THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, March 14.

PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills, passed their

stages :--To incorporate the Northern, North-West-

-Mr. McCarbia. An Act respecting the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company. CHIEF JUSTICE WOOD.

Mr. SCHULTZ moved that the petition of H. J. Clarke, Q.C., and others, against the conduct of E. B. Weod, Chief Justice of Manitoba, be printed in the Votes and Pro-

ceedings. Mr. BLAKE opposed the motion on the ground that it was debatable, and the House had agreed that debatable motions should

stand. The motion was withdrawn. Mr. RYAN (Marquette) moved for the correspondence, &c., in the custody of the Department of Justice with reference to the conduct of the Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Jus-tice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the variance of the Court of Second Second Second Second the Second Se

tice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the province of Manitoba. Mr. BLAKE-I object to that. Mr. McCUAIG moved for a special com-mittee to enquire into the allegations set forth in a certain petition presented to this House on the 4th of March instant against the con-duct of the Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in the province of Manitoba

Ir. BLAKE-I object to that.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY REFUNDS. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House nto committee to consider the following

way Company in the orginal construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, as defined in the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 14, and also the quantities and values of all telegraphic ap-paratus manufactured in Canada and used by the said company in the original construction and first equipment of a telegraph line in con-nection with the said railway; and for ascensuch fish-plates and other fastenings, spikes bolts, nuts, and iron bridges manufactured in Canada and used by the Canadian Pacifi Railway Company in the original construc-tion of the Canada Pacific railway as de-fined in the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 14; and also for the quantities and values of all telegraphic apparatus manu-factured in Canada and used by the first equipment of a telegraph line in connec-tion with the said railway; and for aspertaining the persons in Canada from whom such fish-plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts, and nuts, and iron bridges and telegraph apparatus respectively have been pro-cured by the said company. "2. That the Governor-in-Council, with the assent of the Treasury Board, and on

such terns and conditions as may be thought proper, may pay over to the persons in Canada, from whom such articles as aforesaid in Canada have been procured, sums of money

nt could not establish a the hon. gent "Order,") Mr. COSTIGAN (to the chairman)—I dis-pute the right of the ex-Finance Minister to stand up in this House and accuse me of ut-tering a deliberate falsehood. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—No man

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said a

who makes a statementlike (cries of "Order, order," during which the hon. gentleman was forced to take his seat.) Mr. COSTIGAN-I tell the hon. gentleman

Mr. COSTIGAN-I tell the hon, gentleman again that I deny his right to accuse me of uthering a deliberate falsehood. (Applause.) I know that he would not dare to make such an accusation unless he found himself shielded by the rules of this House. (Cheers.) I de-clare to the hon, gentleman that he would not dare make such a charge to me outside of this House. (Cheers.) Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-I repeat, sir, it is-(Cries of "Order," during which the hon, gentleman could no longer proceed.) Mr. COSTIGAN-I think that the hon. gentleman forgets what is due to this House in making use of such language. I again state what I said before, an interest was taken in Mr. Girouard at that time, and I can go further and state, that the leader of the late Gevenneat declared that a clear case was made out against me and, would unseat me, and this was at the very time when I àdvised my friends not to commit themselves to the whitewashing Art introduced by hon, gentles.

my friends not to commit themselves to the whitewashing Act introduced by hon, gentlemen opposite. (Cheers.) Mr. ANGLEN went into the history of the ransaction at some length. Mr. COSTIGAN explained that Mr. (Jir.

Mr. COSTIGAN explained that Mr. Gir-ouard had delivered and afterwards removed ties on the direction of the late Government, and pointed out that the latter had paid a claim for ties which had been burned in the woods, but which had never been delivered. The item passed. The committee rose. The House adjourned at two o'clock.

de R. OTTAWA, March 15.

SUPPLY. The House resolved itself into Committe

of Supply. CONCURRENCE. The House concurred in the items passed n Committee of Supply which were not de-batable.

The House adjourned at 1.20 a.m.

OTTAWA, March 16. INLAND REVENUE AMENDMENT ACT. Mr. MOUSSEAU moved the second read-ing of the bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, 1880. He explained that the intention was to prevent the re-use of stamped boxes tobacco, and as the imperial gallon was now the legal measure, barrels of the dimension of twenty-five gallons could be employed. The bill was read a second time. In committee, Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) expressed a hope

increased their obligations by something like one and a quarter millions for the year referred to. For the purpose of comparison, taking all these facts into consideration and the in-creased expenditures on necessary public works and canals, it was clear that, the ob-jections of the hon. gentleman fell to the ground. If the expenditure was swollen, the receipts were also increased. But this was not what hon, gentlemen opposite wished to go on to the country. They carefully kept out of sight the fact that with increased re-ceipts taxation had been reduced by the Gov-ernment. (Cheers.) He was satisfied that though our expenditure would go on in-creasing it would be diminished to some extent as they transferred certain public works, such as the Pembina branch, and if their receipts decreased from this cause, their expenditure would likewise be reduced. (Hear, hear.) The test of the whole question —and he challenged hon. gentlemen opposite to upset or destroy the position of the Government with reference to this matter— was this : the amount of taxation shown by the Customs and excise dues collected. The Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) expressed a hope that manufacturers would be given time to consider this proposal, and that the bill would be postponed for a year. He urged that the manufacturers who used imported leaf should be allowed to use. Canada twist, only paying four cents a pound duty, while if they mixed this with imported leaf they should be per-mitted to do so on payment of 14 cents per pound duty. He read a letter from Mr. Saxton, of the Globe tobacco works, Windsor, giving his views on the subject, and advising the imposition of the same duty on cigarettee giving his views on the subject, and suvising the imposition of the same duty on cigarettes and cigars, and he (Mr. Patterson) hoped that regulation would not be adopted, which might have the effect of closing this important estab-

