Also,—informing this House that the Senate doth insist on their first amendment to the Bill No. 101 further to amend "The Fisheries Act:"—

1. Because it is unreasonable to require the owner of a right to pay for using it.
2. Because if any additional benefit (such as protection) is, or should be conferred upon the owner of a right, a separate charge might be made for it;—and

3. Because it is incorrect to affirm that it is not compulsory upon Riparian owners (there is nothing in the Bill or the amendment in regard to special or other Grantees of the French Crown), to take out Licenses, since by the sub-section to Clause 2 it is made unlawful for every one without exception to fish with nets, or other apparatus, for salmon.

And also,—that they have agreed to the Bill No. 128 for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1883,—and the 30th June, 1884, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service, without amendment.

Sir John A. Macdonald presented the reply of His Excellency the Governor General to the Joint Address of both Houses, expressing their regret at his approaching departure from Canada, which is as follows:—

Honourable Gentlemen :-

No higher personal honour can be received by a public man than that which by this Address you have been pleased to accord to me. In asking you to accept my gratitude, I thank you also for your words regarding the Princess whose affection for Canada fully equals mine. It will be my pride and duty to aid you in the future to the utmost of my power.

Now that the pre-arranged term of our residence among you draws to its end, and the happiest five years I have ever known are nearly spent, it is my fortune to look back on a time during which all domestic discord has been avoided; our friendship with the great neighbouring Republic has been sustained; and an uninterrupted

prosperity has marked the advance of the Dominion.

In no other land have the last seventeen years—the space of time which has elapsed since your Federation—witnessed such progress. Other countries have had their territories enlarged, and their destinies determined by trouble and War, but no blood has stained the bonds which have knit together your free and order-loving populations. And yet in this period, so brief in the life of a Nation, you have attained to a Union whose characteristics, from sea to sea, are the same.

A Judicature above suspicion; self-governing communities entrusting to a strong Central Government all national interests; the toleration of all faiths, with favor to none; a franchise recognizing the rights of labour, by the exclusion only of the idler; the maintenance of a Government, not privileged to exist for any fixed term, but ever susceptible to the change of public opinion, and ever open through a responsible Ministry to the scrutiny of the people;—these are the features of your rising Power.

Finally you present the spectacle of a Nation, already possessing the means to make its position respected by its resources in men available at sea or on land. May these never be required except to gather the harvests the bounty of God has so lavishly bestowed upon you. The spirit, however, which made your Fathers resist encroachments on your soil and liberties, is with you now; and it is as certain to-day as it was formerly, that you are ready to take on yourselves the necessary burden to ensure the permanence of your Laws and Institutions.

You have the power to make Treaties on your own responsibility with foreign Nations, and your High Commissioner is associated for purposes of negotiation with

the Foreign Office.

You are not the subjects, but the free allies of the great country which gave you birth, and is ready with all its energy to be the champion of your interests. Standing side by side Canada and Great Britain work together for the commercial advancement of each other. It is the recognition of this which makes such an occasion as