time in the late Franco-German war, a cottage on the contested frontier was occupied by a number of wounded Frenchmen, with whom are Mercy Merrick, an English nurse, attached to a French ambulance, and Julian Gray, an English lady, on her way to England. An outpost party of French troops, with Captain and surgeon, are also present. Grace is there by an accident of travel, as she explains, and without attendance. She was born in Canada, and had been left parentless, and was being conducted by a lady-friend to her dying father to a family connection, Lady Janet Roy, being at the time her only living relative to anyone in England. Mercy, on the other hand, had passed through a childhood of misery, becoming deeper as she grew older, until fighting vainly against her ill-fortunes she is betrayed and forced into a life of shame. A false accusation of theft places her in prison, and chance she is consigned to a Refuge. After this, she makes numerous efforts to efface the stigma upon her name, but they are baffled by the chance of the discovery of what she had been, until the matron of the Refuge obtains for her one more chance, this being a nurse for the Geneva Convention. Both Mercy and Grace are, it should be said, beautiful and young, the former preeminently so, besides being far the superior of the two in generosity of character and kindness of disposition, of mind and heart, which had enabled her through her sufferings to retain a firm hold of the Christ, though not knowing Whom Mercy was. He brings her to Lady Janet's house, and Mercy on seeing her faints. In the following chapters Grace displays a degree of violence and insolent self assertion, which disgusts the old lady, who wishes to disbelieve her story. Julian Gray, however, is convinced of its truth, and advises Mercy to confess all, although she has in her power to retain her position by allowing the real Grace to be treated as an impostor. Mercy does try to confess to Lady Janet, who will not listen to her, and leaves Grace to accept a sum of money to depart. Mercy will not conceal the truth from Horace, and tells it to him. He gives up Julian, Mercy, attracted by her beauty, and struck by her self-sacrifice, which, however, he had counselled, offers her marriage, which she refuses. Afterwards they are married, and his aunt sets herself about negativing the inevitable verdict of "society" upon the match, but without success, and the young clergyman and his wife emigrate to find a new field for his labours.

Such are the main incidents of this story and its personages. It is conceived and executed with all that dramatic power for which Wilkie Collins is so remarkable. The characters are drawn with great skill and truthfulness, and in short the whole novel is of absorbing interest. We shall not attempt to discuss the moral question of the marriage which must be left to the individual judgment of the reader. "Society" is terrible and yet capricious. The "Bridge of Sighs" was one of many protests against "that rarity of Christian charity" which bars the door against a certain class of repentant sinners. It is a mere truism to say that people, whom we cannot call other than good and sensible, regard the bar secondary. It is equally true that frequently those who are the loudest to condemn the erring are in practice the most thoroughly inconsistent. How many of us are there who not only accept, but embody the greatest of the three virtues—Charity? Not mere alms giving, but charity in the Scriptural and wider sense, the Charity of the Master Himself.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

as far as his vote was concerned. He simply wished to dispose of the matter as speedily as possible by coming out and denouncing the proceedings of which he was a subordinate officer. He would conclude by moving an amendment, which he thought, considering the late period of the session and the amount of important business yet to be transacted, every member would see the propriety of. He moved "that all the words after 'that' be expunged, and the following words inserted instead thereof:—'In this House do now proceed to the order of the day.'"

Mr. Cartwright agreed with the motion of the Hon. Mr. Tupper. He thought, however, we ought to forbid all officers holding office under the Government interfering in all elections, whether in favour of the Government or the opposition candidates.

Considerable debate ensued, extending to after recess.

The vote on Hon. Mr. Tupper's amendment was then taken and carried. Yeas, 103; nays, 70.

YEAS—Messrs. Archambault, Baby, Baker, Beaty, Bentley, Bolduc, Bolton, Bourassa, Brown, Brown, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Cameron (Cardwell), Campbell, Carling, Carter, Cartwright, Cauchon, Chisholm, Colby, Colley, Coughlan, Crawford, Cunningham, Currier, Cutler, Daly, De Cosmos, Dewdney, Domville, Dormer, Doull, Dugas, Dugway, Farrow, Fortier, Fraser, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gibbs, Gibson, Gillmor, Gordon, Grant, Grover, Gunn, H. B. Glass, Grover, Hagar, Harwood, Hawley, Hay, Hector, Hill, Hillyard, Hillyer, Hodgins, Hurdon, Hutchison, Jackson, Jones, Kaulbach, Lantier, LeVesconte, Lewis, Little, Macdonald (Ottawa), Macdonald (Antigonish), Macdonald (C. J. Inverness), Macdonald (Pictou), MacKay, Mallonx, Masson, Mathieson, McAdam, McDougall, McGreevy, McKay, McKellar, McKenzie, Metcalfe, Morrison, Nelson, O'Connor, O'Reilly, Palmer, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pousette, Pozer, Pyke, Ritchie, Ross (Champlain), Ross (Victoria), Ryan, Sarsfield, Scott, Shanly, Shaw, Simard (Charlevoix), Staples, Stephenson, Thompson (Carleton), Tilley, Tobin, Tremblay, Wallace (Norfolk), Wallace (East Hastings), Wilson, Wright (Ottawa)—105.