Canada, from whom such articles as aforesaid in Canada have been procured, sums of money not exceeding the amount of Customs duty which would have been procured sums of money articles respectively if imported into Canada at the time they were so procured by the said company." The explained that certain articles were named in the Pacific railway contract which were not mentioned here. Steel rails, for in-stance, were omitted, but they were free until 1883. Telegraph wire was omitted/be-canse it was not manufactured in the country would have as manufactured in the country would have as follows:—On steel fish-plates, \$34,876; on rail spikes, \$39,100; on other spikes, \$1,490; on holts and nuts, \$26,281; on other bolts and nuts, \$11,200; and on telegraph instru-ments. \$600. The object of the resolution was this: the amount of taxation shown by the Customs and excise dues collected. The Government placed themselves on this plat-form, and asserted that to-day, deducting what they had a right to subtract, the sur-plus unexpended in the treasury, taxation imposed through Customs and excise receipts was not so great as it was in 1874-75, or 1876, according to a fair estimate of the popu-lation. No matter how much hon, gentlemen opposite might resolve. the country would action. No matter now much non. gentiemen opposite might resolve, the country would understand these plain, facts and appreciate the position of the Government, as they could satisfactorily show that they had not in-creased the taxation per head of the popula-tion, while at the same time they were going on developing the resources of this country and affording facilities for improved nexts on developing the resources of this country and affording facilities for improved postal

be paid, and hence there is no ne for changing it. ENLARGEMENT OF MANITOBA.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said a sufficient any set to the hon, gentleman's motion was to be found in the statement he had already made, in which he showed conclu-sively that the expenditure was less per head of the population now than it was in 1874-5, 1875-6, and 1876-7. But he might point in addition to that to the facts that the expenditures were all incurred, as the intro-ducer of the resolution had admitted in the well-known circular he published in London, upon works which were directly or indirectly remunerative. The fact was that the Op-position when talking of the expenditure. If out of the question altogether the revenue which that additional expenditure caused. Sup-pose for instance the introducer of this re-solution came in possession of a railway which cost him \$500,000 a year to fun year from \$10,000 to \$510,000; you are extravagant." But what would the hon gentleman reply? He would point out hat his additional revenue and his additional expenditures balanced, and that he was in consequence financially in no worse position that his additional revenues and his additional ex-penditures of the country the case was nonsequence financially in no worse position that he fore. (Hear, hear.) I there was an increase in the cost of its management; but besides the additional accommodation given to the public there was an additional ex-penditure. (Hear, hear.) As to the Intercolonial ENLARGEMENT OF MANITOBA. Sin JOHN MACDONALD moved the sec-ond reading of the bill to make provision for the extension of the boundaries of the pro-vince of Maniteba. At the time, he said, when the province was hewn out of the great North-West its-boundaries were very circum-scribed, and it was well understood that they were but temporary. It was now proposed to enlarge the province so as to take in cer-tain large settlements west of the province now. The new boundaries would be as men-tioned in the bill.

The bill was read a second time and the louse went into committee. Sir JOHN MACDONALD stated that the

Sir JOHN MACDONALD stated that the conventional boundary would still exist, but he sconer the boundary was settled, as it was purely a legal question, the better. The lovernment had long ago offered to submit he matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the highest court in the empire, but the Ontario Government had re-used to consent to the proposition, putting themselves in the wrang at once. Mr. MACDOUGALL—They rejected the offer contemptonisly.

er contemptaously. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Yes. Be

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Yes. Be-sides that, the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), who had been the agent of Ontario in the boundary matter, became a member of the Dominion Govern-ment, and with charge of the very depart-ment which had to deal with the subject. This being the case there was additional reason why the matter should have been sent to the highest tribunal of the empire for settlement. To that tribunal it must go eventually. which was larger than the additional expendi which was larger than the additional expendi-ture. (Hear, hear.) As to the Intercolonial railway, they had spent two millions on pur-chasing the River du Loup branch, for which they had to provide interest and sinking fund, while they had to increase the expenditure in managing these 120 miles of roadway. They had also opened 100 miles of railway in the North-West, and this required an increased expenditure: while they were receiving in return from the Intercolonial not less than the half a million which was the average under the administration of hon. gentlemen op-posite—(hear, hear)—but a sum sufficient to pay expenses. (Applause.) Consequently they were able to reduce the taxation of the people for the current year below what hon.

settlement. To that tribunal it must go eventually. Mr. DREW wished a settled question as to which province belonged the right to control the municipal organization of places affected by this legislation. He thought it should be provided that the eastern boundary of Mani-toba should extrand. to a certain fixed line until the real boundary was described. Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that if Prince Arthur's Landing and the people there were not within the boundaries of Ontario, the laws of this province could not there be enforced, and all proceedings under them would be illegal; and if this place were not in Ontario it was in and would be governed by the laws of the North-West Territories. It was a matter of no consequence whether there was a conflict or not between the laws of Ontario and the North-West, or of Manitobs and Ontario. In either case there would be a conflict. It must arise. Any one man at Prince Arthur's Landing could resist the approaches of the officers of the law and bring the matter to an issue. Mr. MACDOUGALL-Don't tell them so or they will do its they were able to reduce the taxation of the people for the current year below what hon, gentlemen opposite had imposed in 1875-6. (Cheers.) He did not know by exactly how, much their expenditure had been enlarged by the management of the additional sections of railway, but the sum was very large. Hon, gentlemen opposite had in-creased the public debt from time to time and had entered into engagements, the interest on which and the sinking fund had increased their obligations by something like one and a quarter millions for the year referred to. For the purpose of comparison, taking

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—It had been done, and if a man were sued he could ques-tion the authority. They could not admit that, until the dispute was settled. Ontario owned the land under consideration, and the boundary was so fixed in order to compel the Government of Ontario to be reasonable, and not to unsist on an award which could not be supported in any court in the world, or by any judicial tribunal in the world. But the Ontarie Government would come to their senses very quickly now they would find that they must do so. To use a common ex-pression, the Ontarie Government was af-flicted with land-hunger. They had got an award, and they were resolved to have the territory right or wrong. Mr. MILLS asked why the Government, had not taken the initiative in taking the matter to the highest tribunal for settle-ment.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-There was no-thing to appeal against. The award is of no

Mr. MILLS You have no right to go be-fore the Judicial Committee without an ap-

peal. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-I repudiate altogether any responsibility for the arbitra-tion. I did not belong to the Government which anthorized it, nor did I support that Government.

Mr. MILLS-The voted the money. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Your majority did that. Mr. MILLS—There was no division. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I did not vote

to the memory of Sir George E. artier, \$10,000, Mr. BLAKE alluded to the oppute member for Lambton to the pr as your supporter.

Cartier, \$10,000. Mr. BLAKE alluded to the opposition of the member for Lambton to the proposition to give the deceased stateman a public funeral, and thought that the events which funeral, and thought that the sound-ness of the position then assumed, that it was header, at the hands of his political friends who controlled at the time the destines of the country, should be given public hor-or this description at the expense of the country, should be given public hor-and this description at the events which a hore of this country. If any rule were to be adopted he thought that he could name mames which were entitled to this distinction as much as those of any other man that could be named. There was Joseph Howe, D'Aroy McGee, and George Brown, who were just as who hamed to this distinction. Two of them, at any rate, died in the midst of their active political life, and the third, having but re-political office. No proposal was and as the taken of his death in the discharge of a high political office. No proposal was and as in these cases or in any other case, as are as he knew, for these distinctions that this ourse should be taken and such a precedent. The ALMGEVIN regretted that the hon-formiteman had taken this course, and was of opposition, now that the political strifes of the deceased statesman were over, had offered no objection to the perpetuation of the deceased statesman were over, had offered no objection to the perpetuation of the deceased statesman were over, had offered no objection to the perpetuation of the deceased statesman were over, had offered no objection to the perpetuation of the memory of a man whose name had be-tore in the service of the s

Art. InACDOUGALL said the House could not object to this recognition of the services of Sir George Cartier, who laboured not merely for his province, but for the empire, and who had succeeded in quieting the appre-hensions which existed in his time as to the future of both Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. MILLS said that both Reformers and Conservatives would object to the

Conservatives would object to the erection of a monument. (No, no.) He would like to know, if a monument was necessary to keep the memory of Sir George Cartier, why monuments were not erected to the memory of Baldwin and Lafontaine. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-I was not in the House where the literature of the second

the House when the leader of the Opposition made his remarks, but I regret that under the House when the leader of the Opposition made his remarks, but I regret that under any circumstances the hon. gentleman should have been induced to offer this opposition to a vote which I believe will be accepted by the majority of the people of this country as a fitting testimonial to the memory of a great man. The hon. gentleman who has just spoken says there were other men who de-serve to be remembered. That may be so, but it is not the slightest reason why the vote should not pass. Sir George Cartier served long and faithfully in this Parliament, and if Upper and Lower Canada, if the two races, instead of being thrown into hostile camps, have lived on harmoniously together as sub-jects of the same sovereign, it is due to that lamented statesman. Look back to the time before George Cartier came to the front as a prominent statesman. Remember the suspi-cion, the jealousy, the hostility which raged between the two races in Upper and Lower Canada. Sir George addressed himself at once to that great evil. He almost changed himself from a Frenchman into an English-man in order to do it, and it was his pride to state that he was a French-speaking Englishman. He tried in every way to obliterate the distinctions and jealousies which arose from circumstances to which I de not wish more particularly to allude just now, and very much under his direction the jealousies and the burning questions which separated the faces and placed them in hostile camps were removed. Sometimes he almost, in order to make the two peoples act to-gether, bordered on raising the suspicion among his fellow-countrymen that he was too much of an Englishman. But very soon the

in order to make the two peoples act to-gether, bordered on raising the suspicion among his fellow-countrymen that he was too much of an Englishman. But very soon the beneficial consequences of his self-sacrificing efforts were felt, and he was at once accepted by the vast inajority of his fellow-countrymen in Lower Canada as a nepresentative man, of whom they were all prond, in whom they could place their fullest confidence. Sir, you must remember the circumstances of his death. He did not, like some of those whose

(Hear, hear.) I would like to read two telegrams addressed, and both dated to-day, to myself, viz :--"Your Pacific policy and national tariff were approved by thirty-two majority in Bellechasse, a Liberal county. I am elected in the interest of the company to use every exertion to dispose of, without delay, the lands granted in aid of their undertaking, and for hour supporter. "Р. Амуот." "P. Amyor." (Cheers.) And here is another from Mal-baie :---"Though sick and confined to my bed for three weeks, I was elected by my friends on Saturday morning as one of your support-ers.-F. X. Cimox." (Cheers.)

PROROGATION.

PROROGATION. The customary three taps summoned the Sergeant-at-Arms to the door of the Chamber, to find there the Usher of the Black Rod. The latter official, upon advancing, announced that his Excellency the Governor-General awaited the attendance of the Commons in the Senate, to which House the Speaker and the members immediately proceeded. In the Senate his Excellency, who was at-tended by his aides-de-camp, was pleased to

In the Senate his Excellency, who was at-tended by his aides-de-camp, was pleased to assent to the following bills :--An Act to incorporate the English and Co-lonial Insarance Company. An Act to incorporate the European, Am-erican, Canadian, and Asiatio Cable Company (imited)

An Act further to amend an Act respecting An Act further to amend an Act respecting certain savings banks in the provinces of On-tario and Quebec, and to continue for a limit-ed time the charters of certain banks to which the said Act applies. An Act to enlarge and extend the powers of the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien." An Act to incorporate the Credit Foncier of the Dominion of Canada. An Act to amend the Consolidated Railway Act.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Government railways. An Act with reference to the Andrew Mer-cer Ontario Reformatory for Females and the Central Prison of Ontario. An Act to incorporate the Acadia Steam-ship Company (limited). An Act further to amend the Acts forty-second Victoria, chapter fifteen, and forty-third Victoria, chapter eighteen, as respects duties of Customs.

duties of Customs. An Act to authorize the raising by way of loan of certain sums of money required for the public service. An Act in amendment of the Act respect-

An Act to provide for the Act respect-ing steamboats. An Act to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. An Act to provide for the allowance of drawback on certain articles manufactured in Canada and used by the Canadian Pacific Bulware Company.