NAYS—Messrs. Angers, Archambault, Bachelor, Bergeron, Blain, Blake, Bodwell, Bowman, Brouse, Cauchy, Chamberlin (Shefford), Chamberlin (Missisquoi), Cochburn (Stormont), Daoust, Desjardins, Dorion (Montmorency), Dorion (Napierville), Fortier, Fournier, Fiset, Fleming, Geoffrion, Gill, Gillies, Hagar, Harvey, Higinbotham, Guillot, Horton, Huntington, Jetté, Joly, Lachance, Landerkin, Macdonald (Glengarry), Mackenzie, Mercier, Mousette, Mills, Oliver, Orton, Paquet, Perreault, Perry, Richard (Sagenay), Richards, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Scott (Ottawa), Wood (Sandwich), Scriver, Smith (Peel), Snider, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), Thompson (Cariboo), Trow, Tremblay, Trow, White (Halton), Wilkes, Wood, Young (Montreal West), Young (Waterloo)—70.

This result was heralded with applause.

Sir John Macdonald moved the House into Committee to consider certain resolutions on the subject of the additions proposed to be made to the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors of the different Provinces of the Dominion, and others.

Mr. Holton enquired whether these included indemnity to members.

Sir John Macdonald—Yes.

Mr. Holton did not object to the increased indemnity, he objected to the system under which it was allowed. The payment of $1,000 per session should be based upon strictly per diem allowance.

Mr. Jones thought that members had never been benefited by sessional allowance, but there had been rare cases in which members had been benefitted from contracts, which, owing to their intest oil, and ample chances for the honest toiler; a land whose educational appliances rival any other, and whose moral principles has not yet been undermined; a land which starts its national existence with a filial love of freedom, a quickened onset of enquiry, and a reverent love of truth, and of the highest secularities, religious; I feel that never country began under fairer auspices, and that if Canada's children be but true to themselves, whatever their political destiny may be, they will establish a stable commonwealth which in all the virtues which make national greatness—mightiest in these intellectual forces which make any people—shall be the peer of the mightiest. May no Marvel ever sit among the ruins of a promise so fair.

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Mr. Holton complained that the unconscionable manner in which members voted The President of the Board of Trade believed there were objectionable features in the bill, but would rather have it passed than have none at all.

Mr. Mitchell said the President of the Board of Trade had said that the bill was unobjectionable and had gone to the House with the impression that it had decided what he had said against the bill as it was. He was a remarkable thing that to a bill with so many clauses, involving so many interests, this was the only objection made by all those who had spoken on the subject. He admitted that the clause to which there was objection was a very important one. He believed the open system would create an amount of trouble. He considered that about as all the provisions were embodied in this bill as any measure he could prepare. There were very great complaints to the measure introduced last year. He had said he could not vote for it on second reading. With the exception of the militiamen measures introduced by the Minister of Militia, who would, he was sure, excuse him if he did not take them into account, this was the only important Government measure, and it had not yet been introduced. Was it right or not that the House should on an enquiry about it be told it would have an answer on Monday? This was a discreditable mode of procedure and was entitled to the censure of the House.