Canada and used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. An Act to prescribe a declaration to be taken by employés on telegraph lines under the control of the Government, and to pro-vide for the punishment of telegraph operators and employés who divulge the contents of certain telegrams. An Act to amend the Act 36th Vic., cap. 60. respecting the Montreal Harbour Com-

60, respecting the Montreal Harbour Co nissioners. An Act to increase the salaries of the judges

of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.

An Act further to amend the Acts therein An Act to remove doubts as to the power to imprison with hard labour under the Acts

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, An Act to amend the Indian Act of 1880. An Act further to amend the Act incor-porating the International Railway Com-

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company. An Act to provide for the incorporation of a company to establish a marine telegraph between the Pacific coast of Canada and Asia. An Act respecting prize-fighting. An Act further, to continue in force for a limited time the Better Prevention of Crime Act of 1878. An Act to amend the law respecting docu-mentary evidence in certain case.

mentary evidence in certain cases. An Act to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875

An Act to amend the insolvent Act of 1875 and amending Acts. An Act to correct a elerical error in schedule B. to the forty-third Victoria, chap-ter twenty-two, amending the Bank Act, and continuing the charters of certain banks. An Act to amend the Act forty-third Vic-bria chapter situation entitled the

exertion to dispose of, without delay, the lands granted in aid of their undertaking, and for that purpose to promote immigration from abroad on an extensive scale. My Ministers will, however, not relax their efforts in the same direction, and it is believed that by the united action of the Government and the company a large influx of valuable settlers may be confidentially anticipated. Such an immigration must tend to enhance the value of the public domain in the North-West. While the system of making free grants to actual settlers will be maintained in its integrity, the lands reserved for sale by the Crown will, it is believed, be disposed of at prices sufficiently, eventually, to repay the whole of the expenditure of money by the Dominion in the construction of the railway. "The extension of the boundaries of Mani-toba will confer the privilege of local self-government on the people already resident in, or who may hereafter occupy, the area now added to the province, and by enabling the Legislature to establish municipal institutions in its enlarged limits tend greatly to add to the welfare of that interesting region. "The amendment of the naturalization haws will. I trust, have the effect of removing the disadvantages under which emigrants from Europe have hitherto laboured, and of attracting a large influx of population from the old world. "The consolidation and amendment of the general railway acts, and of the laws re-lating to Government railways, has im-proved and systematized our railway legiala.

lating to Government railways, has im-proved and systematized our railway legisla

proved and systematized our railways, has im-proved and systematized our railway legisla-ton. "I am pleased to observe that you have not been forgetful of the interests of the Indian population of the North-West. It is greatly to be hoped that the efforts to induce them to forsake their nomadic habits, and betake themselves to pastoral and agricultural pursuits, will be successful. By no other means can their civilization be promoted, the Indians themselves rendered self-reliant and self-supporting, and the Do-minion treasury relieved of the burden of rescung them from their apparently chronic state of destitution. "The extension of our telegraphic system

"The extension of our telegraphic system by cable in the River and Gulf of St. Law-rence will aid the fisheries and the commerce of Canada, and increase the safety of its waters.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons : "In her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted, and heartily congratulate you on the improved condition of the revenue."

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate : "Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

"I bid you now farewell, and trust that when Parliament re-assembles we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on Canada hav-ing meanwhile enjoyed a season of peace and rosperity."

The Speaker of the Senate announced that The Speaker of the Senare announced that it was his Excellency's pleasure that the Honse should be prorogued until May 2nd. His Excellency then withdrew, and the proceedings of Parliament were terminated.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

Nomination of Candidates.

Nomination of Candidates. COLBORNE, March 18.—The nomination of candidates for East Northumberland to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. Keeler took place here at noon to-day. Mr. Kennedy, of Warkworth, is the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Crouter, of Brighton township, the Reform. The attendance of electors was very large. The attendance of electors was very large, and great interest seems to be taken in the

THE BY ELECTIONS.

Return of the Conservative Candidates for Bellechasse and Oharlevoix. QUERC, March 20.—The elections yester-day in the counties of Bellechasse and Char-levoix were to fill the vacancies caused by the amuling of the elections in those coun-ties by the Supreme Court. In the case of Bellechasse Mr. Larue (Liberal) was unseated and disqualified; in that of Charlevoix,



SKETCH OF THE MEASURES

The Strength of the Conser Unimpaired.

At the close of the third se Mackenzie's Parliament, it was n his power was rapidly passing immense parliamentary majority he had at first over-awed opposi pressed the people had begun to of wavering. It was evident th was spreading among the p could not be checked radical change of policy, change the Government had making. Surpluses, promises of mises of purity, promises of had miserably lacked fulfilment ernment had lost credit. The begun to lose confidence. The certainly lost prosperity. And kenzie had appealed to the p spring of 1877, or even after the of that year, we believe that he of that year, we believe that he fallen as completely, though not a majority so great, as he was to He had three years of opportuni and his Cabinet had been found every attribute of statesmanship not chosen one of the statesmanship

not shown even the common can serving their offices.

STRENGTH OF THE CONSERVATIVE At the close of the third session Parliament Sir John Macdonald self with a majority larger than supported him in the first. Nosign exists in the Ministerial ranks. exists in the Ministerial ranks. among the people has cost him a Commons. And the reasons for things are obvious. By the conf opponents, his Government has fulfilled its promises regarding Policy. The people are the wir series of bold, able experimen acquisition of trade peopletion acquisition of trade, population for this country. The trade of has enormously increased. Public redit yond danger. The treasury is meed be. And the one great about which the people doubted

and the term of its completion placed under contract. And t have been accomplished in less years, during at least half of country still straggled with the e previous period of depression. THE PACIFIC BALLWAY SC. The session just closed will be in the political and commercia Canada. It is impossible to incli the liberal space we allow ourse plete history of the session in ever enough can be said to indicate to th reader the main features of the reader the main features of the concluded. The Pacific railway c of course, the main topic of debat contract the Opposition bent strength. Of its obvious weak strength. Of its obvious weak took very fair advantage, and vantages that were not fair. Bu one fatal element of weakness tack, the power of which they of they had given the public to und they would attack the Governme what contract was made. The record was such that hed the record was such that had the weaker than it was they would been at some loss in attacking it complain of the cost ?—they had build the road on a more costly they protest against alien they had themselves propo in far larger quantities for the Did they denounce the "see

bargain ?- they had but a few

they had themselves actually ca ders for those very sections.

mand the substitution of the Saul line for the Lake Superior line themselves been the most vigoro tors of the Sault Ste. Marie lin national enterprise. Did they

national enterprise. Did they and misrepresent certain clauses tract as giving the syndicate toor -these very weaknesses had be against by the Government; and cate readily entered into explan ments. They certainly did thei Opposition to misrepresent th which they knew they could not now that the whole affair is over

now that the whole affair is ove now that the whole anarr is over ment the agitation is over too, ing uppernost in the public min of wonder that so much could hav out of so little, and that an arran

ly to be productive of so much

have been misrepresented as t prolific parent of so much evil. now, we think, looks forward w degree of confidence to the speed

of operations on the railway. I that great possibilities in the wa

employment, and population are the successful operation of the Pa

The legislation of the session 1

THE CONSOLIDATED RAILWA

their willingness bargain if the terms were satisfa they object to expenditure on Superior and British Columbia

and nuts, \$11,200; and on telegraph instru-ments, \$600. The object of the resolution was to enable the Government to fix the amount of material, the rate of duty, and the amount of the drawback. SirRICHARDCARTWRIGHTsaid the hon

gentleman had not included the value of iro bridges. If these were included the total amount to be refunded would be larger than the House contemplated. He would call the attention of the House to the fact that this was th introduction of a bounty system. In some respects he would prefer giving bounties to continuing the protective system, because under the former system the people would see exactly what protection costs. He would like to know what was calculated as the amount to be refunded on iron bridges.

Mr. PATERSON (Brast) said this was merely a temporary expedient in order to tone down the' excitement of the manufacturers consequent upon the adoption of the syndicate contract, which permitted certain articles to be admitted free. The excitement coald be only toned down for a time could be only toned down for a time, however, particularly if manufacturers were treated in the matter of draw-backs as they had been treated already by the Customs Department, which had deprived them of three or four million dollars in the way of drawbacks due to them.

Mr. BOWELL said the hon. gentleman Mr. BOWELL said the hon, gentleman, like a good many others who were constantly demanding drawbacas for their friends, had failed to look into the facts connected with these requests. Nother the Government nor the department had made the regulation with which it was impossible to comply. In the instance to which the hon, gentleman referred the Government had no claim as yet put into their hands or into them of yet way. In the indexed in the second that it be provided that no part of the \$300,000 should be expended in publishing the 'speeches of any member of the House; is was done in respect of the vote for 1879, when part of the vote for Dominion lands was spent in 'publishing the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper, Mesars. Langevin, Plumb, and White. 'In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the late Finance Minister used to publish his budget speeches at an annually increasing expense to the public, and certainly the railway speech of the Minister of Railways should be published. The resolution was altogether inaccurate, as Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Langevin, and Mr. White's speeches were not charged to Dominion lands. He could assure the House that the Government would only publish what they thought on their responsibility as a Government would convey really useful information to the country. The amendment was lost and the item carried. On the motion to a site Simel. their hands, or into those of any officer of the department, on which it would be possible to come to a correct decision regarding the amount of drawback even régarding the amount of drawback even oh articles on which they admitted that the manufacturer should receive a draw-back. He had all the documents, and some of the items in the demand to which the hon. géntleman referred included pig iron and iron purchased at Londonderry, and the hon. gentleman would now see the difficulty that any officer or head of department had to satisfy the demands of those who asked for drawbacks. All they required—and it was not an impossibility—was that the manufac-turer should give the amount of the articles imported, and the quantity which had gone inported, and the quantity which had gone into the making of the particular articles to which the drawback was granted, and on proof of export the drawback to which the arried. er was entitled was invariably

The resolutions were adopted and reported. SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply. On the item, amount required for surveys,

\$300,000, Sir JOHN MACDONALD explained that Sir JOHN MACDONALD explained that surveys had to be made considerably in ad-vance of the settlement. The cost of the work under the new system had been re-duced from about five cents to three cents an adre. Three hundred townships had been surveyed last year. Iron stakes were placed at the four corners of each township lots; but the sub-divisions were marked by mounds and nonnds. and pounds.

The item was passed. On the item to pay D. Gironard for railway ties lost in transit, \$2,640, In reply to Mr. Anglin, Mr. COSTIGAN explained that during the ate Parliament, when it was thought that he (Mr. Costigan) could be involved in this trans-action affecting his seat in the Honse, Mr. Girouard had been brought to Ottawa, and great interest was taken in him. But no sooner was it found that a case as desired could not be made than all interest in Mr. Gironard ceased. Sir RICHABD CARTWRIGHT-That is

I interest in Mr. Girouard ceased. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-That is misstatement of fact. It is a deliberate alsohold-(ories of "Orden")-to say that ds. Gironard's claim was not paid, because

ally from the m ssex-might be taken into consideration. SUPPLY.