Hon. Mr. Tupper said that at this period of the session, with the large amount of public business to be performed within the short period that remained, the hon. member for South Bruce ought to have had some regard for the exigencies of the public business in occupying the time of the House as he had done to-day. The hon gentleman complained of that which no statesman had ever complained of namely, the adoption of his own policy. He (Hon. Mr. Tupper) contended with regard to the two measures, that of Controverted Elections and the Election law, the Government had not changed their views, but the Government had always had that the time had not arrived when these questions could be satisfactorily dealt with, and had promised that they should be introduced when the country was ready for them. It, however, might be a matter of congratulation, and not for complaint, that the Government had been induced to introduce a measure recommended by the Opposition, but those measures were not urgent, and the Government had not prepared to deal with the subjects should not be passed. The Government had, however, taken the first important step of laying before Parliament for discussion and before the country for consideration, and he had no doubt either of these measures would be at all prejudiced, or the public interests at all injured, by the fact of the delay afforded opportunity being afforded for their consideration. As far as the Election law was concerned the Government had not adopted the principle of the hon. member for South Bruce. Why, where did he (Mr. Tupper) ever simultaneous polling? Ontario got it from the Province of Nova Scotia, the only province of the Dominion that had tried that system and had established its superiority. Ontario, in the Ontario Railway was one of the most important questions that had ever been submitted to the Parliament of Canada, and the hon. gentleman had shown no disposition to take great ability he possessed, and his Party did everything in their power to obstruct and embarrass that measure on its passage through the House. Parliament had differed from him, and decided by an overwhelming majority that it was in the interest of the country that the work should be undertaken. What followed? The hon. gentleman went to the country, and his friends went through the Dominion, had abused for carrying out this work as the great stalking-horse to bring himself and his Party into power. The hon. gentleman had adopted the Controverted Election and its policy in relation to that work. As Parliament decided against him, and the country decided against him, did he think it was patriotic after the policy of the Government had been ratified by the people to endeavour at a most critical time in the history of Canada to create obstructions in regard to the work? The Opposition had made constant complaints on the Pacific Railway contract, and had expressed their desire to crush and break down the undertaking and destroy the money by which they hoped to obtain the money. He believed that was the course of Independents all through. Complaints made on the Government at both ends of the building. Under the circumstances, the Government might have accepted the statement of the First Minister, that he did not think it was to bring that question before the consideration of Parliament while matters were in such a position in regard to the Pacific negotiation by which this country might consummate a bargain which would be brought the millions of foreign capital into Canada, required for the construct of our Pacific Railway. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman, on opposite might, at this period of the session, have expected the Government would take the policy on the Canadian Pacific Railway upon which to lecture the Administration. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mackenzie was not surprised at the argument of the hon. Minister of Customs, and said the complaint was universal in England, when any Government took up and carried to completion a measure advocated by their opponents. The hon. minister had said that the measures that were introduced by the Government were not urgent, and had said that time was needed to put them in proper shape. The House was disposed to put them in proper shape. The hon. gentleman had also said that it was the policy of the Liberal Party to have one day's polling, why did not they carry it into effect. They had tried it. The Bill came from Napierville was not here now, but those who were in Parliament in 1866 know that the hon. member for Napierville carried it through the Lower House in one day, and that Sir C. E. Cartier went to the Upper House and succeeded in killing the measure. It was the desire members of that House who had voted for and the Bill member who had defeated the measure. The hon. members on the Opposition had been accused of exhausting their strength and ability in opposing the Pacific Railway measure foreborne up to this hour to discuss it. The hon. gentleman had cheered him to the echo. He (Mr. Mackenzie) had been accused of exhausting his silence. The hon. gentleman had said that the Opposition had been inspired in everything that they had done by the desire to break down the measure for the construction of the railway and the money. How could the hon. gentleman have the face to charge seventy or eighty gentlemen who had spoken in Parliament on the subject in this with such an act? They had defended their action in the course they had taken, but had proved such amendments as they believed were in the interest of the country, and in the interest of the Party, to which the control Parliament should have over the money and its affairs.

Mr. Wood contended that the Election law and the Controverted Election law and the Controverted Election law should be carried down at the early part of the session and reported upon, and that of them would be brought down before prorogation.

Hon. Mr. Tupper said it would be useful to know if the Controverted Election law would take up the time of the House as they had done.

Hon. Mr. Tupper said he was sorry that the hon. member for Lambton and himself should be at variance on this question. He would read the hon. member four lines from the report of the *Globe* on Mr. Huntington's motion, and he was sure the hon. *Globe* that it had been received with cheers. He was perfectly prepared to say that the member for Lambton had not been hon much engaged otherwise he would have heard the cheers.

Enter some further remarks the matter dropped.

After recess.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, an Act in relation to shipping and registration was read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the report of the Committee of the Whole on Pilotage was concurred in.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the bill respecting the shipping of seamen was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Tilley, the Act to extend the Act 31 Vic., cap. 6, 1868 was passed through Committee of the Whole, read a third time and passed.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Joly wished to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a matter which he thought was of such a nature as to have the sympathy of all hon. gentlemen. Every one now knew of the courage and devotion displayed by the Captain of the Ville de Paris in the wreck of the ill-fated steamship *Atlantic*, and every one was now anxious that he was trying to save the lives of the unfortunate passengers. Every one knew that after the wreck was broken up the bodies were housed them. Every one knew that with the sands he drew the graves for those who had perished; that with his own hands he put bodies in the graves, and that he was the person who had buried the funeral services of his church, and he thought that it would be a great consolation to the friends of those so unfortunate that decent sepulchre was thus given to any that the Government with any sort fully appreciated what was imposed upon them. He had been pleased when his friend, the Minister of Marine, had put it on the paper, because he thought that a pecuniary reward was paid by this House. This case was brought before the House by hon. members from Nova Scotia, the hon. gentleman had not been unmindful of the fact that they having done what it was their right to do, thought it remained for the members of the other Provinces to do their part. If Nova Scotia was proud of the Rev. Mr. Crosby, the hon. gentleman was sure that the proud of him, for he belonged to the Dominion, and the Dominion being proud of the Rev. Mr. Crosby, and of the courage of the thousands of other brave men contained in the Dominion, he thought it was proper for the Government to take the matter into their consideration. Let hon. members forget those Party strife, and let hon. members forget those Party strife, and let hon. members forget those Party strife, and