Concurrence in the estimates was resumed. On the item, Pembina branch, Canada

Pacific railway, Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved that the amount \$50,000 be reduced by \$28,000. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT-In regard to the Pacific railway, has the Govern-ment the power to fix the tolls now on such portions of the road as may be finished, and to fix the tolls again later on as the road is

ted from the calculation. By taking these extraordinary expenses into consideration it would be found that the expenditure of the present Administration was far below the ex-travagant expenditure of the late Govern-ment. He hoped that when the Opposition member to a trave that the Government completed ? Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I am glad that the hon. gentleman has asked that question, because it enables me to state what the intenbecause it enables me to state what the inten-tion of the Government is in that regard. It is simply this. The position of the road will be continually altering until it is finally completed, and it will be highly in-expedient to fix one scale of rates now to continue in force for all time. For instance, when the Pembina branch is handed over, the Government will approve of a scale of rates for a limited period, no tolls to be collected until the order-in-Council authorizing such tolls is massed. members tried to prove that the Opposition members tried to prove that the Government was extravagant they would not omit to give all the facts, pointing out how they them-selves had got power on a promise to reduce expenditures, and how they lost it by reckless extravagance. A division was called and the amendme

was lost by the following vote :- Yeas, 29; nays, 67. The House adjourned at 1.55 a.m. tolls to be collected until the order-in-Council authorizing such tolls is passed. The order-in-Council passed will be for a limited period, and at the expiration of the limit of time the tolls must be raised. At the expiration of ten years, when the road is finished, there will be a final adjustment of tolls. The item was reduced and concurred in. On the item, \$300,000, Dominion Lands, Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) moved that it be provided that no part of the \$300,000 should be expended in publishing the immerse

SUPPLY.

The House went into committee on the supplementary estimates for 1881-82. On the item \$25,000 towards the construct tion of the Murray canal, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT asked

what the canal would cost. MF. POPE said it would be about \$700,000, Sh. ENCHARD CARTWRIGHT - Are hers to be two guard locks ? Mr. POPE-I cannot say whether there

will be any. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT - And

you cannot say whether there will be any Mr. POPE-Oh, yes, there is no doubt that there will be a canal. On the item \$\$,000, Chatham public build-

ings, Mr. LANGEVIN stated that this was for the site. The site would cost from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and the building would cost as much as the site. The House adjourned at 1.15 a.m.

OTTAWA, March 18. The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. THE NEW LOAN.

carried. On the motion to go into Supply on the supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1882. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT stated that Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House into committee on the following resolution :----"That it is expedient to authorize the Governor-in-Council to raise by way of loan under the provisions of the Acts 35 Vic., chap. 6, and 38 Vic., chap. 4, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole eighteen milhon dollars in addition to the sums now remain-ing unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament, as set forth in the Act 43 Vic., chap. 10, section 4." The resolution, he explained, simply prothe estimates for the year 1880-1 were \$25, 305,000, to which had been added snpple-mentary estimates amounting to \$721,000, making a total of a little over 26 millions. mentary estimates amounting to \$721,000, making a total of a little over 26 millions. The first estimates for the year 1881-2 were \$26,189,000, and the supplementary amounted to \$285,000, making in all, allowing for a few small deductions, \$26,465,000, to which beyond doubt other supplementary estimates would be added. He begged to move that the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved, "That the expenditure for the year 1878 was \$23,503,000 ; that the expendi-ture for the year 1880 was \$24,850,000; that the estimates for the year 1882 amounted to \$26,465,000 ; that a very large proportion of this expenditure consists of fixed charges, or of charges of a permanent character, which, when once created, are either incapable or very difficult of reduction; that recent legislation and the completion of existing engagements will result in a steady increase of the fixed charges within the next few years ; that experience has shown that the consequence of the trand increase of fixed charges is to produce great embarrasment to public finances, and that the Honse views with regret the proposal of the Government to expend for the year 1882 \$4,615,000 more than the expenditure for 1880, and \$2,962,000 more than the expenditure for all purposes in 1878." The resolution, he explained, simply pro-vided for the borrowing of money to furnish the sums which had been voted to be spent the sums which had been voted to be spent on capital account and in the redemption of the debt during the year. If the Pacific rail-way deposited twenty-five millions of dollars with the Government, there would of course be no loan negotiated. The motion was carried.

The resolution was carried in committee and a bill founded upon it was introduced and read a first and second time. IMPORTATION OF WHEAT IN BOND. Mr. WHELER enquired whether it is the ention of the Go

ntention of the Government to amend the rder-in-Council dated 1st day of April, 1880, especting the importation of wheat in bond for milling purposes, so as to remove any doubt of such wheat being ground and sold for consumption in Canada without the duty being paid thereon. Mr. BOWELL-Mr. Speaker, an order-in-Council dated 21st April, 1880, provides that no imported wheat main without do four shall go into consumption in Consda unless

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I did not vote for it, I never voted for it, and the hon. gen-tleman ought not to say so. The hon. gen-tleman ought not to say so. The hon. gen-tleman ought not to sak why we did not bring it before the Privy Council. I am surprised at the hon, gentleman making that statement. The hon, gentleman knows that we could not go to the Privy Council without the consent of the province of Ontario, and the reason why is this. This is a mixed question of law and fact. If the Government of the province of Ontario and the Dominion Government agreed as to the facts of the case, then a case might be prepared stating those facts so agreed upon, and then there might be mutual submission, under that case, of any questions of law which might arise. But we can-not hand it over to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. And what is more, they would not accept the duty of trying matters of fact, and of going into all the evidence, and of hearing both sides as to which the hon gentleman referred. and railway services and making expendi-tures which would eventually reduce the debt of the couatry, and relieve our people of the taxation to which they would otherwise be subjected. (Cheers.) Mr. RYKERT pointed out that for the Mr. KYKEKT pointed out that for the current year there were extraordinary ex-penses, such as those incurred by the taking of the census, which amounted altogether to \$2,411,379. In making a comparison of the expenditures between this and any other year these two and a half millions had to be omit-ted from the calculation. By taking these

gentleman referred. Mr. BLAKE-Does the hon. gentleman say that it was the duty of the Government of Ontario to yield to his version of the facts ? Sir JOHN MACDONALD-Not at all. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Not at all. But it would be a failure of duty under the circumstances for the Dominion Government to accept the Ontario Government's idea of the facts, for according to my idea the whole of the facts were distorted. The whole case OTTAWA, March 17.

of the facts were disterted. The whole case was given away before the arbitrators. Any-body who reads the case will see that it was most wretchedly managed on the part of the Dominion Government. An inferior man-a respectable man in his way-was chosen (Mr. MacMahon) to conduct the whole case, instead of employing the first legal ability of the country, and instead of the Minister of Jus-tice himself conducting it before the arbitra-tors. The whole case was thrown away, and, as it looked, was almost deliberately thrown away, as it were. Never was such a case so specificed, so given away, as was the case of the Dominion in the very face of the papers. Mr. DAWSON said it would be with ex-treme reluctance that the people of the Thun-der Bay district would join the Province of Manitoba.

The bill was reported. On the motion for the third reading, Mr. MILLS introduced an amendment as

follows :---"That pending the final-settlement of the western boundary of Ontario the eastern bound-ary of Manitoba benotextended eastward of the limits declared by the award of the arbitra-tors appointed by the governments of Canada and Ontario to be the western limits of the neurone of Ontario "

and Ontario to be the western limits of the province of Ontario." Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Under that amendment the boundary never could be settled. The amendment was lost on the following division :--Yes, 20 ; nāys, 92. Mr. DAWSON moved in amendment to the motion for the third reading of the bill that the present eastern boundary of Manitoba along to the northern limit of the said pro-vince shall be the boundary line of the said province on the east. His proposal was that the boundary of Manitoba should remain as at present laid down, but that it should ex-tend to reach the extended northern boundary of the province.

tend to reach the extended northern boundary of the province. The amendment was lost on division. Mr. BLAKE then introduced an amend-ment to provide that the existing conditions under the conventional boundary agreed upon by the Government of Canada and On-tario in 1872 should not, pending the settlement of the true boundary, be af-fected prejudicially to the interests of either of the contracting parties or of those of the inhabitants of Thunder Bay, Prince Arthur's Landing, or other parts of the terri-tory which had been left under the control of Ontario, and were represented in this House Ontario, and were represented in this House as part of that province. nt was lost.

The bill was then read a third time and

toria, chapter sixty-one, entitled "an Act to incorporate the Assiniboine Bridge Com-pany," and to change the name of the said hance have been mentioned, retire from public life before he died. He died in har-ness, a victim to the labour of his lifetime, fighting the battles of his country, and carry-ing the administration of affairs to a success-ful issue. We all remember how death was written in his face, as faithful to his trust

An Act to amend the general Inspection Act of 1874, and the Acts amending it. An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Exchange Bank of Canada and otherwise to amend the Act respecting the said bank. An Act to incorporate "The Montreal Board of Trade and Exchange." An Act to extend the Act establishing one uniform currency for the Dominion of Canada written in his face, as faithful to his trust and his duty he sat in the place now occu-pied by the Minister of Public Works just before he was compelled to leave this House and this country to die—I may say for his country. It roused the good feelings, the better feelings, the affectionate feelings of the people of Canada, without reference to political differences, when he died, and when his remains were brought from England to be buried in his native soil there was a general wall of sorrow that a man so great and so true should have fallen, and, sr, this is a fitting testimonial to his memory. (Applause.) I am sure, sir, it must be against the better feelings of the hon. gentleman opposite that his sense ef duty should induce him to take the step he has taken. He must feel painfully the cir-cumstances under which he offers opposition to this vote, and I must say and do not think the hon, centleman's course will streagthen

uniform currency for the Dominion of Canada to the Province of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Guarantee Company, and the change the name of the said company

"The Guarantee Company of North America."

"The Guarantee Company of North America." An Act to incorporate the Dominion Sal-vare and Wrecking Company. An Act to incorporate the Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada. An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Accident Insurance Company of Can-ada, and to authorize the change of the name of the said company to the Accident Insur-ance Company of North America. An Act to provide for the salaries of an ad-ditional judge of the Court of Queen's Bench and an additional judge of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec. An Act to continue in force for a limited time the Act 43 Vic., chap. 36. to this vote, and I must say and do not think the hon. gentleman's course will strengthen him either among friends or foes, all of whom must think that there is a want of generosity, a want of liberality, a want of good taste in him; while the whole country will say that one statesman ought not to show his enmity to the memory of another in this way, un-called for unnecessary and in some decrees

An Act to continue in force for a fimited time the Act 43 Vic., chap. 36. An Act to incorporate the Association known as J. Winslow, Jones & Co. (limited). An Act respecting the Canadian Consoli-dated Gold Mining Company. An Act to incorporate the Bay of Quinte Bailway and Navigation Company. An Act respecting La Banque Ville Marie. An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company.

to the memory of another in this way, un-called for, unnecessary, and in some degree discreditable. (Applante.) Mr. TASSE passed * high enlogy on the services which Sir George Cartier had ren-dered the Dominion. In reply to Mr. Caserain. Mr. LANGEVIN stated that the good work and eminent services rendered by Sir George Cartier to his country formed the finest inscription that he could have, and his name alone, "Sir George Etienne Cartier." would contain more than any other inscrip-tion which ceuld be devised. (Cheers.) Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said that the comments of the Premier were unreason-An Act to incorporate the Grand Trunk Rail-way of Canada. An Act to incorporate the Hull Mines Rail-

the comments of the Premier were unreason able and uncalled for, as owing to the posi tion taken on the previous proposition the leader of the Opposition could not consist-ently have done aught than record his dissent and y have done adgit that record his dissent to this proposal. Sir George Cartier had done more and sacrificed more to bring about Confederation than any other gentle-man, with the exception of George Brown, and to these two gentlemen the credit of making Confederation possible was chiefly dra

due. The item was concurred in.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into committee, and on the motion of Sir Leonard Tilley adopted resolutions granting the necessary sums out of the consolidated fund for the years ending the 30th of June, 1881 and 1882, and reported. Sir LEONARD TILLEY then introduce

the Supply Bill, which was read the first second, and third times. LOAN BILL

On the motion for the third reading of the bill to authorize the borrowing of a sum not exceeding eighteen million dollars, Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that be-

ions.

OTTAWA, March 21.

The bill was then read a third time and assedut gran CONCURRENCE. The House concurred in a number of items. On the item to provide for the cost of a strong; and the stronger it is the better.

LISTOWEL, March 16 .- The annual meeting of the Conservative Association of North Perth was held at Milverton this afternoon, or also consistent and the measure of the form, and was largely attended by representativer from the townships of Mornington, Ellice, Logan, Elma, and Wallace, from Listowel, Stratford, and Milverton. Mr. George Draper, of Listowel, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year ; Mr. G. B. Pierson, of Milverton, vice-president, and Mr. A. St. George Hawkins, of the Listowe Standard, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was appointed, and other business transacted. A resolution was unanimously concurred in expressing the association's satis-faction with the faithful, thorough, and effi-cient manner in which Sir John Macdonals and his colleagues are conducting the affairn of the country, and approving of the Govern-ment's policy in reference to the building do the Canadian Pacific railway by the spring-cate. The meeting also expressed by rescher-

the Canadian Pacific railway by the syndic cate. The meeting also expressed by result tion its entire confidence in the worthy repre-sentative of North Perth in the Dominion Parliament, Mr. S. R. Hesson, and heartily approved his course in supporting the Gov. ient.

way Company. An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan THE BRANTFORD INDIANS. Deputation to the Governor-General-In dian Grievances Ventilated.

An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of Canada. An Act to provide for the correspondence of certain provisions of the Act respecting the navigation of Canadian waters with the pro-visions for like purposes in force in the United Kingdom. An Act relating to the Canada Military Asylum at Quebec. An Act to incorporate the Moncton Har-bour Improvement Company. dian Grievances Ventilated. Orrawa, March 17.—The Brantford Indian deputation, who waited on the Governor-General claim that a few years ago quite a number of Indians got into debt with mer-chants of the locality, and it was agreed that these debts should be paid out of the general fund providing the debtor agreed to it, the money thus paid to be made good by the allowance being kept back until the account was squared. The Indians claim that more debts were paid than were consented to, it addition to which the amount was kept out of the fund and charged against all the Indians and not against the debtors alone. They state that the annual allowance per head hat also decreased ; that whereas they used to get as high as \$5.65 each now they only receive about half that sum. The Indians think that the local superintendent, Mr. Gilkison, is to blame for these things, and want the Government to make an enquiry in regard to the management of the reserves near Brant-ford. His Excellency received the deputa-tion kindly, and told the interviewers to have their complaints put in black and white, when he would lay the matter before the pro-per department. Mr. Davis, the interpreter states that in addition to the facts given re-garding the mission of the deputation, there are about 3,000 Indians on that reserve near Brantford, which consists of some 42,000 acres. The members of the deputation left for home, and will send down a written me-morial shortly in regard to the matter. OTTAWA, March 17 .- The Brantford Indian bour Improvement Company. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Souris and Rocky Mountains Railway

pany. An Act to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act, 1880. Act, 1880. An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway

Company. An Act to remove doubts as to the due con-An Act to remove doubts as to the due con-struction of section 12 of the Northern Rail-way Company Act, 1877. An Act to amend the Act 40th Vic., chap. 10, entitled an Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs. An Act respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada. An Act respecting the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company. An Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Com-pany.

An Act to incorporate the Napierville Junction Railway and Quarry Company. An Act respecting Naturalization

Aliens. His Excellency closed the session with the morial shortly in regard to the matter.

following speech :--"Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate : "Gentlemen of the House of Commons : A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the "In relieving you from your Parliamentary duties, after a long and laborious session, I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the assiduity you have shown in their per-

Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disco stomach like cough syrups and balsa act directly on the inflamed parts, irritation, give relief in asthma, bry coughs, catarrh, and the throat which singers and public speakers are to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywh formance. "The measure for transferring to a company of capitalists the responsibility of constructing and operating the Cana-dian Pacific railway will, I am assured,

and disqualified; in that of Charlevoix, Mr. Perrault (Conservative) was unseated. Mr. Perrault yesterday again contested the county with Mr. F. X. Cimon, also Conserva-tive, and was defeated by the latter by a-majority of 89 votes. In Bellechasse Mr. Amyot had for an opponent Dr. Bilodeau (Liberal). The full returns are not yet in all, but with two parishes to hear from they give Bilodeau a majority of 31. LATER.-It is reported that a courier has brought the intelligence that the result is changed by the full returns, which will show Amyot elected by a majority of over 40. NORTH PERTH.

Annual Meeting of the Conservative Asso-ciation-Election of Officers, Etc.

portant, notwithstanding that the bills have been comparatively for not demand from the Gove activity in legislation; a perio tration will produce benefit to the people. The conso amendment of the Railway Acts sary measure in order to give m guard to the public interests. guard to the public interests, probably no overpowering reas syndicate's déaling with its stoc quireso rigid regulation; but the p satisfied that all the accusations sition have been met by legisl places beyond doubt the meanin regarding the rights of the syndica tolls on the railway. This Act, planations made by Sir John Mac his policy of proceeding from tim revise all tariffs by order in-Cou completion of the mod will found places beyond doubt the r

completion of the road, will affor and the people of the West in p the guarantee they could desire tortion will be permitted-if a tempted-and we do not think will be made. THE ALIEN ACT.

The Act regarding aliens, and ments made with Great Britain Lion by Germany of the civil stat dians of Germans naturalized in will accomplish, has in fact a what had for years been sought i other Administrations.

THE LANDS ACT.

The new Lands Act will inaug nore liberal and, we hope, mor policy of settlement in the Under that Act encouragement wealthy persons to settle emigran in the North-West ; more time Intending settlers for the purpos up their homestead grants and their families ; facilities are offere for obtaining their lands in adva arrival, so that they need lose n ginning farming operations ; and are to be given to persons desiron lands for grazing purposes, to esta vanches in the Far West.

CUSTOMS AMENDMENT A

Customs Amendment A The Customs Amendment Ad we called special attention, affor ases of damaged goods from the which under the law the auth ever unwilling, were compelled and it more effectually guards from those fraudulent evasions only rob the treasury but are

pany.

FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. SPEAKER announced that the Senate ad passed the various bills sent to it for rati-

BELLECHASSE AND CHARLEVOIX. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-I wish to make

sides they had power to borrow seven m The bill was read a third time and pass The House adjourned at 11.30 p.m.